

MILLION DOLLAR INSURANCE POLICIES.

(Concluded from Page 3.)

doctors. In the Morjan case it was understood that there were eighteen doctors. In the Vanderlip case there was also a large number of doctors. After a complete size-up of the situation, Mr. Recht found that the American market for a man fifty-five years old was about \$1,400,000. It should be remembered that Mr. Rosenwald already carried the limit in the Northwestern Mutual Life.

In a talk with the writer Mr. Recht said: "I believe that a proper understanding of the relationship between the tax on life insurance, the Federal state inheritance tax, the income tax on investments and all other inroads on incomes of men and estates is essential for the writing of large lines on important people. A man of large affairs cannot ignore the tax question if presented correctly. It should be an open sesame to doors never before open to insurance agents. Agents know that the combination of business and income insurance will prove nowadays an irresistible policy for wealthy men."

It is not nearly so easy to place a large line now as was the case some years ago. As one underwriter said this week: "There are more \$200,000 cases being declined than \$10,000 cases." Some companies are even cutting down their limits. There are various reasons. One is that there is not a sufficient number of these great policies to make a group which will give experience in fixing the rate. One loss overturns the mortality tables for the age. Then, too, a man of tremendous fortune is not as a rule so good a risk as a poorer man of the same age. If his wealth were handed to him he may have incurred habits of living which are not conducive to longevity; if he is self-made, he may have impaired his health by hard work. This in part explains the caution of the companies in scrutinizing these lines, and may, too, explain in part the tendency of men of great wealth to increase their insurance protection to the extreme limit. In other words, for them "insurance is a good buy."

"Your son is in the navy?" asked the interested person in the Congregationalist. "Yes," answered the father, "but it's slow progress: five years, and still a sub-marine."

LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE FISH-MONGERS.

On and after January 1st it will be illegal for any person other than a fisherman or retailer to deal in Canadian fish to any amount exceeding 1,000 pounds in any one month without first obtaining a license from the Food Controller. A regulation to this effect which has been signed by Mr. Hanna, brings under the license system all persons conducting a wholesale fish business. License fees of from ten dollars upwards, dependent upon the volume of business, have been prescribed. All licensed dealers will be required to make monthly reports to the office of the Food Controller.

Following the receipt of requests that the price of winter-caught fish from the southern Saskatchewan lakes be fixed, the Food Controller has ordered that the prices for such fish must not exceed by more than one-half cent per pound the maximum prices which he fixed recently for fish from the Big River district of Saskatchewan.

He has also fixed a maximum price of two cents per pound f.o.b. primary railway shipping point for mullets from any waters in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

The Food Controller will not allow any evasion of his order fixing prices for western winter-caught lake fish. Information has been received that fishermen on a western lake have 300,000 pounds of white fish on ice, and that they refuse to market it at the prices named by the Food Controller. A telegram was sent to them to-day stating that, unless the fish were marketed, the Food Controller, in order to prevent waste, would take possession of the entire catch and dispose of it in the public interest. In case this action became necessary the price paid for the fish would not exceed the maximum price fixed by the Food Controller.

Steps have also been taken to prevent itinerant dealers from the United States diverting the fish supply across the international boundary by offering prices in excess of the maximum prices. An official has been appointed by the Food Controller to investigate such complaints, and the Commissioner of Customs has instructed local Collectors of Customs to withhold permission for the exportation of fish to the United States firms concerned until it has been proved that the Food Controller's regulations are being strictly observed.

A NEW GRAIN ROUTE.

(Buffalo Express.)

A British ship of 8,800 tons left Vancouver, B.C., recently with a cargo of Canadian wheat for Great Britain. The vessel will use the Panama Canal. This marks, it is said, the opening of an important new grain route for the world. By using the Pacific ports and the Panama Canal, rail haulage is reduced and the grain thus transported need not be kept in storage, as it is now at the head of the lakes, during the winter months, at a cost of five cents a bushel. The traffic through the canal will grow, doubtless, but not enough to cause Buffalo or other lake ports to work about their prestige.

PRICE OF MILK.

Amount distributors may add to actual cost to them limited.

Ottawa, December 21.

The Food Controller has limited the amount which distributors of milk may add to the actual cost of the product delivered at their premises. From January 1st until further notice the amount so added must not exceed such cost by more than 5¼ cents per quart anywhere in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, or by more than five cents per quart anywhere in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island. No distributor selling milk in any locality where the amount now paid to distributors is less than the maximum prescribed in the order may increase such amount without the written consent of the Food Controller.

Retail dealers are forbidden to charge a higher price for milk than the milk distributors charge the consumers in the same locality. If the cost of labor, or other factors, increase the cost of distribution, any distributor may submit evidence to the Food Controller and make application for an increase in the margin allowed in that province.

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