

The Chronicle



Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881

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THE SPRING OUTLOOK.

With the opening of inland navigation and the beginning of active operations upon the land, the months of major activity throughout the Dominion have again been entered upon. At this time, it is almost trite to say that the eventual results of that activity depend in a great measure upon the war. But it is to be feared that in many quarters the temporary and passing character of the present spell of industrial prosperity is not sufficiently appreciated. Yet it is clear enough what a cessation of the war means in this connection—stoppages of war orders and consequent unemployment in the cities, a sharp fall in wheat prices, and consequently less prosperity for the farmers, reduced transportation earnings—in short a new crisis while the economic body is adjusting itself again to peace conditions. Possibilities of this kind cannot be kept too much to the front at the present time. No one with any reputation to maintain will now venture a prophecy as to the duration of the war. But uncertainty in this respect should constitute an additional reason for caution.

* * *

Meantime, it seems likely that for several months at least, various departments in our industrial organisation will continue to work at high pressure on munitions and army supplies. The recent intimation that the establishment of the Banks' credit to the British Government of \$76 millions has been followed by new orders to an amount of \$80 millions is an indication that through the co-operation of Canadian finance and industry, the Dominion can take an increasingly important part in this indispensable work. Thus much new wealth is being brought to the Dominion. Stock Exchange quotations naturally tend to discount results to individual organisations, but undoubtedly a number of our industrial plants are now being placed in a financial position which under other circumstances they would probably only have achieved after the lapse of a comparatively long period of time. It is in the industrial sphere that the cessation of the war will probably have its most marked effect in Canada. But in one way and another efforts are being made to offset or at least minimise the inevitable disturbance, and economic circumstances

also present one or two cheering prospects in this way. At the annual meeting of the Steel Company of Canada, this week, for instance, it was mentioned that the railway companies were already placing their orders for 1917. Many projects also are being held up both on account of the scarcity of steel and of the shortage of labour, while the makers of agricultural implements are not able to keep up with their orders. The manufacturers' Export Association is also engaged on useful missionary work, and generally speaking the uncertainties of the inevitable period of change are being provided against as far as possible.

* * *

With an enormous amount of last year's wheat crop tied up in elevators and other stores throughout the country and over 20 per cent. of it estimated as still in farmers' hands at March 31st last, the railways are promised an exceedingly busy time during the next few months in transferring a great bulk of grain to the various waterfronts. As a result of this heavy traffic added to the important munitions freights, probably very large increases in the earnings of the principal railways will be seen during the coming months. So far as this year's crops are concerned, most depends on Dame Nature. The western farmers have the best stimulant known—that of high prices—to urge them to put forth their best efforts in regard to cultivation. The scarcity and expensiveness of labour is however, complained of by the farmers' organisations, while owing to the enormous size of last year's crops, fall plowing was not up to the average. In these circumstances, with a spring that is a little late, as well as the necessity for summer fallowing, a reduced acreage under crop this year is indicated. Western reports suggest that the area under wheat is likely to be about 20 per cent. below last year's area. However production, rather than acreage, is the ideal to be aimed at, and it would be a pity if efforts to stimulate production merely led to the poor cultivation of a larger area of land than the good cultivation of a somewhat smaller area. Reports from the West draw attention to the large increase in other lines of production than wheat, particularly in live stock, which promises to become an increasingly important contributory to the farmers' prosperity.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital Paid up, \$16,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000 Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952
 Total Assets - - - \$302,980,554

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CHICAGO: 108 South La Salle Street.

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ESTABLISHED 1867. Head Office: TORONTO

Paid-up Capital - \$15,000,000
 Rest - - - 13,500,000

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H. V. F. JONES, *Assistant General Manager.*

Branches of the Bank in Canada are distributed geographically as follows.

Alberta - - - - 51	Ontario - - - - 88
British Columbia - 42	Prince Edward Island 5
Manitoba - - - - 23	Quebec - - - - 81
New Brunswick - - 4	Saskatchewan - - 59
Nova Scotia - - - 13	Yukon Territory - 2

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Newfoundland—St. John's.

United States—New York, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Cal., Seattle, Wash.

Great Britain—London. Mexico—Mexico City.

Collections effected promptly and at Reasonable Rates.

The Molsons Bank

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855

Paid Up Capital - \$4,000,000

Reserve Fund - 4,800,000

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T. Beresford Phepoe *Inspector of Western Branches.*

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F. WILSON-SMITH,
Proprietor.ARTHUR H. ROWLAND,
Editor.

Office:

406-408 LAKE OF THE WOODS BUILDING,
10 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

Annual Subscription, \$3.00. Single Copy, 10 cents.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916

POINTS FOR MUNICIPAL FINANCIERS.

A memorandum lately prepared by Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, Toronto's new Commissioner of Finance, for the Board of Control of that city, is of wide interest to municipal financiers. The circumstances were that a number of money by-laws had recently been passed by Council, but the debentures authorized had not been negotiated. These by-laws provided that the debentures to be issued shall carry interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., that the debt created shall be payable by the City at the end of a fixed term of years, and that a Sinking Fund shall be accumulated from year to year to retire such debt. The Sinking Fund is accumulated on the assumption that 3 per cent. interest shall be earned. Mr. Bradshaw recommended the revision of the by-laws in question and the passing of new by-laws stipulating (a) that the debentures to be issued shall carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and (b) that the debt shall be paid in annual instalments during the currency of the debentures.

REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The reasons given by Mr. Bradshaw for these recommendations, which were adopted by the Toronto Board of Control, were that (1) a 5 per cent. interest rate is more in accordance with current market conditions than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and consequently in effecting a sale a minimum discount loss would be sustained; (2) the amount of the Capital Debt created would be substantially less; (3) the annual levy for debt purposes would be much smaller; (4) there would be no necessity to erect and maintain a Sinking Fund; (5) the gross debt would be gradually reduced each year, instead of remaining stationary as it does under debentures issued under the Sinking Fund system. To illustrate his argument, Mr. Bradshaw called attention to a by-law providing for the issue of \$1,166,666 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 30-year sinking fund debentures for school purposes. If, instead, he said, debentures were issued at a 5 per cent. in-

terest rate, and the principal repayable in thirty annual instalments, (a) the amount of capital debt created would be \$1,096,000 instead of \$1,166,666, or \$73,666 less; (b) the annual levy for interest and sinking fund would be \$71,166.28, instead of \$77,022.15, an annual reduction of \$5,455.87; (c) the saving to the taxpayers throughout the currency of the loan—thirty years—would be no less than \$175,676.10. There was no doubt also, said Mr. Bradshaw, that the city's bonds would command a better price and market if issued under the instalment system than under the sinking fund. It was not to be inferred that he considered it would in every instance be preferable for the city to issue its debentures on the annual instalment system. The question, he said, should be determined according to market conditions, etc., at the time debentures are being negotiated. At present there is no doubt whatever but that it would be preferable in the city's interest, to adopt the instalment principle.

A PUBLIC SERVICE.

In drafting this memorandum, Mr. Bradshaw has not only performed a service to his own City, but to municipal financiers throughout Canada. He calls pointed attention to facts which need to be carefully borne in mind in the handling of City finances. This recommendation also illustrates the great advantages accruing to a city through its employment of and reliance upon expert advice in its financial affairs. As things go, the loans affected by Mr. Bradshaw's memorandum were not large. Yet by following a better course in regard to them than that at first proposed, a substantial saving will be effected as well as other advantages secured. There is no reason to doubt that other municipalities can go and do likewise if they will follow the advice of those most competent to advise them on financial methods.

GOVERNMENT RURAL CREDITS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The British Columbia Government is inaugurating a rural credit system and has borrowed a million dollars for the purpose of operating under legislation already in effect. The money secured by the Government cost about 5-8 per cent. and it is apparently planned to lend this at a rate covering cost plus expenses which are estimated as one per cent. It is thought that the allowance for expenses is too low, particularly as the British Columbia legislation allows loans upon the security of stock and chattels as well as upon land. In this connection it is noted that the experience of the loan companies has been that the expenses of transacting business in British Columbia are unusually high, and on that account, a number of them have kept clear of the field. In view of the prolonged discussion which has taken place on this question, particularly in the West, it will be interesting to see what results are actually achieved by a Government experiment.

The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

Paid-up Capital, \$4,866,666.66
Reserve Fund, - 3,017,333.33

Head Office:

5 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. DODDS, Secretary W. S. GOLDBY, Manager

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J. H. Mayne Campbell	C. W. Tomkinson
E. A. Hoare	G. D. Whatman

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J. ANDERSON, Superintendent of Branches.
 H.A. HARVEY, Superintendent of Eastern Branches, Montreal.
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This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson City (Y.T.), and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States.

Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued, Negotiable anywhere.

Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank, London and West Indies.

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MONTREAL BRANCH

The Merchants' Bank of Canada

Head Office - MONTREAL

Capital Paid-up - - - - - \$7,000,000
 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - - - - - 7,245,140

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

206 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA

Extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

Deposits received and Interest allowed at best current rates

New York Agency: 63 and 65 WALL ST.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 103

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. (12 p.c.) per annum upon the paid-up capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 30th April 1916, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on Monday, the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th April 1916, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on Thursday, 25th May, 1916. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
 E. HAY,
 General Manager.

Toronto,
 22nd March, 1916.



BRITISH TREASURY AND INVESTMENTS ABROAD.

The following statement upon the attitude of the British Treasury to the practice of sending money abroad for investment was made recently by Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons. In reply to a question, he said:

"While the Treasury has no desire to interfere with remittances abroad for the settlement of current commercial obligations, I regard it as contrary to the national interests that during the war remittances should be made from this country for investment abroad in any form whatever.

"It is also most desirable that moneys that accrue abroad to British subjects should be brought back to this country, and that holders of foreign securities should, when practicable, realize their holdings and invest the proceeds in British securities.

"In particular, I would point out that the remittances of money to America for the purchase of American securities and the reinvestment in America of money available for remittance to this country is directly opposed to the objects of the Treasury scheme for purchasing American securities.

"Securities purchased abroad cannot be dealt in on the Stock Exchange under the temporary regulations. Although these rules only apply to members of the Stock Exchange, most financial houses have throughout voluntarily observed the restriction, and I rely upon a continuance of their assistance in discouraging investments abroad."

HEAVY STOCKS OF WHEAT STILL TO BE MOVED.

At March 31st last, about one-half of last year's wheat crop was still in Canada in elevators, flour mills, winter storage and in farmers' hands. The Census and Statistics Department at Ottawa estimates that the total quantity of wheat and wheat flour, the latter expressed in terms of wheat, in Canada at the date named, was approximately 196 million bushels out of a merchantable crop of 358 million bushels. The amount in farmers' hands was 86,854,000 bushels, about 23 per cent. of the crop. Of oats, 45 per cent. (235,530,000 bushels) similarly remained in farmers' hands.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Head Office of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company is now domiciled in the Dominion Bank Building, Toronto. The new offices are large and commodious and have been carefully laid out to accommodate the different departments of the Company. The business written during the first three months of 1916 is most satisfactory and is an indication of the popularity of an institution which for some years has been recognized as one of the best Canadian life companies.

Just before the war, an Englishman had to pay a tax of £37 10s. on each £1,000 of annual earned income; the new budget levies £105. On £1,000 of unearned income (usually investments) he paid £58 6s. 8d. before the war; now he pays £175.

AN INTER-INSURER DECLINES TO PAY.

The attention of fire insurance officials and agents is called to the particulars printed on page 489 of the claim by the Forest Mills Timber Company of British Columbia against an inter-insurance concern at Seattle known as the Lumbermen's Insurance Exchange. The Timber Company had a heavy loss a year ago partly covered by insurance in Board companies and to the extent of \$170,500 in the Exchange named. The Board companies paid up in due course; the Exchange has declined to pay and the Timber Company is now in the position of having to sue each of the members of the Exchange separately for its proportion of the loss.

Actually in one of the cases brought in the British Columbia courts, the defence is set up that the Exchange being unlicensed in British Columbia, its contracts entered into in the province are illegal, null and void, and that its members in British Columbia having no power to transact fire insurance, their contracts are null and void. This defence and the general course of action taken by the Exchange as outlined on another page, constitute a sharp warning to Canadian corporations which are rash enough to enter into arrangements of this kind, and incidentally form a most damaging indictment of the "unlicensed insurance" clause in the Dominion Insurance Act permitting business of this kind to go on without let or hindrance, and without paying any Canadian taxation.

BOARD OF TRADE SUPPORTS LICENSED FIRE COMPANIES.

The following is a copy of a resolution approved by a general meeting of the Edmonton Board of Trade recently:

"Be it resolved that the attention of the Honourable the Minister of Finance be drawn to the somewhat anomalous provisions of the Special War Revenue Act as applied to insurance companies, inasmuch as the business of licensed Canadian companies is subject to war tax while the business done by their unlicensed competitors, aggregating a very large volume, is exempt from this tax, and that it be respectfully pointed out that such exemption not only fails to utilize a productive source of revenue but is somewhat unfair to the licensed companies, and is inimical to the general policy of development of Canadian business, tending to divert business from enterprises established in Canada, to foreign concerns having no interests or investments in Canada.

"And be it further resolved that it be respectfully urged that such amending legislation be passed at the present session of Parliament as will remove this anomaly by providing for an adequate tax on the Canadian business of insurance companies not licensed in Canada."

It is announced by Sir Thomas White that since the establishment of the Banks' credit of \$76 millions to the British Government, new orders for munitions and supplies to a value of \$80 millions have been placed in Canada by the British authorities.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid up \$11,560,000 Reserves \$13,256,000
Assets \$200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.

325 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Branches in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts, Trinidad, British Guiana and British Honduras.

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The LONDON ENGLAND BRANCH of the Dominion Bank at 73 CORNHILL, E.C., conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND No. 139

NOTICE is hereby given that a **DIVIDEND of Two and Three-quarters per cent.** for the current quarter, being at the rate of **Eleven per cent. per annum**, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 1st day of June next, to Shareholders of record at the close of Business on the 12th day of May next.

By Order of the Board,

THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF TORONTO, TORONTO,
April 26th, 1916.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL	96,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND	12,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS over	100,000,000.00

Head Office - - - HALIFAX, N.S.
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President.

Gen'l Manager's Office, TORONTO, ONT.
H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

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ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Head Office: - TORONTO

Branches and Connections throughout Canada.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
MONTREAL OFFICES

Main Office: Transportation Building, St. James St.
Bonaventure Branch, 823 St. James St.
Nochdaga Branch, Cor. Cuvillier and Ontario Sts.
Mount Royal Branch, Cor. Mount Royal & Papineau Av.

The Bank of Ottawa

DIVIDEND No. 99

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent. being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current three months, and that the said dividend will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the First day of June, 1916, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th of May next.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE BURN,
General Manager.

OTTAWA, ONT., APRIL 17th, 1916.

THE LAW UNION & ROCK'S REPORT.

The results of a policy of persistent cultivation of desirable risks are seen in the statement for 1915 of the Law Union and Rock Insurance Company, Limited. For the fourth year in succession, this Company reports in its fire department a loss ratio below 50 per cent. of the premiums. A sensible reduction in the expense ratio is also recorded. These results would indicate that the Company's preceding conservatism of policy has eventuated in a minimum of disturbance to its business at this time. They serve also again to emphasize the inherent strength of this and other great British insurance institutions, and the security of the foundations upon which they have reared their business—a point that has been strikingly demonstrated by the whole sequence of financial events since war broke out.

FIRE DEPARTMENT'S FAVORABLE YEAR.

Fire premiums, after deduction of reinsurances, amounted to \$1,425,215, showing the substantial increase of practically \$200,000 upon those of 1914. Losses were \$691,685, compared with \$585,299 in 1914, and giving the satisfactory ratio to the premium income of 48.5 per cent.—an increase of only one per cent. in comparison with the ratio of 1914. Expenses, including commission and contributions to fire brigades, were \$500,595, equal to 35.1 per cent. of the premium income, as compared with 38.3 per cent. in 1914—a marked improvement. After the adjustment of the unexpired risk reserve at 40 per cent. of the premiums, which with the general fire reserve maintained at \$1,000,000, makes the total fire funds \$1,570,090, equal to 110 per cent. of the year's premiums, there is carried to profit and loss from this account as a result of the year's operations an amount of \$216,045.

The accumulations of the Company have now placed it in a position of very great strength. In addition to the fire funds of \$1,570,090, there is a general reserve, being the balance on the profit and loss account, of \$1,322,325, so that the total security for fire policyholders apart from paid-up capital, amounts to \$2,892,415, equal to 203 per cent. of the premium income of last year. The total assets of the Company amount to over \$49,000,000: Such a position is unexceptionable.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

In other departments, also, the Law Union & Rock last year achieved again quite favorable results. The conservatism of management which marks the fire business is seen also in these departments. Last year's premium income of the Employers' Liability department amounted to \$164,280, a slight decrease on 1914, outgoings being \$124,740, about \$3,000 in advance of 1914. Accident business produced an income of \$80,940, claims, commissions, expenses and bonus to policyholders absorbing \$70,580. As in the case of the fire department, these minor activities of the Law Union & Rock have, of course, the advantage of the security afforded by the Company's accumulated profit and loss balance.

THE LAW UNION AND ROCK IN CANADA.

The Law Union & Rock commenced business in Canada in 1899, and has achieved a position commensurate with its prestige. Last year Cana-

dian fire premiums totalled \$259,011, losses incurred being \$152,363. Net premiums in the Accident and Liability departments in Canada last year totalled over \$55,000. The Law Union and Rock, which is under the Canadian management of Mr. J. E. E. Dickson, has large Canadian investment interests, its total investments in Canada being over \$12,000,000.

AN EXAMPLE OF CIVIC WISDOM.

Influenced by a nominal saving of \$10,000 in premiums on a three years' covering, the City of Winnipeg, in 1914, Canadian Finance mentions, placed its insurance in fourteen non-board companies. Six of the fourteen were the following "lame ducks"—all now out of business:—the Canadian Phenix, the Rimouski, the Midland (a Manitoba provincial concern), the Central Canada of Brandon, the Montreal-Canada and the Anglo-American. The levies of these six companies in the city's schedule aggregated \$430,000.

The city fathers doubtless prided themselves upon their business acumen in 1914; what do they think now?

A Missouri judge, in deciding a case against an insurance company, said that the contention of the company "is not the law nor never will be, as long as the immaculate flower of justice continues to bloom in the human heart!" The judge must have been lurching well.

The Standard Bank of CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 102

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN per cent. per annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending 29th April, 1916, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City, and at its branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of May, 1916, to Shareholders of record of 21st April, 1916.

By Order of the Board,

GEO. P. SCHOLFIELD,
General Manager.

Toronto, March 28th, 1916.

The Trust and Loan Co.
OF CANADA

Capital Subscribed. . . . \$14,600,000.00
Paid-up Capital. . . . 2,920,000.00
Reserve Funds. . . . 2,732,205.06

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

30 St. James Street, Montreal.

The Royal Trust Co.

Capital Fully Paid - - - \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - 1,000,000

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107 St. James St., MONTREAL.

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Guardian
Trustee

Executive
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Terms exceptionally moderate.

Correspondence
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Assurance Company
Incorporated in 1851

FIRE, EXPLOSION, OCEAN MARINE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE

ASSETS **over** \$4,000,000.00

LOSSES paid since organization of Company **over** \$63,000,000

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Life Income Policy
embodying a
NEW DISABILITY CLAUSE

Under this latest form, if the Insured becomes totally disabled he receives an income for life equal in amount to the income payable to the Beneficiary after his death, any sums thus paid to him being in addition to and in no way reducing the income which the Beneficiary will subsequently receive. It is a form that may fairly be said to sell itself. Insurance salesmen will do well to investigate.

THE EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society
Of the U.S.
120 Broadway New York

FOUNDED A.D. 1819

THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE

SURPLUS TO POLICY-HOLDERS, \$5,754,937

THOMAS F. DOBBIN, *Manager for Canada.*
EDMUND FOSTER, *Superintendent of Agencies.*

LEWIS BUILDING, ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL
Applications for Agencies invited

The LIFE AGENTS MANUAL
THE CHRONICLE - MONTREAL

MISCELLANEOUS UNDERWRITING IN CANADA, 1915.

Of the various branches of insurance outside fire, life and marine, which come under the general heading of miscellaneous underwriting, employers' liability has been for some years the most important in Canada in the extent of the volume of business transacted. The term employers' liability, retained in the Government Blue Books and elsewhere to denote the class of insurance thus transacted is to some extent misleading. By no means all the business transacted in recent years under this heading has been strictly employers' liability business. A good deal of it has been workmen's compensation business—a very different thing—and the proportion of the latter has undoubtedly increased in recent years as various provinces have brought into force legislation on modern lines, giving compensation to the workman who meets with an accident in the course of his employment as a matter of right, instead of, as formerly, compelling him to prove the liability of his employer to grant him compensation.

Last year, the companies' employers' liability or workmen's compensation business received a severe set-back owing to the establishment of the Province of Ontario's monopolistic State scheme, concerning the results of the last year's working of which we had something to say last week. For some time past the tide of public sentiment in Canada, not very well informed, has undoubtedly been running in favor of State schemes and at opposite ends of Canada, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, there have been threatenings of a following of Ontario's example. It would be premature to say that all danger in this connection is over, but at all events underwriters have reason to be cheered in the example set by Manitoba, which instead of blindly rushing after Ontario has adumbrated legislation of a distinctly interesting and apparently fair character. In a nutshell, Manitoba's scheme of workmen's compensation is the guarantee of compensation to workmen by the Province and the re-insurance of the Province's risk by the companies. How the scheme will work out in practice remains, of course, yet to be seen. But at all events it has not started off by doing a grave injustice, as was done in Ontario, to interests that have both expended and invested much money in the province and helped considerably in building it up.

A SEVERE RECESSION.

In view of the cessation of business in the province of Ontario, combined with the lull in construction, it is not surprising to find that the employers' liability income of the companies dropped last year by practically \$1,400,000, from \$3,433,179 to

\$1,959,058. The following is a nine-year record of premiums in this business:

1907.....	\$ 908,998	1912.....	\$2,817,286
1908.....	1,009,885	1913.....	3,516,758
1909.....	1,182,852	1914.....	3,433,179
1910.....	1,644,252	1915.....	1,959,058
1911.....	2,103,275		

The losses of the year amounted to \$1,035,118, against \$1,507,051 in 1914, and a proportion of 53 per cent. to premium income against 44 per cent. in the preceding year. While the general situation in regard to this business is a little brighter than it was, its course in the next year or two will undoubtedly continue to give underwriters an anxious time.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

With the sharp decline in employers' liability business, personal accident insurance resumes its place as the largest contributor to the miscellaneous insurance premium income. Last year's premiums totalled \$2,086,331, against \$2,202,942 in 1914. The tables on another page do not include about \$400,000 premium income and \$206,000 claims, from combined personal accident and sickness insurance issued by fraternal orders and small companies. The nine-year premium record of this business is as follows:

1907.....	\$1,382,077	1912.....	\$2,022,608
1908.....	1,408,013	1913.....	2,199,885
1909.....	1,642,403	1914.....	2,202,942
1910.....	1,815,571	1915.....	2,086,331
1911.....	1,831,476		

Losses incurred during 1915 were \$1,093,789 against \$1,050,879 in 1914, a ratio of 52.4 per cent. as compared with 48 per cent. in the previous year.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

The companies doing guarantee insurance show an extensive increase in business last year, and a much better loss experience than in 1914. Premiums were \$915,127 compared with \$805,619 in 1914; losses \$207,143 against \$413,616, a ratio of 22.6 per cent. compared with 51.3 per cent.

SICKNESS INSURANCE.

Including those collected by a number of fraternal orders, premiums in this branch were \$1,085,056 against \$1,133,413 in 1914. Losses incurred were \$662,793 against \$690,449 in 1914—a ratio of 61.0 per cent, practically the same as in 1914.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.

This business shows a fair advance for 1915, the premium income being \$621,074 against \$573,604. Losses were \$282,614 compared with \$297,499, a percentage of 45.5 per cent. compared with 52.0 per cent. in the preceding year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Additionally there are a number of minor kinds

(Continued on p. 485)

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Established 1855.

Toronto Street, Toronto.

President, W. G. GOODERHAM.

First Vice-President, W. D. MATTHEWS; Second Vice-President, G. W. MONK;

Joint General Managers, R. S. HUDSON, JOHN MASSEY Superintendent of Branches and Secretary, GEORGE H. SMITH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$6,000,000.00 RESERVE FUND (earned) \$4,750,000.00 INVESTMENTS, \$33,546,242.74

DEBENTURES

For sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, we issue Debentures bearing a special rate of interest, for which coupons payable half-yearly are attached. They may be made payable in one or more years, as desired. They are a **LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.**

Representing

**THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK**

You will make money.

The great strength, big dividends and incomparable benefits of the "oldest company in America" mean certain success for you.

FOR TERMS TO PRODUCING AGENTS, ADDRESS:

George T. Dexter

2nd VICE PRESIDENT

34 Nassau Street New York, N.Y.

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE OFFICES OF THE

Atlas Assurance Co., Limited
of LONDON, ENGLAND

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO THE

**BANK of TORONTO BUILDING,
No. 260 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL**



Assets:
\$10,178,345.13

**Surplus to
Policyholders:**
\$5,169,684.89

Canadian Head Office:
MONTREAL.
J. W. BINNIE, Manager

CANADIAN BANKING PRACTICE

THIRD EDITION.

(HANDSOMELY BOUND IN CLOTH, \$4 PER COPY)

QUESTIONS ON CUSTOM AND USAGE AND LAW. Published under the Auspices of the
Canadian Bankers' Association (Compiled by John T. P. Knight).

ON SALE AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE,

10 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

ACCIDENT, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1915.
 (From the Preliminary Report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance).

PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Companies.	Premiums for the year.	Number of Policies New and Renewed	Amount of Policies New and Renewed	Number of Policies in force in Canada at Date	Net Amount in force at Date	Losses incurred during the Year	Claims Paid	UNSETTLED CLAIMS	
								Not resisted	Re-sisted
	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Accident	37,294		12,066,441		8,205,866	21,878	19,247	9,263	None.
Canadian Casualty and Boiler	30,837	2,118	5,245,550	2,118	5,126,050	10,874	11,442	1,932	None.
Dominion-Gresham	26,425	3,623	8,506,525	2,586	3,769,725	12,445	11,355	3,095	None.
Dom. of Canada Guarantee and Accid't	186,756	19,310	40,923,238	5,017	25,965,670	83,587	83,776	28,675	None.
Employers' Liability	122,866		18,037,566		17,548,066	74,574	74,574	13,000	2,000
Fidelity and Casualty Co.	77,389	6,024	40,942,133	9,129	30,263,083	34,693	31,368	5,575	None.
General Accident of Canada	54,044	1,732	5,290,250	1,714	4,874,000	39,928	39,068	3,982	None.
Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada	198,239	23,272	40,933,773	16,730	28,190,547	75,503	80,323	14,310	None.
Guardian Accident and Guarantee	12,960	1,510	4,267,200	998	2,069,013	7,868	91,981	17,133	1,500
Imperial Guarantee and Accident	190,081	11,016	22,323,725	9,782	19,089,465	93,086	91,981	808	None.
Law Union and Rock	12,536		3,922,162		2,877,874	2,300	3,917	8,261	None.
London Guarantee and Accident	135,712		20,679,500		19,700,500	63,968	69,367	8,261	None.
London and Lancashire Gtee. and Acc't.	60,054	6,267	15,177,000	5,052	11,423,750	21,523	25,808	6,211	None.
Maryland Casualty	38,507	2,812	12,076,970	2,038	9,281,567	29,372	22,483	8,596	None.
Merchants' and Employers' Gtee. and Accident	741	76	237,150	64	134,325	61	61	None.	None.
North American Accident	19,922	1,921	4,689,820	1,497	2,865,942	2,467	4,232	587	None.
Norwich Union Fire	10,623		3,573,466		1,845,300	3,202	3,039	313	None.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	171,573		26,038,950		24,751,255	100,816	111,968	12,780	5,000
Railway Passengers	60,717	4,387	10,116,600	3,601	8,385,163	17,549	22,293	1,620	200
Royal Exchange	10,548	1,300	3,395,500	924	2,190,750	3,016	3,168	215	None.
Travelers Indemnity Co. of Hartford	2,299	218	1,096,100	81	620,100	420	388	32	None.
Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford	186,712	12,408	55,297,114	8,907	40,903,516	139,997	143,878	11,848	None.
United Commercial Travelers	16,226	231	1,155,000	1,630	8,150,000	18,548	22,583	3,225	None.
United States Fidelity and Guaranty	13,711		5,740,500		4,807,500	12,009	3,584	8,875	None.
Yorkshire	6,806	353	1,337,750	282	1,052,750	17,660	17,654	110	None.
Totals	1,683,578		363,069,983		284,091,777	887,344	903,960	162,982	8,700

* Including figures for Sickness business, which figures could not be separated from Accident figures.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE

Canada Accident	149,729		8,486,799		5,148,500	107,182	92,273	72,938	None.
Dominion-Gresham	11,631	222		99		4,101	8,601	1,670	None.
Dom. of Canada Guarantee and Accid't	652	17		17		117	117	None.	None.
Employers' Liability	531,342		26,856,000		26,553,500	294,631	344,631	147,500	2,500
Fidelity and Casualty	5,222	244	2,043,500	473	1,635,500	2,585	865	None.	None.
General Accident of Canada	68,957	681	6,086,000	763	6,876,000	41,042	50,250	24,882	9,000
Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada	110,879	541	3,965,000	467	3,218,000	56,057	51,371	55,752	None.
Guardian Accident and Guarantee	39,152	464	135,000	34	175,000	780	1,280	None.	None.
Imperial Guarantee and Accident	2,145	27		244		23,944	25,944	12,000	2,000
Law Union and Rock	37,781	597		604	6,040,000	137,768	166,931	66,601	None.
London Guarantee and Accident	245,580	448	4,480,000	388		1,572	4,402	6,146	None.
London and Lancashire Gtee. and Acc't.	16,604	521		384	1,875,500	24,997	37,535	18,070	None.
Maryland Casualty	64,209	626	2,393,800						
Merchants' and Employers' Guar. and Accident	62,795	671	6,705,000	581	5,850,000	32,907	31,773	5,355	5,150
North American Accident	93,798	361	3,623,332	501	5,023,332	47,800	51,515	22,609	350
Norwich Union Fire	13,502		2,371,666		1,659,172	11,134	12,391	4,812	None.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	256,411		13,290,833		13,770,832	128,307	146,263	111,740	None.
Railway Passengers	45,258	251	2,510,000	253	2,530,000	18,633	17,140	5,379	2,700
Royal Exchange	4,996	91	920,000	74	750,000	1,525	300	1,400	None.
Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford	132,436	736	7,360,000	577	6,130,000	44,845	69,121	50,519	None.
United States Fidelity and Guaranty	53,282		206,124		624,499	27,512	29,477	8,410	1,500
Yorkshire	12,697	140	1,400,000	92	920,000	6,904	2,993	4,386	None.
Totals	1,959,058					1,035,118	1,177,675	633,937	23,200

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

American Surety Co.	15,915	2,613	5,531,191	870	2,685,374	2,053	3,423	548	5,000
Canada Accident	2,930		325,375		885,677	1,174	374	900	None.
Canadian Surety	41,025	5,836	14,407,568	4,361	9,955,025	7,917	8,929	5,884	None.
Dominion-Gresham	4,269	257	1,468,280	212	1,068,789	782	512	300	None.
Dom. of Canada Guarantee and Accid't	33,368	2,606	13,288,576	2,222	14,849,163	9,679	10,869	13,688	None.
Employers' Liability	78,246		24,512,360		19,918,248	42,662	26,145	33,757	3,000
Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada	5,625	226	3,009,056	161	2,294,451	None.	None.	None.	None.
Guarantee Co. of North America	183,162		93,759,626		71,109,275	32,975	33,317	16,163	None.
Guardian Accident and Guarantee	5,882	423	2,223,017	191	967,307	7,979	443	4,845	4,250
Imperial Guarantee and Accident	32,353	1,129	9,816,634	1,127	9,079,466	8,276	11,997	2,571	None.
International Fidelity	6,931	1,299	661,000	1,213	618,000	1,197	1,430	224	None.
London Guarantee and Accident	118,003	5,195	35,118,002	5,053	31,908,451	15,728	11,337	7,676	None.
London and Lancashire Guar. & Acc't.	13,778	1,318	5,841,509	899	3,790,807	2,623	214	4,624	None.
Maryland Casualty	34,708	653	3,918,885	475	3,075,493	11,611	11,223	8,368	None.
National Surety Co.	58,172	969	15,155,496	796	12,804,468	1,976	11,101	14,307	None.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	24,869		6,011,146		5,134,404	6,245	4,853	3,670	None.
Railway Passengers	10,860	323	2,424,310	288	2,448,010	—1,089	—204	115	20,000
United States Fidelity and Guaranty	183,600		43,086,839		29,659,341	42,428	53,869	36,663	None.
Totals	853,696		280,558,870		222,251,749	194,216	189,832	154,303	32,250
Guarantee Co. of North America	61,431		29,470,758		23,171,379	12,927	10,958	12,326	10,000



CANADA BRANCH HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS

M. Chevalier, Esq. T. J. Drummond, Esq. Sir Alexandre Lacoste
 William Molson Macpherson, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
 J. Gardner Thompson, Manager. Lewis Laing, Assistant Manager.



Head Office: Cor. Dorchester Street West and Union Avenue.
 MONTREAL

DIRECTORS

J. Gardner Thompson, *President and Managing Director.*
 Lewis Laing, *Vice-President and Secretary.*
 M. Chevalier, Esq. A. G. Dent, Esq. T. J. Drummond, Esq.
 John Emu, Esq. Sir Alexandre Lacoste Wm. Molson Macpherson, Esq.
 J. C. Rimmer, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

INCORPORATED 1835

THE

Continental Insurance Company

of NEW YORK

OFFERS TO AGENTS AND ASSURED

The Best Policy The Best Service The Best Terms

PERFECT PROTECTION. Assets Exceed - \$31,000,000

Surplus to Policyholders \$20,462,343

PROMPT PAYMENTS. All Canadian Losses paid from MONTREAL

LICENSED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND:
 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL



The Northern Assurance Co. Limited

"Strong as the Strongest"

Accumulated Funds 1914, \$41,615,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
 88 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
 MONTREAL.

G. E. MOBERLY, *Supt. of Agencies.*

ROBERT W. TYRE, *Manager.*

C. R. G. JOHNSON, POIRIER & JENNINGS, INC.

AGENTS — INSURANCE — BROKERS

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD
 ST. PAUL FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET
 MONTREAL, P.Q.

MISCELLANEOUS UNDERWRITING IN CANADA.

(Continued from p. 481)

of insurance carried on by companies reporting to the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance. The main features of their 1915 business, which is not, of course, in many instances, the whole of a particular kind of insurance transacted in Canada, is summed up in the following:

	Premiums of the year.	Losses incurred
Burglary.....	\$ 91,910	\$ 24,007
Hail.....	732,636	402,125
Steam Boiler.....	150,783	11,288
Inland Transportation.....	165,127	109,544
Plate Glass.....	278,394	100,740
Title.....	79	None
Tornado.....	26,750	3,623
Live Stock.....	79,973	44,553
Weather.....	70,831	46,267
Sprinkler Leakage.....	38,780	18,014

SIDELIGHTS ON STATE FIRE INSURANCE.

It was noted in these columns recently that the Wisconsin State Fire Fund is bankrupt, and some particulars are now at hand regarding the methods of one of the most ambitious schemes of State fire insurance that has yet been undertaken. On March 31, the fund had cash in hand of \$203,448, against which there was a balance due the general fund of the State of \$78,138 and an unearned premium reserve of \$31,178, leaving an apparent surplus of \$94,131. Since that date, a normal school insured in the Fund has burned, upon which, if the loss is total, the Fund will lose \$181,000, making a deficit for the Fund of \$86,000. The Fund is carrying fire insurance amounting to \$21,654,992 and tornado insurance aggregating \$21,335,857 on county, city and State property only. The State property is insured for 90 per cent. of its value and under such conditions, it is stated the fire companies would allow 64 per cent. discount reducing the rate for five years from \$1.35 to 48.6 cents per \$100, yet the State Fund has charged 27 cents a year or \$1.35 for five years per \$100 for this insurance. Among the risks written against fire and tornado hazard are a statue of Lincoln in bronze standing on a concrete pedestal and the garage at the Governor's residence, a building with concrete walls two feet thick, a slate roof and built into the side of a hill!

Here is one more illustration of the fact that however nice and feasible State insurance may seem in theory, in practice it is an expensive failure.

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. E. J. Sloan, Secretary Aetna Insurance Company, Hartford, announces the appointment of Mr. Reginald Long as special agent of the Company for the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, commencing May 1, 1916.

Mr. Long is a most popular insurance man and through his connection with the Commercial Union as its fieldman, is well known among agents. Previously, he was associated with the Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association.

Mr. Long will make Calgary, Alta., his headquarters.

The Aetna has enjoyed a high reputation in Canada for many years for prompt settlements and honourable dealings with all concerned.

"EXAMINATION."

Not medical examination, but examination by the agent. Do you realize that the report on your inspection of a risk who is applying through you for insurance in this Company carries more weight than any other report received by the Company?

In your district, you are The Imperial Life. You are spoken of in your community as the man who took the risk on the life of John Smith, or as the man who refused the risk on the life of William Brown. In the opinion of the community you are the man who has made the decision.

In you Company, you are The Imperial Life. Your eyes, your ears, your common sense must all be used in order to safeguard The Imperial Life. The Company is every day issuing contracts insuring large sums of money, the very smallest amount, \$1,000, being no mean sum. In the opinion of your Company, you are the man who has made the decision in the case of each application recommended by you.

When you sign the application as the agent who has taken the risk you sign a statement that the risk is personally recommended by yourself. Are you as careful as you would be if you were yourself taking this risk? Every death claim where circumstances are brought out somewhat unfavorable to the applicant is a reflection on your judgment, or on your ability to secure for the Company all the details. Every lapse is a reflection on your judgment of a man's ability to pay. Every declination is a reflection on your judgment of the physical fitness of a man.—*Imperial Life Agents' News.*

LICKING FRATERNALS INTO SHAPE.

An attempt is being made to lick the fraternal societies into shape in Ontario. A bill recently before the legislature compels all fraternal insurance societies to publish every three years a statement of assets and liabilities. The first statement is to be made in December, 1917, and if it shows the society's balance is on the wrong side it is allowed until the next three-year period to recover, or get no worse. If at that time the society is drifting back, the registrar of insurance is authorized to cancel the charter and wind up the society.

The bill also forces societies to send to each member a statement of the financial conditions, to publish the same in the order papers and also in other publications.

Apparently, the bill is designed to put the screws on societies which have neglected voluntarily to put themselves on a sound actuarial basis. It is admitted that a number of the Ontario societies are not solvent at the present time.

NEW LICENSES.

The Canada Accident has been licensed by the Dominion Department to transact fire insurance and the Acadia Fire, hail insurance.

In the opinion of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the total acreage in crop this year is unlikely to exceed 80 per cent. of that of 1915. As, however, last year's acreage was abnormally large, and was attained at the expense of a decrease in summer following, a shrinkage of 20 per cent. need not, says the Bank, be considered unsatisfactory.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

The largest general insurance Company in the world
(As at 31st December 1914)

Capital Fully Subscribed	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds	72,629,385
Total Annual Income exceeds	45,000,000
Total Funds exceed	133,500,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	174,226,575
Deposit with Dominion Government	1,208,433

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL**

J. McGREGOR, Manager W. S. JOPLING, Assistant Manager

PALATINE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December 1914)

Capital Fully Paid	\$1,000,000
Fire Premiums 1914, Net	\$2,605,775
Interest, Net	136,735
Total Income	\$2,742,510
Funds	\$5,525,540
Deposit with Dominion Gov't	\$238,400

In addition to the above there is the further guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, whose Funds exceed \$133,500,000

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL**

J. McGREGOR, Manager W. S. JOPLING, Assistant Manager

COMMENCED BUSINESS 1901
RECEIVED DOMINION CHARTER 17th JUNE 1908

Capital Stock Subscribed	Capital Stock Paid up
\$500,000.00	\$174,762.70

The Occidental Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY
Under the control of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

RANDALL DAVIDSON, President
C. A. RICHARDSON, Vice-President and Secretary

DIRECTORS
S. E. RICHARDS W. A. T. SWEATMAN N. T. HILLARY

Head Office - WINNIPEG, MAN.
Agents Required at Unrepresented Points

ESTABLISHED 1809

Total Funds Exceed	Canadian Investments Over
\$109,798,258.00	\$9,000,000.00

FIRE AND LIFE

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY

DIRECTORS
WM. MCMASTER Esq. G. N. MONCEL, Esq.
E. L. PRABB, Esq.

Head Office for the Dominion:
80 St. Francois Xavier Street - MONTREAL.
Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada.
RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager.
HENRY N. BOYD, Manager, Life Dept.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

FOUNDED A.D. 1710

Head Office:
Threadneedle Street, LONDON, ENGLAND

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Canadian Branch:
15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

LYMAN ROOT,
Manager

.. THE ..

London Assurance CORPORATION

OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720

CAPITAL PAID UP	\$2,241,375
TOTAL CASH ASSETS	22,457,415

Head Office for Canada, - MONTREAL
W. KENNEDY, W. B. GOLLEY, Joint Managers.

THE LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL

Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

Specially compiled by The Chronicle.

FIRE AT MONTREAL.

A fire broke out on the premises of the Alaska Feather & Down Company, Montreal, on the 20th, causing an insurance loss of about \$70,000. We are unable to procure a complete list of insurance at time of going to press, but this will appear in our next issue. The following companies are interested among others:—

Guardian	\$20,000	American Lloyds	\$15,000
Globe & Rutgers	10,000	Glens Falls	7,500
N. B. & Mer.	15,000	Scottish Union	10,000
Liv. & Lon. & Globe.	10,000	German-American	10,000
Employers Liability.	10,000	Royal Exchange	7,500
Norwich Union	20,000	Caledonian	5,000
Continental	20,000	Phen. of Paris	5,000
Aetna	20,000		
St. Paul	10,000	Total	\$215,000
Mt. Royal	20,000		

USE AND OCCUPANCY.

Union of London.	\$40,000	Fidelity Und.	15,000
Continental.	25,000		\$80,000

BANK FIRE AT RESTON, MAN.

On the 23rd instant a fire destroyed the Bank of British North America building at Reston, Man. Insurance as follows:

Phoenix of London	\$2,119	Royal Exchange	\$423.75
Atlas	2,119	Union of Paris	423.75
Commercial Union.	1,271		\$8,475
London & Lancashire 1,271			
Northern	847.50		
	Total loss.		

FIRE AT OWEN SOUND, ONT.

By the fire which occurred on the 20th instant on the premises of the Union Cement Company, Owen Sound, Ont., the following Companies are interested:—

Guardian	\$5,000	Norwich Union.	\$5,000
North America	5,000	Unknown	5,000
Yorkshire	5,000		\$35,000
Liv. & Lon. & Globe.	5,000		
Ocean	5,000		

Loss about \$5,000.

TORONTO, ONT.—Storerooms of Heintzman & Company, piano dealers, damaged with New York Chinese restaurant and shoe shine parlor adjoining, April 25. Heintzman's loss fully covered; building owned by Dominion Bank. Origin unknown.

FERGUS, ONT.—Barn of Stanley Leslie, Eramosa township, destroyed with stock of grain, feed and agricultural implements, April 25. Barn valued at \$3,000 with \$1,800 insurance. Origin, explosion of lantern.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Building and stock of Willett Fruit Co., Ltd., damaged to extent of \$1,000, April 18. Insurance carried, \$8,000 on building, \$5,000 on stock, and fixtures \$500. Origin unknown.

VRDEN, MAN.—Dwelling house of N. Reynolds completely destroyed, April 21. House partially insured. Origin unknown.

LACHINE, QUE.—Home of family at 21 Fourth Avenue, Lachine, completely destroyed, April 24. Origin unknown.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.—Plant of Dominion Harvester Company destroyed, April 20. Loss \$65,000. Origin unknown.

ENNISKILLEN, ONT.—John Stapelton's farm buildings and contents destroyed, April 19.

HAMILTON, ONT.—Orchard House, part of asylum for insane, damaged to extent of \$50,000, April 23. Origin unknown.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Central militia stores damaged with contents to extent of \$5,000, April 26. Origin unknown.

LONDON, ONT.—Sutherland's Oatmeal Mill destroyed, April 17. Total loss.

VANCEBORO, N.B.—Tait's Hotel destroyed, with large store, April 19.

PERSONALS.

Mr. R. W. Campbell Davidson, fire manager of the Guardian Assurance Company, London, England, who has been visiting the agencies of the Company in Australia and New Zealand, arrived in Montreal last week *en route* to England.

* * *

Mr. Alexander Stewart, for many years inspector of the Liverpool & London & Globe, with headquarters in Montreal, is going to reside permanently in Toronto from 1st May next, to superintend the business of the Liverpool & London & Globe and its affiliated companies in that city.

* * *

Captain J. B. Paterson, joint manager for Canada, Phoenix of London Assurance Company, is at present in England with his regiment, the 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, and according to latest reports is in the best of health. Captain Paterson is known as one of the most prominent and popular fire insurance men in Canada. Prior to his enlisting for service at the front his whole business career was identified with the Phoenix.

U. S. INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS AND THE WAR TAX.

The United States Insurance Commissioners, in convention assembled, instructed their executive committee "to take protective action in behalf of American insurance companies, should the investigation, which it was directed to make, show that the Canadian Government is levying a burdensome tax on them. This action was taken because of a statement by Commissioner Joseph Button of Virginia that information to this effect had been transmitted to him concerning the Dominion Government."

Quite what the Commissioners hope to achieve is not clear, but if they anticipate getting any discrimination in favour of the American companies operating in Canada in the matter of taxation rendered necessary by the war well, without viewing the new taxation as it affects the insurance companies with any enthusiasm, we should say the Commissioners might just as well save their breath to cool their porridge, for all the impression they'll make at Ottawa.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Phoenix of London, Montreal, reports this week the receipt of the sum of fifty dollars conscience money from St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. A further evidence of the efficacy of the confessional.

INTER-INSURER REFUSES TO PAY.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER COMPANY UNABLE TO COLLECT LOSS FROM SEATTLE CONCERN—REGULAR COMPANIES PAID THEIR SHARE PROMPTLY—ASTONISHING DEFENCES.

(Reprinted from "Underwriters' Report.")

That property owners insuring with reciprocal underwriters or inter-insurance exchanges cannot collect for losses by fire is the remarkable situation which has developed between the Forest Mills Timber Company, of Complex, B.C., and the Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange, of Seattle. Following the refusal of the Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange, an inter-insurer operated by Jas. H. de Veuve, to pay the timber company, the latter sued a fellow member of the exchange in British Columbia for its proportion of the loss. Now comes the astonishing answer that the fellow member refuses to pay on the ground that it had not the authority to make the insurance contract, that the Forest Mills Timber Company also lacked authority to make the contract, and that the Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange was likewise unauthorized to engage in fire insurance in British Columbia.

Because the Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange refused to pay \$170,500 fire loss on the Forest Mills Timber Company's plant at Complex, B. C., and following a similar suit against the Adams River Lumber Company, of British Columbia, the Forest Mills Company has filed suit in the Superior Court at Tacoma against the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company for its share in the loss, as one of the big members of the exchange.

REGULAR COMPANIES PAID PROMPTLY.

The Forest Mills Timber Company fire was on April 4, 1915, and the insurance involved totaled \$233,000, of which \$170,500 was in the Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange and the remainder in Board companies. The regular insurance companies have long since paid their share of the loss.

Some time after the fire and after the Exchange had taken proofs on the loss it set a Burns detective to work on the report that the fire was of incendiary origin. British Columbia government officials in June conducted an investigation but threw out the case, declaring that not the slightest evidence was introduced to show that the timber company was in any way responsible for the fire. Next the Exchange served notice of its intention to replace the plant and plans and specifications were asked. These were furnished. Still no action was taken, although the Exchange still held to its opinion regarding the alleged incendiary origin of the fire.

A SECOND INVESTIGATION.

The Forest Mills Company in October asked another investigation. Government officials conducted the case a second time and with the same result as the first. Still unable to obtain satisfaction from the Seattle exchange, the Forest Mills Company filed suit in the British Columbia Courts against the Adams River Lumber Company, as the first company on the list of the exchange members. Following is a portion of the answer filed

by the Adams River Company in the case:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between
Forest Mills of British Columbia, Limited,
and Canadian Bank of Commerce,
and
Adams River Lumber Company, Limited,
Plaintiffs,
Defendant.

27. The defendant says that under its charter it had not the power to enter into any association for carrying on the business of fire insurance, and that it was *ultra vires* of the defendant to enter into or become a member of the association known as the Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange, and to become or make itself liable under the said policy, policies or otherwise, and it is not bound by any contract whatsoever of the Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange.

28. The defendant further says that the plaintiff, Forest Mills of British Columbia, Limited, has no power to engage in the business of fire insurance, or to enter into or become a member of the Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange, or to become a contributory thereunder, and that the policies or contracts of insurance, and each of them, are *ultra vires* of the said plaintiff, and no rights can arise thereunder; and in the further alternative that the Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange, being an association of persons, firms and corporations mutually insuring each other, the said policies of insurance, and each of them and any and all contracts or obligations arising therefrom are, insofar as for want of mutuality, and by reason of the incapacity of the said plaintiff to enter into such an association of mutual insurers, and no rights whatsoever can arise thereunder or by reason of the said policies or any of them.

29. The said Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange has no authority or power to do or carry on business within the province or British Columbia, or to carry on the business of fire insurance, nor has it complied with any act of the legislature of the province of British Columbia or the Dominion of Canada respecting fire insurance or policies of fire insurance in companies or associations empowered to transact such business, and the said alleged policies of insurance and all contracts or rights based thereon or thereunder are illegal, null and void.

The case was referred to Insurance Commissioner Fishback, of Washington, by the Forest Mills Company management. Mr. Fishback said that his hands were tied, as he had no authority to act in British Columbia. This led to bringing the case in Washington and the Forest Mills Company has now filed suit against the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company to collect that company's contribution to the loss, amounting to \$4,000. Much interest attends the filing of the answer of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company. It is considered that, should the case hold against the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, it will also apply to the others in the exchange.

LOSS CLAIMANT MUST SUE EACH MEMBER.

The act of a property owner who is insured in an inter-insurance concern being compelled to sue individual members in an effort to recover his insurance money, is not new. A number of cases have developed where inter-insurance or reciprocal exchanges have sought to evade payment of losses and the property owner who thought he was insured, faces the proposition of traveling all over the country suing each member. In one case, the attorney-in-fact or manager of the exchange refused to give the loss claimant member a list of the other members and further action had to wait until the courts intervened.

The Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange has been actively soliciting insurance on woodworking plants since 1902. So far as known this is the first time it has resorted to "*ultra vires*" to evade payment of a loss. Property owners who are attracted to reciprocal underwriting or inter-insurance because

CANADA LIFE FACTS

CANADA LIFE agents wrote \$1,000,000 MORE BUSINESS in Canada in 1915 than in the previous year.

The CANADA LIFE PAID POLICYHOLDERS in 1915 \$7,822,201, this being over \$3,000,000 in excess of the similar payments of any previous year, and Policyholders' dividends being the chief item.

The CANADA LIFE INCOME in 1915, \$9,333,632.19, was the greatest in the Company's history.

The SURPLUS earned was \$1,480,866.

The CASH DIVIDENDS paid policyholders in 1915 were over \$2,800,000

HERBERT C. COX,

President and General Manager

The Imperial Guarantee

AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA

Head Office: 46 King Street W.,
TORONTO, Ont.

A Strong Canadian Company.

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE
GUARANTEE BONDS

PLATE GLASS AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

E. WILLANS, **FRANK W. COX,**
General Manager. *Secretary.*

The LONDON MUTUAL FIRE

INSURANCE *Established 1859* COMPANY

Assets		\$784,426.31
Surplus to Policyholders		404,046.07
Losses Paid — over		8,000,000.00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH

W. J. CLEARY, Provincial Manager.

17 ST. JOHN STREET, - - MONTREAL

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS - \$1,820,752.00
A Canadian Company investing its Funds in Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

Union Assurance Society Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Fire Insurance since A.D. 1714

CANADA BRANCH, MONTREAL
T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager.
NORTH WEST BRANCH, WINNIPEG
THOS. BRUCE, Branch Manager.

Agencies throughout the Dominion



Transacts:
PERSONAL ACCIDENT FIDELITY GUARANTEE
SICKNESS BURGLARY and
LIABILITY (all kinds) LOSS OF MERCHANDISE and
AUTOMOBILE PACKAGES THROUGH THE MAIL
INSURANCE

Applications for direct Agencies invited.

ELECTRICAL BANK and STORE PROTECTION
SPRINKLER SUPERVISORY SERVICE
NIGHT WATCHMEN'S SIGNAL and FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

Head Office, GRESHAM BUILDING MONTREAL
302 ST. JAMES STREET
F. J. J. STARK, General Manager.

of a promised saving in cost will doubtless find food for reflection in the present attitude of the Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange toward its policyholder, who so far forgot his duty to his fellow members as to have a loss by fire.

That "*ultra vires*" may not avail the concern in its effort to deprive the policyholder of his just dues may be gleaned from the United States Supreme Court, which has already ruled: "The doctrine of *ultra vires*, when invoked for or against a corporation, should not be allowed to prevail, where it would defeat the ends of justice or work a legal wrong." 96 U. S. 258.

LIFE INSURANCE IN UNITED STATES.

Compilations made by the New York Spectator show that last year all previous records were broken in new life insurance business in the United States. Ordinary issues paid for exceeded \$2,636,000,000 and industrial issues exceeded \$953,000,000. The amount of outstanding insurance increased by \$909,000,000 ordinary and \$256,000,000 industrial, so that the total business now on the books of the companies is \$18,337,491,235 ordinary and \$4,388,050,222 industrial.

The assets of the companies aggregate \$5,186,591,538, there having been a gain during the year of over \$246 millions. Last year the policyholders paid premiums to the companies in the sum of \$782,705,944, while interest and other receipts brought the total income for the first time up to more than one billion dollars, the exact figures being \$1,040,629,940. On the other hand, the companies paid out to policyholders and their beneficiaries \$544,148,776, more than ten millions a week, of which about forty-five per cent. was for death claims. After making these payments and providing for all expenses the companies saved from the income some \$274,000,000 for strengthening the protection back of their contracts, indicating that policyholders benefited during the year by some thirty-six million dollars more than they paid to the companies.

A QUEER RECKONING.

The report of the Municipal Hail Commission of Saskatchewan states that: "During the past year the nineteen companies operating in the province collected premiums aggregating over \$1,400,000; out of this amount they paid in losses \$427,610.36, leaving nearly \$1,000,000 to cover expenses and to divide as dividends to their stockholders."

All that can be said regarding this is that an insurance company which did business on these lines would not be in the hail business long. The queer thing is that just previously to this ridiculous remark, the report points out as justification for the building-up of a reserve by the Municipal Fund that: "Experience has amply proved the necessity for maintaining a substantial guarantee fund available at short notice to care for any unexpected heavy loss which weather conditions may bring. Hail insurance, to be of the most value, must spread the risk over a long period of years as well as over a large tract of country in each season." How do these admirable sentiments square with the statements above?

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Lieutenant Clifton M. Horsey, unofficially reported killed in action in Flanders, is a son of Mr. J. Hayden Horsey, London (England), manager of the Dominion Bank and formerly manager at Montreal.

* * *

The London Mutual Life Insurance Company received intimation this week that a former member of its Toronto staff, Mr. Lloyd Sanders, had been killed in action in Flanders. Mr. Sanders, who left for the Front last fall, was highly esteemed by his office colleagues and his death is much regretted.

* * *

The news of the death of Captain Wallace Alexander Gemmel, son of the late Mr. Andrew Gemmel, Dean Park Crescent, Edinburgh, has caused the deepest feelings of regret to his large circle of friends in Edinburgh and in East Lothian. The deceased, who was 39 years of age, occupied an influential position as one of the chief inspectors on the staff of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Shortly after the outbreak of war he obtained a commission in the Army Transport Corps, and, after the usual period of training, went abroad. He was assiduous in his desire to carry out his duties in the best possible manner, and his genuine interest in his work and in his men were soon noticed by his superior officers, and at the time of his death he had been promoted to the rank of captain. A few days ago, while handling his revolver, it accidentally went off and caused his death.—*Policyholder.*

QUEBEC LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Life Underwriters' Association, held recently, the following officers were elected:—President, J. P. Rowley, Metropolitan Life; first vice-president, A. B. Haycock, Canada Life; second vice-president, C. A. Butler, Great-West Life; secretary, E. M. McNeice, Gresham; treasurer, J. O. Langevin, Metropolitan Life. The directors are: A. L. Meiklejohn, Confederation Life; E. J. L'Esperance, Imperial; R. P. Harrison, Sun Life; W. O'H. Percy, Canada Life; and Charles C. Gauvin, New York Life.

It was reported that a considerable number of the Association's members had enlisted for overseas service, and it was decided to carry them on the books as fully-paid members for the duration of the war.

SPRINKLERS HAVING A BOOM.

It is reported that many American firms engaged in war contracts are refusing to let a sub-contract to a firm whose plant is not equipped with automatic sprinklers, so as to reduce to a minimum the chance of a fatal delay of several months in case the plant should be burned. The same system is followed by many automobile manufacturers, who purchase engines, springs and all sorts of devices from specializing concerns. Several large automobile manufacturers refuse to buy engines, for instance, from a concern that is not sprinklered for fear of serious delay in case of fire.

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1833.

FIRE, HAIL, OCEAN MARINE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Old Reliable Progressive
Assets over - - \$2,500,000.00
Losses paid since organization over - - \$39,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:

W. R. BROCK, President.

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W. B. MEIRLE, General Manager
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THOMAS F. DOBBIN, Resident Manager
MONTREAL

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited

INSURANCE AGAINST

Fire, Accident and Sickness
Employers' Liability
Automobile, Plate Glass

Agents wanted for the Accident Branch.

Head Office for Canada - - TORONTO
Head Office for Province of Quebec, MONTREAL

JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent for Quebec.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited

Head Office: PARIS, France.

Established 1828

Capital fully subscribed . . \$ 2,000,000.00
Net Premiums in 1913 . . 5,581,441.00
Total Losses paid to 31st Dec., 1913 90,120,000.00

Canadian Branch:

LEWIS BUILDING, 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

Manager for Canada:

MAURICE FERRAND

First British Insurance Office Established in Canada, 1804

INTENDING ASSURERS

Should read the "THREE MINUTES" Leaflet of the

PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., Limited,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND (Founded 1782)

Copies of this and full information regarding the Company's system, its equitable principles and liberal policies, may be obtained at the Head Office,

100 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL
The Company offers to the Public every advantage which

LIFE ASSURANCE

conducted under the most favourable conditions is capable of affording:

At the BONUS DIVISION for the five years ending 31st DECEMBER, 1910

(1) A UNIFORM ADDITION of \$85 per \$1,000 was declared on all classes of Full-Bonus Policies.

(2) A GUARANTEED BONUS was also declared of \$12.50 per \$1,000 per annum on Full-Bonus Policies becoming claims by death, and \$17 per \$1,000 per annum on Endowment Assurances maturing before 31st December, 1915. These bonuses apply to new as well as existing policies.

H. B. F. Bingham, R. MacD. Paterson, } Joint
Life Superintendent. J. B. Paterson, } Managers

Agents Wanted

Established 1864.

New York Underwriters Agency.

A. & J. H. STODDART REGISTERED
100 William Street, NEW YORK

PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON & BASCOM,
Toronto, Ont.
OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
Winnipeg, Man.
ALFRED J. BELL & Co.,
Halifax, N.S.

JOHN WM. MOLSON & ROBERT Y. HUNTER,
Montreal, Que.
WHITE & CALKIN,
St. John, N.B.
ATYRE & SONS, LTD.,
St. Johns, Nfld.

T. D. RICHARDSON, Supt. for Canada, TORONTO

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland

ESTABLISHED 1824

Capital, \$30,000,000
Total Assets, 72,238,564
Deposited with Dominion Gov't, 391,883
Invested Assets in Canada, . 7,168,267

NORTH AMERICAN DEPT., HARTFORD, CONN. U.S.A.

JAMES H. BIGEWSSTER, Manager

EDINHART & EVANS, Resident Agents Montreal
MEDLAND & SON Toronto
ALLAN KILLAM & MCKAY, LTD. Winnipeg

AGAINST A STATE INSURANCE PLAN.

The British Columbia government has lately been dickering with a workmen's compensation scheme on Ontario's socialistic, monopolistic and assessment plan, but has now apparently decided to look into the merits of Manitoba's new arrangements before coming to a final decision. In connection with this matter, Mr. A. S. Mathew, a well-known casualty underwriter in British Columbia, has addressed a letter to the large employers in British Columbia against a state plan of workmen compensation after making a study of the attitude of many employers.

Briefly summarized, Mr. Mathew's points are as follows:

1. That practically all employers wanted insurance in stock insurance companies because under that plan they knew what the insurance would cost them, and all they had to do was to pay the premium and be done with it. The State Fund would be purely assessmentism—the Government could at any time levy assessments and the employers would never know what their outstanding liabilities were.

2. It was also pointed out that under the State plan there could not be any differentiation in regard to the individual hazard in each plant.

3. Under the State plan there would be an impossible situation created during a period of depression. The bill provides a life-long pension for each widow and for every man who is permanently incapacitated. These pensioners would be increasing day after day until in about five years a very large amount of money would have to be paid out in pensions. Each trade has to pay these pensions separately. When a period of depression occurs the pay rolls are very small, but still these pensioners have to be paid, under this Government plan.

4. It was further pointed out that this State plan would give rise to the creation of a large number of illegitimate limited liability companies with no assets, so that when any large assessments were made these illegitimate joint stock companies would simply wind up and thus escape these assessments. The burden would then fall on the responsible concerns, who would have to make up the deficiency.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO LIABILITIES.

5. Under the State plan, an employer could never know what his outstanding liabilities were. At any moment there might be a catastrophe in some other plant, and he would have to pay a huge assessment to meet the losses occasioned by this catastrophe. The greatest danger is the insidious, lurking danger. It is always hovering around, like Banquo's ghost. The result is that all these firms employing labor will be faced with this unknown liability for which they could not possibly provide any reserve, and the banks will, as a consequence, be chary of giving them financial accommodations. An unknown and incalculable danger of this description is enough to impair the financial credit of any institution.

6. If carried to its logical conclusion the invasion of private rights on the part of the Government would ultimately undermine, if not destroy altogether, not only the insurance business, but private enterprise of all kinds. It would throttle new

industries and scare away from the Province the additional capital that is so imperatively required to develop resources.

7. It is also pointed out that State insurance would be a very hazardous experiment. Wherever it has been tried it had failed miserably, but while the experiment had been going on it has created chaos and demoralization.

QUEBEC RESIDENT AGENTS BILL.

The following is the text of the resident insurance agents' bill recently before the Quebec legislature:—

His Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. The Revised Statutes, 1909, are amended by inserting therein, after article 6961 thereof, new articles 6961a and 6961b, as follows:—

"6961a. No insurance agent shall do business as such in this Province who is not a *bona fide* resident of the Province.

"Nevertheless, the provisions of the first paragraph of this article shall not apply to an agent residing in any other province whose laws permit agents residing in this province to do business in such other province on the same terms and conditions as residents thereof.

"6961b. The words 'insurance agent' in this section shall include an acknowledged agent, sub-agent or any person, firm or corporation who shall in any manner transact the business of insurance by negotiating for, or placing risks, or delivering policies, or collecting premiums, but shall not include the officers and salaried employees of any insurance company who do not receive commissions."

"2. This Act shall come into force on the day of its sanction."

The bill is apparently the result of similar legislation in some of the other provinces.

LIFE COMPANIES AND THE NEW BRITISH BUDGET.

In the opinion of the London Insurance Record, one effect of the increased British income tax upon life insurance companies will be to diminish in popular favor with-profit policies. The diminution of profit from interest has been marked since the end of 1914, the increase in the income tax having cut very considerably into the margin between the rate assumed for valuation purposes and that actually earned.

On the other hand, it is thought likely the new Budget will encourage well-to-do people to place a larger proportion of their funds in life insurance, since the rebate on income tax which the insured may now obtain in respect of life premiums within the prescribed limits has been raised from 2s. 3d. to five shillings in the pound. The effect of this is that an Englishman with an income of over £2,000 pays only fifteen shillings for every pound's worth of assurance purchased, or considerably less in some cases, if income tax is taken into account.

A copy of the Pacific Underwriter's useful and well-arranged Insurance Chart for 1916 is to hand.



The Employers' Liability

Assurance Corporation Limited

" " " OF LONDON, ENGLAND " " "

TRANSACTS:

Personal Accident, Health, Liability,
Fidelity Guarantee and Fire Insurance.

Most Liberal Policies Issued

Offices: MONTREAL, TORONTO

CHARLES W. I. WOODLAND,

General Manager for Canada and Newfoundland.

JOHN JENKINS, Fire Manager.

Canadian
Government

Deposit over

\$1,340,000

STANDS FIRST

in the liberality of its Policy Contracts, in financial strength, and in the liberality of its loss settlements

THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: Commercial Union Building, MONTREAL

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

Personal Accident, Sickness, Plate-Glass, Guarantee and Liability Insurance.

Board of Directors:

S. H. EWING, President

J. S. N. DOUGALL, Vice-President

HON. N. CURRY,

JAMES MCGREGOR,

T. H. HUDSON,

T. H. HUDSON, J. WM. MCKENZIE, Joint Managers.



Founded 1871

BUSINESS TRANSACTED

PERSONAL ACCIDENT

ELEVATOR LIABILITY

HEALTH

AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

PLATE GLASS

PUBLIC LIABILITY

GUARANTEE BONDS

TEAMS LIABILITY

FIRE INSURANCE

Canadian Head Office - TORONTO

CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager.

WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST ?

The Globe Indemnity Company of Canada

Head Office, MONTREAL

formerly--The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS -- J. Gardner Thompson, President. Lewis Laing, Vice-President. A. G. Dent, W. Molson MacPherson, T. J. Drummond, Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Martial Chevalier, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

JOHN EMO, General Manager & Secretary.

ROBERT WELCH, Assistant Manager

Transacts ACCIDENT INSURANCE, SICKNESS INSURANCE, LIABILITY INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, BURGLARY INSURANCE, GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Policies issued by this Company are the most liberal and up-to-date issued in Canada, free from unnecessary restrictions and conditions.

All policies guaranteed by the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., assets over Sixty-Five Million Dollars (\$65,000,000.00.)

SAFEGUARDING LIFE INSURANCE MONEY.

It is a well-known fact that the widow who has just come into possession of insurance money is often the prey of advisors who influence her in making unwise investments. Many of these advisors are perfectly honest; others have their own ends in view, and a great deal of this insurance money, which the husband has been paying premiums on for years, in order that his family might be protected after he dies, is wasted in unwise business ventures or wildcat speculations. The proper investment of funds is one of the most difficult problems in the world. A woman is naturally anxious to get as much income as she possibly can from her money; she is thus tempted to sacrifice safety for the benefit of a large rate of interest. The 5 per cent. mortgage or the 4 1-2 per cent. railroad bond seems to bring in so little that it is a great temptation for her to put her money in some friend's business venture, which she is assured will bring in a much larger income. The result very often is the loss of the whole or a large part of the money which was so carefully planned by her late husband to be her support and mainstay after he had gone.

AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

The question is often asked, why does an insurance company, which should have the welfare of its policyholders at heart, consider its duty to them done the minute it has paid over the money to the beneficiary? Why does it not offer to take care of this money so that it will be safely and wisely invested? Or, at least, why should it not give advice on the subject? Why should not an insurance company have a department for this purpose so that its beneficiaries could receive reliable information as to investments and expert advice?

The answer is that a mutual insurance life company is not a banking institution and it has no powers to accept money on deposit and pay interest on it. If it should have a bureau for the giving of investment advice, those who received that advice would feel that it was authoritative and that the company guaranteed investments suggested by them. If there were any loss or depreciation, they would demand that the company should make good to them. In other words, if a woman took the advice of a representative of the company and bought some bonds which depreciated in value or a mortgage which gave her trouble, she would go at once to this representative and demand that it help her out of her difficulties. The company would thus get into all kinds of trouble, since it would, naturally, be impossible for it to guarantee the safety of the investments which it advised making.

CONTINUOUS INSTALMENT POLICIES.

The man, therefore, who takes out insurance for the benefit of his wife, and wants to be sure that the money will produce for her a regular income after he has died, should by all means take out continuous instalment policies. The e policies, instead of turning over the money in bulk at the time of his death, will pay to his beneficiary a regular income at stated intervals. The instalment policy will, for instance, pay to his beneficiary a minimum of twenty yearly instalments and as many more as the beneficiary shall live. If the beneficiary shall die before the twenty instalments

are paid, the balance of the twenty will be paid to the heirs. In other words, the insurer is sure of providing for his widow an income for her lifetime and he is sure that his other heirs will receive a minimum of twenty of these payments should his widow die shortly after him. This relieves the widow of all responsibility as to the investing of her funds and thoughtful men are more and more realizing that this is the ideal form of insurance when that insurance is taken out for the protection of their families.—*Mutual Interests.*

ACCIDENT POLICY DOES NOT COVER AVIATION RISKS.

The New York Court of Appeals, in an action brought against the *Etna Life*, has decided that aviation risks are not covered in an accident policy. While trying out an aeroplane, a policyholder was thrown out and fell a distance of several feet, the machine descending very swiftly. He sustained injuries which totally disabled him for six weeks and suffered partial disability for six weeks longer. He put in a claim, under his policy, for the sum of \$2,314.26. The Court of Appeals gave judgment for the Company.

British Columbia fire agents are asking the Government to introduce a resident agents' law and to legislate that no tender of unearned premium be required when no premium has been paid by the insured.

Montreal Tramways Company SUBURBAN TIME TABLE, 1915-1916

Lachine :

From Post Office—
10 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 7.10 p.m.
20 " " 8.00 " 4 p.m. 20 " " 7.10 p.m. to 12.00 mid.

From Lachine—
20 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 5.50 a.m. 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
10 " " 5.50 " 9.00 " 20 " " 8.00 p.m. to 12.10 a.m.
20 " " 5.00 " 4 p.m. Extra last car at 12.50 a.m.

Sault aux Collets and St. Vincent de Paul:

From St. Denis to St. Vincent—
15 min. service 5.15 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 30 min. service 8.00 p.m. to 12.00 mid.
20 " " 8.00 " 4.00 p.m. Car to Henderson only 12.00 mid.
15 " " 4.00 " 7.00 p.m. Car to St. Vincent 12.40 a.m.
20 " " 7.00 " 8.00 p.m.

From St. Vincent to St. Denis—
15 min. service 5.45 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 30 min. service 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
20 " " 8.30 " 4.30 p.m. Car from Henderson to St. Denis
15 " " 4.30 p.m. 7.30 p.m. 12.20 a.m.
20 " " 7.30 " 8.30 p.m. Car from St. Vincent to St. Denis 1.10 a.m.

Cartierville:

From Snowdon's Junction—20 min. service 5.20 a.m. to 8.40 p.m.
40 " " 8.40 p.m. to 12.00 mid.
From Cartierville—20 " " 5.40 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.
40 " " 9.00 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.

Mountain :

From Park Avenue and Mount Royal—
20 min. service from 5.40 a.m. to 12.20 a.m.
From Victoria Avenue—
20 min. service from 5.50 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.
From Victoria Avenue to Snowdon—
10 minutes service 5.50 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Bout de l'Île:

60 min. service from 5.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnigh.

Tetraultville from Lasalle and Notre Dame:

15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 15 min. service 3.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
30 min. service 9.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 30 min. service 7.00 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Pointe aux Trembles via Notre Dame:

From Notre Dame and 1st Ave. Maisonneuve.
15 min. service from 5.15 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
20 " " " 7.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.

Traffic Returns.**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Mar. 31.	\$24,382,000	\$20,111,000	\$27,154,000	\$ 7,043,000
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Apr. 7..	\$2,237,000	\$1,766,000	\$2,482,000	\$716,000
14..	2,234,000	1,761,000	2,577,000	876,000
21..	2,100,000	1,623,000	2,343,090	720,000

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Mar. 31.	\$11,734,620	\$10,750,053	\$12,799,374	\$2,049,321
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Apr. 7..	1,041,360	1,008,320	1,155,486	147,166
14..	1,025,515	864,658	1,024,505	159,847
21..	993,502	869,772	1,059,661	189,889

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Mar. 31..	\$4,428,800	\$4,940,100	\$6,783,000	\$1,842,900
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Apr. 7..	\$371,000	\$457,000	\$677,000	\$220,000
14..	367,400	463,700	668,900	205,200
21..	366,200	442,300	634,300	192,000

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Mar. 31.	\$2,153,683	\$2,250,055	\$2,463,827	\$213,772
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Apr. 7..	\$171,564	\$179,637	\$191,589	\$11,952
14..	173,371	174,248	185,281	11,033

DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION Co.

	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Feb. 7..	\$23,507	\$22,156	\$22,556	\$3,400
" 14..	23,884	22,007	25,469	3,372
" 21..	24,893	22,718	25,869	3,151
" 31..	33,910	30,895	.....	.....

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending Apr. 27, 1916	Week ending Apr. 20, 1916	Week ending Apr. 29, 1915	Week ending Apr. 30, 1914
Montreal..	\$49,152,771	.....	\$49,032,812	.....
Toronto..	38,128,675	.....	32,209,768	.....
Winnipeg..	33,999,516	.....	24,702,479	.....
Ottawa..	3,793,885	.....	4,383,898	.....

NOTE: Four days only this week.

Recently a life assurance company received a notice of claim from a Hindoo in respect of his mother. It was written in English "as she is spoke," and commenced as follows:—"Honoured Sir,—I have to inform you that the hand which rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket—"

SIX BILLIONAIRE LIFE COMPANIES.

Of the six largest life insurance companies in the world five are **MUTUAL**.

The sixth is debating the question of **MUTUALISING** at the present time.

The combined insurance in force of these companies is thirteen billions of dollars.

We mention this to show that The Mutual Life of Canada is organized on the most popular system.

The mutual is the popular system because it is the most economical and the most democratic.

The Mutual Life of Canada aims to give and does give the largest amount of protection at the lowest possible cost.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

WATERLOO, - ONTARIO.

ASSURANCES \$101,000,000

ASSETS - 27,000,000

GEORGE WEGENAST, Man. Director. E. P. CLEMENT, President.

OPPORTUNITIES

in Life Insurance are many.

FOR AN AGENCY, ADDRESS

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Established 1848. Funds \$50,000,000

GRESHAM BUILDING - - - MONTREAL

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