

BANKING SERVICE



With branches in every important city and town in Canada as well as in Great Britain, the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, this Bank is in a position to afford you a banking service that is second to none.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Head Office - Toronto

Capital, \$15,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000

Total Assets over \$440,000,000

INCORPORATED 1832

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital\$ 9,700,000
Reserve and Undevided Profits, over.....\$18,000,000

For 87 years The Bank of Nova Scotia has handled the accounts of exporters and importers, fishing, lumber and shipping companies on the Atlantic seaboard; for 25 years in Newfoundland and the British West Indies. They were first established in Winnipeg in 1882 to take care of industry peculiar to the West. They have complete banking facilities at their Vancouver Branches for the handling of commerce of a maritime province such as British Columbia. Consult their Managers.

BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

602 Hastings Street West Granville and Davie Streets
N. W. BERKINSHAW, Mgr. DOUGLAS J. MAIR, Mgr.
JAMES A. FLOTT, Asst. Mgr.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872. Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.
J. P. Bell, General Manager.

Capital Authorized\$5,000,000
Capital Paid Up\$3,946,220
Reserve and Undivided Profits\$4,058,224

Bank of Hamilton, through its eleven branches in British Columbia, is well equipped to handle the accounts of manufacturers, farmers, importers and exporters, and all commercial lines. Come in and talk over your business with our manager.

Collections Effected in All Parts of Canada Promptly and Cheaply

British Columbia Advisory Board
Benj. Willson J. L. Davidson

Main British Columbia Office
300 Hastings Street West Vancouver, B.C.
J. W. McCabe, Manager.

individual the right to go abroad to secure his insurance from companies that are not licenced in Canada. No insurance company can do business in Canada until it has been licenced and made proper deposits but the public are permitted to go abroad if they wish, provided that insurance is placed without solicitation from the company."

He then pointed out the effects of insurance carried on by companies not licenced in the Dominion. Continuing he said: "There is one question, however, that is entirely overlooked when any question of Government Insurance comes up and that is the liabilities of companies. A fire insurance company is different from a mercantile corporation. A person goes into a store and buys a certain article; after looking at it he can value the article and after having purchased it he can go away and be no longer concerned with the man who sold it. It does not make any difference to him if the vendor of the article fails the next day. But when a man purchases fire insurance it is then only that he is interested in the company and it is of the most vital importance to him that the fire insurance company should remain solvent during the whole of the period the policy is issued for. A company sells its credit for three years or one year, as the case may be, and the insured is vitally interested in knowing that that company can meet its obligations."

He then pointed out the method of protection insurance companies safeguard themselves with, such as reserves and distribution of risks. Continuing: "The total liability that is carried by the fire offices in British Columbia approximates \$400,000,000. Of that large amount \$125,000,000 is covered in the City of Vancouver. In Victoria it is between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000. In New Westminster it is about \$11,500,000 and in Kamloops and Nelson about \$3,500,000 each. Even the latter is no small sum when it has to be raised in a hurry and it can only be safely carried by companies with their large assets and deposits in Canada with further large assets at their home offices. It is by the large funds that have been gradually accumulated to back up their contracts that fire insurance companies are able to carry on and withstand such enormous losses such as are involved in conflagrations like that which occurred at San Francisco."

Mr. Laidlaw then pointed out the lessons learned by the large conflagrations such as Chicago and Boston and the lessons learned from them made such changes that the San Francisco conflagration resulting in the loss payment to policyholders of over \$240,000,000 without bringing down the insurance companies in their payment.

Mr. Laidlaw showed the large place of credit in the modern business world and the place of insurance in aiding the business of credit which is so essential in the carrying on of modern business operations. He then pointed out that any municipality, province or country assuming such huge liabilities as would be involved in Governmental Insurance would seriously effect the credit of the Governments, whether local, provincial or Dominion.

It is sometimes claimed that our Government can do this and can do that better than any private individual. Governments have done some things fairly well, for instance they operate the post office, and in some places they operate the telephones and control the operation of railways. We are not sure that they operate either the telephones or railways as well as private corporations, but there is a great difference between the service given by the post office and telephone companies, and by the railways as compared with that given by the fire insurance companies. A railway goes upon a fixed right of way from one certain place to another certain place, and every one must travel in the cars provided; there is no different treatment accorded, provided the price that is fixed for a certain class of accommodation is paid, whether the traveller be black or white, young or old, male or female, Jew or Gentile. The same is true of the telephone, and also the

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