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# Insurance and Finance Chronicle.

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**Fire-Fighting in Impossible Streets.** THE GENIUS which the city authorities of Montreal possess for tearing up and keeping torn up the streets of the city, several of them at one time for several blocks each, was well illustrated in the fire of Sunday night last, which occurred in the Mount St. Louis college. The street in front of the building was excavated some feet below the surface, making it impossible for the fire brigade to take position at all for some time, and when it did so at last, the narrow sidewalk had to be used as a basis of operations. The delay was a serious matter, and yet only what is likely to take place should a fire break out in any one of a dozen other localities where the streets are simply impassable. In well regulated cities one block at a time only is allowed to be torn up, and that for the briefest possible time. Here we do things in country style, though claiming to be the first city in the Dominion. One of these days, property owners or the insurance companies, or both, may take it into their heads to test the question of liability incurred by the city in needless street obstruction.

**Insurance Brokers and Payment of Premiums.** THE FINANCIAL disturbance of the past few months tends to illustrate the weak points existing in insurance methods. Not only have the easy-going credit system of the fire companies and the hasty practice of paying losses been shown, in the light of recent experiences, to be extremely unwise, but the practice of allowing brokers to sell insurance indemnity, and take checks therefor payable to themselves, is having frequent and unpleasant demonstration. In New York and other large cities, a good many cases have occurred where brokers, who have received payment direct from the insured, have failed to turn over to the insuring

company the premium. Notices to the insured, that unless the premium is speedily paid the policy will be cancelled, have been found to be, in a good many cases, a disagreeable necessity. Consistency as well as business sagacity would seem to demand that the companies require all checks for insurance placed through brokers to be made in favor of the insuring company, and not the broker, who, it is held, is the agent of the insured, and not of the company. Companies and property owners are mutually interested to put an end to the go-as-you-please methods of the insurance broker.

**A Remarkable Series of Fatal Casualties.** IT IS seldom that a series of casualties resulting in the death of so many people and the maiming of others have occurred in so short a space of time as have been recorded during the past twenty-two days, the most extensive ones occurring during a single week. First, the great storm at Halifax and vicinity, destroying several lives and much property; then the railway horror on the Long Island railway, by which fourteen people were killed outright and many injured seriously; closely followed by the great storm of wind and rain, commencing on the South Atlantic coast about Charleston, and sweeping northward and eastward over the continent. It is stated that in the vicinity of Charleston, Port Royal, Beauport and for a distance inland, more than a thousand lives were lost in the storm, while all over the country, including the St. Lawrence region, some lives and much property were lost. Then closely crowding on the heels of this disaster, a crowded train on the Boston & Albany railroad went through a bridge, killing fifteen persons and mangling as many more. Other numerous minor casualties have since occurred over a wide field. Never before, in the light of these events, has an object lesson so impressive been given in so brief a period urging the value of life and accident insurance.

**The Moncton Times on "Profit" in Fire Insurance.** AN INCREASE in the fire insurance rates in New Brunswick having been proposed as a necessity, the Moncton *Daily Times* comes to the rescue, as it fondly supposes, by "proving" from the official insurance reports that the companies instead of losing are

making money in Canada. And it proves this by the very easy process of adding together the premiums received for three years and the losses paid for three years, and calling the difference profit! This is very much as if the *Times* man were to put his income for a year from advertisements and subscriptions on one side of his ledger and the amount paid for rent and fuel on the other, and call the difference profit! Men do not commit that kind of lunacy in dealing with their own affairs. Composition, press work, white paper, wear and tear of machinery, and a good many other things would figure in the account for outgo. Does our Moncton friend imagine that fire insurance, unlike every other business, runs itself? How about current expenses, including a pretty large slice for special tax and license fees, such as towns like Moncton are fond of imposing? We invite the attention of the *Times* to the important fact, as shown in Tables V. and VI. of the Dominion insurance report for 1892, just out, that all the companies, taken together, paid out for expenses, aside from losses, over 33 per cent. of their premiums. As stated in the introduction to the above insurance report, the fire losses absorbed over 67 per cent. of the fire premiums. If the financier of the Moncton *Times* will add to losses the 33 per cent. paid out for expenses, he will find that the expenditure in 1892 exactly equalled premium receipts. That is how the companies are making money in Canada, as a whole. In New Brunswick the situation may be even worse.

**The Operations  
of a Great  
Life Company.**

ALL OUR readers, we take it, are more or less familiar with the name of the Gresham Life Assurance Society of England, for, with a single exception, its transactions are larger than any other purely life assurance company in England, having issued in 1892 some \$14,000,000 of new insurance, and having a total of assurance in force at the close of 1892 amounting to over \$90,000,000, and the possession of assets amounting to over \$25,000,000, with an annual income during the year of more than \$4,560,000. A good many of its policyholders have migrated to this portion of the Queen's dominions during the past few years, and they will find especial interest in the full-page synopsis of the Gresham's business and resources, which we present elsewhere in this issue of the CHRONICLE, mainly for their benefit. The commanding position of the company is all the more noticeable in that it has been reached in less than forty-five years, which, compared with many other companies, is a brief period. The secretary of the company, Mr. James H. Scott, is now in this country looking after some of its investments and becoming acquainted with the achievements and resources of the Dominion. If it should chance that the result of this visit should be the extension of the company's business to Canada, it may safely count on a hearty welcome.

We HAVE heretofore referred to the humiliating fact that at the World's Columbian Exposition, presenting the grandest opportunity ever offered for

**Life Insurance  
of Japan at  
the World's Fair.**

reaching and impressing the people of all classes and all countries, the insurance companies, neither fire nor life, as a whole, have made the faintest attempt to be represented. The New York Life has done something praiseworthy for itself in the gallery of the Manufactures Building, we believe, and the Manhattan Life occupies a little space in the Art Gallery, with a model of its new office building; but with these exceptions, the business of both fire and life insurance representing, combined, greater financial interests and touching a wider field of social economics than any other business in the world is absolutely without representation. Far away Japan, however, more mindful of its opportunities is, says the *Argus*, represented at the Exposition by an exhibit of the Nippon Life of Asaka. It issues policies on plans and rates very similar to those of English and American companies, and the literature of the company is printed in Japanese and English on opposite pages. Japanese enterprise ought to shame America and Europe.

**Fire-Fighting  
in very  
High Buildings.**

A TEST was made a few days ago of the ability of a fire department to fight fires successfully in the extremely tall buildings reared in Chicago and New York during the past two or three years. Chicago was the place, and the twenty-storey Masonic Temple the building where the test was applied. This building, like the other properly equipped high buildings, has a standpipe extending from the street level to the roof, with hose connections on each floor. Assistant Fire Marshal Musham connected his engine with the first storey standpipe, using two lines of hose. Different degrees of pressure were then put on the engine, and the result noted on the various floors as successive hose lines were attached. A sufficient pressure was reported to fight a fire successfully in all of the twenty storeys. The marshal said that the pressure might be very much increased if necessary by connecting two engines with the standpipe. Coils of hose, already connected, are on each floor, awaiting only the presence of the firemen and the engine's pressure to turn water upon the fire. Of course there is a difference worthy of note, however, between an exhibition test under favorable conditions and actual fire-fighting under difficulties.

**Insurance Companies  
under Supervision  
by the Dominion.**

THERE ARE NOW 94 insurance companies in Canada coming under the supervision of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance. Of these, 40 are level premium life companies and 6 on the assessment plan. Transacting fire insurance there are 37 companies, some of which also transact inland marine business, the whole number engaged in inland marine being 8. Two companies transact ocean marine business, 6 accident, 3 guarantee, 2 steam boiler, 5 plate glass, and 1 each credit indemnity and burglary guarantee. Of the life companies, 12 are Canadian, 14 British and 14 American. Eight of the British and 4 of the American companies, however, transact no new business. There are three American and 3 Canadian assessment companies doing

a life business. Of companies transacting fire insurance 7 are Canadian, 22 British, and 8 American. The total premiums received in Canada in 1892 by all kinds of authorized companies, as above, amounted to \$16,759,700, of which \$6,361,365 was received by Canadian and \$10,398,335 by British and American companies. Of the totals, \$9,070,354 was received by the life companies, \$6,512,327 by the fire companies, and the balance \$1,177,019 by other classes of companies, of which \$582,804 was received by the assessment life associations and \$317,643 by the accident companies.

#### BED-ROCK LIFE INSURANCE.

We have repeatedly demonstrated in these columns the fundamental and fatal weakness of the assessment system of life insurance as compared with the level premium or reserve system, showing by citation of actual experiences the scientific soundness of the latter and the unscientific shortcomings of the former. A few months ago we gave the experience for 1891 of 22 of the old and strong British life companies, some of them more than a hundred and fifty years old, by which it appeared that the increase of the rate of mortality with the increasing ages of the policyholders was actually such as the mortality tables, upon which the level premium charge is based, had predicted. In our article in the June 15th number, last year, entitled "Are Old-Line Premiums Excessive?" we showed that the twenty-two companies above referred to paid out in 1891, as they had done for some years previously, several millions of dollars (\$5,896,545) more for claims on policyholders' account than they received in premiums, demonstrating that the point had already been reached where the over-payments of premium in the earlier years of the policies, and which went to build up a reserve fund, were being drawn upon to meet the increased mortality of the years when, as expected, the current premiums would be insufficient. We showed that in several of the older companies the death claims alone called for from \$35 to \$53 on each \$1,000 of the assurance in force, which, by the addition of matured endowments and payments for surrendered policies, would of course have been much more. And yet, not a single policyholder's premium had been increased to meet the largely increased claims, but in most cases had been actually diminished by bonuses distributed. The reserve fund built up through all these years by the magic of compound interest was entirely adequate to meet increasing claims, and will continue to be adequate until the policy of the last policyholder shall fall due.

We have again examined the outcome of the business of the old British companies to the number of 29 at the end of 1892, and find that the claims under policies, including surrenders, again greatly exceed current premium receipts. While the aggregate premiums were \$24,215,735 in these companies, the aggregate claims for deaths, endowments and surrenders were \$31,345,815, or \$7,130,060 more than the premium receipts. A large amount was also paid out for bonuses, not here included. That the reserve funds in hand were ample to make up for premium deficiency—a considerable

portion of the premiums of course were required for current expenses—was again demonstrated, for, after paying all claims and expenses, the life and annuity funds of these companies aggregated \$349,086,565, as against \$340,852,680 at the close of the preceding year, showing, instead of a diminution, an actual increase of \$8,233,885 in these funds, to carry forward for the liquidation of future claims.

The important part played by the interest factor in level premium life insurance is well illustrated in the experiences of the companies under consideration. Selecting, for example, six of the old, strong companies, viz., the Equitable, Royal, Liverpool and London and Globe, Standard, National Provident, and Law Life, and we find that the receipts from interest in 1892 were equal to about 60 per cent. of the entire premium income, the respective amounts being, for premiums, \$9,998,590, for interest, \$5,919,425. Many other companies had interest receipts fully equal to 50 per cent. of the premiums.

The bed-rock basis on which level premium life insurance rests is still further exemplified by contrasting the experience of the American companies with that of the old British companies. For instance, in 1892 the 29 companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department collected in premiums an aggregate of \$180,608,156, of which only \$88,235,625 was required to pay death claims, endowments and surrendered policies. After paying the large expense incident to a very large new business, a large share of the premiums went into the reserve being accumulated for future growing claim liabilities, as shown by the addition to the reserve during the year of \$65,322,318, making the total of that reserve \$776,604,100. The interest and rent earnings for the year (\$41,346,178) were only equal to a little over 22 per cent. of the total premiums, instead of from 50 to 60 per cent., as above shown for the old British companies. Owing to their comparative youthfulness, and to the fact that an immense number of newly selected lives have for several years been added to the American companies, the death rate is low—less than \$14 per \$1,000 of mean amount of insurance, in 1892—and may for some years continue to increase very slowly; but the time will inevitably come when the present rate will be quadrupled, as in the case of some of the British companies, and when current premiums will not suffice to pay off current claims. These are the years of accumulation by the American and Canadian companies in preparation for the easy discharge of liabilities mathematically certain to occur.

The important fact is that the comparatively young American and Canadian life companies, with their low death rate and their large premium income, are no better prepared to-day, in view of the mortgage which the future has upon them, to meet their obligations than are the British companies three times as old, whose claims exceed their premium income. In reality one class of companies is exactly as strong as the other, both being founded upon uniform natural laws governing mortality, and immutable mathematical principles governing investment. Nothing can be simpler, and

nothing can be more certain than the principles which control legitimate life insurance. During the hundred and fifty years and more of life insurance history, no company, operating upon the scientific level premium, reserve basis, has ever failed, excepting through dishonest or incompetent administration of its affairs. The system can do exactly what it sets out to do without a penny's increase of cost to the policyholder.

Examined in the light of facts above presented, what ought to be the verdict of common sense with reference to that plan of so-called insurance which, like man "without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity," depends on taking up periodical collections from members, which, in order to meet increasing mortality, must inevitably increase in a few years so rapidly as to make compliance with the conditions under which alone protection is promised simply impossible?

#### WAS THE POLICY CANCELLED?

A subscriber propounds the following query, founded upon an actual case, and asks for an opinion in the premises. The terms of the policy provided that where property under insurance has been sold and transferred, or may be otherwise disposed of so that the insured, named in the policy, no longer has any interest therein, the insurance thereon should immediately terminate, and any unearned premium thereon should be returned to the insured. The policy was issued to one W, who subsequently sold the property covered thereby to one D. The company was notified of the sale, and requested to transfer the insurance to the purchaser, D. The company, however, decided not to transfer the policy to D, but to cancel it, and so advised W by letter, enclosing a check for the amount of the unearned premium. The letter was dated and mailed July 3rd and was received by W on July 5th in due course of mail; but the property covered by the insurance had been destroyed by fire on July 4th, in the interim. The policy-holder claimed the money, upon the plea that the policy remained in force until the return premium had been received by him. *Query:* Was the policy legally cancelled so as to relieve the insurers from liability under it for the loss?

To this question we reply that, while, as a rule of cancellation, no insurance is held to have been cancelled until the unearned premium for the unexpired term of the policy has been duly paid or tendered to the policy-holder, yet, as in this case, not only will the terms of the policy control, but the act of parting with the ownership of the subject of the insurance would of itself render the policy void unless the consent of the company had been obtained, by endorsement upon the policy recognizing the purchaser D as owner, and the insured. It will be noted that the condition of the policy so made it null and void immediately upon alienation of the property covered; and inasmuch as the company, upon receiving notice of such alienation, exercised its option to cancel the insurance instead of consenting to the transfer, and tendered the unearned premium without unnecessary delay, in accordance with terms of the policy, we fail to

see wherein there remains any liability upon the company for loss under a cancelled policy; for the policy was duly and legally cancelled upon mailing the notice of such intention, and a check for the unearned portion of the premium to the policy-holder *before the fire occurred.*

A very similar case was before the Commission of Appeals, of the State of New York, where the claim of the policy-holder was held to be untenable, the court holding that "the by-law was based upon the assumption that the policy was made alienable by sale or otherwise, and requires the insured to surrender it to the officers to be cancelled; and further provides that upon such surrender, a ratable proportion of the unearned premium shall be returned, and not before. No duty or obligation is imposed upon or required of the company to pay back or return any part of the premium unless and until the policy is actually surrendered by the insured. He, and not the company, is to be the moving party, and his failure or omission to make the surrender cannot give him any choice or continue the liability of the company under the policy. As soon as the alienation of the property is completed, the policy becomes void and the insurance terminated."

This decision rests entirely upon the wording of the contract condition; but the case under consideration is much stronger than the one above cited, because the company did not wait for W to surrender the policy and demand the unearned premium, but at once, upon learning of the alienation, notified him of the cancellation and returned the amount of unearned premium. That the property burned between the receipt of the notice of sale by the company and of its immediate answer was his misfortune and not the company's fault. It is, moreover, a rule of law that contracts or agreements through the mail are binding and conclusive upon the parties upon the mailing of the letter, post paid, and this the more so here because the property was still unburned at the time of mailing the unearned premium by the company.

#### THE MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS OF INSURER AND INSURED IN LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACTS.

We now come to the question of "Amount of Insurance" for which the prospective policyholder will apply. We do not exaggerate when we say that this is one of the most important questions that he will have to answer—important alike to himself and to the company that may carry the risk on his life—and that, in answering it, the applicant is put upon his good faith in a very peculiar degree. This question not only involves the aspect of good faith that will affect the company, but also has a very distinct bearing and influence upon the successful maintenance of a policy of life insurance, if issued, and thus ultimately affects the interests of the applicant himself.

"Don't bite off more than you can chew" is an exceedingly homely but an exceedingly apt injunction to those who are considering how much life insurance they will apply for. The determination goes very far towards indicating the degree of common sense of the ap-

plicant, or the lack of it. If he decides in favor of an amount the premium on which is not in accordance with his present or prospective means, he is necessarily asking for something that he cannot reasonably expect to be able to maintain, and therefore he should keep within the limit that his known income would suggest as a safe burden for him to assume. To assume the responsibility of a much too heavy premium payment, and then realize the utter impossibility of persisting in it, may engender such a feeling of disappointment and disgust as may induce the foolish policyholder, guilty of such an error, to drop his insurance altogether. He owes it to himself, to his wife and children, and to the company he is applying to, not to permit the seductive arguments of a zealous agent to over persuade him against his own conviction of what is right and proper in this matter. If, after discussion of various plans of insurance, the applicant has expressed approval of, say, a twenty payment life policy, and has dropped the hint that he has saved, or can spare from his income enough to meet the annual charge on a \$10,000 policy of that plan, he should beware of the agent who tries to persuade him to make it \$20,000, with provision for semi-annual premium payments. He may be deceiving himself by the delusion that one might follow the advice to the ultimate benefit of his wife and children; but the chances will be that the agent is considering the benefit to himself more than to the applicant. By leading him out of his depth he may gain some temporary advantage for himself, but at another's expense.

We do not mean to say that any large proportion of the field workers of life insurance would purposely mislead or induce one to venture on too heavy a load, because we know that the vast majority of them are honest, ambitious and painstaking men; but this particular question is a very delusive one. Even an honest agent may imagine that the applicant has not really told him the actual extent of his means—that while he has confessed to being able to pay a premium of \$300 a year, he is really able to make such a payment *twice* a year with comparative ease, and that if he induces him to do so, it will be to the benefit of his family as well as of himself, the agent.

It is not at all difficult to conceive that most life insurance agents entertain the idea that they will confer a great benefit on one's family, if they can succeed in inducing him to carry \$20,000 of life insurance, when he himself may only be disposed to take \$10,000 on the same plan. No agent does harm in urging as large an amount as he can induce one to apply for, unless it be in excess of a reasonable estimate of what he can *afford to pay for*. A man ought to carry as large an amount as his income can successfully maintain; and if, after careful reflection, he has determined that a certain amount is all that his means warrant him in assuming, he should impress this fact firmly upon any agent who importunes him to go beyond the self-imposed limit, and resist any effort to induce him to venture into too deep water.

If, however, the applicant sees fit to acquaint a soliciting agent with the exact amount of annual premium that he conceives his means would justify him

in paying, the agent will be very unlikely to urge a heavier burden, unless he does the applicant the discourtesy of doubting his statement. We would not for one moment have the reader suppose that we deprecate one's carrying a large line of life insurance for his dependent family's benefit, and we advise everybody to apply for all that his income justifies, neither more nor less.

A policy of life insurance almost wholly fails in the object of its issue, if it be not persisted in and maintained in full force and effect until its maturity; and therefore, any mistake of judgment on the part of the insured, which saddles him with a contract too heavy for him to carry to the end, necessarily works an irreparable injury—not so much to himself as to the wife and little children whose future he wished to make secure against the spectre of want and misery.

Therefore this particular question in the application involves, in its answer, a clear moral obligation of effectual influence upon the applicant, upon the beneficiaries under the policy, and upon the company issuing the policy. The interest of the company grows out of the necessity of offsetting the large initial cost of its business by a high degree of persistency among its policyholders, and anything which tends towards an impairment of persistency is a distinct injury to the company which has been justified in assuming that a policyholder has confined himself within the limit of his means, and might be relied upon to keep the entire amount of insurance granted in full force and effect.

Considering this question in every one of its phases, it is clear that an applicant makes a great mistake if he does not carefully weigh his answer to the question of how much insurance he desires to take. His decision should be in strict accordance with his means. There are, however, tens of thousands of persons earning incomes large enough to justify the carrying of an unusually large line of life insurance, and in our next issue we will try and formulate some rule for the guidance and assistance of such people.

#### THE DRINK HABIT AND LIFE INSURANCE.

There is no question upon which the best authorities on mortality liability among life insurance companies are more agreed than that of the bad effect of the excessive use of alcoholic drinks in their various forms. Companies have learned by uniform experience to be wary of assuming a risk where the drink habit is at all pronounced, and some of them look with disfavor upon what are generally termed even moderate drinkers. Still, other companies—three or four at least among the British companies and one in Canada—have for several years divided their policyholders into two sections,—one a general section, embracing lines such as are taken by the companies generally, and one a temperance section, embracing, if not total abstainers, strictly temperate people. It will be of interest to our readers to be able to note in brief form the result of the selections in the two classes named, after a long experience, by the leading company dealing with the distinctive classes of lives referred to, viz., the United Kingdom Temp-

erance and General Life of London, organized in 1840.

A marked difference in the death rate between the two classes has from time to time been reported by the above company in favor of the temperance section. Taking up the quinquennial report covering the years 1886 to 1890, inclusive, and we find that the actual number of death claims in the general section for the five years was 1,750 (number of policies) for \$1,944,565, while the expected claims, under the mortality table, were 1,846 for \$2,145,230. This shows that the amount actually paid for death claims was 90.64 per cent. of the amount expected. In the temperance section for the same period the actual death claims were 1,015 (policies) for \$1,295,570; while the expected claims were 1,472 for \$1,793,305. This shows that 72.16 per cent. of the claims expected, under the tables, was the amount actually paid by the company, against 90.64 in the general section. In 1891 the difference was greater, the actual to expected deaths being, in the temperance section, 60.98 per cent., and in the general section 98.46. The following tables will serve to show how the bonuses on each £100 assured under whole life policies, declared in 1891, indicate, at representative ages, the results from a low mortality in the temperance section as compared with the general section.

IN THE TEMPERANCE SECTION.

Age at Entrance	5 years in Force.		10 years in Force.		15 years in Force.		20 years in Force.		25 years in Force.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
30	11	10	12	11	13	16	14	17	15	11
40	11	10	12	15	14	3	15	4	16	0
50	11	10	11	18	14	12	15	17	16	18

IN THE GENERAL SECTION.

Age at Entrance.	5 years in force.		10 years in force.		15 years in force.		20 years in force.		25 years in force.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
30	8	15	9	9	10	1	10	8	10	15
40	8	15	9	11	10	3	10	12	11	1
50	8	15	9	13	10	8	10	19	11	8

These experiences show that on a policy for £200, or \$1,000, issued at age 40, the bonus in the temperance section at the end of 5 years was \$115; while at the end of 5 years a policy for the same amount, issued at the same age, shows that the bonus in the general section was a little over \$87. On policies in force ten years, same age and amount as above, the temperance section bonus was over \$125, and in the general section about \$95. The proportionate difference for longer periods was greater, being for same age and amount for 25 years respectively \$160 and \$110. During 1892 the company's report shows that, in the temperance section, the actual death claims were 240 for \$257,420, and the expected claims 327 for \$414,240; while in the general section the actual claims were 322 for \$514,050, against expected claims 387 for \$466,200. Other companies, as the Abstainers and General, and British Empire Mutual, with less extended periods of experience, show similar results. From these various experiences the general conclusion seems to be that the habitual use of alcoholic drinks is a factor affecting the mortality rate in no small degree, and at least teaching the

lesson that great caution in this respect should be used by all companies in the selection of risks.

#### THE NATIONAL LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION AND ANTI-REBATE.

The annual meeting at Cleveland, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of this month, of the National Association of Life Underwriters was well attended, nearly all of the twenty-five local associations being represented. Interesting papers were read, profitable discussions indulged in, and general unity of spirit and aim manifested. More space will be given later on to the utterances and proceedings of the convention, but we here make room for the action taken on the all-important subject of rebates. That action took form in the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the National Association of Life Underwriters, hereby unanimously re-affirm the position taken at the last annual meeting, as expressed in the memorial addressed to each of the life companies asking their cooperation in our efforts to suppress the rebate evil.

*Resolved*, That we put on record our appreciation of the encouragement received from those companies that have already taken a determined action against rebating, and we individually and collectively pledge to them that we will do all in our power to sustain them in the position they have taken.

*Resolved*, That we believe it lies within the power and becomes the imperative duty of the executive officers of all the life companies to take speedy and decisive action that will result in the accomplishment of this long sought and much-needed reform.

*Resolved*, That our Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to every company represented in this convention.

It is worthy of note that during the discussion of the above resolutions, President McCurdy of the Mutual Life sent the following telegram, read to the convention by Delegate Smith of that company:—

In addressing the convention express strongly the condemnation of rebate by the management of this company. The first law making it a misdemeanor was drawn in this office, and was passed by our own unaided effort. It is now happily on its last legs, thanks mainly to the Mutual Life. We gave it the first blow; let us give it the final one. Success to the convention.

The pledges of the National Association and the attitude of the principal companies are now in accord, so far as words go. Now let us have *action*, without which words are only cheap, unmeaning rhetoric.

Some months ago we printed in tabulated form the mortality statistics of Canada with reference to the principal diseases from the latest official report. It may, however, be of interest to note especially the results belonging to cancer, consumption and lung diseases generally, by provinces, as follows:—

Province.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Lung Diseases.
British Columbia	2.03	17.6	14.7
Manitoba	2.43	12.3	13.7
New Brunswick	4.91	18.3	11.9
Ontario	2.73	11.7	12.2
Nova Scotia	3.44	23.6	14.0
Quebec	1.91	18.5	11.2
Prince Edward Island	2.20	11.7	16.4
Northwest Territories	0.90	7.7	7.0

The above is the rate for each 1,000 of the population, and may be set down as very favorable indeed.



**FIRE LOSSES FOR AUGUST, 1893, IN CANADA.**

DATE.	RISK.	LOCATION.	TOTAL LOSS.	INSURANCE LOSS.
Aug. 2	Planing Mill.....	Norman, Man...	\$7,000	\$ 3,600
4	Stores & Dwgs.....	St. Jerome.....	12,000	7,500
6	Saw Mill.....	Montreal.....	9,000	4,000
4	Dwellings.....	Winnipeg.....	3,000	2,000
1	Farm Property ...	Tp.S. Dunfries ..	2,000	1,300
1	do .....	Near Brantford..	3,000	1,500
6	Grocery.....	Montreal.....	1,200	1,200
6	Saw Mill.....	Turner Station..	20,000	Nil.
6	Store .....	Ottawa.....	8,500	7,000
5	Sheds, etc.....	Fraserville.....	1,800	1,300
3	Dry Goods Store..	Quebec.....	2,000	2,000
8	Flax Mill.....	St. Marys.....	7,000	1,000
2	Planing Mill ...	Rat Portage.....	5,000	3,500
10	Lard Oil Factory..	London.....	3,000	2,000
11	Organ Factory...	Clinton.....	5,000	3,000
11	Market.....	Montreal.....	1,500	1,500
15	Dry Goods.....	do .....	12,000	10,000
13	Opera House, etc	Fredericton, N B.	20,000	9,500
12	Hotel.....	Canmifton.....	2,000	1,200
12	Car. Ftry., Lum., etc	Ottawa.....	35,000	25,000
12	Dwelling and Barn	Cherry Valley ...	2,000	1,200
13	Barn.....	East Zorra.....	2,000	1,000
14	Furniture Factory.	St. Henri.....	12,000	5,000
12	Saw Mill.....	Calabogie.....	2,500	1,500
16	Hay Store.....	Montreal (b'ldg)	1,500	1,500
17	Flour Mill.....	Duart, Ont.....	6,000	3,400
17	Dwelling.....	Stratford.....	1,700	1,700
18	Dwellings.....	Newmarket.....	3,000	1,500
	Steam Saw Mill ...	S. aux Cauchous	10,000	6,500
21	Dry Goods.....	Halifax, N.S....	150,000	130,000
19	Dwelling.....	Kingsville.....	2,000	1,000
22	Hotel.....	Lucan.....	3,500	1,000
22	Flour Mill.....	Norwich.....	40,000	28,000
23	Store and Dwgs..	Coaticook.....	2,000	1,400
25	Lithographers....	Toronto.....	17,000	17,000
24	R'ly. Round Hse..	Smiths Fall's...	35,000	30,000
25	Wat. Pow. Saw M.	Etehemine Cove, Q	25,000	20,000
25	Oatmeal Mill....	Strathroy.....	15,000	7,500
25	Barn & Stables...	Outremont.....	15,000	12,000
26	Paper & Pulp Mills	Glen Miller, Ont.	25,000	15,000
26	Tobacco Factory..	Montreal.....	35,000	30,000
28	Dwellings.....	Cote St. Antoine	3,100	3,100
28	Machine Shops, etc.	Sorel.....	20,000	15,000
29	Store.....	Amherstburg....	15,000	15,000
29	Auctioneer, etc..	Montreal.....	60,000	50,000
29	Dwelling.....	Ottawa.....	7,500	7,500
29	Grain Elevator....	Wallaceburg....	1,500	1,000
31	Rake Factory.....	Port Elgin.....	6,000	Nil.
	Total.....		\$ 678,300	\$ 496,500

**SUMMARY FOR EIGHT MONTHS**

	1892.		1893.	
	Total Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Total Loss.	Insurance Loss.
For January.....	\$622,200	\$462,700	\$402,000	\$301,900
" February.....	245,400	171,700	722,800	449,100
" March.....	702,100	439,900	671,030	533,850
" April.....	407,400	319,600	661,900	501,700
" May.....	507,500	296,500	310,500	197,400
" June.....	195,800	140,900	1,060,800	382,500
" July.....	290,800	210,900	279,500	167,000
" August.....	495,600	374,800	678,300	496,500
Totals ... ..	\$3,466,400	\$2,417,000	\$4,796,850	\$3,029,950

**OUTSTANDING LOSSES.**

In his annual report, an abstract of which as to its statistical features we give elsewhere, Insurance Superintendent Fitzgerald comments as follows on the failure of companies to properly report outstanding losses :-

Observation has proved that the requirements of the Insurance Act are not fully understood, or, if understood, are disregarded, and as a consequence, the stat-

utory returns are frequently found to be inaccurate, and perhaps in no particular are there greater inaccuracies than are to be found regarding the losses outstanding at the close of the companies' year. The inaccuracies are principally of two kinds, firstly, claims for losses which have occurred before the close of the year, and which should have been reported, are frequently omitted from the statement altogether, and such reasons as the following are assigned for such omission, viz., that such losses were not reported to the company until after the close of the year, or that although they were reported and claims made therefor, such claims were not looked upon as valid claims, were not recognized or admitted as liabilities, and were therefore disregarded in the companies' statement. Such reasons are wholly insufficient. The mere fact that a loss had not been reported, or was not known to a company at the close of the year, but which loss at the time the statement was prepared and sent to the department was known to have existed at such close, affords but a poor excuse for asserting that it did not exist. Again, it is not permissible for a company to disregard a claim for a loss, upon the ground that the company looked upon the claim as invalid. The statute in schedule A defines the liabilities of a life company, which are to be reported, and amongst them are included " Claims for death losses and matured endowments and annuity claims due and unpaid or in process of adjustment, or adjusted but not due, or resisted." In like manner schedule B includes among the liabilities of a fire company which are to be reported, " Amount of claims for losses resisted by the company, distinguishing those in suit." the plain meaning of which is, that every claim for a loss should be reported, even though the company may have a good legal defence to an action therefor. To adopt any other course would in effect constitute the officers of the companies judges, and enable them by denying liability for all existing claims to present a report showing no outstanding losses, and that at a time when every claim might prove valid, notwithstanding the companies' denial of such validity.

Secondly, claims for losses which should be reported as resisted, in suit, or resisted, not in suit, are not infrequently reported as unadjusted but not resisted. A plausible examination of such an inaccuracy is rarely found, but one sometimes offered is that at the close of the year the company had not decided to resist the claim. Such an excuse is wholly inadequate. The statute allows two months within which to obtain full and accurate information regarding all such matters, and the Superintendent trusts that in the future there will be found fewer inaccuracies of the kind mentioned than there have been in the past. It may be added that every such inaccuracy, if discovered, is corrected in the full report.

**THE CANADIAN INSURANCE REPORT.**

From the text of Insurance Superintendent Fitzgerald's annual report on the business of 1892, recently received, we present the following extracts and summary, covering the points of principal importance relating to the various branches of insurance transacted in Canada.

**FIRE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE.**

During the year 1892, the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 40 companies; of these 8 were Canadian, 24 British and 8 American. Inland Marine Insurance was also transacted by 4 of them (2 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American), and Ocean Marine by 2 of them (both Canadian). This list of companies

differs from that of the previous year by the addition of 1 Canadian company, the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, and of 2 British Companies, the Alliance, and the Sun Fire, and the withdrawal of one British company, the Queen of Liverpool. One British company (the British and Foreign Marine) carried on the business of inland marine insurance exclusively. The British companies above mentioned, to which licenses were issued, were respectively licensed on the 29th day of February, 1892, and the 3rd day of June, 1892, and the Mercantile Fire on the 20th day of June, 1892. The company last mentioned is a provincial company, incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and carried on business in that province before the issue of the Dominion license.

## FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1892.

The cash received for premiums during the year in Canada has amounted to \$6,512,327, being greater than that received in 1891 by \$343,611; and the amount paid for losses has been \$4,377,270, which is greater than that paid in 1891 by \$471,573. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received is shown in the following table:—

	Losses paid.	Premiums Received.	Loss Ratio.	The Ratio for 1891.
Canadian Companies.....	\$ 792,219	\$1,052,041	75.30	73.57
British do .....	2,878,149	4,455,474	64.60	60.95
American do .....	706,902	1,004,812	70.35	58.76
Totals.....	4,377,270	6,512,327	67.22	63.34

Obtaining an approximation to the losses incurred during the year, by excluding the payments for losses outstanding at the beginning of the year, and including the amounts estimated for those of the year still unsettled, the ratio of the losses incurred to premiums received comes out 68.64 per cent., which is 4.69 per cent. greater than the 63.95 of the previous year, and is 6.68 per cent. greater than the average of the last fifteen years, 61.96.

Some indication of the relative condition of Fire Insurance in the different provinces is given by the following return furnished by twenty-four of the companies operating therein:—

PROVINCE.	Net Premiums.	Losses paid.	Loss Rate.	The Ratio for 1891.
Ontario.....	\$ 2,045,885	\$ 1,353,531	66.16	63.00
Quebec .....	1,292,590	887,760	68.68	64.23
Nova Scotia.....	262,189	120,379	45.91	65.80
New Brunswick....	281,156	297,264	105.73	49.38
Prince Edward Island....	41,385	24,275	58.60	55.78
Manitoba.....	294,030	156,982	53.39	39.39
British Columbia.....	200,550	73,283	36.54	51.89

## Amount and Rate.

The gross amount of policies, new and renewed, taken during the year by Fire Companies was \$687,175,688, showing the large increase of \$63,757,266 over the amount taken in 1891. The premiums charged thereon amounted in 1892 to \$8,080,503.18, being an increase of \$838,007.74 over the amount charged the previous year. The rate of premiums is somewhat greater than that of 1891, and the loss rate (67.22) is greater (3.91), being 4.25 per cent. greater than the average loss rate (62.97) for the past twenty-four years, the year 1877 being excluded.

The rate per cent. of premiums charged upon risks taken is shown in the following table for 1892:—

	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of Premium charged.	The same for 1891.	The same for 1890.
Canadian Co.'s.....	\$ 112,566	\$ 1,398,378	1.24	1.25	1.22
British do .....	466,901	5,435,943	1.16	1.14	1.11
American do .....	107,709	1,252,182	1.16	1.14	1.07
Total.....	687,176	8,086,503	1.18	1.16	1.13

The increase in the amounts taken in 1892, as compared with 1891, among British companies, is \$55,152,738; and among American companies, \$31,982,037; among Canadian companies there is a decrease of \$23,377,509.

## BRITISH FIRE COMPANIES.

The total cash receipts from premiums were \$4,706,205, being an increase of \$517,034, as compared with the previous year; the payments for losses were \$2,878,149, being \$324,987 greater than for 1891; while the general expenses amounted to \$1,375,115, being \$209,120 greater than in 1891, thus leaving a balance of \$452,941 in favor of the companies. In the previous year this balance was \$470,014.

Paid for losses.....\$ 2,878,149  
do general expenses..... 1,375,115

Total.....\$ 4,253,264  
Received for premiums..... 4,706,205

Balance in favor.....\$ 452,941

The following detail gives the balances for the different companies:—

*Balances in favor:*—Alliance, \$75,775; Atlas, \$14,100; Caledonian, \$18,679; Employers' Liability, \$2,792; Guardian, \$43,150; Imperial, \$46,140; Lancashire, \$41,732; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$19,234; London and Lancashire Fire, \$34,047; London Assurance, \$21,076; Manchester, \$3,463; National of Ireland, \$4,046; North British, \$28,963; Northern, \$24,774; Norwich Union, \$13,263; Phoenix of London, \$52,135; Royal, \$58,185; Scottish Union and National, \$12,718; Sun Fire, \$4,921; Union Society, \$27,253. Total, \$546,446.

*Adverse balances:*—City of London, \$7,989; Commercial Union, \$33,143; Fire Insurance Association, \$19,672; United Fire, \$32,701. Total, \$93,505. Total balance in favor, \$452,941.

For every \$100 of premiums received there were spent, on the average, \$61.16 in payment of losses and \$29.22 for general expenses, leaving \$9.62 for the companies.

In 1891 the loss rate was \$60.95 and the general expenses \$27.83 for every \$100 of premiums received.

For the fire business the rate of premium was \$11.643 per \$1,000 of risks taken, as against \$11.399 in 1891. Hence, these companies have done a greater volume of business than in 1891, at a greater rate of premium, at a higher rate of expense, and at a greater rate of loss.

Collecting the results for the eighteen years, from 1875 to 1892, as regards the receipts for premiums and the expenditure of the British companies, we find:

Paid for losses (1875-92).....\$37,238,629  
do general expenses..... 13,689,912

Total payments.....\$50,928,541  
Received for premiums..... 54,577,499

Excess of receipts over payments.....\$ 3,648,958

## AMERICAN FIRE COMPANIES.

The receipts for premiums were \$1,009,978; the payments for losses \$706,903; the general expenses \$319,562. Hence, for every \$100 of premiums received,

there were spent on the average \$69.99 in payment of losses, and \$31.64 in general expenses. The following gives the balances for the different companies:—

*Balances in favor.*—Aetna Fire, \$1,909; Hartford, \$39,282; Connecticut Fire, \$3,654; Insurance Company of North America, \$5,859. Total, \$50,704.

*Adverse balances.*—Agricultural of Watertown \$14,086; Phenix of Brooklyn, \$10,605; Phenix of Hartford, \$40,949; Queen, \$1,551. Total, \$67,191. Total adverse balance, \$16,487.

The results of the total business of these companies from 1875 to 1892, inclusive, are as follows:—

Paid for losses (1875 to 1892).....\$ 5,024,623  
Paid for general expenses..... 1,792,885

Total payments.....\$ 6,817,506  
Received for premiums..... 7,525,571

Excess receipts over payments.....\$ 708,065

CANADIAN FIRE COMPANIES.

In considering the Canadian companies, their whole fire insurance business, in Canada and elsewhere, as well as their whole marine business, must be taken into account, inasmuch as a separation of expenses between these branches has not been made.

The following table gives the distribution of their business between Canada and elsewhere, and shows that the foreign business has been, on the whole, more favorable to the companies than the home business:—

Aggregate Fire Insurance.

COMPANY.	IN CANADA.			IN OTHER COUNTRIES.		
	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Loss Ratio.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Loss Ratio.
Brit. Am.	\$ 172,414	\$ 148,511	86.14	\$ 532,618	\$ 378,771	71.11
Citizens.	22,375	28,521	127.70	37,795	63,485	168.38
Quebec.	111,578	81,974	73.47	44,793	38,740	86.49
Western.	323,341	226,440	70.05	1,297,446	710,549	54.77
Totals..	629,708	485,446	77.09	1,907,652	1,191,545	62.46

The total amount of risks written during the year was as follows: *In Canada.*—British America, \$19,274,110; Citizens, \$1,838,130; Quebec, \$10,500,214; Western, \$34,842,807; Total \$66,455,261. *In other Countries.*—British America, \$53,266,721; Citizens, \$2,325,646; Quebec, \$4,349,985; Western \$122,662,169; Total, \$182,804,521.

Including the whole business of the mixed companies, as well outside as within the Dominion, it appears that the Canadian companies have received during the year 1892 a total cash income of \$3,780,955.33 (exclusive of \$100,000 received on account of capital stock), which is made up as follows:—

—	1892.	The same in 1891.	The same in 1890.	The same in 1889.
Premiums.....	\$ 3,579,894	\$ 3,586,852	\$ 3,603,152	\$ 3,539,641
Int. and div'ls. ..	117,770	134,421	135,875	119,929
Sundry.....	\$ 3,291	12,208	14,287	12,420
Total.....	3,780,955	3,733,481	3,753,313	3,671,990

In the same way the cash expenditure during 1892 has been \$4,024,188.54, distributed into:—

—	1892.	The same in 1891.	The same in 1890.	The same in 1889.
Losses paid.....	\$ 2,454,822	\$ 2,588,894	\$ 2,254,866	\$ 2,417,047
General expenses.	1,440,995	1,198,807	1,114,472	1,064,557
Div. stockholders.	128,372	145,257	135,699	126,759
Totals.....	4,024,189	3,932,958	3,505,028	3,608,363

Thus, it appears for every \$100 of total income there has been spent \$106.43, viz, for losses, \$64.93; for general expenses, \$38.11; and for dividends to stockholders, \$3.39. Hence, also, for every \$100 of premiums received there has been paid out \$68.57 for losses, \$40.25 for expenses, and \$3.53 for dividends to stockholders.

INLAND NAVIGATION AND OCEAN MARINE.

Including the Canadian inland marine business of the British and Foreign Marine, the London Assurance and the Aetna, and the whole inland marine and ocean business done by the two Canadian companies, the following are the results of the year:—

*Inland Navigation.*—Premiums received, \$393,586; losses incurred \$278,974, of which were paid \$262,288, leaving a balance of \$16,686 of them still unsettled. There was also paid during the year the sum of \$23,322 on account of losses incurred in previous years, making the total payments during the year, on account of losses, \$285,610, while the total outstanding or unsettled losses at the end of the year were \$16,686.

*Ocean Marine.*—Premiums received, \$242,256; losses incurred \$147,120, of which were paid \$127,515, leaving a balance of \$19,605 of them still unsettled. There was also paid during the year \$17,115 on account of losses incurred in previous years, making the total payments during the year on account of losses \$144,630, while the total outstanding or unsettled losses at the end of the year were \$24,704.

The inland marine business has been, on the whole, less favorable than for the previous year. The losses incurred in this branch amounted to 70.88 per cent. of the premiums received, while last year the rate was 51.08.

In the ocean business the rate of losses incurred to premiums received was 60.75, while last year it was 136.17. The bulk of the ocean business is transacted by companies which are not required to be licensed, and do not report to this department.

LIFE INSURANCE, 1892.

This business of life insurance has been transacted by 31 active companies, of which 12 are Canadian, 9 British and 10 American. The list of life companies differs from that of the previous year by addition of one Canadian company, The Great West, whose head office is at Winnipeg, Manitoba, to which a license was issued on the 18th day of July, 1892.

Insurances effected during the Year.

The total amount of policies in Canada taken during the year 1892 was \$44,620,013, which is greater than the amount taken in 1891 by \$6,753,726. The Canadian companies show an increase in 1892 of \$3,681,232; the American companies have an increase of \$2,394,527, while in 1891 they had a decrease of \$576,341, and the British companies have an increase of \$677,967, whilst in 1891 they had a decrease of \$443,726, the total increase in 1892 being \$6,753,726, as above stated.

The respective amounts effected are:—

Canadian companies.....	\$25,585,534
British do .....	3,625,213
American do .....	15,409,266

So that the amount taken by native companies exceeds that taken by the British and American together by over \$6,500,000.

Life Insurance in Force in 1892.

The total amount of insurance in force at the close of the statements was \$279,110,265, which shows the

large increase of \$17,635,036 over that of the previous year, being distributed as follows:—

	Total in force.	Increase.
Canadian companies. ....	\$154,709,077	\$11,340,260
British do .....	33,692,706	1,251,769
American do .....	90,708,482	5,010,007
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$279,110,265</b>	<b>\$17,635,036</b>

Amount of Insurance terminated in 1892.

The amount of insurance terminated in natural course, namely, by death, maturity or expiry, was \$5,331,983, which is greater by \$432,918 than the corresponding amount in the previous year; and the amount terminated by surrender and lapse was \$22,558,994, being greater than that in the previous year by \$2,968,826.

Relatively to the amounts at risk the amounts so terminated are somewhat greater than those of the previous year, giving for every \$1,000 of current risk \$18.79 terminated in natural course and \$79.63 by surrender and lapse, making a total of \$98.42. In the year 1891, these rates were \$18.33 and \$73.42, respectively, making a total of \$91.75, thus giving a difference of \$6.67 for each \$1,000 at risk.

The total termination amounts to about 62.50 per cent. of the amount of new policies. The actual amounts of termination were distributed as follows:—

	Naturally.	By Surrender and Lapse
Canadian companies.....	\$2,498,041	\$12,031,370
British do .....	713,639	1,738,820
American do .....	2,120,303	\$,828,804
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$5,331,983</b>	<b>\$22,558,994</b>

THE CANADIAN COMPANIES.

The Canadian companies have received an income of \$6,180,726.75, drawn from the following sources:

Premiums and annuity sales, \$5,006,717.35; Interest and dividends, \$1,138,158.84; Sundry, \$35,850.56. Total, \$6,180,726.75.

And they expended \$3,705,551.21 under the following items:—

Paid to policy holders and annuitants, \$2,438,240.22; General expenses, \$1,210,501.29; Dividends to stockholders, \$57,009.70; Total, \$3,705,551.21.

Hence out of every \$100 of income they have expended in payment to policyholders \$39.45, in general expenses, \$19.59, and in dividends to stockholders, \$0.92, leaving \$40.04 to be carried to reserve.

The total assets on the 31st December, 1892, of the Canadian Life Companies (including \$1,522,289.31 outstanding and deferred premiums, interest and rents due and accrued which have not as yet gone into income) amount to \$25,993,446.04, an increase over the corresponding amount at the end of the year 1878 of \$21,403,038.25.

The amount of risks in force has increased from \$30,341,867, in 1878, to \$161,577,539, a gain of \$131,035,672, and the reserves have increased from \$3,477,185, in 1878, to \$22,228,020, in 1892, an increase of \$18,750,835.

ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE.

The business of life insurance upon the assessment plan has been transacted by eight companies, of which five are Canadian and three American. Of the Canadian companies, one, the Home Life Association, was licensed during the year.

The total amount of policies taken during the year 1892 was \$10,740,475, which is less by \$49,650 than the amount taken in 1891, which latter was greater by \$2,842,625 than the amount taken in 1890. The net amount in force at the end of the year was \$43,905,375, which shows an increase of \$1,552,672 over that of the previous year.

The amount of insurance terminated by death was

\$410,835, and by surrender and lapse, \$9,360,743, giving for every \$1,000 of current risk \$8.61 terminated by death and \$196.15 by surrender and lapse. The total terminations were 92.98 per cent. of amount of new policies.

Income.

COMPANIES.	Number- ship Fees.	Annual Dues, etc.	Medic- Exam- iners' Fees.	Assess- ments.	Inter- est and other Re'pts.	Total Income.
<i>Canadian.</i>						
Can. Mut. Life...	4,929	4,431	1,078	62,418	1,212	74,068
Com. Trav. Mut...	504	3,320	397	15,993	719	20,930
Home.....	219	None.	None.	1,830	17	2,066
Mut. Relief Soc.	2,032	5,430	300	45,789	757	54,314
Provincial P. Inst.	12,952	20,708	3,354	39,029	2,714	98,758
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>20,636</b>	<b>33,889</b>	<b>5,132</b>	<b>185,059</b>	<b>5,119</b>	<b>250,136</b>
<i>American.</i>						
Covenant Mut. ...	14,352	None	None	39,934	1,747	56,032
Mutual Reserve...	8,273	38,212	4,317	146,009	3,261	220,972
Mass. Ben. Asso...	.....	5,509	None	61,401	873	67,864
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>42,625</b>	<b>43,801</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>247,344</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>343,968</b>

Expenditure.

COMPANIES.	for Death Losses and Disability Claims.	General Expenses	Total Expendi- ture	Excess of Income over Ex- penditure of the Re- serve.
<i>Canadian.</i>				
Canadian Mutual Life.....	\$6,725	16,998	103,723	29,655
Com. Travellers' Mutual...	14,700	3,913	17,614	3,317
Home.....	None.	5,801	5,801	3,735
Mutual Relief Society.....	58,726	10,562	69,288	14,974
Provincial Provident Inst..	30,210	39,342	89,542	9,216
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>209,351</b>	<b>70,616</b>	<b>285,968</b>	<b>55,831</b>
<i>American.</i>				
Covenant.....	24,500	23,978	48,498	7,531
Mutual Reserve.....	133,650	65,083	198,733	21,339
Massachusetts Benefit Asso.	49,000	16,643	62,642	5,221
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>207,150</b>	<b>105,723</b>	<b>309,873</b>	<b>34,091</b>

During the year 1892, two Canadian assessment companies ceased to do business, viz. The Canadian Mutual Life Association, whose head office was at the city of Toronto, Ontario, and the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia whose head office was at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. These companies entered into an arrangement with the Massachusetts Benefit Association, whereby the latter company received and took over the assets of the former, and agreed to assume responsibility for their liabilities, either by issuing new policies or guaranteeing the old ones. The agreements were carried out between the companies. Neither of the retiring companies had any deposit with the Receiver-General, and this department, having no rights or official duties regarding such agreements, took no part therein.

ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

The business of accident insurance was transacted by nine companies, viz. 5 Canadian (2 of which combined it with life insurance), 1 American (also combined with life), and 3 British, one of which combined it with guarantee business, and 1 with plate glass insurance. This list of companies does not differ from that of the previous year.

The total accident premiums received in Canada were

\$317,643, insuring an amount of \$59,086,779, and the sum of \$152,485 was paid for claims, with \$53,351 claims not settled.

The guarantee business was conducted by three companies, one Canadian, one British and one American. This list does not differ from that of last year.

The premiums received were \$66,384, guaranteeing an amount of \$11,212,941, and the net amount paid for claims was \$13,046, with \$28,100 claims not settled.

The Guarantee Company of North America transacts business outside of the Dominion, which is not included in the above.

#### OTHER FORMS OF INSURANCE.

Plate Glass Insurance in 1892 was transacted by three companies,—one Canadian, one British, and one American, besides one firm at Montreal of individual underwriters. The premiums received during the year were \$39,466, being greater than the amount received the previous year by \$780. The total losses incurred were \$15,678, being \$1,628 in excess of 1891. On July 26, 1893, license was issued to the "Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada," with head office at London, Ont.

In January, 1893, license was granted to and business commenced in Canada by the "Canadian and European Export Credit System Company" of Newark, New Jersey, to transact the business of insuring wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers against excess of loss by reason of bad debts.

"The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company" (Limited), a new organization, with head office at Montreal, was also licensed on June 14, 1893, to transact the business of guaranteeing against loss or damage from burglary, and against loss of jewelry, bullion, and other movable property deposited with the company for safe keeping. The company was incorporated by Act of Parliament of Canada, assented to on April 1, 1893.

## Financial and Statistical.

At last a direct line of steamers to ply between Vancouver and Australian ports has been secured by contract of the Canadian Government with the Huddart Line. Three steamers are to be employed, and it is expected they will make Honolulu a regular port of call both ways. The object of this movement is of course to cultivate trade relations with Australia, between which country and Canada it is claimed a mutually profitable trade can be developed. The experiment is perhaps worth trying at all events.

The supplementary report recently issued by the Dominion department of railways and canals shows there was a gain in the total revenue from canals of \$8,359, the total revenue being \$358,711. The receipts on the Welland canal, however, decreased \$5,925 and on the Rideau \$731, the above increase being due to the other canals. The railways show a steady increase over the canals in bringing grain to Montreal. In 1891 the number of tons transported to this point by the canals was 320,434 and in 1892 it was 302,899, while the railways brought, in 1891, 184,410 tons, and in 1892 291,680. This shows a decrease for the canals of 17,535 tons and a gain for the railways of 107,270.

With a decrease of \$10,603,657 in the money in the United States Treasury during August, due almost

entirely to a falling off in the receipts from revenue, and a falling off during July and August of about \$13,000,000, it looks as if the promised tariff reduction, made before election by the party now in control, stands little chance of fulfillment. Some reduction will very likely be made, but it is evident that it cannot be a very sweeping one, to say the least. With a decreasing revenue and an increasing expenditure—the increase was over \$5,000,000 in July and August—cutting down the revenue from customs duties would seem to be practically prohibited. We shall await with no little interest the unfolding of the tariff policy at Washington.

Statistics recently prepared by the mint bureau at Washington, says *Bradstreet's*, show that the production of gold and silver from 1792 to 1892 aggregated \$10,738,869,000, of which \$5,633,908,000 was gold and \$5,104,961,000 was silver. Of the gold produced, \$3,582,605,000 was coined as money and the remainder was used in the arts, while of the silver produced \$4,042,700,000 was coined as money and the remainder was used in the arts. The curious fact is brought out that a large proportion of the gold used in the arts is absorbed in the practice of dentistry, so that a great portion of gold so used is lost. It is noteworthy that the amounts of gold and silver produced during the century nearly balance each other, though the gold exceeds the silver somewhat in value.

When a new United States Treasurer comes in under a new administration of the Government, the cash and assets on hand have to be actually counted, and receipted for to the outgoing Treasurer. On September 1st, the count was completed, and Treasurer Morgan gave his receipt to Ex-Treasurer Nebeker for \$740,817,419.78. The count was commenced on May 31, and thus took three months' time. A superintending committee of three, assisted by sixty expert counters and helpers, were employed constantly. Of the above amount, \$174,770,422.97 was cash; \$31,580,588.92 treasurer's transfer account; \$314,858,406 reserves; \$1,330,000 unissued certificates; and \$218,278,001.9973 bonds held in trust. The total weight of the coin counted was 5,000 tons. The count and the books agreed to a cent!

#### THE FUTURE OF ALUMINUM.

A great deal has been said and written of late about aluminum as the coming metal which, combining lightness and strength, is said to be exceptionally well adapted for construction of machinery of many kinds and of vessels in particular. It will therefore be of especial interest to learn what Edison, who ought certainly to be excellent authority, has to say on the subject. The *New York World* has recently interviewed Mr. Edison, with the following result:—

Mr. Edison was asked at his laboratory a few days ago if aluminum would not solve many of the problems of science when it should ultimately become as cheap as iron, as it is soon destined to be.

"No," he said, "there is nothing in it. No matter how cheap it may become, it will be of no practical use in machinery or construction."

"How is that?"

"Aluminum has no strength," replied Mr. Edison.

"You might as well use lead. It is as soft as lead. Its only peculiarity is its lightness, and it will only be useful in making ornamental objects. It has fallen in price from some \$15 a pound to about the cost of brass, 50 cents a pound; and it is cheaper than brass because you can get more to the pound. Having no strength, this new metal, as it has been called, is not available for machinery."

"Can it not be used for building steamships?"

"No; because it lacks the strength, and weight does not count in the construction of a ship. An aluminum ship would hardly be stronger than one made out of paper. It only gains strength when alloyed with some other metal, like copper."

"What is the metal of the future?"

"Nickel-steel is the coming thing," answered Mr. Edison, without hesitation. "It consist of steel with an addition of about 5 per cent. of nickel, which gives it ductility and increases its hardness and resistance. It is now used to some extent in battle-ships and guns. It makes splendid armor. The Harveyized steel is one variety of this metal. Steel will crack. Nickel-steel you cannot crack. Iron you can bore, but nickel-steel is hard to bore."

"It will then make the burglar-proof safe for which the world has been waiting?"

"No," said Mr. Edison, "you can no more make a burglar-proof safe than an unsinkable ship. Even with a safe which you can neither bore or crack, the burglar with a dynamite cartridge has it at his mercy. The burglar can carry in his pocket what is equal to 100 horse power. Ten pounds coal may have the same horse power as a dynamite cartridge, but the coal in burning expends the power over a long time, while the dynamite concentrates it in a fraction of a second. No sooner is some new resisting substance found than we go to work and learn how to destroy it. This is the history of armor and guns, and they are now experimenting as to how the nickel-steel armor may be pierced. Indeed, nickel-steel has already been turned against itself, and is being made into guns, for which it is admirably adapted. The modern battleship with nickel-steel armor gains in space, and strength and lightness."

#### THE WORLD'S GOLD AND SILVER.

The acting director of the United States Mint, Mr. Preston, has prepared a table of the monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and per capita in the principal countries of the world. This table shows that the aggregate stock of gold is \$3,582,605,000; the aggregate stock of silver is \$5,042,700,000 and the aggregate uncovered paper is \$2,635,873,000. The stock of gold possessed by the principal countries is given as follows:

United States....	\$604,000,000	Germany.....	600,000,000
Great Britain.....	550,000,000	Russia.....	250,000,000
France.....	300,000,000		

The silver stock of these same countries is given as follows:

United States....	\$615,000,000	Germany.....	\$211,000,000
Great Britain.....	100,000,000	Russia.....	60,000,900
France.....	700,000,000		

The per capita circulation of gold is:

United States.....	\$9.01	Germany.....	12.12
United Kingdom.....	14.47	Russia.....	2.21
France.....	20.52		

The per capita of all classes of money is:

France.....	\$30.56	Belgium.....	\$25.53
Cuba.....	31.00	United States.....	24.34
Netherlands.....	28.88	United Kingdom.....	13.42
Australia.....	26.75	Russia.....	7.16

## Notes and Items.

We are under obligations to Commissioner Smith for Part I of the Insurance Report of Maine for 1892.

The Pennsylvania Life Insurance Report for 1892 has been received from Insurance Commissioner Luper.

The business in Wyoming of the New Hampshire Fire insurance company has been reinsured in the British America.

We have received from Insurance Commissioner Wilson the twenty-fifth California insurance report, being for the year 1892.

The fire premium rate in Minnesota for twenty years shows an average of 1.37, while the rate for 1892 was 1.21. These figures tell their own story.

The Mutual Life of New York has withdrawn from Spain, owing to the very burdensome taxes, fees and restrictive regulations generally now in force.

The States which lead with the largest amount of life insurance in force are New York, \$613,102,021; Pennsylvania, \$540,173,208; Illinois, \$277,657,597; Ohio, \$267,633,784; and New Jersey, \$140,202,002.

The Whittington Life of London has made its final exit, and gone inside the domicile of the National Life, in whose vestibule it has waited for two years. The provisional arrangement then made for amalgamation with the National has been completed.

There is a general movement, not only among company managers, but among agents in the States, to secure cash payments for fire premiums. The Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has taken a decided stand for "cash on delivery of the policy."

The Nederland Life Insurance Company (Limited), of Holland, principal office at Amsterdam, has been admitted to transact business in New York State. The company has a capital of \$500,000, of which \$160,000 is paid up, and assets amounting to \$1,050,040.

A project is on foot in England to form a mutual association to insure theatres and music halls from fire, and for mutual "protection" in other things. Let the credulous gentlemen try the scheme by all means. The fire insurance companies can afford to look with equanimity on the project.

In view of the developments of the past three or four months on this side of the Atlantic, the time would seem to be ripe for the insurance of bank deposits to take its place among other forms of insurance. We believe there are two or three English companies which do a considerable business in this line.

Fire premiums in Boston, received for the first six months of 1893 by all companies, Massachusetts mutuals included, show a gain of \$376,085 over the first six months of 1892, according to the *Standard*. Of 93 joint-stock companies of the various States, 75 show an increase in premiums, while of 25 foreign companies 23 show an increase. Of the latter, the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Royal, the Lancashire, the Scottish Union, the Atlas, the Sun, the Manchester, the Northern and the Commercial Union show the largest increase in the order named.

During the past three years, according to one of our exchanges, the total casualties in England from football were 437, of which 77 were deaths. There were 121 broken legs, 33 broken arms, 54 fractured collar bones, and 158 miscellaneous injuries.

In response to inquiries, the Secretary of State of Missouri says that he considers the various bond investment concerns as fraudulent, and that the attorney general will ask the Supreme Court at its approaching session to declare their charters void.

The damage by the fire in the Mt. St. Louis College, on Sunday night last, was mainly in the roof, though the water damage was very considerable, the total damage being from \$12,000 to \$15,000. There was about \$80,000 insurance on the buildings in various companies. It seems pretty certain that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

The well known author of "The Fire Underwriters' Text-Book," Mr. J. Griswold, after an examination of Relton's Early History of Fire Insurance, writes to say of it: "I find a great deal of new detail as to old companies which is very interesting, and which fills many gaps in the information I had gathered from other sources." A valuable opinion from high authority.

Among the best specimens of the assessment life associations is doubtless the Covenant Mutual of Galesburg, Ill., and yet its experience shows, that although each of the past ten years has resulted in an increased membership—doubling during that time—the cost of the insurance to the average member has increased nearly four dollars on each \$1,000 of insurance.

The August fire loss in the United States and Canada, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, was \$13,222,700, and more than a million dollars in excess of the previous month. The August loss for 1892 was \$10,145,300, and in 1891 it was \$9,055,100. The aggregate loss for the first eight months of 1893 was \$111,324,000, against \$87,112,550 for the same period in 1892, and \$88,302,470 in 1891.

Accident insurance in France is growing, ten companies being engaged in it to some extent. The accident insurance prevailing in France is not, however, of the personal kind practised in America and in England. Collective insurance, or the insurance of a company of persons in certain occupations, is mostly practised, following the methods of the *Préservatrice Mutuelle*, founded in 1861, and exclusively devoted to collective insurance. The individual is, however, now insured by a few companies.

The Great West Life, of Winnipeg, presents to the public its first annual report for the year ending August 18 last, as made at the annual meeting held on August 24, and it is a very satisfactory one. The company during the first year of its existence has issued 834 policies for \$2,001,000, and with its paid up capital of \$100,000 now has \$137,748 of assets, while its subscribed capital is \$400,000. The company does business under a license from the Dominion Government, and has already covered the field as far east as Ontario, in which province since April last it has issued about half a million of insurance. The company's reserve is computed on a 4 per cent. basis, and its methods and plans are carefully wrought out. Managing Director J. H. Brock and the directors with whom he is associated are entitled to much credit for the satisfactory results already achieved.

With commendable ingenuity, Mr. A. Arthur Reade has brought out a neat brochure, entitled "The Insurance Ladder and How to Climb It," consisting of a series of pungent deliverances to agents, each page embellished by a neat and appropriate illustration of the qualification treated of. The "Ladder," following a prologue and introduction, consists of twelve "rungs," viz.: tact, integrity, friendship, patience, perseverance, dress, method, intelligence, publicity, single mindedness, knowledge of mankind, and enterprise. This quaint manual, published by Raithby, Lawrence & Co., Leicester, Eng., at one shilling, is full of good and useful things.

A convenient table is printed in the *Spectator*, showing the management expenses to mean amount of insurance in force of 28 American life companies for twenty years. In our last issue we showed the increase of expenses to total income, and also the fact that the increase was almost wholly due to larger commissions. The *Spectator's* figures of expense, compared with insurance in force, confirm our own showing from a different standpoint. Its table gives \$8.30 on each \$1,000 of insurance in force as the expense for 1873, while in 1892 it was \$10.70 per \$1,000. The average from 1883 to 1887 was \$9.70, and from 1888 to 1892 \$10.50, the previous five-year period, from 1878 to 1882, being \$8.90.

According to an analysis by the *Review*, the premiums of the six principal industrial insurance companies of Great Britain for five years ending with 1892, amounted to almost \$125,000,000, and the claims to \$53,209,345, or a little less than 43 per cent. During the same period, commission and expenses amounted to \$56,196,850, or about 45 per cent. of the premiums. The ratio of claims to premiums in the Prudential was 41.2, and of expenses to premiums 41.6; the others varying from 43.1 to 50.3 for the former and 48.4 to 51.3 for the latter, excepting in case of the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, whose claims ratio was 50, and expense ratio 77.5

We notice that *L'Argus* greatly exaggerates the effect upon American life insurance companies of the recent decline in railway and bank stocks and bonds, and says, "the greater portion of their reserve funds are invested in these securities." This of course is a wild misstatement, the fact being that only about 26 per cent. is invested in railway, telegraph and bank securities. This, as we have more than once contended, is a larger proportion than ought to exist, but so far as actual peril to the surplus is concerned, the contention of *L'Argus* is purely mythical. Already the better class of these stocks and bonds have largely recovered from the July and August depression. With their surplus of more than \$115,000,000, policyholders may rest easy on the score of safety.

A suit to collect premiums on fire insurance policies has recently been decided in the Essex Circuit Court, New Jersey, which is of general interest. In March, 1892, policies in several companies, on which the premiums were \$300, were renewed on property in Newark, to which John B. Smith had just before acquired title from the receiver. The agent, Conlon, sent policies and certificates to the mortgagees with amount due, and also to Smith, who neglected to pay, though the agent had paid the companies. In June, a broker acting for Smith requested that the policies be cancelled, as he purposed placing the insurance in other companies. Conlon refused, and again notified Smith of the indebtedness, who refused to pay. Suit was brought by Conlon, and the court held the defendant liable.

**The Investigator of Chicago** says: "Circulars of the 'Great Northern Insurance Company of Manitoba' show the company to have a surplus to policyholders of \$651,103. If the concern has the \$103, it has more than we suspect. Mr. Smith's migration to Canada has not, in all probability, affected his morals, and we would not be surprised if he advertised a million dollars as the surplus of the company. We are told it is repudiating or refusing to pay losses in the United States about as fast as they accrue."

**The National Life of Vermont** embodies the following in its manual of instructions to agents:—

Broadly defined, rebating is any process by which an individual is enabled to obtain the same contract of insurance for less money than his neighbor. It removes the equality, which is the essence of mutuality. Its practice is a violation of the laws of Vermont and other States, an offence against common business sense, a deviation from the principle upon which the company arranges its schedules of commissions, viz., that the agent is entitled to the commissions, if he earns them. This company emphatically objects to "rebating," and will dispense with the services of any agent whom it finds violating this rule.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

MR. FRANK HOLLOWAY of Quebec, the well-known general insurance agent, was in this city last week, and called on the CHRONICLE.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTS, the Liverpool manager of the Alliance Assurance Company, has retired from active service on a full pension.

MR. E. COZENS SMITH, general manager of the Imperial Fire, spent a day or two in Montreal the early part of last week after visiting New York and Boston.

MR. JAMES H. SCOTT, the secretary of the Gresham Life Office of London, has spent a few days in Montreal, and left on Saturday last for New York, whence he purposed to sail for home yesterday, the 14th.

MR. HARRY E. NIGHTINGALE, for two years past assistant actuary of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, has been promoted to the position of actuary, in place of Mr. G. H. Ryan, now actuary of the British Empire Life.

MR. GEO. A. ROBERTS of this city, sub-manager for Canada of the Guardian, returned last week from his six weeks' visit to the head office of the company in London and a ramble through the Old Country. He has been looking as if he enjoyed his trip.

MR. G. E. TARBELL, resident secretary at Chicago of the Equitable Life of New York, and long connected with that company, has been elected third vice-president, in place of Mr. E. W. Scott who has gone to Europe as foreign vice-president.

MR. JOHN E. DEWITT, for the past 17 years president of the Union Mutual Life of Maine, was killed in the railroad accident on the Boston & Albany road, which occurred on the 31st ult. Mr. DeWitt was a life insurance man of superior attainments and high personal character. Previous to his connection with the Union Mutual, he was for five or six years the president of the United States Life of New York.

THE MANY friends of Mr. Seargeant P. Stearns of this city, the manager of the Equitable Life, have learned with deep sorrow of the recent death by drowning at Murray Bay of his promising son Charles. He undertook, in company with a companion, to run the rapids of Murray River in a canoe, which capsized, and though his companion escaped, young Stearns was drowned. He was a young man of brilliant prospects being a student in the medical department of McGill College, where he had completed with high honor his third year. We join in tendering our sincere sympathies to the bereaved father and family.

MR. W. P. CLIREHUGH of London, general manager of the London and Lancashire Life, was in Montreal last week. Mr. Clirehugh goes to Manitoba and British Columbia from here, where he will spend several weeks, taking in the World's Fair at Chicago on his return.

**WANTED.** By a leading Life Insurance Co., a Special Canvassing Agent to travel in the Eastern Townships. Only such as have had experience in the business need apply. Good terms for the right man. Apply to RID-OUT & LYSTER, District Managers, Sun Life Assurance Co., Sherbrooke, P.Q.

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ESTABLISHED AND PROJECTED IN

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

During the 17th and 18th centuries; with some particulars respecting Charles Povey, the proprietor of the Sun Fire Office, his writings and schemes.

By FRANCIS BOYER RELTON,

Late Secretary of the Sun Fire Office. This book, just issued by the London publishers, is of great historic value, containing information never before published, and should be in the hands of every underwriter and in every library. It is a large octavo volume, and the edition limited to 250 copies. The price is \$6.50. For sale in Canada exclusively by the

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385 & 387 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

Founders and Wholesale Manufacturers

OF

**Hot Water Heaters and Radiators.**

Steel Cooking Ranges, Cast Iron Ranges, Registers, Iron Pipe, Fittings, Sinks, Plumbers' Supplies, Hot Air Furnaces for Coal and Wood, Scales and Weighing Machines.

Agents for Canada Screw Co., and Ontario Lead & Barb Wire Co. We invite special attention to our Locks, Knobs, &c., the finest of this line of goods manufactured in Canada.

**THE BELL TELEPHONE CO.**  
OF CANADA.

Head Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$7 to \$27 per set. Its "Standard Bell Telephone Set" (protected by registered Trade-Mark), designed especially for maintaining a perfect service and used by the Company in connection with its Exchanges, is superior in design and workmanship to any telephone set yet offered for sale.

Subscribers to this Company's Montreal Exchange and the public may now obtain telephonic communication over its Long Distance Metallic Circuit Lines to Quebec, Ottawa or Sherbrooke, and intermediate points, the rates being as follows:—

To Quebec.....	60c.	to Subscribers.	\$1.00	to the Public.
To Ottawa.....	50c.	"	.75	"
To Sherbrooke.....	60c.	"	.75	"

Silent Cabinets for conversations are provided at the Company's Montreal Agency Office, 1730 Notre Dame Street, where full information regarding rates and places connected may be obtained.

**The JAMES ROBERTSON CO., Limited,**  
METAL MERCHANTS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Piping, Shot, Compressed Lead Elbows, Putty and White Lead. Specialty in covering Electric Wire with White Lead. Also Circular Saws, Gang Saws, Crosscut and other Saws.

Office, 144 WILLIAM STREET,  
Works, Cor. WILLIAM and DALHOUSIE STREETS,  
MONTREAL.

**THE TRAVELERS INS. CO.**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.



*Life, Accident*  
and  
*Liability Insurance*

Examine our contract before insuring

TOTAL ASSETS, \$15,029,921.00 SURPLUS, \$2,579,794.23  
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1864. \$22,718,416.00

FRANK F. PARKINS, Chief Agent,  
Temple Buildings, MONTREAL.

**The CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital, - \$6,000,000 Res., - - - \$1,100,000

DIRECTORS.

GEO. A. COX, Esq., President. JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-Pres.  
W. B. Hamilton, Esq. George Taylor, Esq.  
Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leggatt, Esq.  
John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D. Robt. Kilgour, LL.D.  
B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't Gen. Manager.  
A. H. HULLAND, Inspector. G. DE C. O'GRADY, Ass't, Inspector  
New York—Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents.

Toronto—Head Office, 13-25 King Street West, City Branches: 738 Queen Street East, 470 Yonge Street, 791 Yonge Street, 286 College Street, 51 Queen Street West, 115 Parliament Street, 124 King St. East, Toronto Junction.

BRANCHES.

Alisa Craig	Clyona	Goderich	St. Catharines	Thorold
Ayr	Chatham	Guelph	Sarala	Walkerton
Barrie	Collingwood	Hamilton	Searoth	Walkerville
Belleville	Dundas	Jarvis	Simcoe	Waterloo
Berlin	Dunnville	London	Stratford	Windsor
Brantford	Galt	Montreal	Strathroy	Woodstock

**Montreal Branch—Main Office, 157 St. James St., A. M. Crombie, Manager, J. L. Harcourt, Asst. Manager. City Branches: 19 Chabouillez Square, and 276 St. Lawrence Street.**

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.  
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China  
PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard Freres & Co.  
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.  
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathien & Fils.  
NEW YORK—The American Exchange National Bank of New York.  
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.  
CHICAGO—The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.  
HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.  
KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.  
HAMBURG—First National Bank.  
HAMBURG—Deutsche Bank.

Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, South America, Australia, and New Zealand.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

Established 1867. Paid-up Capital, 1,201,000. HEAD OFFICE Quebec.

DIRECTORS.

Andrew Thomson, President. E. J. Price, Vice-President.  
Hon. Thos. McCreedy, E. Giroux, D. C. Thomson, E. J. Hale.  
Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. E. E. Webb, Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London—The Alliance Bank Limited, Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool Limited.  
New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Lincoln National Bank.  
Montreal—First National Bank.

BRANCHES.

Alexandria.	Troquois.	Merrickville.	Montreal.
Ottawa.	Quebec.	Smiths Falls.	Toronto.
Winnipeg.	W. W. W. W.	Lethbridge.	Alberta.

**CALEDONIAN**  
INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE

CANADIAN BRANCH.

45 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

**LANSING LEWIS,**

Manager.

THE

**LANCASHIRE**

INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND.

CANADA FIRE BRANCH, HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

J. G. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

**FIRE. LIFE. MARINE.**  
**COMMERCIAL UNION**  
 Assurance Company Ltd. of London, Eng.

Capital and Assets, - - - - - \$27,947,330  
 Life Fund, (in special trust for Life Policy Holders) 7,343,285  
 Total Annual Income, - - - - - 7,500,000  
 Deposited with Dominion Government, - 374,246

HEAD OFFICE CANADIAN BRANCH:  
 1731 Notre Dame Street, - MONTREAL.  
**EVANS & MCGREGOR, Managers.**

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.

**Scottish Union & National**

Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland.  
 ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital, - - - - - \$30,000,000  
 Total Assets, - - - - - 40,506,907  
 Deposited with Dominion Government, - 125,000  
 Invested Assets in Canada, - - - - - 1,415,466

**M. BENNETT,** Manager North American Department.  
**J. H. BREWSTER,** Asst. Manager.  
 HARTFORD, Conn.

**WALTER KAVANAGH,** - Resident Agent.  
 17 St. Francois Xavier Street. MONTREAL.

CAPITAL -  £2,127,500

Net premiums }  
 for year 1892 } £881,056

OF LIVERPOOL, ENG.

**WOOD & EVANS, General Agents.**

FOR THE  
 Province of Quebec, MONTREAL.

INSURANCE  COMPANY

CANADIAN AGENCY ESTABLISHED 1821.

HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS, \$10,915,830.00.

Fire and Inland Marine Insurance.

W. B. CLARK, President; A. C. BAYNE, Vice-Pres.; JAS. F. DUDLEY  
 Sec.; WM. H. KING, E. O. WEEKS, Assistant Secretaries.

**WOOD & EVANS, General Agents. MONTREAL.**

**Albion Fire Insurance Association**  
 (LIMITED)  
 OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
 HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: - - - MONTREAL.

CANADIAN BOARD:  
 SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K. C. M. G., CHAIRMAN.  
 SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq., C.M.G., } DIRECTORS.  
 ROBERT BENNY, Esq.

**A. DEAN, Inspector.** **JOHN KENNEDY, Manager for Canada.**  
 AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

**UNITED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
 OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

A PROGRESSIVE COMPANY WITH AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

This Company has recently taken over the funds and business of the City of London Fire Insurance Company, and is operated jointly with

**THE PALATINE INSURANCE CO., of Manchester.**

**Canadian Branch Office**

1740 Notre Dame Street, - - - Montreal.

**T. H. HUDSON, MANAGER.**

NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH,  
 Head Office, Halifax,  
**ALF. SHORTT, General Agent**

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH,  
 Head Office, St. John,  
**H. CHUBB & CO., General Agents.**

MANITOWA, B. C. & N. W. T. BRANCH,  
 Head Office, Winnipeg,  
**G. W. GIRDLESTONE, General Agent.**

THE  
**GERMANIA LIFE**

Insurance Company of New York.

Established 1860. Assets \$17,000,000.00

**AN ACTUAL RESULT:**

Policy of \$5,000.....	to Pay't Life Plan	
	13 years Dividend Tontine.	
Age 27.....	Annual premium	\$ 228.00
Total premiums paid.....		2,280.00
Cash Settlement at end of Tontine Period:—		
Guaranteed Reserve.....	\$1,905.00	
Surplus actually earned.....	1,404.90	3,309.90

This represents a return of all premiums paid, with a profit of..... \$1,049.90

Free choice also given of such options as are offered by other first class companies.

**JEFFERS & RÖNNE, Managers.**

46 King Street West, Toronto.

**GOOD AGENTS WANTED—Liberal Terms.**

**SUN INSURANCE OFFICE,**

FOUNDED A.D. 1710.

HEAD OFFICE:

Threadneedle Street. - - London, Eng.

Transacts Fire business only, and is the oldest purely fire office in the world. Surplus over capital and all liabilities exceeds \$7,000,000

CANADIAN BRANCH:

15 Wellington Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

**H. M. BLACKBURN, Manager.**

**W. ROWLAND, Inspector.**

This Company commenced business in Canada by depositing \$300,000 with the Dominion Government for security of Canadian Policy-holders.

**THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

**CAPITAL - \$7,500,000.**

ESTABLISHED 1824.

HEAD OFFICE, MANCHESTER, ENG.

**J. B. MOFFAT, General Manager & Secretary.**

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT:

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO

**JAMES BOOMER, Manager.**

**BOUND VOLUMES**

OF THE

Insurance and Finance Chronicle

FOR 1892. PRICE, \$3.50.

**PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.**

**SHEPPARD HOMANS, President.**

Eighteenth Annual Statement

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1892.

Income.....	\$ 1,902,222.39
Paid Policy-holders.....	1,181,498.36
Total Expenses of Management.....	464,141.34
Assets.....	1,287,010.23
Liabilities, Actuaries' 4% Valuation.....	605,215.00
Surplus, Actuaries' 4%.....	681,795.23
Surplus, American Experience, 4½%.....	716,395.23
Policies issued in 1892.....	19,517,516.00
Policies in force December 31st, 1892.....	76,843,241.00

\$50,000 deposited with the Dominion Gov't.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

**R. H. MATSON, General Manager for Canada.**

Head Office, - - - 37 Yonge St., Toronto

1850 THE 1893

**United States Life Insurance Co.,**

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICERS:

GEORGE H. BURFORD,	President
C. P. FRAILEIGH,	Secretary
A. WHEELWRIGHT,	Assistant Secretary
WM. T. STANDEN,	Actuary
ARTHUR C. PERRY,	Cashier
JOHN P. MUNN,	Medical Director

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	Pres. Chem. Nat. Bank.
JULIUS CATLIN,	Dry Goods.
JOHN J. TUCKER,	Builder.
E. H. PERKINS, JR.,	Pres. Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank.

The two most popular plans of LIFE INSURANCE are the CONTINUABLE TERM POLICY which gives to the insured the greatest possible amount of indemnity in the event of death, at the lowest possible present cash outlay; and the GUARANTEED INCOME POLICY which embraces every valuable feature of investment insurance, and which in the event of adversity overtaking the insured may be used as COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR A LOAN, to the extent of the full legal reserve value thereof, in accordance with the terms and conditions of these policies.

Good Agents, desiring to represent the Company, are invited to address J. S. GAFFNEY, Superintendent of Agencies, at Home Office.

**E. A. GOWLEY, Manager Province of Quebec, Montreal.**

# The British America

INCORPORATED 1833.

## ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

OLD                      RELIABLE                      PROGRESSIVE  
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Cash Capital, - - - \$500,000.00  
Total Assets, - - - 1,015,570.70

Losses paid since organization, \$12,475,201.09

### DIRECTORS:

**GEO. A. COX,**                      **J. J. KENNY,**  
*President.*                      *Vice-President.*

A. M. SMITH                      JOHN HOSKIN, Q.C., LL.D.  
S. F. MCKINNON                      ROBERT JAFFRAY  
THOMAS LONG                      AUGUSTUS MYERS

H. M. PELLATT.

**P. H. SIMS,** *Secretary.*

**C. R. C. JOHNSON,** Resident Agent,  
42 St. John Street, - - - MONTREAL

# THE WESTERN

Assurance Company.

**FIRE AND MARINE.**

INCORPORATED IN 1851.

Head Office, - - - TORONTO.

Capital.....\$2,000,000.00  
Cash Assets..... 1,938,460.00  
Annual Income..... 2,313,913.26

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION, \$18,000,000

### DIRECTORS:

**A. M. SMITH,**                      **GEORGE A. COX,**  
*President.*                      *Vice-President.*

HOS. S. C. WOOD                      ROBERT BEATY  
A. T. FULTON                      W. R. BROCK  
GEO. McMURRICH                      H. N. BAIRD

**J. J. KENNY,** *Managing Director.*

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in Canada  
and the United States.

## FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# New-York Life Insurance Company

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

## SUMMARY OF REPORT.

BUSINESS OF 1892.

Premium Income, - - - \$25,040,113.93  
Interest, Rents, etc., - - - 5,896,476.90

**Total Income, - - - \$30,936,590.83**

Death Claims, - - - \$7,896,589.29  
Endowments and Annuities, - - - 2,484,432.29  
Dividends, Purchased Insurances, etc., - - - 3,613,990.75

**Total to Policyholders, - - - \$13,995,012.33**

Number of New Policies Issued, - - - 66,259  
Amount of New Insurance Written, - - - \$173,605,070.00

CONDITION, JANUARY 1, 1893.

**Assets, - - - \$137,499,198.99**

Liabilities, 4 per cent. Standard, - - - \$120,694,250.89  
Surplus, - - - 16,804,948.10  
Number of Policies in Force, - - - 224,008  
Amount of Insurance in Force, - - - \$689,248,629.00

PROGRESS IN 1892:

Increase in Benefits to Policyholders, - - - \$1,323,521.45  
Increase in Assets, - - - 11,551,908.18  
Increase in Surplus, - - - 1,663,924.79  
Increase in Insurance Written, - - - 30,940,088.00  
Increase in Insurance in Force, - - - 60,165,451.00

**DAVID BURKE,** GENERAL MANAGER.

Company's Building, - - - MONTREAL, Canada.