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It is our intention to keep a Record of all the Agents in the Dominion, and we will always be pleased to assist companies to secure good, reliable agents, and agents' companies. These services are, of course, rendered free of charge. We may state that we already have the names of all the principal Agents in Canada on our list.

If Agents who want Companies—or Companies who want Agents—will write us stating their wishes, we will do our best to meet their views, and, if desired, their communications will be considered private.

Owing to the want of space we are compelled to hold over our January FIRE RECORD until next issue. While on this subject we would beg to remind the fire offices that we endeavor at very considerable time and trouble to make our Fire Record as correct as possible; and if all the fire Cos. would kindly let us have a report of the previous month's losses, by, say, the eighth of each month following, they would very materially lighten our burden and make the RECORD we think valuable to themselves. If we get the assistance and co-operation we anticipate we shall classify the different risks each month, and do our best to make the Record of value to the companies. Of course it is understood that the reports to us are considered confidential as heretofore.

MEASURE OF DAMAGE.

PART II.

We continue from the January issue of INSURANCE SOCIETY, the discussion of this interesting question :

Cash value : the price at which any article can be sold at any time for cash. But in a forced sale at auction such value received does not always represent the actual, or cost

value, which would be indemnity to the insured. Hence *market value* has been generally adopted as the measure of damage in cases of loss under insurance, because it more nearly represents the amount of injury suffered by the insured, by furnishing the value in exchange for which the loss or damage can be repaired. The right of reinstatement by the insurers, at their option, fixes the value at which the indemnity can be made good.

Having thus explained the bearing of the several terms cost-price, sale-price, market value, cash-value, etc., we now proceed to make a practical application of them, under the terms of the policy and the axiom that "the measure of damage is the exclusion of profits" in the several cases, of manufacturer or producer, wholesale merchant, jobber or factor, and the consumer, the application of this measure being peculiar to each.

The customary form of the indemnity clause of the fire policy is as follows :

"The cash value of property destroyed or damaged by fire shall in no case exceed what would be the *cost to the assured*, at the time of the fire, of replacing the same; and in case of the depreciation of such property, from use or otherwise, a suitable deduction from the cash cost of replacing shall be made to ascertain the actual cash value."

This clause reduces the "measure of damage" or cash value of the loss within fixed and readily ascertainable limits; and as the terms and conditions of the insurance policy of to-day have been the result of years of past experience in the practice of fire underwriting, and the efforts of Company officials of intelligence and skill in their profession to keep the conditions within, and yet up to, the requirements of the law and the construction of the courts, it may be safely assumed that none of the stipulations, terms and conditions of the instrument are without emphatic meaning. Applying, then, these conditions of the policy, under the hereinbefore cited axiom that indemnity means simply cost not gain, we find the several classes of insurers to rank as follows :

To the *manufacturer or producer* : at the place of production, the measure of damage will be the "market value," on the day of the loss, of the raw material, purchased for cash (Insurance Adjustments are all made upon *cash values*) plus expenses of manufacture, without allowance for plant, rent, interest, profits, or outside expenses of carrying on the business.

If the producer's goods be in the hands of a factor or commission merchant for sale, the freight and expenses of

transportation from the place of manufacture to the factor's store are an addition to the cost, but the commissions to be paid to such factor are not a part of the cost covered by insurance upon the goods, the commissions come out of the profits, and are never realized or paid until the goods are sold, and they are not covered by the insurance upon burned goods sold to the insured.

In the event that the insured subject should be a patented article, the measure of damage will not be increased thereby, as the actual cost of *manufacture* is not increased thereby, though the sale price may be so increased but *realized only upon the sold articles*.

To merchants, jobbers and dealers generally, wholesale: The measure of damage will be the actual *cash* value of the goods, in open market, in first hands; the insurers, under the operation of the reinstatement clause, and being cash purchasers, are entitled to the best the market affords, at the price quoted on the day of the fire.

To commission merchants and factors: who, having the possession of the property, may insure it in their own names, unless the stipulations of the policy prevent, the measure of damage will be the cost to the owner, who is the real person insured, plus expenses incurred in getting the goods into possession of the factor. This class of insurance is usually done under what is called "the usual commission clause."

For "*goods sold but not delivered:*" for goods covered by this clause, remaining in the hands of the *vendor*, the measure of damage will be the cost to the *vendor* of replacing the goods on the day of the fire, *for cash*, without any allowance for the profit made upon the original sale. Any such allowance would enable the *vendor* to make *two* sales instead of one, with the accompanying profit upon both. This would be prevented by the insurers stepping in and replacing the goods themselves.

To the consumers: the measure of damage would be the price of reinstatement by the insurers, or the cost to the insured in the retail market, on the day of fire.

The difference between the three classes of insureds, producers, jobbers, and consumers, may be well illustrated by an example laid before the Fire Underwriters' Association of the North-west, at one of its sessions, where the question of measure of damage was under discussion, in effect as follows:

"A railroad depot was consumed: among its contents was a lot of sewing machines, of which say 20 belonged to the manufacturers, and were produced at a cost of \$20 each another lot of 5 belonged to a jobber for which he had paid the wholesale market price, say \$45; and another single machine was the property of a lady, for which she paid, say \$65, retail price. All being burned under insurance, what will be the measure of damage? Will the insurers pay the manufacturers, the jobbers and the lady \$65 each for the machines? If not, why not?"

In this case come in the questions of market price, patented articles, and open market. The discussion of which we postpone to our next issue.

(To be Continued.)

TORONTO'S FIRE PROTECTION.

A committee was recently appointed by the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters to examine into the Fire appliances of that city, and certainly the report handed in was most unsatisfactory. There is only one steamer, and that is practically useless, having neither horses nor heater. The water supply appears to be about equal to the average daily demand, so that in case of a more than ordinary supply being required for a conflagration, there is danger of the water giving out and the town being left to the mercy of the flames. The Committee's report upon the hydrants, Salvage Corps and alarm system is also the reverse of flattery; in fact, the Fire Brigade is the only item in the whole of the protection appliances which calls forth the praise of the Committee.

Now this report might have been set down as emanating from a band of croakers, or issued solely in the interests of the Insurance Companies, but, unfortunately for such argument, the said report was completely endorsed and borne out by the fire which occurred a few days subsequently, destroying two elevators and their contents. At that fire the supply of water and condition of the hose was simply lamentable, while the want of a steamer was severely felt. It is and has always been a matter of profound astonishment to us that a city with 100,000 inhabitants should be so blind as to trust entirely to a system of water-works like those possessed by Toronto, for upon more than one occasion have we seen those water-works tested, and in each instance a most miserable failure has been the result.

Some years ago the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters made a reduction in the rates of about 10 per cent., in consideration of the efficient Fire Protection, supposed to be possessed by the city, but we believe the members of that Board have at last been roused from a long slumber to find Toronto's safety from fire but an empty dream.

There is but one way of meeting this serious difficulty, and that is for the Insurance offices to insist upon raising the rates until an adequate water supply shall have been procured, and a couple of good steamers put into thorough working order, so that they shall be ready at any moment of the day or night. Until this is done, Toronto certainly cannot be classed higher than Brantford, Sarnia, or St. Thomas, the shameful exhibition at the late fire simply placing it on a level with ordinary country towns which possess water works.

We have no doubt a good deal of this will offend many of Toronto's leading citizens—unpleasant truths generally do give offense—nevertheless, in the interests of all concerned it is best that the truth should be spoken, and we have no hesitation in stating that the present protection given to the inhabitants of Toronto against fire to be disgraceful, and the sooner the municipality is made to feel that this is the case the sooner will the remedy be applied, and we therefore trust that the Insurance Companies will be firm in raising the rates until an improved state of things exists, for it is high time that every town was taught that it must pay premiums commensurate with the risk written. If this is not done then we may exclaim of the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters, that, like Othello, their "occupation is gone."

ADJUSTMENT OF LUMBER LOSSES.

REPLY TO HENRY LYE, ESQ.

Mr. Lye, in his valuable communication upon this interesting subject, fails to designate clearly the starting point of his argument; but, inasmuch as he makes reference to, and questions the correctness of the previous article upon that subject which appeared in these columns, where the measure of damage to the manufacturer *at his mill*, was the text, we, in the absence of anything to the contrary in his article, take it for granted that he argues from the same basis point, so upon this basis we predicate our reply to his communication, "which is not, as *we* think, correct in several of its conclusions," as we expect to demonstrate by taking up the more important of his teachings *seriatim* and discussing them.

He says in the first paragraph: "it is necessary to establish the exact amount of the loss, and damage inflicted by the fire, pure and simple; the actual cost of the lumber may or may not be the measure of the fire loss, as in the lumber business there are so many contingencies to be taken into account which may seriously affect the problem," all of which is pure, unalloyed insurance gospel; and had Mr. Lye adhered to his first principles all would have been well with him, and none could have gainsayed him. But in the very next paragraph he falls from grace, and goes wandering after strange gods, and foreswears the true faith, the sangreal, which he had first professed.

In the second paragraph he says: "In the first place as no stream can rise above its fount, so lumber cannot be more valuable than its price at the place of distribution, (Albany or Chicago), less the cost of carrying and handling, so that, taken for Ontario generally and for western Quebec, the Albany prices, less the various charges between the place of the burning and Albany, *and allowing a fair margin for profit of manufacture, you produce a fair measure of indemnity to the manufacturer.*"

If this be not rank insurance heresy, we must acknowledge our ignorance of insurance ethics.

In the first place Mr. Lye travels off to Albany to find the *sale price* of lumber there; then, deducting the cost of transportation and handling from the mill in Ontario to Albany, and to this adding, in the way of a *double*, we suppose, "a fair margin for profit of manufacture," we get a fair measure of indemnity for the insured.

Why, under such an adjustment of indemnity, every lumber manufacturer in the country would be willing, nay anxious, to burn up his unsaleable stock several times yearly, and then make money every time; because, firstly, he gets, *two* profits in the *sale price* at Albany, which includes also, commissions, that would not be charged on lumber at the mill—and then he gets a "fair margin for profit" in addition, making three profits over and above cost of production at the mill.

The several modes of arriving at the *actual* cost of lumber suggested by Mr. Lye, have no relevancy in the case of an adjustment of a lumber loss at the mill. What the cost may be to sharp, shrewd and hard-working merchant B, or to the shiftless C, is of no consequence. All lumber is made from logs, whether "virgin" or "top," all of which have their value in the market, so that all the adjuster has to do

is to visit the mill in Ontario, and learn from the best sources at his command, just what the logs, as to class, etc., needful to manufacture the requisite amount and class of lumber burned, could have been purchased *by the Company for cash on the day of the fire*, delivered at the mill; then to this add the cash cost of manufacture *by the assured*, and the cost of the lumber on the day of the fire will have been ascertained. Should there have been any lumber burned that was, from age and seasoning or other cause, worth more than green lumber, due allowance should be made for such increase of value. If the claimant be one of the shiftless mortals, and his facilities for manufacturing not of the best, then it will be the duty of the adjuster to ascertain from neighboring mills what the *cash* cost of manufacturing *should actually be*, and this amount will be the indemnity, so far, that the insurers must pay. Consequential damages, such as loss of time, rent, wages, etc., etc., are not at the risk of the underwriter unless especially insured and the premium therefor paid. The actual *bona fide* loss on the day of the fire is the maximum of the insurer's liability. The prices of lumber at Albany or Chicago, or anywhere else than at the mill, has no connection with the value there, hence the adjuster may save himself a journey to either of those flourishing American cities, to find the *sale price* of lumber at the mill in the interior of Ontario.

We are happy to note that Mr. Lye, in the last paragraph but one of his communication, gives evident signs that he fully comprehends the insurance idea that the insured must be indemnified—that "a policy of insurance is an agreement to indemnify the party against actual loss or damage by the fire, to an extent not exceeding the amount of the policy *** but unfairness on one side excludes the *profit* which has been made by the insured, whilst unfairness on the other seeks to be recouped for losses which have occurred independently of the fire." What is indemnity, bothers him.

In response to this begging of the question we have to say that we have searched the circumstances of the cases cited and arguments used, yet we fail to find the first mention any where that the lumberman's policy covered "profit." It is a legal as well as an insurance axiom that a policy on goods or other articles of commerce does not include "profits," unless especially named, and a premium paid therefor. Why, then, will Mr. Lye contend that the Companies should pay losses upon subjects that their policies do not cover, or for which they have never been paid a premium?

TAXING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A great deal has recently been written upon the above subject on both sides of the Atlantic in reference not only to Fire Insurance Companies contributing towards the expenses of Fire Brigades but also being compelled to pay a special tax for a license to do business in certain towns.

It is really incomprehensible the dense fog which seems to obscure the mental vision of the public when bearing upon Fire Insurance matters—"the companies make money out of us" is the rough and ready cry, *ergo* it is only fair they should pay for the privilege of doing business, and as the risk from fire is very much lessened by an efficient Fire Brigade how can the Companies complain if they are made to share the expense of such Brigade?

We have most of us been lately interested in the voyage of the White Star steamer "Celtic" from New York to Queenstown under canvas, and some of us were probably not a little amused by the Captain's quiet remark in his report, that there were some passengers on board making their first ocean trip who knew more about navigating the vessel than he did himself—in their own opinion; yet there are among the public numerous wiseacres like unto the above foolish passengers, asserting by their actions, if not in so many words, that they know more of Fire Insurance than the oldest and most experienced underwriter.

We have reiterated over and over again in these columns that the business of Fire Insurance Companies is to charge adequate rates for the risks involved; and that, apart from taxation, a city provided with fire protection will pay less for Insurance than one not so provided (other things being equal); but if the Companies be taxed for said protection, is it to be supposed they will lower the rates and pay the tax out of their own pockets, thus making the cost of their business greater in the protected than in the unprotected city? Certainly not, the rates should be adjusted accordingly, and the only result would be that those who insured would pay the share of expenses properly belonging to those who were not insured (as the latter participate equally in the benefits of the Fire Brigade)—a practical piece of injustice hard to beat,—so with municipal taxation which, we regret to observe, is now being taken up by more than one town in Ontario. The whole weight of such taxation will be thrown upon Insurers instead of spread over the whole community, for the "Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association" recently fixed the rates without calculating upon the said taxation, and have now wisely decided, in self-defense, as suggested by us in our last issue, to raise the rates in those cities where the Companies have a special tax imposed upon them by the municipalities.

Surely insurance managers in this are only acting as any other body of commercial men would do under similar circumstances, for supposing, for the sake of illustration, any municipality were silly enough to specially tax say the bakers or butchers of the town, would not the latter simply raise the price of bread or meat so as to meet the tax, and we do not believe reasonable men would be astonished at or blame such a result.

But, alas, so great is the fog enveloping Fire Insurance that "what is sauce for the goose is" by no means allowed by the public to be "sauce for the gander," and really at times it would seem as though some of the petty rulers of our cities thought that fire insurance should have as many obstacles thrown in its way as possible, being apparently unaware that it is an indispensable branch of commerce. However, the greater portion of the community are well-aware of the necessity for fire insurance (although they think they should have it at their own price) and the lesson of the past few years in Canada has been such that the Companies have determined that the demoralization existing for so long shall cease, and corporations or municipalities may make up their minds that for the future any taxes imposed will be paid out of the insurers' pockets, and that rates shall be adequate or the business declined.

DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The customary fire policy covers the insured against "loss or damage by fire," to the property at risk, thus the question what is, or rather, is not *fire*? under this stipulation, will sometimes arise, and did in fact, arise at an early day in the practice of fire underwriting, in the case of *Austin v. Drewe*, 4 Camp. N.P. 360; 6 Taunt. 4671, also found in 1 Bennet's Cases 102; where it was held that the damage to the stock of a sugar refinery caused by the heat of the usual fire, in consequence of the mismanagement of the dampers in the chimney, by those in charge of the place, was not a damage by fire within the terms of the policy, for when the peril insured is fire the instrument of destruction must be by the accidental ignition of the property itself, or of some substance near by, thus causing heat and smoke by which the damage is done; the damage must be the effect of actual ignition where there is no intentional fire, no wrongful or mischievous kindling of a wilful fire; but any ordinary apparatus for containing, or applied to, the fire for manufacturing purposes, if destroyed by such fire, gives no claim for indemnity against the insurers.

On the other hand, meat in the process of curing by the slow action of smoke, if destroyed by flames from the fire place, has been held to be a loss by fire.

So, also, fire produced by the friction of a wheel upon its own axle, which consumes the wheel, is a loss of the wheel by fire.

Or if lime is brought into contact with water, and take fire, it is not a loss of the lime by fire; but if the fire communicated to a neighboring building or adjoining bodies, it will be a loss by fire to such adjoining property.

Or if a person uses fire as a chemical agent, or as an instrument of art or fabrication, and the article subjected to the action of fire is damaged thereby, it is not a loss within a policy against fire.

Lightning "although, like a match, it may kindle a fire, yet it cannot be understood to be of itself fire," Hence, in the absence of anything to the contrary in the policy, the insurer is not liable for damage by lightning.

Fire underwriters agree to indemnify against loss or damage arising from *external accidents* and not from the loss and deterioration arising only from the principle of decay or corruption, known technically as *proper vice*, inherent in the subject covered. This is a principle as old as underwriting itself.

Le Guidon de la Mer., A. D. 1555 one of the oldest Marine authorities known, says: losses proceeding from the proper vice of the subject and its intrinsic nature are not at the charge of the insurers," and this is the law of fire insurance to this day. So that the spontaneous burning of wool, wool or cotton waste, etc., are not, as to themselves, at the cost of the insurers.

In this connection we call to mind an interesting case that occurred in the City of Chicago a few years since, where a large body of wool on storage in a warehouse was destroyed by spontaneous heating at the base and in the centre, without apparent combustion or ignition, so also with some boxes of Italian sewing silk in one of the United States bonded

warehouses in the City of New York, which were found reduced to ashes by simple combustion spontaneously, fortunately without communicating injury to the surrounding property. So, again, we know where silk dresses hanging in an ordinary closet in a dwelling house, were found to be on fire spontaneously. And another case where an old discarded silk dress, or portion of it, had been put into the rag-bag, and there found on fire and was, on removal, totally destroyed. In the cases of the silk goods, the liability to spontaneous combustion arose from the material put into them in the manufacture, to give them weight. In none of these cases would the fire underwriter be liable under the terms of the policy for any loss to the goods themselves but he would be for damage by fire communicated by the self-consuming goods. In fine, the whole subject may be expressed in the following words: "If there be no ignition insurers are not liable for the extraordinary effects of an ordinary fire; but they are liable for the ordinary effects of an extraordinary fire not wilful.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

We have much pleasure in publishing the annual statement for the year ending December 31st, 1883, of this company in another page. During the last year it has done a satisfactory business, considering the very adverse year for fire offices, 1883 has been; and in the ordinary course of events both shareholders and policyholders would have reason to be pleased with the steadily improving position of the company. Unfortunately, however, all the good points which might have been referred to at the annual meeting were lost sight of, and their place taken up by keen personalities and sharp and bitter discussions. The meeting, in fact, will long be remembered as one of the longest and most stormy ever held in this city. What is the cause of it all? So far as we can learn it is simply this: Mr. F. E. Gilman, a Montreal lawyer, seeing that the market value of the stock was less than its book value, thought he saw a good chance of making a small fortune out of the company by buying up a large amount of stock at the low rate at which it was selling, and then getting control of the company and winding it up, when the share he would receive of the amount to be returned to the stockholders would be much more than the amount paid by him. He thought he saw a chance, to make money, and he cared nothing for any of the interests of others involved in the company. That it should be possible for anyone to so injure the prospects of a good company is a matter deeply to be deplored. We sincerely trust that the directors will be able to prevent him from carrying out his intentions. We hope and believe that the company will survive and come out uninjured. We cannot spare any good solid Canadian fire company.

"STOCK," RAW, WROUGHT AND IN PROCESS.

We have been asked to define the meaning of this phrase in customary use in manufacturing policies, as there seems to our querist, to be some question as to what is "wrought," or "manufactured" stock under this expression. The question, fortunately, is very easily answered upon the broad

principle in construction that any word or expression, will ordinarily, be liberally construed as including whatever may be necessary or proper to fill up its fullest and most perfect meaning.

The several forms of expression "raw, wrought and in process," "manufactured, unmanufactured and in process," and "finished, unfinished and in process of finishing," are all to the same purpose when used in an insurance policy, and are held universally to include everything necessary and useful to the ordinary and successful prosecution of the business of the process of manufacture.

"Manufactured," "wrought," or "finished," is the article in completed form, and includes all finished goods, whether in bales, packages or loose, and the word "stock" will embrace all boxes, cards, cases, wrappers, labels, etc., used or needful to prepare the article for sale.

"Unmanufactured," "raw," or "unfinished" will include any or all of the materials or ingredients used in the manufacture of the completed articles, whether in original packages unused or broken for use; and if cans, cases, boxes, barrels, etc., are needful for their keeping and preservation, while being used, they will also be included under the designation "stock."

"In process," or "unfinished," will include all needful materials and ingredients used, and the labor expended upon them in the manufacture of the article in its then unfinished condition, but the utensils or implements used in the process will not be included.

Policies are sometimes written upon "stock manufactured, unmanufactured, or in process, and on *materials for the same*." This latter phrase is mere surplus age, as all of the materials used in the several stages of manufacture are covered by the term "stock."

We call to mind a case where this question arose upon a human hair stock, "raw, wrought and in process." The stock consisted of hair chains, bracelets, and other fancy articles of hair, trimmed with gold, etc. The question was whether these fancy, gold-trimmed goods, came under the designation "wrought." The decision was in the affirmative, because the class of goods referred to was known in the trade as "hairgoods," hair being the chief component part thereof, the gold trimmings being but accessories, and the completed article was part of the "stock" covered by the policy.

In this expression "stock" is the subject of the insurance, and the several designations "raw, wrought and in process," are but indications of the several conditions of this "stock," from its original condition to its final absorption into the completed article; and, in addition to the ingredients entering into the completed subject, all bales, boxes, cases, labels, etc., etc., necessary to prepare it for sale and delivery, forms part of such "stock."

CLASSES OF HAZARD IN FIRE INSURANCE.

To the uninitiated many, the cabalistic words "haz, ex-haz, and specially haz," so frequently found in the fire insurance policy covering mercantile risks, seems something akin to the jargon of the romancers of bygone days, and

by the way, we are glad to say that the days of their use seem to be numbered, and we most sincerely trust that ere long their use to designate the class of hazard covered by an insurance policy, will be amongst the things of the past.

Like many other crude practices, the several classes indicative of mercantile risks, and known as "hazardous, non-hazardous, extra-hazardous, and specially hazardous," were originally adopted from the marine branch; they are, as now used, supposed to be arranged, as nearly as may be, according as their several characteristics and liability or predisposition to combustion may be more or less remote, and they are rated according, advancing from the simple non-haz to the specially haz or manufacturing risk.

In the marine policy of early days we find this division of risk designated as follows: "1. Least hazardous; 2. Common hazardous; 3. More hazardous;" and under each head were numbered those subjects which, in the experience of underwriters of that period seemed most appropriate to their several comparative descriptions as insurance risk.

Among the earliest fire classifications we find those of the London Assurance and the Royal Exchange. As early as A.D. 1720 they were designated and rated respectively as follows:

TABLE OF ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR FIRE-ASSURANCES.

NO. I.		NO. II.		NO. III.	
COMMON ASSURANCES.		HAZARDOUS ASSURANCES.		DOUBLE HAZARDOUS ASSURANCES.	
At 4s. per annum.	At 6s. per annum.	At 10s. per annum.	At 10s. per annum.	At 10s. per annum.	At 10s. per annum.
Per cent. per Annum	Per cent. per Annum	Per cent. per Annum	Per cent. per Annum	Per cent. per Annum	Per cent. per Annum
In Brick Houses.					
At 2s. at 2s. 6d. at 3s. at 4s. at 5s.		at 3s. at 4s. at 5s.		at 5s. at 7s. 6d.	
1000l. at 2s. 3000 at 2s. 6d. 4000 at 3s. 5000 at 4s. 10000 at 5s.					
Any sum not exceeding 200l.					
200l. 1000 3000 4000 5000					
Not exceeding					
Any sum above					

N.B.—Any larger sums, and some of the goods excepted in the Preamble, may be assured by special agreement.

In the proposals of the London Assurance Company we find these several clauses explained, and a list of the several subjects included in each.

These classes have been from time to time enlarged until they have assumed the several forms above noted. And in the form of policy recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters of America, the items or subjects composing each class, with several subdivisions, are set forth at length, upon the reverse of the instrument, and a condition of the policy was to the effect that the policy is made in reference to the terms and conditions annexed, and this classification "is to be used and resorted to in order to explain the rights and obligations of the parties hereto, in cases not herein otherwise especially provided for." It is also held that where goods are covered as a "class" what is usually contained in such classes are included, whether extra hazardous or not.

For the purpose of affixing appropriate rates, a classification, as to hazard of all kinds of property is absolutely necessary and proper; but the custom among insurance companies to unite policies covering "merchandise haz, and Ex-haz," without any other designation by which the property actually included in the insurance can be identified, so that, by simply reading the policy, not the remotest idea of what kind of goods are actually covered can be known, for the several classes each contains a very large number of subjects, any or all of which are covered by the insurance under their "class" designations, not only affording opportunity for misunderstandings between insurers and insured, that may lead into the courts for final settlement, but making it an absolute impossibility to form any correct or accurate statistical classification of the business should the Company desire to classify its business. This abbreviated form of haz and ex-haz, etc., has been very appropriately denominated the "lazy man's policy." Its brevity may save a few moments of time; but its tendency is to confusion, where clearness and precision are so greatly to be desired.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The result of the business for the year 1883 of the Imperial fire office is very satisfactory. After paying the usual dividend, and providing for all other outgoings, it has been able to add the very substantial sum of £50,607 sterling to its reserve, which now amounts to the large sum of £818,422 sterling.

The Canadian branch has made a net profit of \$30,389.35 on the year's transactions. The net cash received for premiums was \$199,062.45, whilst the losses incurred, expenses of management, commissions, and all other expenditures were \$168,673.10.

The result must be highly satisfactory to the management and shareholders of the Imperial, for we fear a great many fire offices will show a balance on the wrong side for this, one of the most adverse years in the history of fire underwriting.

The Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of North America—We have taken a hurried glance over the annual statements of the above excellently managed companies, which are eminently satisfactory and reflect great credit on Mr. Edward Rawlings, the managing director. We shall speak more fully about them in our next issue.

AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE LEGISLATION.

ITS TENDENCY TO MONOPOLY.

Most of our readers will no doubt be taken somewhat aback at the bold statement that the tendency of American Life Assurance legislation is to create a monopoly of the business. This we believe, however, to be emphatically true and we think that a little investigation of the matter will convince the most incredulous that it is so.

There is one feature in which we believe United States insurance legislation and supervision differs from that of every other country, either in Europe or America namely, that the business is not under the control of the central government, but of each separate State. We think it is this feature more than any other which is bringing about the results we are alluding to. The supervision of the New York or Massachusetts department is certainly about as stringent as it could possibly be, and no country in the world can compare with these States in this regard. But when it is remembered that every other State in the Union has the same power and authority as these States, and in nearly, if not every case exercises it too, anyone who has not become familiar with the spectacle is appalled at the load which is imposed on the Life companies. The wonder is not that there are few American companies in existence, but that there are so many. Think of it! A company doing business throughout the Union has nearly forty different departments to report to, each with its own special forms of returns, and almost every one asking questions which no other State asks. How a company's accounts have to be cut up and grouped, re-grouped and re-regrouped, merely to satisfy the whims of the different commissioners, none but the officers of the companies really know. But little time, too, is allowed for the filing of the statements, and there are heavy penalties imposed if they are at all late. These penalties amount in some cases to as much as one thousand dollars for every day they are overdue. Many of the States also require special deposits with them, even though a Company has hundreds of thousands of dollars deposited in its native State. But this is not all. The different departments are not even agreed as to what assets should be admitted and what should not, or by what table of mortality or at what rate of interest the liabilities should be valued, or even, for that matter, what are liabilities and what are not. For instance, in the case of some companies millions of dollars are included by some States in their liabilities which neither the New York nor Massachusetts departments include. Then the most vigorous of these commissioners are every now and again proving their efficiency by pouncing down and demanding for their satisfaction a "special investigation" of the business, not only as it stands, but very often extending from the very foundation of the company, nearly half a century before. We have even now before us the edifying spectacle of two departments quarrelling as to who shall have precedence in one of these special examinations, and the license of the Company in question being revoked by the unsuccessful competitor. We have not time to more than mention the enormous taxes, the almost innumerable restrictions on investments, and almost every other branch of the business, and last, but by no means least, the hosts of bills introduced at Albany alone

every session, with the sole subject of worrying and bleeding the companies. We have said enough, we think, to give the reader some faint idea of the load under which American Life Assurance groans. Such a state of matters would hardly be tolerated for one hour in England or even in Canada. But in the struggle for "state rights" the American people have, in this case at least, grasped the shadow of liberty and missed its substance. Let Canadians beware lest they fall into the same mistake.

But it is with the practical result of this system that we have to deal. As we have said, we believe it is tending to monopoly. Very few companies have been started since the laws began to be administered with their present rigidity.

Only those companies which were already founded were prepared to submit to the burdens imposed. They had either to do so or go out of the business. Very few new Companies, too, were formed, because people were afraid to face such obstacles and restrictions. The story is best told by means of a few statistics. The following details relate to the Companies reporting to the New York State department.

Year.	Number of Companies	Total Assets	Average Assets	Assurances in force.	Average Assurances.
1870	71	269,520,441	3,796,063	2,023,884,955	28,505,422
1875	45	403,142,982	8,958,733	1,922,043,146	42,712,070
1880	30	417,951,009	13,931,700	1,475,995,172	49,199,839

We do not pretend that these results have been brought about entirely by the restrictive laws in force in the different States. There have certainly been other factors at work, but the startling fact remains that in ten years the number of companies has been reduced from seventy-one to thirty, while the average assets of the companies has increased from three millions to nearly fourteen. It may be stated that the reaction from the war is the real explanation, but this is only a very partial one. In later times at any rate this factor could hardly be said to be at work. The fact that explains more than any other is that the legislating and superintending of the different States is driving companies out of the field and preventing new ones from entering it. Of the thirty companies existing in 1880, only one was started since 1870. During this same ten years the number of Canadian companies increased from one to eight, and now to ten, and we have agencies of British and American Companies also, while in the United States there is no agency of any foreign life company.

Some of our readers may think that the business is merely contracting into its natural proportions, but this is hardly the case. If we look to England we find about one hundred and ten life companies there, and the population is not nearly as large as in the United States. Even leaving out of the question the foreign agencies working in Canada, too, there should be at least one hundred American companies to form the same proportion to the population as there is here. Either there are far too many English and Canadian companies, or too few American.

But it may still be urged that, even though this be true it is desirable that the business should be concentrated in the hands of a few large and strong companies. That is not the point we are discussing. We freely admit that there is considerable truth in it, but, on the other hand, there is

also a great danger connected with it. While the number of companies is constantly decreasing and the wealth and influence of the remaining ones constantly increasing, is not the business tending more and more to monopoly? And, what is still more important, there are a few of the companies which are so outstripping the others that, even though there be a number of smaller companies in the field, the large ones have even now practically almost a monopoly of the business. Four companies own more than half of all the life assurance assets in the country, and three of them do more than half of all the new business, and the preponderance of these three is increasing every year. Is this not tending to monopoly? It seems probable that in ten to fifteen years each of these companies will have over one hundred million dollars of assets. And we must not only look ten or fifteen years ahead, but forty, sixty, eighty, and one hundred years. It is not improbable that each of these companies will yet accumulate three hundred or even five hundred millions of assets. What new company could then hope to compete with them? Will they not have an absolute monopoly of the business? And will not their power be greater than, in the interest of either the business or society, it should be? 'The thoughtless may laugh' and say we are looking too far ahead, but we are not looking too far ahead. The great extreme we have pointed out may yet be in the distant future, but very soon, even now in fact, are we feeling the first effects of this tendency in American legislation on insurance matters

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this company on another page. As the London and Lancashire Life has just completed its twenty-first year, it may be said to have attained its majority, and this is not only figuratively but literally true, for its financial position is a strong and solid one. Its growth has been steady and sure, until it now stands before us with assets of about one and three quarter millions of dollars. The Canadian Branch is also in a very flourishing condition, 848 applications for \$1,406,950 having been received during the year, on which policies for \$1,021,950 were issued. The company has now about \$4,000,000 in force here, and has large investments in the Dominion.

The company has taken deep root in Canada and stands high in the public estimation as a strong and honorable institution. This result is largely due to the exertions of Mr. Robertson, its able and popular representative in the Dominion, who has managed its affairs here with great energy and discrimination. Mr. B. Hal. Brown, the Canadian Inspector, has also been very successful in increasing the Company's business. He, like most of its agents, is a man who would do credit to that or any other company. We wish both the London and Lancashire and Mr. Robertson continued prosperity.

INSURANCE AND ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW.

PAPER ON ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The monthly meeting of the Insurance and Actuarial Society of Glasgow was held in the Accountants Hall on

the evening of Wednesday, 9th January, Mr. J. Wyllie Guild, C.A., President of the Society, occupied the chair.

Mr. J. P. Tawse, *Lancashire* Insurance Company, read a paper on "Electric Lighting." After explaining the principles of electric lighting and describing the various appliances employed to produce the light, Mr. Tawse proceeded to point out the dangers of fire connected with the system, and to suggest a number of precautions by which these dangers could be minimised. The precautions suggested with regard to dynamo machines were, that no combustible material of any sort should be brought into contact or proximity with them, that they should be kept in a dry place, that the insulation of the coils should be perfect, and that the conductors in the dynamo room should be firmly supported, conveniently arranged for inspection, and marked or numbered. It was also necessary that the utmost care should be taken in inspecting the engines used to drive the dynamos, as steam boilers in connection with electric lighting were apt to be fitted up in places which were not designed for that purpose. The only danger connected with storage batteries was that by their means an abnormally strong current could be produced. The electricity generated in a dynamo was uniform in quantity, that is, only a certain maximum amount could be produced per hour, whereas, with a storage battery, the electricity meant to last for an hour could be run off in a few minutes, and there might thus be in the wires at any one time a current greatly in excess of that which they were designed to carry. The precaution to be taken to avoid this was to place a fusible link in close proximity to the battery. The main dangers of electric lighting lay in the conducting wires. These must be large enough to carry a current much in excess of that which would in any case be sent over them, and must be sufficiently far apart to prevent the current from passing from one wire to another. It was almost the unanimous opinion of electric engineers that the wires should be thoroughly insulated, but Sir Wm. Thomson differed from this opinion, and preferred to dispense with insulation entirely. Mr. Tawse explained the respective merits of the two systems, and stated the reasons which induced Sir William Thomson to use uninsulated wires. Another point of considerable danger was the resistance coils of the regulators. These should never be incased in any way, nor should they come in contact with combustible substances. Fusible links should be introduced wherever a branch leaves a main wire. Wherever a wire passes through wood it should be insulated by some strong damp proof material. The necessity of this precaution Mr. Tawse illustrated by describing a case where the wires became disconnected and beams were set on fire through the action of salt water which was present in the wood. When the wires were uninsulated, a rough and ready test was to turn on the strongest current the machine was capable of producing and then to go over the various wires and connections, feeling them with the hand, and being careful to touch only one wire at a time. If no heating was found the wires were sufficiently large. To ascertain whether the wires were far enough apart a piece of conducting metal might be brought into contact with one wire and then slowly withdrawn to see how far a spark could be carried. This should be done first with a dry atmosphere, and afterwards the surface on which the wires rested should be wetted and the experiment repeated. The wires should be placed further apart than the greatest distance to which the spark could be carried. The only danger which it seemed impossible absolutely to provide against was that of incendiarism. Mr. Tawse mentioned some of the dangers connected with arc lamps, and stated that in the incandescent system there was no danger with the lamps, but only with the conductors. Mr. Tawse stated in conclusion that the dangers of electric lighting were almost entirely due to defective material or bad workmanship, and that if thorough precautions were taken

the electric light would be found to be the safest system of artificial lighting in use.

Mr. Ewing, *Phoenix Assurance Company*, called attention to a number of points in Mr. Tawse's paper. In particular, he said, that he entirely disagreed with Sir Wm. Thomson's views that insulation was unnecessary. The rules of the *Phoenix Office* had now been for some time before the public, and had received the approval of the *Times* newspaper and of many of the most eminent electricians of the day. He found that in these rules thorough insulation was insisted on, and he could not see how insulation could be dispensed with.

Mr. Colquhoun, *General Assurance Company*, said that Mr. Tawse deserved credit for the self-restraint he had shown in refraining from the use of these technical terms, with which scientific men were apt to conceal their knowledge. His paper was such as everyone could understand without any previous knowledge of electricity. He had recognized and fully explained the points with which insurance surveyors had to deal, and the paper could not fail to be of great value, not only to the Society but the insurance profession generally. He therefore hoped that the paper would be printed for circulation, and begged to move formally that this should be done.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Scott, a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Tawse for his paper.

In relying to the vote, Mr. Tawse stated that Sir Wm. Thomson's system of uninsulated wires was now in use in a number of buildings, and had worked very well. While thoroughly insulated wires were no doubt good, it did not do to depend too much on insulating, and Mr. Tawse explained that Sir Wm. Thomson's main reason for using bare wires was that, in his opinion, they presented less danger of fire. Apart from the respect which was due to Sir Wm. Thomson's opinion, there were several powerful reasons, which Mr. Tawse explained, for believing that in many cases his system might be found to be the best one.

After the transaction of some formal business a vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman on the motion of Mr. Deuchar, and the meeting separated.

LIABILITY OF CARRIER AND WAREHOUSEMAN.

In a recent suit regarding the destruction of some property by fire, while in charge of the Texas and Pacific Railway, the Texas Supreme Court decided several points relative to carriers and warehousemen. Under the statute of that State, the carrier's liability of goods attaches from the commencement of the trip or voyage, and continues until the goods are delivered to the consignee at the point of destination. This means that if the consignee does not demand the goods within a reasonable time the carrier's ability, as such, ceases.

In the case of baggage the rule seems to be that the responsibility of the carrier continues until the owner has had reasonable time and opportunity to come and take it away. After that the responsibility as carrier ceases, and the carrier becomes a mere warehouseman. Where goods in the possession of a warehouseman are destroyed by fire, and this fact is shown, the warehouseman is not liable for the loss of the goods, unless it be further shown that the loss was occasioned by the neglect of such warehouseman, his agents, employes or servants, and the burden of proving such negligence devolves upon the plaintiff.—*The Insurance Monitor*.

The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada will hold the annual general meeting of shareholders on Monday, March 3rd, at the Company's office, 179 St James street, Montreal.

THE ÆTNA LIFE.

The thirty-fourth annual statement of the *Ætina Life Insurance Company of Hartford*, shows very gratifying progress during the year 1883. We note the following GAINS during the past twelve months: in membership 1225; in premium receipts \$198,657.89; in interest receipts \$213,748.27; in surplus \$329,604.88; in income \$412,406.16; in new business \$567,368.00; in assets \$977,669.20; in amount of insurance \$2,111,475.00. During the past year the Company issued 5,497 policies, insuring \$10,032,433, and the number of policies now in force is 60,354, insuring \$85,040,335. The assets of the *Ætina Life* on January 1st, 1884, amount to \$29,080,556, while it has accumulated a surplus on policyholders' account which, according to the *New York Standard*, now amounts to \$6,200,000. The report which will be found in another column is well worthy of careful perusal, showing, as it does, that the *Ætina Life of Hartford*, is a thoroughly sound and reliable company, and worthy of the confidence of all who wish to insure their lives. Much praise is due to the management and officers of the Company for the great success it has achieved in the last thirty-four years. Those at present guiding the helm are Messrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, president; J. C. Webster, vice-president; J. L. English, secretary; H. W. St. John, actuary; Gordon W. Russell, consulting physician.

Mr. T. H. Christmas is manager for Eastern Canada, with headquarters at Montreal, and Mr. J. R. Alexander is manager for Montreal district. Both of these gentlemen are well-known, active representatives of the *Ætina Life*.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.

We have before us the annual statement, 1883, of the *Phenix of Brooklyn*, which, despite one of the most adverse years in the annals of fire underwriting, is highly gratifying and satisfactory, and demonstrates the ability and sound conservative judgment with which its affairs are managed. We give some of the figures, which speak for themselves.

The premium income for 1883 was \$3,245,318; losses incurred, expenses and dividends paid absorbed \$2,993,803; leaving a balance of \$341,515 to be added to the assets of the Company, which, on January 1st, 1884, stood at \$3,759,036. To the net surplus the sum of \$48,686 has been added, which now amounts to \$686,160, making a surplus held by the Company as security to its policy-holders of \$1,686,160. The ratio of losses incurred to premiums received was 54.1 and the management expenses 37.4, leaving a gain of 8.5 on the year's transactions. To show the growth of the Company it is only necessary to state that its assets have increased from \$206,648 in 1853 to \$3,759,036 in 1884.

The *Phenix of Brooklyn* is a sound and well managed fire office, well deserving of every confidence, as exemplified by the ample security which it offers to the public. The present officers are Messrs. Stephen Crowell, president; W. R. Crowell, vice-president; Philander Shaw, secretary; and J. W. Barley, general agent. The general agents for Ontario are Messrs. L. C. Camp & Son, of Toronto and St. Catharines, Ont. Mr. J. C. Sinton is agent for Montreal.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

In another column will be found the annual report of this company, to which we direct the attention of our readers. The showing is in many respects a very satisfactory one, and will well repay a careful perusal. The progress made by the company at the end of its third year speaks volumes for the energy and business ability of Mr. McCabe, the founder and present managing-director.

We must, however, express our disappointment at the manner in which the accounts are prepared. The form followed is that of the British Board of Trade, which is an eminently unsatisfactory one. Our readers will understand this when we tell them that the revenue account does not represent premiums and interest *received*, but premiums and interest *due* during the year. The premium account even includes the deferred premiums which should *theoretically* be paid in advance, and therefore come into the year's accounts, but which, by the terms of the policies, do not become even due till the following year. The result is that the \$33,043.20 of outstanding and deferred premiums in the accounts of the North American life have been carried through its premium account although not yet received. The only really satisfactory way of showing a company's revenue is by giving the cash transactions only. This is the plan adopted by all the American Insurance departments as well as that at Ottawa, and we see no reason for discarding it for one in use in England, which we believe was wrung out of the Government there by the united pressure of the companies who wished to give as little information as possible.

The net premiums *received* (deducting reassurances and outstanding premiums for the year) appear to have increased from \$77,076 to \$90,940, a very large amount for such a young company. The assets, too, show a very gratifying increase, and with the subscribed capital bring the resources up to more than half a million dollars. In comparison with other companies, however, the "preliminary expenses, \$1,500," must be struck out. It is a mere book entry. The item "commuted commissions, \$7,500," is also a rather doubtful one. "Reversions" are unusual assets in this country, but we presume consist of contingent payments discounted by the company and secured on real estate. It would have been well, however, to have had their nature fully explained. Applications were received during the year for \$1,588,372, which is a very satisfactory amount, although a slight decrease on the previous year, when the amount was \$1,671,753. This is no doubt owing to the discontinuance of the industrial branch. The assurances in force now amount to about three million dollars.

The death claims for the year have been rather heavy amounting to \$21,362.56 against \$2,819.00 in 1882. The increase is largely due to the Freeman loss at Hamilton, on which the company had \$15,000 insurance, \$10,000 of it being reassured. We presume that only the net \$5,000 is included in the claims however. The promptness with which this and its other claims were paid, will be remembered by the public. The North American pays immediately on the completion of the claim papers, without the usual sixty or ninety days delay.

The promptitude with which the annual returns are sent to Ottawa (January 5th, this year) is a very pleasing feature in connection with this company, and cannot be too highly commended. We would like to see every office in the country go and do likewise. In too many cases a large part of a year is passed before the policyholders or the public know what the transactions of the past year have been.

We regret that, owing to the peculiar way in which the accounts are made up, we have not been able to do justice to the statement of this company, for the progress made by it during its short existence has been really wonderful. No other Canadian company has, we think, done as much in its first three years. This success is entirely owing to the indefatigable energy of its managing director, and we are glad to see this was fully acknowledged at the annual meeting.

Doctor Charles Ault of Montreal is the Manager for the Province of Quebec of the North American Life. The business of the Company has largely increased in his hands.

THE NORTH-WEST FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The adjourned general Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the North-West fire office was held at the Company's office, No. 5 Lombard street, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, January 16th, when a large number of shareholders were present.

The vice-president, Col. W. N. Kennedy, occupied the chair. The report of the Auditors, Messrs. Cape and Osborne, was read, stating that they had carefully examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Company and found them all correct and satisfactory and properly shown in the statement. The report was unanimously adopted.

One-fifth of the organization expenses were written off, and a large surplus was carried forward, the assets of the Company now amounting to about \$100,000. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, or 12 per cent. for the 9 months the Company has been in operation, was declared on the paid-up stock, on the motion of Mr. Mulholland, seconded by Mr. Inkster—the dividend being payable forthwith.

On the motion of Mr. Girdlestone, seconded by Mr. Bathgate, a vote of thanks was passed to the president and vice-president for their services, gratuitously rendered in the Company's behalf; and on motion of the vice-president, Col. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Bathgate, a vote of thanks was tendered the secretary, Mr. Girdlestone, for the able and energetic management of the Company's business.

The number of policies issued since the Company commenced operations exceeds 600. Fire risks are written throughout the Province of Manitoba and a large number of agents are employed. The surplus premium receipts are invested in the Province.

The statement was considered most satisfactory.

The meeting adjourned until February 20th.

Mr. Bosse, of the firm of Kavanagh & Bosse, having resigned, Mr. Walter Kavanagh is now the sole resident Agent for the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company at Montreal. Mr. Kavanagh is an energetic live Agent, and is doing a large amount of business for his company. Mr. M. Bennett, jr., is fortunate in having such a representative here.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS

HON. DONALD A. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN OGILVY, Esq. | ROBERT BENNY, Esq.

1883-CANADIAN BUSINESS-1883

848 Applications received for - \$1,406,950.00
224 Applications declined or not
completed for - - - \$385,000.00
624 Policies issued for - \$1,021,950.00

A. Holloway,

GENERAL AGENT,
WINNIPEG.

I. A. Mill,

GENERAL AGENT,
OTTAWA.

B. Harman,

GENERAL AGENT,
TORONTO.

F. Holloway,

GENERAL AGENT,
QUEBEC.

Thomas Mills,

GENERAL AGENT,
KINGSTON.

W. G. Brown,

GENERAL AGENT,
LONDON.

All the earnings of this Branch invested in the Dominion.

THE FULL RESERVES

UNDER ALL POLICIES ARE LODGED ANNUALLY WITH THE RECEIVER-
GENERAL IN APPROVED SECURITIES, AND HELD FOR THE EXCLUSIVE
BENEFIT OF CANADIAN POLICY HOLDERS, THUS AFFORDING THE
SECURITY OF A GOVERNMENT BOND.

Under the Deferred Bonus System

*Unusual advantages are obtained, the Policy being absolutely
unconditional as to occupation, residence, &c.*

AGENTS who can command LIFE BUSINESS will find it to their advantage
to form a connection with this Company.

Special Terms--Apply to or Address

B. HAL. BROWN,
Inspector, Toronto.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
General Manager, Montreal.

THE
GLASGOW & LONDON

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	- - -	<u>\$2,500,000</u>
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT	-	<u>\$100,000</u>
INCOME for year 1883-4.	- -	<u>\$1,500,000</u>

HEAD-OFFICE FOR CANADA,
— **MONTREAL** —

— — — — —
JOINT MANAGERS:

EDWARD L. BOND.

STEWART BROWNE.

J. T. VINCENT, Inspector.

The Glasgow and London Insurance Company desire the services of gentlemen as Agents, able and willing to introduce business, with all such liberal contracts will be made.

COMPANIES ANNUAL REPORTS.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the above Company was held at the Company's Head Office, 23 Toronto street, Toronto, on Tuesday, Jan. 22nd, pursuant to notice. The following gentlemen were present, viz. :-

Hon. A. Mackenzie, M.P., Hon. A. Morris, M.P.P., J. L. Blaikie-R. Jaffray, W. Gordon, Toronto; Capt. Larkin, Mayor, and John Rose, St. Catharines; W. Alexander, J. N. Lake, Jas. Scott, J. Morrison, Toronto; R. H. Jarvis, Thos. Wavell, R. B. Skinner, and R. H. Park, Hamilton; J. K. Kerr, Q.C., A. H. Campbell, Wm. D. McIntosh, Rev. T. W. Campbell, Toronto; Thos. Gowdy and D. Spence, Guelph; H. A. Patterson and M. Wilson, Chatham; L. W. Smith, D.C.L., Dr. Thorburn, E. A. Meredith, LL.D., F. Wootten, Wm. McCabe, F.I.A., Toronto; Dr. Ault, Montreal; Wm. R. Miller and A. McD. Allan, Goderich; J. F. Mathieson, L. Goldman, W. Howell, R. Lovell, J. B. Carlile, W. Hamilton, Rev. J. H. Johnson, Wm. Campbell.

The Hon. A. Mackenzie, M.P., was appointed Chairman, and Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting, having been printed, were taken as read.

Dr. Thorburn, Medical Director, presented his report for the year, and explained that of the deaths during the past year, the largest claim made arose from death by accident, and with the exception of two, the others died of acute diseases.

By-law No. 31 was adopted.

The Secretary then read the annual report and balance sheet.

Report.

In presenting their annual report for the year 1883 to the policyholders and guarantors, the Directors of the North American Life Assurance Company have the most unqualified satisfaction in referring to the statements submitted, as well as to the excellent character of the business transacted.

The results of the year show how completely the directors have been justified in their anticipations of a large and extended business.

The Company has, at considerable expense, established a branch in British Columbia, and is now represented in every Province of the Dominion.

The accompanying revenue account and balance sheet exhibit the affairs of the Company in a clear and comprehensive manner.

Among the receipts of the year appear, for the first time, sums paid for life annuities, which this Company is specially empowered by its Act of Incorporation to grant. By its annuity bonds, persons in advanced years are enabled to secure during the rest of their lifetime, a much larger income than could be realized for the same amount invested in first-class securities.

During the year, 812 applications for insurances for \$1,588,372 were received, upon which were issued 748 policies, securing \$1,401,312, and 61 for \$125,060 were declined, not being deemed desirable risks, and twelve for \$32,000 were uncompleted.

This large addition to the business of the Company is specially gratifying, in view of the financial stringency which has existed during the latter part of the year.

The large amount held in reserve by the Company, added to the guarantee fund of \$300,000, subscribed by prominent gentlemen in all the older Provinces of the Dominion, upon which has been paid the sum of \$60,000, furnishes to insurers a security unsurpassed in this country.

The Directors have pleasure in inviting attention to their efforts to meet the wants and wishes of the insuring public, both with regard to the plans of insurance offered by the Company and the liberal character of its policy contract.

It is the only Company, so far as they know, which has removed all restrictions as to travel, from the date of the policy, but in such a way as to protect equitably the interests of all the policyholders.

By its commercial endowment plan, the Company dispenses with the heavy over-payment accumulations of the ordinary plans, and thus places within the reach of the masses reliable life insurance limited to the usual accumulating period of life, at an estimated cost of about one-half of the ordinary plans, and enables the insured to pay as they go, and to have just what they pay for.

This plan has received the unqualified approval of the leading life insurance authorities on this continent. By it, the payments after the first year are adjusted to the current cost of insurance as determined by actual experience, and insurance is thus brought within the reach of men of moderate means.

The directors, believing that there are many who desire to obtain the Company's Tontine Investment Policy, owing to its great advantage as an investment, etc., but are restrained from doing so by the fear that they may not be able to pay their premiums to the end of Tontine period, decided to issue policies on the Semi-Tontine plan, and by this means meet the views of this class.

The Company's Semi-Tontine policy combines the privilege of the paid-up surrender value given to the holders of ordinary policies with all the options given to holders of Tontine investment policies.

This renders these forms of policies as contrasted with the ordinary forms a specially valuable and marketable security, or a collateral of a high class. No extra charge is made by the Company on the premiums on its Tontine and Semi-Tontine policies, but they are the same as on its ordinary policies.

In addition to the classes of insurance adopted by the Company, some consideration has been given to the establishment of another class. It is claimed as the result of experience in England, where much attention is given to vital statistics, that the lives of total abstainers from intoxicating liquors are better than those who use such drinks in moderation. Some British companies have established a total abstinence class. It seems to the directors very desirable to adopt a similar policy here, where the members insuring on that condition would receive the full benefit of their abstinence. They therefore recommend that this be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The Directors note with satisfaction that Prof. Cherriman, the Government Superintendent of Insurance, has omitted from his last report the item of ratio of expenses to income. Such item was clearly most misleading when applied to companies of different ages, and very improper use was made of it by some of the older companies, although the Superintendent had repeatedly stated that such "percentages ought not to be taken as a proper gauge of the economy of management of a company." The income of a life company is made up partly of interest and partly of premiums, and the older a company, the larger the proportion of the former to the latter, while the cost of collecting interest is manifestly much less than that of collecting premiums or securing new business.

The Official Government reports show that the amount of life insurance in force in Canada, in United States companies in 1882, was only \$3,951,922 in excess of that held by them in 1872, while the business in our home companies during that period rose from \$13,069,811 to \$53,885,051, being an increase of over ten times that in American companies.

This is a very gratifying fact, being evidence of the real national development of the Dominion, showing that we are becoming strong enough to support great commercial enterprises, and that our home companies are more than holding their own against their foreign competitors.

By the success of such home institutions we retain money which would otherwise have gone abroad, and it is thus used in building and extending Canadian interests.

The official reports show that United States companies have deposited with the Dominion Government but a small portion of the reserve essential for the security of Canadian policyholders, and that such de-

posits contain but a very small proportion of Canadian securities, while the entire reserves and resources of our own Companies are invested in this country. It is manifest that the advantages and convenience to policyholders are largely in favor of well-managed Home Companies. The success and progress of the North American Life is no doubt greatly due to its very liberal policy contract, and also to the fact that the Directors of the Company have recognized the wants of the people and adopted plans of insurance suitable to all classes. The Directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, pay-

able on July 2nd, be paid to the Guarantors, as interest, for the use of the Guarantee Fund, to June 30th next.

The efficient services of the Inspectors, Agents, and Office Staff of the Company again deserve special commendation.

The Directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election, and in resigning the trust confided in them, they record their entire confidence in the plans, prospects, and management of the Company.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
President.

Toronto, Jan. 22nd, 1884.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Revenue Account of the North American Life Assurance Company for year ending Dec. 31st, 1883.

1882.		\$	c.	1883.		\$	c.
Dec. 31.	To Balance.....	151,521	76	Dec. 31.	By Expenses	23,340	10
1883.				"	" Commissions and Salaries to Agents.....	15,197	30
Dec. 31.	" Premiums and Annuity Considerations.	102,982	68	"	" Re-insurances.....	9,750	79
"	" Interest.....	8,024	75	"	" Claims paid under Policies.....	21,362	55
"	" Guarantee Fund and Premium thereon....	3,140	00	"	" Surrendered policy.....	156	75
				"	" Interest on Guarantee Fund.....	3,375	00
				"	" Balance as in 2nd schedule.....	192,486	69
		\$265,669	19			\$265,669	19

SECOND SCHEDULE.—BALANCE SHEET.

1883.		\$	c.	1883.		\$	c.
Dec. 31.	To Guarantee Fund.....	60,000	00	Dec. 31.	By Dominion Government Deposit—		
"	" Assurance and Annuity Funds \$125,895 00				Debenture \$15,000 }		
	Less for Re-insurances and				Cash..... 36,500 }	51,500	00
	Re-insurance Policy..... 19,050 00			"	" First Mortgages on Real Estate.....	31,989	15
		106,845	00	"	" Loans on Stocks.....	35,137	50
		\$166,845	00	"	" Reversions.....	5,621	28
"	" Contingent Fund to provide for the collec-			"	" Preliminary expenses.....	1,500	00
	tion of outstanding and deferred premiums			"	" Furniture.....	1,000	00
	and other charges accruing on year's			"	" Premiums on existing Policies in Agents		
	business..... 7,500 00				hands and in due course of transmission..	19,581	35
"	" Loss under policy awaiting proof.....	1,000	00	"	" Premiums on existing Policies due subse-		
"	" Surplus..... 17,141 69				quent to December 31st, 1883.....	13,461	85
					(Reserve on this and preceding item includ-		
					ed in Liabilities).		
				"	" Loan on Policy.....	216	75
				"	" Commuted commissions.....	7,500	00
				"	" Interest accrued not yet due.....	1,650,	22
				"	" Cash in Head and Branch Offices.....	1,254	00
				"	" Cash in Banks.....	22,074	59
		\$192,486	69			\$192,486	69

WILLIAM MCCABE,
Managing Director and Actuary.

JAMES CARLYLE, M.D. }
W. G. CASSELS. } Auditors.

We have examined the Books, Documents, and Vouchers representing the foregoing Revenue Account, and also each of the securities for the property in the above Balance Sheet, and certify to their correctness.

Toronto, January 7th, 1884.

We concur in the foregoing Certificate, and have personally made an independent examination of said Books, and also of each of the Securities representing said Property.

F. A. MEREDITH, LL.D., }
WM. GORDON, } Auditing Committee of the Board.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., moved the adoption of the report. He said:—"In moving the adoption of the report, it is so full that very little remains for me to say. The directors have endeavored during the past year to extend the business of the Company, wherever that could be done on a safe basis; and particular attention has been directed to the two great Provinces in the western part of the Dominion. Whatever opinion some of us may have with regard to the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, there can be no doubt of this, that in the Province of British Columbia, and in the North-West Territories, Canada has a magnificent inheritance, and one in which all home industries and

home institutions should be cultivated. We should be always willing to help forward the progress and development of that country. Now we have recognized this, and some of our agents have been engaged there during the past year. British Columbia is generally supposed to be a territory of comparatively small value and lacking in agricultural capacity, but it is nevertheless one of the richest parts of the Continent. Our success in these Provinces, as well as right here at home, has been great. We look forward to doing a good business there in the future. We have reason to be thankful for such a very satisfactory year's busi-

"From the outset the aim of the Directors has been to build the Company on a solid foundation, and a reference to the report will fully demonstrate how very successful the Company has been in that respect. In looking over a tabulated statement (taken from the last New York Official Insurance Report) in the case of the United States Companies doing business in Canada, I observed that the average expenditure to income of the whole was \$77.86 per \$100, whereas that of this Company was very much less, showing that our proportion of income available for reserve for the year was greater than theirs. I mention this fact because I know there is an idea prevalent with a great many people that, because a Company is able to count its assets by the millions (nearly the whole of which represent debts to its policy holders) it is able to do better for its policy-holders than the Canadian Companies can. This is certainly a mistake as the results have proved in the past, and will most certainly be demonstrated by the future results of this Company. In concluding my remarks, I have no hesitation in expressing my fullest confidence in the Company, and ask those of you who are with us to-day to recommend it to your friends. Our statement of assets speaks for itself; everything is as stated, and every dollar invested is in first-class securities, earning a good rate of interest. To our agents we are indebted for the fine business they secured last year, and I look forward confidently, with our larger agency staff, to an increased result during the present year."

Hon. A. Morris, M.P.P., seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and expressed his great satisfaction that the Company had taken such deep root in Canadian soil, and had met with such favor among our people; and he was glad and proud to say that the affairs of the Company were conducted on entirely safe and conservative principles. The Managing Director, Mr. Wm. McCabe, a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, had long and successful experience in life insurance, understood his business thoroughly in every department, and took a genuine pride in the development of this national Company which they saw growing up and rising so rapidly.

One of the most gratifying facts that could be laid before the Canadian public was that the business of Life Insurance in Canada was being so largely done by our home companies. The Company carried on its business in a fair and equitable way, always endeavoring to adapt itself to the wants and circumstances of the people. It was an independent Company, making no war upon any other—a Canadian Company, guaranteed by Canadian shareholders and giving the benefits of the profits to its policy-holders. They had reason to feel extreme satisfaction with the unequalled progress of the Company. With regard to the Managing Director, Mr. McCabe, they were extremely fortunate in having him at the head of their affairs, and the speaker trusted he would long continue his connection.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said he had intended to refer to the admirable management of their managing director. All feel that he was the right man in the right place. He had also much pleasure in referring to the great efficiency in the internal economy of the office under Mr. Goldman. No more striking proof of this could be given than by the fact that the Company's official report to the Government for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1883, was despatched to the Superintendent on the 5th of this month.

The motion for the adoption of the annual report and financial statement was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Matthew Wilson, Barrister, of Chatham, seconded by J. K. Kerr, Q.C., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors, and to the members of the Provincial and Local Boards.

On the motion of J. L. Blaikie, seconded by Robt. Jaffray, thanks were given to the Company's Officers, Inspectors, and Agents, for their faithful and efficient services.

The Auditors were re-appointed.

On the motion of W. Alexander, seconded by James Scott, it was resolved that the valuable services of the President and Vice-Presidents should be acknowledged in a substantial way, by placing to their credit the same amount as last year.

E. A. Meredith, LL.D., and John N. Lake were appointed scrutineers, who reported the following gentlemen elected Directors for the

ensuing year, viz. :—Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., Hon. A. Morris, M.P.P., Hon. G. W. Allen, Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, L. W. Smith, D.C.L., H. S. Strathy, E. A. Meredith, LL.D., A. H. Campbell, H. H. Cook, M.P., E. Galley, James Thorburn, M.D., James Scott, William Bell, John L. Blaikie, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Andrew Robertson, W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M.P.P., John Morrison, D. Macrae, E. Gurney, jr., John N. Lake; B. B. Hughes, William Gordon, Robert Jaffray, William McCabe, F.I.A.

The meeting then adjourned.

At the conclusion of the meeting the newly-elected Directors met, when the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., was re-elected President, and the Hon. Alexander Morris, M.P.P., and John L. Blaikie, Esq., Vice-Presidents.

The Standing Committees of the year were then appointed, and the Board adjourned.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

For the year ending 31st December, 1883.

The Directors have the pleasure to present the eleventh Annual Report of the Company's affairs for the year ending the 31st December, 1883, and the Auditor's Report thereon.

REVENUE.

Fire and Marine Premiums	\$385,015.71	
Interest Account	19,759.23	
From other sources.....	5,422.44	
		\$410,197.38

EXPENDITURE.

Losses, Fire and Marine, including an appropriation for all claims to 31st December.....	231,586.92	
Re-Assurances and Return Premiums....	76,561.00	
Expense of conducting the Business, including Commissions, etc.....	81,202.01	
Balance carried to Reserve.....	20,847.45	
		410,197.38

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank to Current Account.....	\$32,880.14	
Cash deposits in Bank at interest.....	55,000.00	
Loans on Collaterals.....	102,107.79	
Canada Central Railroad Bonds.....	101,226.67	
Canadian Pacific Railway Land Grant Bonds	152,880.00	
Mortgages.....	33,000.00	
Bills Receivable—Marine Premiums...	36,413.89	
Due from other Companies for Re-Insurance.....	15,473.32	
Premiums in course of collection.....	10,556.11	
Agents' Balances and Sundry Debtors..	26,222.02	
		565,759.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid-up.....	\$330,815.00	
Losses under Adjustment.....	27,443.40	
Re-Insurance Reserve.....	140,186.73	
Surplus.....	67,314.81	
		565,759.94

The past year, like the previous, has witnessed many fires, and losses in Canada have been heavy, particularly towards and during the fall months; but, again, the losses of the Royal Canadian will compare favorably with those of its neighbors.

To give effect to the resolution passed at your special meeting of the 28th November last, your Directors have petitioned Parliament for a Bill to empower you, at a special meeting called for that purpose, to reduce the number of Directors to not less than five, whenever you may deem it expedient.

The Directors regret to have to announce the death of their esteemed and much respected Manager, Mr. James Davison, which occurred the 25th December last. The Company has lost in Mr. Davison a faithful and valuable officer, and an able underwriter.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President.

HON. J. R. THIBAudeau,

Vice-President.

ARTHUR GAGNON,

Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John Ostell, Esq.,	Hugh Mackay, Esq.,	Jon. Hodgson, Esq.
Duncan McIntyre, Esq.	Robert Archer, Esq.	Geo. W. Moss, Esq.
	William O'Brien, Esq.	

HEAD OFFICE, 160 St. James street, Montreal.

TO ROBERT McLEAN, Esq.

SECRETARY OF THE C. F. U. A.

Who, when Insurance "rates" were bad,
And yearly profits, no one had,
Stood forth the Minimum Tariff's Dad?
McLean.

Who gave the Tariff impetus,
And calmed the rival Companies' fuss,
Evolving order from the muss?
McLean.

Who made this Tariff Minimum
Around On-tay-reo to hum,
Augmenting premiums quite a sum?
McLean.

Who, when Toronto's Board felt sore
At treatment from *below*, and swore
To name its Secretary, and hold the floor
Or show those Managers the door—
Who on the waves sweet oil did pour,
And took the berth himself—and more?
McLean.

Who goes aloft to attic rooms*
Working so hard, like all "new brooms,"
The while his Tariff-hobby-horse he groom's?
McLean.

Who, twice elect, on two thrones sits,
Sharpening all his Scottish wits,
And fairly earning all he gets?
McLean.

L'Envoi.

Temperate, zealous, honest man,
Give us all the aid you can
To keep upon the "profit plan,"
McLean!

"A."

TORONTO, Feb., 1884.

* The C. F. U. A. meets in the "Sky parlor" of the Royal Insurance Company Building, Toronto.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, INSURANCE SOCIETY, and correspondence to bear the name and address of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The publication of a communication does not by any means commit the paper to the sentiments expressed there in; but a fair hearing will be allowed for all sides of the question we may consider of sufficient interest to the Insurance public.

TORONTO LETTER.

DEAR EDITOR,—Since my last letter the first Annual Meeting of the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association has been held here—opening on the 25th and closing on 26th January, just two days, and it is admitted that much valuable work was accomplished for the general interests of the Association. I saw, by courtesy, the list or memorandum of subjects to be brought before the meeting, and it was a very lengthy document. The very excellent plan of giving a certain number of subjects to committees formed of different companies for consideration and report, was adopted and worked well. The reports of these committees were afterwards brought before a full meeting for amendment or adoption. This meeting was harmonious and most satisfactory in every way, and it really begins to look as if the C. F. U. A. is going to be a permanent institution, all croakers to the contrary notwithstanding. Chief amongst the wise decisions of the conclave, were the agreement to at once frame a Tariff for the Province of Quebec, including Montreal, and to advance the rates on any city, town or village imposing a special tax, in whatever shape it may be done, on the Insurance Companies. In other words such places will be rated one letter below their present standard. Towns and villages under letter "E." (no fire appliances) who desire to join their bigger sisters in collecting Revenue from their benefactors can do so, with the privilege of paying 5 cents on each \$100 insured. The Municipal Taxation Committees can now proceed to work out their new plan for raising funds, and get some practical experience that may be of service to them.

A pleasing incident in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Toronto Board, held the day previous, was the presentation to their retiring Secretary, Mr. James Sydney Crocker, of an elegant engrossed and illuminated address, appropriately framed, together with a check for \$500.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed, both by Insurance Companies and the public generally, at the wretched position Toronto occupies as regards fire protection. Perhaps it is not too much to say there is no city in Canada worse off to-day as regards efficient modern appliances for extinguishment of fires; at least recent results go to support this view. Take the following items into consideration, in the way of detail:

1. *The water supply.*—It is inadequate in quantity—weak in pressure—therefore more pumping power is required and larger mains and service pipes. At the fire on 12th instant *six streams were being drawn at one time from a six-inch main!*

2. *The fire hose.*—There is insufficiency of the supply, and its condition is bad. At the late fires leaks through which water spurted in copious rills were visible, in many places rivalling the other *spurts* at the nozzles, both in volume and force.

3. *The Telegraph Fire Alarm.*—The system is all demoralized. It is said that the telephone and other telegraph wires, now so numerous in the city, affect the working of the fire alarm. More boxes are needed, but the superintendent says there are too many boxes already for the present number of circuits.

The Fire Brigade.—The men are prompt at all fires, when the alarms are not too confusing. They do their best, but, as a whole, they can be improved. At the Erskine Church fire, there was lack of proper command. They may be said, however, to form the best feature in the fire protection system of Toronto—That is all—We have two steam

fire engines, but the firemen are supposed to draw them down as they are kept on *wheels*, and there is no provision made for horses to pull them. I understand the firemen object to draw these engines to fires! Through the energy of Alderman Farley, the Bay street engine was hauled down to the Elevator fire, and did good work, when there, although late. It really saved all that was saved of the City Elevator.

At the Morse Soap Works fire, the engine was much needed, but no horses were available in time, so they did without it. Fortunately the rain storm at the instant of the fire sufficiently wetted surrounding buildings, else the high wind prevailing would have spread the conflagration. Is not this a disgraceful state of affairs for the "Queen City?" You will not be surprised to learn after the foregoing that the three late fires stand credited with aggregate loss of about \$250,000! The Toronto Board held a meeting, and threatened an advance of rates unless, by end of March next, progress be made towards improving the present state of the fire appliances. The Council seem now to be moving that way, it is proper to state—A committee of our best dressed members were deputed by the Board to attend the Council meeting, and watch proceedings on behalf of the Companies. The Council proposes to buy more Engines, and if they would buy more horses to draw them it would be likely to render the expenditure more judicious. The same intelligent body have meanwhile invited the Insurance Companies to contribute to the expense of a Salvage Corps. What a wise suggestion! "Wonder what they'll do next!" As the parrot exclaimed on reaching ground, minus tail feathers and one eye after an accidental explosion of fire works at a circus.

Money has been made by Insurance Companies in Toronto, but it will not require many more such fires as the three last to turn the scale the other way.

Quite a pot of money has been dropped in Adamson's Elevator, on grain, buildings, machinery and wharf, by the Insurance Companies. It is difficult to get at the losses, as so much reticence prevails about the figures. The reason is said to be that the Insurance was placed at rates specially favorable to the grain men, such rates or terms being contrary to Board Rules. The *truly good* companies, who lost this business to the alleged wicked companies, are chuckling over their escape, but are determined to ascertain who held these grain risks and at what rates. No information can be got from the insured, they are all *mum*, and this looks suspicious. As I expected the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters, *i.e.*, the Local Board, at their annual meeting, elected unanimously Mr. Robert McLean as their Secretary, so that gentleman now acts as secretary for both Associations. The door being sealed, and no reporters allowed in at their meeting I can only surmise through what tribulation the more dignified and sensitive members must have passed before yielding to the wishes of their superiors or chiefs and recording a "unanimous" vote for Mr. McLean. Indeed they felt so bad about it, they do say, that they did not ask the Montreal Contingent to have something at the break up of the meeting before they went home, and that was significant, for a feed or "lunch" of some kind generally winds up these fraternal visits. No, sir, there were no cakes and ale this time.

It has been said there is a skeleton in every house. Well I know a house that at present has two skeletons in it, to wit, the Ontario House now in session in Toronto. The skeletons I allude to are those of the "Alliance" and "Standard." Mr. Inspector Hunter's report for 1882—how long ago it sounds—was of course duly laid, without cackle, before Parliament, including the statements of these two precious mummies, showing "assets" respectively of \$35,000 and \$77,000, also liabilities and all the other details certified to by Mr. Hunter, whilst the companies themselves at the time Mr. Hunter laid these reports before Parliament, were not. There were four little joint stocks, and now there are two; but there are 57 Mutuals still left for government inspection. I would suggest that the inspecting officer be known as government inspector of Mutuals as more appropriate.

Some of our insurance friends who went down to Montreal to see the Carnival complain of the extortionate charges in hotels there, and generally all round the city, the only consolation they have in view is that

your new tariff will come before them soon for consideration, and they purpose giving their influence toward high rates of insurance as a return favor.

Allow me to congratulate you on your decision to confine INSURANCE SOCIETY "entirely to insurance matters." I think you will find satisfaction in the future from your resolve.

Wishing you success and a prosperous year.

Yours,

ARIEL.

Toronto, 13 Feb., 1884.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11th, 1884.

To the Editor of INSURANCE SOCIETY,

DEAR SIR,—In my last letter to you I promised that I would at a future time consider the "Simplicity, Safety and Economy" of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association. I now trouble you with a consideration of one of these features,—to deal with them all fully in one letter would occupy too much of your valuable space, I shall therefore confine myself to an examination into the reality of its boasted economy.

The following paragraph, which purports to be from the Head Office of the Association, appeared in the *Halifax Chronicle* of 19th November last, when the Society was writing in its own defence:—"It is customary with insurance companies on the fixed premium plan to compare rates of expenses with their receipts. Now, as their excessive premiums augment their income, the sum of their expenses appears relatively smaller, although three times greater, than \$3 per \$1,000."

It strikes me, if this quotation means anything it means to the ordinary reader that only \$3 are used for expenses out of each \$1000 cash handled by the Society. Perhaps it doesn't mean that?

What are the facts with regard to the years that have been reported upon? It appears from the various reports of the Society that during the years '81 and '82 (class 81 having paid two years' dues) dues to the amount of \$3,954 were paid, that the admission fees for '82 amounted to \$4,836 and the assessments to \$3,106.06, so that, leaving out of the question the admission fees for '81 of a total sum of \$11,896.06, all of which was expended but perhaps \$106.06, only \$3,000 was paid to the beneficiaries of certificate holders—\$8,896.06 expenses and \$3,000 benefits. This, certainly, is economy with a vengeance. During the same two years, according to the Government Report, \$9,730 was contributed by the certificate holders to the so-called Safety Fund, which is an item of expense not included above, as it is independent of admission fees, annual dues and mortuary assessments. The examination of the merits of this feature, as its name implies, should properly be made during the consideration of the *safety* of the Society, so we merely at present call attention to it as being an item of expense to certificate holders. Total expense to certificate holders for years '81 and '82, exclusive of admission fees for '81, \$21,626, total benefits paid \$3,000. The Safety Fund is nominally held for certificate holders, but the rest is gone.

The sworn statement as given in Prof. Cherriman's report is so *economical* that it entirely overlooks the item of admission fees. This, certainly, is a legitimate part of the cost to the assured, and we have included it in our estimate. We have arrived at this item as follows: From the tariff of admission fees, as indicated by the leaflets which "set forth the plans of the Society," we find that all persons taking a single \$1,000 certificate pay \$10 admission fees, those taking two \$1,000 certificates pay \$14 admission fees, and those taking three \$1,000 certificates pay \$17 admission fees. From the Society's annual report, published for distribution, we learn that during the year '82, 232 persons each took a certificate for \$1,000, total admission fees \$2,320; 102 persons each took two \$1,000 certificates, total admission fees \$1,428; and 64 persons each took three \$1,000 certificates, total admission fees \$1,088,—making an aggregate of 628 certificates issued to 398 persons in '82, and costing them, for admission fees alone, the small sum of \$4,836. Were we to include the admission fees paid by those entering in '81, which must have been for the 207 persons receiving the 345 certificates at the above rates, somewhere between \$2,415 and \$3,450,

the exhibit would be still worse. When it is considered that, in making these estimates, we only include the contributions from "Safety Fund Class A. D. 1881" and "Safety Fund Class A. D. 1882," leaving out a consideration of any other classes there may be, and there must be one other at least, for the Government Report shows that at the end of '82 there were 1,267 certificates *in force*, while there were only 965 in force having a claim on the so-called Safety Fund, and that in making this examination we are able to arrive only at a part of the cost to contributors, owing to the incomplete returns, but that those published show the above state of things, the economy of the "system of insurance" may well be doubted.

As there is not a word in the certificate issued by the Society entitling any holder thereof to any claim against the so-called Safety Fund on any conditions that there seems the remotest possibility of being fulfilled, we think, in estimating the cost of their insurance to its members, this item of \$9,730 may fairly be included, and that all they have paid in excess of what has been returned or is likely to be available for benefits is fairly chargeable as expenses. Were we to estimate in this way we would find that from total contributions, which must have been largely in excess of \$24,000, only \$3,000 benefits were paid.

Yours very truly,

EXAMINER.

THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of INSURANCE SOCIETY,

DEAR SIR,—Your anonymous correspondent "Examiner" states in his letter published in your January number that he sends you a copy of one of our leaflets, and also a circular "*which purports to be an examination*" of our certificate.

This circular is, no doubt, his own production, being, either for prudential reasons or characteristically, as anonymous as his letter.

With this circular I have nothing to do, but desire to make a few remarks on the statements in *our own* leaflet, viz., that the plan of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association combines "Simplicity, Safety and Economy" and that "the dangers and defects of the old "Reserve" plan, and the weakness and uncertainty of co-operative plans are avoided." With respect to "Simplicity, Safety and Economy":—In the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association there is a fixed charge for expenses of the Company, and distinctly separate amounts for Safety Fund and cost of insurance. The member thus knows precisely what he is paying for, and is able to ascertain if he gets it.

There is no mysterious "loading" or "reserve;" no vague possibility of a return of some of his own money as a "dividend" after unlimited expenses shall have been paid. This is Simplicity!

With reference to Safety. The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has a fully subscribed capital of \$120,000 and has lodged \$50,000 in cash with the Dominion Government. Its books and securities are subject to Government inspection. It is the only assessment company licensed to do business in the Dominion of Canada.

Its members pay for their insurance *in advance*, and none can leave the Association in debt to his fellow-members by reason of credit hav-

ing been given for insurance until the occurrence of a death necessitated a call. Every member pays the current cost of his own risk, and no more, and always in advance.

As regards economy:—The cost of Life Insurance in the D. S. F. L. A. is limited to the charge of \$3.00 per thousand annually for expenses, and the current death rate cost, which ought not to exceed the estimates, based on the actuaries table of mortality for the several ages. Turning now to the "dangers and defects" of the old "Reserve Plan"—their name is legion.

In the *Insurance Times* published in New York, a journal which cannot be accused of sympathy with the modern theory of insurance, in the number for Nov. and Dec. 1883, occurs an article by C. F. McCay, at page 650, in which the many "dangers and defects" of the "old style" Level Premium Companies are admitted and deplored, the author deeming them largely incurable, and asserting that "the opportunity for providing a remedy for them is much greater for an assessment Company than for old companies based on the level premium plan."

In addition to the dangers and defects dwelt upon by Mr. McCay in that article, there is the vast accumulation of millions of unearned money, called "reserves" and "surplus" in the hands of irresponsible trustees, at the mercy of whose incompetency or dishonesty the insured lie.

The Continental Life of New York, certified one year as a sound company having *six millions of dollars* in reserve, failed the next year, the policyholders not receiving 10 cents on the dollar.

An instance is before me of an existing company doing business in Canada, which from the years 1878 to 1882 inclusive, reported an average asset of over two million dollars of real estate. This asset yielded an average rental not exceeding two per cent. per annum! What is the fair value of such an asset? And what would be the effect if its shrinkage should exceed the Company's surplus?

With reference to the ordinary co-operative associations (so called) their weaknesses and defects are fully pointed out in two articles in the January number of "INSURANCE SOCIETY" in which "Examiner's" letter appears, one from "The Review, London, Eng." page 10, and the other from the "Post Magazine, London, Eng.," page 15.

The defects therein alluded to are obviated by the system of quarterly assessments in advance adopted by the D. S. F. L. A. being precisely the remedy advocated by the writers.

Endowment to persisting members:—Our leaflets and our contract explain what this is, viz., It is provided that every member shall deposit \$10 in the Safety Fund. After five years each member in good standing will be entitled to participate half yearly in the distribution of the interest derivable from the principal sum thus formed, as a means of reducing, be it much or little, the cost of insurance.

Ten dollars is a small sum, to be sure, for the individual but considering the recognised proportion of lapses to be expected, will be found, after a moderate endowment term, to be a considerable sum for that number which may be estimated to remain. We have a reasonable right to expect that within the same moderate endowment term, say 20 or 25 years, there will be at least 30,000 contributors to that fund, after which all further like contributions are available to be distributed as endowments in the order of precedence of claims upon this excess.

I have to apologise for trespassing so far upon your space, and remain,

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

Secretary D. S. F. L. A.

St. John, N.B., 9 Feb., 1884.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

UNCONDITIONAL INCONTESTABLE LIFE POLICIES.

THE objection is very often made to Life Assurance that the Companies may take advantage of some of the numerous and complicated conditions on the policies, and thus either avoid entirely the payment of claims, or compromise with the widow for a small sum. There is considerable force in this argument, but it cannot be urged indiscriminately against all Companies. The SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF CANADA, issues absolutely unconditional policies. There is not one restriction of any kind on them. The assured may reside in any part of the world without giving notice or paying one cent of extra premium. He may change his occupation at will; he may travel, hunt or do anything else without any extra of any kind. The contrast is remarkable with other policies. Ask an Agent to show you one; it speaks for itself. Remember THE SUN is the only Company in America which issues an unconditional policy.

Directors: THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., President. | A. F. GAULT, Esq. | E. J. BARBEAU, Esq. | ASSETS, about \$1,100,000
M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., Vice-President. | HON. JOHN BOYD, Esq. | S. H. EWING, Esq.
HON. A. W. OGILVIE. | D. MORRISON, Esq.

R. MACAULAY, Managing Director.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN COMPANIES.

UNITED STATES STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1883,

Showing Income and Expenditures.

COMPANIES.	INCOME.			EXPENDITURES.		
	Fire Prem'ns.	Int. & other sources than Premiums.	Total Income.	Fire Losses.	Expenses of Management.	Total Expenditures.
British America, Toronto	\$546,009	\$47,004	\$613,845	\$370,134	\$211,345	\$596,871
City of London, London.....	536,805	17,197	554,002	358,638	204,614	563,252
Commercial Union, London.....	1,018,485	64,988	1,685,934	974,834	521,071	1,501,120
Fire Insurance Ass'n, London.....	727,754	23,144	750,898	504,988	255,611	760,599
Guardian, London	685,512	16,142	701,654	308,587	299,954	538,540
Hamburg-Bremen, Hamburg	761,687	36,633	798,320	514,226	239,766	753,992
Imperial, London	1,119,348	50,894	1,170,242	679,769	327,479	1,007,248
Lancashire, Manchester.....	1,091,449	59,860	1,151,309	766,483	351,769	1,118,252
Lion, London	388,214	24,897	413,111	234,678	130,935	365,613
Liverp'l and London and Globe, Liverpool.....	3,403,019	202,822	3,605,841	2,029,516	993,761	3,023,277
London and Lancashire, Liverpool.....	1,149,070	38,057	1,187,127	780,140	363,240	1,143,380
London and Provincial, London	428,268	9,342	437,610	319,858	142,857	462,715
London Assurance Corporation, London.....	790,897	52,275	843,172	616,968	271,686	888,653
North B. & Mercantile, London.....	1,687,611	107,050	1,794,661	1,194,284	536,262	1,730,546
North German, Hamburg.....	299,855	11,030	310,886	206,545	100,873	307,418
Northern, London	660,424	37,945	698,369	451,309	233,915	685,224
Norwich Union, Norwich.....	715,560	34,212	749,772	410,018	246,037	656,055
Phoenix, London	1,200,431	42,424	1,242,855	712,418	366,707	1,079,125
Queen, Liverpool.....	1,225,701	68,872	1,294,573	921,147	357,742	1,278,889
Royal, Liverpool.....	2,470,065	139,266	2,609,331	1,452,896	783,391	2,236,287
Scottish Union and National, Edinburgh.....	377,620	38,445	416,065	281,717	109,036	390,753
Sun Fire Office, London	1,078,610	36,210	1,114,820	620,994	412,110	1,033,104
United Fire Reinsurance, Manchester.....	1,144,586	21,672	1,166,257	742,664	351,704	1,094,368
Western, Toronto.....	818,785	50,683	878,468	672,718	277,357	950,075

SOCIETY NOTES AND ITEMS.

Hartford, Conn., is the second largest insurance centre in the United States, New York being the largest.

The fire premium receipts of all companies doing business in New York amounted to \$75,549,534.74 and the fire losses to \$44,827,890.92 in 1883.

It is estimated that the total losses by fire in Canada and the United States for January amounted to \$12,000,000, the largest January loss since 1879.

The Officers of the North American Life Insurance Company presented their President, the Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, with an address and a portrait of himself.

Subscriptions due to INSURANCE SOCIETY for the past year are now in order, and we would ask our subscribers who have not already paid to favor us with remittances.

The total income of Foreign Companies in the United States for 1883 was \$25,390,371; total expenditures \$23,456,603. The premiums amounted to \$24,241,430, and the losses to \$15,783,962.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada will hold the annual meeting of shareholders on Thursday, March 13th, at the Company's head office, 164 St. James street, Montreal, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Martin Bennett, jr., United States manager for the Scottish Union and National and Lion fire offices, has been elected president of the Hartford, Conn., Board of Underwriters for the ensuing year.

Mr. Joseph S. Belcher, of Halifax, N.S., was unanimously re-elected President for 1884 of the Merchants Marine Insurance Company of Halifax, at the Annual meeting held on January 22nd ult.

Mr. Osborne Blois, of St. John, N.B., has been appointed manager of the New York Life for the Province of New Brunswick. Mr. Burke has secured the services of an active and efficient officer.

The Investigator states that a Bill has been introduced by the New York Legislature fixing the standard of valuation for life insurance policies at four per cent. in that State, instead of four and a half, the present standard.

Mr. A. D. G. VanWart, of St. John, N.B., who formerly represented the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company, as general Agent for the Province of New Brunswick, has been appointed to a similar position by the Glasgow and London.

Mr. J. T. Vincent, formerly Inspector for the Sovereign, has been appointed inspector for the Glasgow and London, with headquarters at Toronto. The Glasgow and London has made a good appointment in securing the services of this gentleman.

Mr. O. Blois, of St. John, N.B., Captain of the Salvage Corps and agent of the Citizens Insurance Co., was attacked with congestion of the brain on the 10th inst., but he is now, we are happy to say, fast recovering, and we hope will soon be able to resume his duties.

Messrs. Rand, Avery & Co., publishers of Boston, Mass., have requested us to notice the fact that they are going to publish a "thrilling and powerful tale, involving the pregnant question of Mormonism." The object of the book is to show that, "the Mormon is good."

By a recent fire in Glasgow, Scotland, property to the extent of about £250,000 sterling was destroyed. A contemporary states that the Fire Brigade was 25 minutes in getting to the scene and some 15 minutes more in getting to work. Our Brigades generally arrive at the scene of fire in from 10 to 20 seconds.

Electric Light. On the 9th ult. Mr. Tawse of the Lancashire Insurance Company, read an admirable paper on the very important question of Electric Lighting, before the Insurance and Actuarial Society of Glasgow, of which an abstract will be found on another page, copied from our contemporary, the *Post Magazine*.

Mr. Burke, the general manager of the Canadian branch of the New York Life Insurance Company, has established a "French Department" in connection with the head office at Montreal, and has appointed Mr. T. S. Michaud, inspector for this department. It is quite evident that Mr. Burke is determined to do a large business for his company in Canada.

We have to express our thanks to the publisher of the *Post Magazine*, London, Eng., for a copy of the *Post Magazine Almanac and Insurance Directory for 1884*. The Almanac contains a most complete compilation of facts and figures relating to Insurance Companies in Great Britain. It contains 148 closely-written pages, is sold at the nominal price of sixpence. Harry S. Hughes, Wine Office Court, Fleet street, London, is the publisher.

A Tariff for the Province of Quebec is, we are glad to observe, now having the serious consideration of the chief agents and managers of the Montreal offices; in fact we believe it only requires the selection of a competent person to undertake the duties of preparing the tariff. It is a wise move on the part of our underwriters, and one which will result in much good if we may form a criterion by the Ontario tariff which seems to work so satisfactorily.

Costly Incense.—The *Chronicle*, N.Y., says that nearly 800 churches were destroyed by fire in the United States during the past nine years—being an average of 90 per year. From July, 2, 1882 to June, 1883, 119 churches were burned, valued at \$672,170, and causing losses to Insurance Companies of \$312,280. According to this statement churches are a worse risk than either blacksmiths' shops, carpenters' shops, carriage and waggon shops, or school houses, which fire underwriters look upon as hazardous risks.

Mr. Charles E. Goad, Civil Engineer, the well-known publisher of "Goad's Insurance Block Plans" of this Dominion, which are now a necessary adjunct to fire underwriting, intends to leave for England by the Arizona, sailing from New York on the 4th prox. His visit will combine business and pleasure, but is mainly connected with engineering outside of Insurance. Mr. Goad, it will be remembered, founded and formerly published INSURANCE SOCIETY, and only recently transferred his interest in it to the present publisher. We wish him *bon voyage*.

Citizens' Libel Suit.—The motion for a new trial in this case came before the Toronto Courts lately, and was unanimously refused. Chief Justice Hagerty said that too much evidence had been admitted, and that had he been presiding he would have cut the trial down to a much shorter period. Judge Cameron thought there was strong evidence of malice against both defendants. Judge Armour agreed with his colleagues. The Court even refused an *order nisi* which is usually granted in such cases. The defendants, The *Budget* and Mr. McCord, are jointly and severally liable for all the costs.

When a big tradesman fails, he is "embarrassed;" when a stock broker fails, he "goes up;" when an oil operator fails, he "lays down;" when a small tradesman fails, he "busts;" when a big railroad corporation fails, it "gets leased;" when a newspaper fails, it is "absorbed"

by some other journal; when a Wall-streeter fails, he "retires;" when an insurance company fails—which is but seldom—the whole secular press howl "Another Swindle;" "Another Bubble busted;" "Another Outrage on the People," etc., etc., etc. Queer, isn't it?—*United States Review*.

The Insurance Monitor, N.Y., has the following: A Chicago man got drunk and turned on eight fire alarms before he was arrested. An editor in a neighboring city says, concerning it: "We don't blame him. We took a drink of Chicago whiskey once, and would have given ten dollars if a fire engine had played a two-inch stream down our throat for five minutes. There is nothing which will make a countryman feel like turning on a fire alarm like a few drinks of Chicago whiskey. The man should be acquitted on the ground that he had to turn on an alarm or burn up."

The Weekly Underwriter has made the following general summary of fire insurance business for 1883:—

Premiums received.....	\$82,419,805
Expenditures, less dividends.....	76,804,463
Excess of Receipts.....	\$5,615,342
Increased Liabilities.....	10,429,885
Loss on the year's business.....	\$4,814,543

This is certainly a very unprofitable exhibit.

The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has, among others, made the following agency appointments:—Toronto, J. A. Donaldson; London, Nelles & Grant; Hamilton, J. T. Routh; Ottawa, John Culbert, jun.; St. Catharines, W. H. Eckhardt; Windsor, Connolly Bros.; Kingston, J. T. White; Belleville, J. G. Van Dusur; Owen Sound, G. Price; Bowmanville, T. Bingham; Seaforth, A. Strong; Sarnia, J. B. Barrie; Quebec, F. Holloway; St. Hyacinthe, J. O. Dion; St. John, N.B., A. D. G. Van Wart; P.E.I., F. W. Hyndman; Newfoundland, L. McGhee; Manitoba and North-West Territory, A. Holloway.

Royal Canadian Insurance Company—The Directors will on the 1st of March next, elect a manager for this company. At the present crisis in the history of the Royal Canadian too much stress cannot be laid on the great importance to the future of the company of this appointment, and it is to be hoped that none but a thoroughly efficient and experienced underwriter will be elected. We cannot refrain from saying (and our opinion seems to be in harmony with most of those we have spoken to on the subject) that we believe the directors would be acting for the best interests of the company if they could induce a gentleman who was previously associated with it to undertake the management. They would, in our opinion, thus secure the services of one as to whose fitness for the post there could be no question, added to which, his intimate knowledge of the affairs of the company would form a very important factor.

A good showing for 1881—It is with much pleasure we give the result of the Canadian business of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1883:

The net premiums received in Canada were....	\$199,062.45
The net amount of losses incurred, including those paid and outstanding, was	125,594.28
The commissions and other expenses	43,078.82
	<hr/>
	\$168,673.10
Net profits for 1883.....	\$30,389.35

The ratio of losses to premium income was 63 per cent. and of expenses to premium income 21.63 per cent.; which leaves a profit of say, 15.50 per cent. on the year's transactions. Messrs. Rintoul Bros., the popular general agents of the Imperial, are to be congratulated on this favorable result in one of the most disastrous years for fire underwriting on record.

LIFE INSURANCE.

When a man of property feels the approach of death, it is a great consolation in such an awful hour to gaze upon his family and reflect that he shall deprive them of no other enjoyment than that which is associated with his personal protection and guidance. But when a man without property is placed, in the course of nature, in a similar position, and whose means have been exhausted in furnishing his family with comfort and happiness, then he can, with equal satisfaction, contemplate the redeeming character of the life policy. This can effect all the purposes of a fortune, for it is a competency in abeyance, and is only available when perhaps the alternative would be utter destitution. Let every one, then, think of the duties of a citizen, a husband and a father, and make the life policy a portion of his Christian faith, and let him sustain it as an injunction of his creed. —*Insurance Times.*

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FIRE HOSE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Mills, Factories and Fire Brigades.

FENWICK & SCLATER,

229 & 231 COMMISSIONERS STREET, MONTREAL.

34th ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Aetna Life Insurance Co.

JANUARY 1st, 1884.

ASSETS, January 1, 1883, at cost..... \$26,756,069.56

Receipts.

Premiums in 1883.....	\$2,721,289.28	
Interest, and from other sources in 1883.....	1,767,098.17	4,488,387.45
		\$31,244,457.01

Disbursements.

Death Claims.....	\$1,254,872.70	
Matured Endowments.....	705,549.00	
Dividends to Policy-holders, and for Surrendered Policies.....	827,406.46	
Re-Insurance.....	2,665.70	
Commissions.....	272,734.52	
Agency Expenses, Medical Examinations, and all other expenses.....	191,586.70	
Dividend on Stock, earned in Stock Department.....	87,500.00	
Taxes.....	81,518.19	
Profit and Loss.....	5,636.59	3,429,469.26
		\$27,814,987.75

ASSETS, December 31, 1883, at cost.....

Assets.

Real Estate.....	\$447,200.79	
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	1,743,784.21	
U. S. Bonds.....	952,675.00	
Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds.....	1,343,514.13	
Bank Stocks.....	1,025,478.04	
State, County, City, and Town Bonds.....	5,423,111.31	
Mortgages secured by Real Estate, valued at \$45,000,000.00	13,959,006.21	
Loans on Collaterals (Market value, \$755,765.00.).....	554,093.31	
Loans on Personal Security....	20,724.69	
Loans on existing Policies, the present value of which exceeds \$6,500,000.00.....	2,343,786.78	
Cash Balances due from Agents..	1,613.28	
		\$27,814,987.75

ASSETS, December 31, 1883, at cost..... **\$27,814,987.75**

Interest due and accrued, December 31, 1883.....	\$383,931.14	
Premiums in course of collection.	70,371.09	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums.....	131,045.70	
Market Value of Securities over cost.....	680,220.31	1,265,568.24
		\$29,080,555.99

GROSS ASSETS, January 1, 1884..... **\$29,080,555.99**

Liabilities.

Losses and claims awaiting further proof, and not yet due.....	\$372,497.00	
Dividends to Policy-holders not due	55,685.38	
Premiums paid in advance.....	3,029.30	
Reserve for Re-Insurance on existing Policies, Actuaries' four per cent Standard \$23,914,843.90		
Less value of Policies of Re-Insurance.....	\$53,511.50	23,861,332.40
Loading on Deferred and Unpaid Premiums, 20 per cent.....	40,283.35	\$24,332,827.43
		6,200,000.00

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Agents wanted with or without experience. Terms liberal.
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J. B. ALEXANDER. or **T. H. CHRISTMAS,**
Manager Montreal District Branch. Manager Eastern Canada Branch.

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FINANCIAL & INSURANCE AGENTS,
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JOSEPH S. BELCHER,
Commission and Insurance Agent,
Agent for Life Association of Canada, London Mutual
Fire Insurance Co., of London, Ont., and for Albert
Manufacturing Co., of Hillsboro, N. B.
OFFICE, 22 BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N. S.

JACKSON RAE,
GENERAL FINANCIAL, INVESTMENT
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
Office: Royal Insurance Chambers, Notre Dame St.,
MONTREAL.

GEORGE J. PYKE,
GENERAL AGENT FOR ONTARIO
OF THE
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OFFICE JANUS BUILDING,
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