

\$3,500. Insurance \$500. Other losses \$2,500. Cause unknown.

The following losses were adjusted by Mr. H. T. Hughes, Toronto, during February.

**Toronto, Ont.**—January 27.—Mr. N. A. Cowan's household effects. Loss \$615. Insurance \$600, Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

February 5.—Mr. J. H. Churlebus's, 55 Division Street. Loss \$15. Insurance \$2,000, Royal. Cause, fire in cupboard. 1243 Dundas Street. Loss, stock, \$89; fixtures, \$148. Insurance, London Fire Insurance Company; stock, \$150; fixtures, \$350. Cause, burning factory opposite. Building at same address. Loss \$299. Insurance \$2,000, Liverpool, London and Globe.

February 12.—The Metropolitan Bank building, corner Queen and McCaul Streets. Owned by J. Mercer Adam. Building insured, \$8,000, New York Underwriters. Cause, overheated pipes of heating boiler. Loss \$279.

February 12.—Litchia Jarman, Scarth Road, house. Insurance \$2,500, Royal Insurance. Cause, accident from match dropped. Loss, \$10, on cupboard.

February 13.—Mrs. Embry, 355 Church Street. Household goods. Insurance \$500, Dominion. Cause, gas set fire to curtains. Loss \$22.

February 13.—Geo. Shellhouse, 22 Gwynne. Household goods. Insurance \$1,000, Fidelity Phinx. Cause unknown. Loss \$25.10. E. Johnson, owner of 22 Gwynne, resides 143 Springhurst. Building insured \$3,000. Cause unknown. Loss \$50.60.

February 12.—J. F. Steadman, 31 Brooklyn Avenue, Toronto. Building insured \$1,000, London and Lancashire. Cause unknown. Loss \$504.

February 13.—C. W. Cook, 260 Rusholm Road. Cause, match dropped on cupboard. House insured, \$2,000, Connecticut Fire Insurance Company. Loss \$16.

February 21.—The Merrill Medical Company, 93½ Church Street. Insurance on stock, \$4,350; machinery, \$500; office fixtures, \$150; scheduled \$5,000. Anglo-American Insurance, 3-5; Perth Mutual, 2-5. Cause, from fire in paper box factory on top floor. Loss \$34.50.

February 22.—Mr. C. Swartz, household goods. Cause, overheated furnace. Loss \$65. National Union Fire Insurance Company.

February 12.—Sarah Johnson, 68 Northcote Avenue. House insured \$1,000, London and Lancashire. Caused by gas men setting fire to house while removing meter. Loss \$375.

February 8.—Catherine Jones, 601 Euclid Avenue. Building insured, \$1,800. Loss \$12; divided with Royal Insurance Company and Merchants Fire Insurance Company. Cause, defective hearth.

February 24.—H. Shipero, 45 Grange Avenue. House insured, \$2,000, Commercial Union. Loss \$20. Cause, gas and window curtain.

February 26.—4 and 6 Ontario Place, owned by L. G. Sainsbury. Cause, overheated stove. Loss \$81.14. Insured with Merchants' Fire.

**Hamilton, Ont.**—J. J. Smith and Sons' planing mill and lumber, etc., Sheridan Avenue. Machinery valued \$4,370, insurance \$800; mill valued \$210, insurance \$500; sheds valued \$700, insurance \$200; stock in mill \$813, insurance \$700. Insured with Intercolonial Insurance Agency of the Rimouski Fire Insurance Company, Dominion Fire Insurance Company, and London and Lancashire. Lumber stock in shed valued \$2,134, insurance \$1,500; shed building valued \$700, insurance \$200. Insured with Hand-in-Hand and Queen City. This was a total loss amounting in all to \$10,010. Cause unknown.

### WORKMAN'S COMPULSORY COMPENSATION

As president of the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company, the largest ship-building enterprise in the Northwest, and one of the largest industries in the state of Washington, and also representing many other employers of similar convictions, Mr. J. V. Paterson denies the conclusions of the industrial insurance commission that "The employers of the state of Washington, their employees under the act, and the general taxpayers, are so nearly unanimously satisfied with" the state compensation and insurance law and its operation. He shows in an interesting review that:

(1) The creation of forty-seven separate and distinct compulsory employers' insurance associations to guarantee workmen's compensation is a crime against business.

(2) State administered industrial insurance is an injustice to employers.

(3) The law is a breeder of accidents and is unjust to workmen.

(4) It is a tool for unscrupulous politicians to menace business.

### CANNERIES' BUSY YEAR

This is the year of the big fourth year sockeye run, and it has been announced that every cannery on the Fraser River, B.C., will be operating. These number fourteen and many have been shut down since the last big year in 1909.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the American Can Company which has taken over the Cliff can factory in East Burnaby, is trebling the capacity of its plant.

Mr. Wilfred Doughty, son of Sir George Doughty, head of the British Columbia Fisheries, has also stated that his company will build a salmon cannery on the Fraser River as soon as their plant at Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island, is finished.

### F. N. BURT COMPANY

The F. N. Burt Company's fourth annual statement shows that satisfactory results were obtained during the past year with a noticeable augmentation in the volume of business.

The profits were \$189,430, an increase of \$10,988 over those of the previous year.

The usual dividends of 7 per cent. on preferred and 6 per cent. on common stock were paid, \$25,000 was transferred to the realty and plant reserve account, which now stands at \$75,000. \$13,625 was paid to underwriters as commission on new issue of preference stock and a balance of \$137,874 transferred to profit and loss account.

The \$545,000 of new preference stock offered to the shareholders was all allotted and payments were made thereon of \$253,322 up to December 31. The company had the use of this extra capital for an average of only twenty-five days, so that the earnings thereon have contributed but little to the year's results. Since December 31 there has been paid the additional sum of \$232,203.

Assets totalling \$2,990,759 include real estate, buildings, plant, machinery, patents, goodwill and investments, \$2,285,626.09; stock in trade, \$353,585.06; accounts and bills receivable, \$264,802.74; cash at bankers and on hand, \$86,744.70.

Mr. S. J. Moore, president of the company, referred to the increased facilities of the company, and in regard to the business of the current year, said:

"It is, of course, impossible to make an accurate forecast for the year 1913, but it will be of interest to the shareholders to know that the outlook for the current year is at least as good as was the outlook at the beginning of 1912; and as we are now possessed of the larger and better facilities our profits should exceed those of 1912 by at least \$50,000, if no adverse conditions arise during the year. For the months of January and February our shipments have exceeded the output for the corresponding months of 1912 by upwards of 16 per cent.

### REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS

"Registration of vital statistics is not a fad of doctors and scientists but a fundamental need of the movement to prolong human life," is the statement made by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in a brief prepared for presentation to the legislatures of states which are deficient in recording births and deaths. The association, which made the brief public this week, has been engaged for some time in planning a war on preventable diseases with the hope ultimately of prolonging the lives of policyholders. In accordance with action taken at its sixth annual meeting in December it is for the time being concentrating its health activities in a movement for better vital statistics that will insure an accurate checking up of the ravages of preventable diseases. Authorities are quoted to show that the elimination of preventable diseases would mean an economic gain of one and one-half billion dollars a year to this country.

"The intimate relationship between the registration of deaths and the intelligent control of the public health is so obvious as to require no discussion," states the brief. "A study of the data of the 'registration area' of the United States in which mortuary figures are accurately collected, leads to the estimate that 1,500,000 persons die each year in this country. A similar well-founded estimate shows that 630,000 of the one and one-half million deaths are due to preventable diseases. It seems almost incredible that a matter of such importance as the saving of over a half million lives has to be a matter of estimation or conjecture. It is the more incredible when we know that the exact truth may be ascertained by a comparatively simple method which is already successfully employed throughout many states.