ING STEAMERS TING ON GREAT LAKES

ree Steamships Owned by the nds on the Great Lakes Or- Hands, Have Been Sold.

— Of the fleet of sixty-three d operated by the trunk line Lakes, which were ordered to o December 1 next, the Erie sold four of its fleet of eight, n, president of the Staten Is- npany.

the railroad company an av- and although the price paid son cannot be definitely learn- have been approximately $600,. Erie lake steamers which Mr. er are to be used in the At- the other two will probably be tic freight carrying service. Erie in disposing of its lake cal traffic circles as a defin- railroad companies will not cision of the Interstate Com- der the terms of the Pan- to cease control of the lake the Pennsylvania, New York kawanna and Western. Le- utland will in all probability mers. The total of the rail- ected by the ruling is sixty- e gross tonnage of 180,000. e importance of the railroad- y be stated that seventeen not owned by railroads op- ssels of a gross tonnage of undisturbed balance of lake engaged in active trade op-

ATE CASE IN BEFORE COMMISSION.

e eastern freight rates case afternoon before the Railway

ice-president and general , in the course of his argu- which, he said, showed that es was insufficient to pay a asonable basis of capitaliza- st of the railway itself. On n of $60,000 per mile the , during the year 1914, fall return of four and one-half nvested.

ff expert of the Canadian on, maintained that there t in to support the request C. B. Watts, secretary of sociation, protested strong- to increase the rates on

nued to-day.

NTINENTAL RAILWAY.

ording to the last authori- R. and Quebec Bridge has ndred millions, in addition handed to the G. T. P. un- se, and $33,000,000 spent in onds, which were actually

OADS.

RUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Return $31.00

6; return July 16.

HE MAINE COAST.

8.20 p.m. daily.

pamphlet describing many resorts.

- NEW YORK.

8.30 p.m. daily;

m. Sun.

ON — NEW LONDON.

.30 p.m. daily.

ON DAY.

return same day.

June 30 and July 1;

2, 1915.

TRACK ROUTE.

ROIT - CHICAGO

AL LIMITED,

superior service.

10.15 A. M. DAILY.

servation Cars and Parlor.

LIMITED.

1.00 P.M. DAILY.

b Compartment Cars and

S SERVICE.

to Western Canada.

Sundays Tuesdays and

30 a.m.

steamship express at 11.15

and Saturdays to ship's

a Northern Navigation

Wednesdays and Satur-

ce Grand Trunk Pacific

rn Canada.

s St., Cor. St. Francois-

Xavier—Phone Main 6908.

el " Uptown 1187

Station " Main 8229

PACIFIC

TIME.

C.

y in operation.

AILY.

*11.30 p.m.

ay. *Daily.

ON.

d Return $31.00

5, and 6.

y 16, 1915.

"DOMINION."

10.00 p.m.

uipment.

DAY.

ARE.

urn July 1st.

THIRD.

July 1st

2nd, 1915

SERVICE.

application

ICES:

Phone Main 3125.

Windsor St. Station

FIRE INSURANCE BOOK GIVES VALUABLE DATA

Financial Statements of All Stock Fire Insurance Companies Operating in United States Both American and Foreign are Given, Also Other Valuable Information.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, June 30.—The Spectator Company, New York, has just published the 1915 edition of the book entitled "Reports of Fire Insurance Companies."

This valuable work presents detailed financial statements of all the stock fire insurance companies operating in the United States, both American and foreign and all the principal mutual companies with comparative exhibits for a series of years, lists of directors, field men, states in which companies operate, data relating to risks, mortgage loans, capital charges, conflagration losses, etc.; lists of bonds and stocks owned and collateral loans.

In addition there is much information relating to underwriters agencies, Lloyds and inter-Insurance Associations and unlicensed foreign companies interested by way of surplus lines or re-insurance in American business. There is also a department devoted to casualty, surety and miscellaneous insurance companies in the United States in which comparative statistics are presented in relation to such companies.

SAD FATALITY ON McGILL STREET—BOY LOSES LIFE IN SHACK FIRE.

A fire was discovered at 12.45 o'clock this morning in a shack on the site of the new Customs House, at the foot of McGill street, and after investigation the charred remains of a boy, who has not been as yet identified, was found in an upright position in the far corner of the shack. On the arrival of the firemen the flames were soon extinguished, and little damage was done.

Joseph Winters, watchman of the property, states that he knew nothing of the presence of the boy in the shack, which was always kept locked with a padlock on the outside. The windows were boarded up, but one of them, through which the lad is supposed to have gained access to the shack, had an opening between the boards large enough to admit the little fellow's body.

Although there was a bed in the shack, the position of the boy's body indicated that he had been asleep as he was found. The hands were clasped in his lap and the head was thrown back in a natural position. The firemen believe that the lad was overcome by the smoke as he slept, and that he did not have a chance to escape.

It is presumed that the boy accidentally started the fire.

NEAR SIDE STOP CUTS ACCIDENTS.

New York, June 30.—Statistics furnished by the Public Service Commission of the first district to the Safety First Society show that since September 1, 1914, when the near side stop ordinance became operative, until June 1, 1915, there was a decrease of 4,-796 accidents and 23 fewer fatalities, as compared with the corresponding nine months of the previous year.

B. Ram & Company, Incorporated.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters Patent have been issued under the provisions of the "Quebec Companies' Act,", by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, incorporating M. M. Samuel William Jacobs, King's Counsel; Alexander Rives Hall, King's Counsel; Gui Casimir Papineau-Couture, advocate; Louis Fitch, advocate, and Harry Gough, accountant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and any others who are or shall become shareholders in the company, as a body politic and corporate, for the following purposes:

To carry on business as wholesale and retail grocers, provision and wine and spirit dealers, and jobbers, in all its various branches, according to the provisions of the Quebec License Act;

To act as commission merchants and agents for the sale of merchandise;

To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds and classes of goods, manufactured, and unmanufactured, pertaining to the business of the company;

To acquire by purchase, either for money or in return for shares of its capital stock, or its securities, or by exchange, or other legal title, and to construct, operate and maintain all factories, buildings, warehouses, or works of any kind, and all real estate necessary or useful for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease and dispose of same;

To acquire oil or any part of the good will, rights, property, and assets, including any option, concession or the like, of any individual, firm, association, or incorporation, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in cash, or bonds, or in payment or in part payment therefor to allot and issue as fully paid up, and non-assessable, shares of the capital of the company, whether subscribed for or not;

To sell, or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the property, assets, rights, undertakings, or good will of the company, and to accept payment for the same wholly or in part in cash, bonds, stocks, or other securities in any corporation or company;

To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring an exclusive, or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention or process, and to turn to account, sell, lease or otherwise deal in such patents, licenses or concessions;

To acquire and hold, notwithstanding the provisions of the said Act, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the stock, shares, securities or undertaking of any other company, having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company, or to transfer its undertaking or assets to or to amalgamate with any such company;

To enter into an arrangement for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or intending to carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or which is capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company;

To acquire by purchase, or otherwise to hold, sell and deal in the business, assets, good-will, stocks, shares, or securities of any company, or corporation carrying on a business similar in whole or in part to that of this company, and generally to do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on any business incidental to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated;

To guarantee, and give security for, and to become responsible for the payment of promissory notes, bills of exchange, accoutns, or other obligations of any kind whatsoever, of any other corporation, firm or individual, with whom the company may have business dealings;

The corporate name of the company to be B. RAM & COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

The chief place of business of the said Company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The capital stock of the Company, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, to be fixed at the sum of twenty thousand dollars, current money of Canada.

The following persons are named provisional directors of the Company, to wit: Samuel William Jacobs, Alexander Rives Hall, and Gui Casimir Papineau-Couture.

Dated at the Government House of the Province of Quebec, in Quebec, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of Grace, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

PIERRE EVARISTE LEBLANC,
Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province of Quebec.
By Command,
C. J. SIMARD,
Assistant Provincial Secretary.
JACOBS, HALL, COUTURE & FITCH,
Solicitors for Applicants.

REAL ESTATE

Hugh B. Cooper sold to John Henry Hand lots Nos. 1644, 1645 and 1646, St. Antoine ward, with buildings fronting on Sussex street, for $12,000.

Edward B. Rea sold to William Mead half of lot 53-30, Cote des Neiges, Mount Royal Ward, measuring 25 x 46 feet, for $1 and other considerations.

James Piette sold to William Lasalle lot No. 174-8, Cote de la Visitation, with buildings Nos. 671, 673 and 675, 11th avenue, Rosemount, measuring 25 x 50 feet, for $6,437.50.

Eugene Girouard sold to the National Extract Co. Limited, lot No. 11-713, Cote St. Louis, Laurier ward, with buildings Nos. 2683 to 2693 Waverley street, measuring 50 x 88 fet, for $15,000.

Joseph Patenaude sold to Joseph Arthur Charpentier the south-west part of lot No. 155, Parish of Sault au Recollet, with buildings fronting on the public road, measuring 70 feet by three-fourths of an arpent, for $7,000.

J. B. Chartrand and J. Eugene Girouard sold to Bernard Demers lots Nos. 2630-3 to 7, 490-218 to 222, Parish of Sault au Recollet, with buildings Nos. 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3621 and 3623 St. Hubert Street, for $1 and other considerations.

The more important among the fifty transfers registered yesterday were:

James Seath sold to Alexander Mackay lots Nos. 282-22, 23 and 24, Parish of Montreal, with building No. 498 Argyle avenue, Westmount, having a superficial area of 23,400 square feet, for $20,250.

William P. McFeat sold to Mrs. William Hudson part of lot No. 282-20 and 282-21, Parish of Montreal, with building No. 3, Thornhill avenue, Westmount, measuring 50 x 67 feet, for $5,200.

William La Salle sold to Edgar H. Desmarais lot No. 174-8, Cote de la Visitation, with buildings Nos. 671 to 675, 11th Avenue, Rosemount, measuring 25 x 50 fet, for $4,500.

In the transfer of the Goodwin store property on St. Catherine street, between Victoria and University, for one million dollars, a nominal transaction to complete the winding-up of "Goodwins' Montreal Limited," which becomes "Goodwins Limited," has been accomplished. The change of the firm's name is in accordance with a resolution recently passed by the directors of the company. The transfer was recorded yesterday before H. S. Hunter, N.P. The lots on which the Goodwins building are situated are Nos. 1298-1305, 1302a and b, St. Anntoine ward.

$1,000,000 OF NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN TAKEN BY SUN LIFE

Considerable interest has been arouesd by the announcement of Mr. T. B. Macaulay, managing-director of the Sun Life Company, of Canada, that his company is applying for £200,000, or approximately $1,000,000 of the new British War Loan. This announcement is unique in a great many ways, but the fact that this is the first large Canadian institution to share in the loan is most outstanding. Outside it being a cold business deal, the subscription was actuated more by patriotic reasons than anything else. The action is also very gratifying, as it seems to be a reflection of the manner in which the other insurance companies are willing to lend their support.

The Sun Life's holdings of consols amount to only £10,000. These will be converted at the price of 66 2-3 fixed by the Government, but will represent only £8,000 or $40,000 in the new loan.

The opportunity of securing a British Government security offering 4½ per cent., is exceptional from the investment standpoint, and subscription to the new loan will raise the average yield on the company's highest grade securities. Conversion of the company's consols into the new war stock will also mean an increase of ½ of 1 per cent. on the return from the investment.

The company has also contributed very largely to the various new armies which have been dispatched to the trenches since the beginning of the war. The London office of the company has sent every available man to the colors, while the local office has seen some of her best take up the rifle. They have also lent hearty support to the various patriotic funds.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay told the Journal of Commerce this morning that the new loan will yield 4½ per cent. The Sun Life exchanges their holdings of $80,000 British Consols, thereby raising the yeild by ½ of 1 per cent., to 5 per cent. £1,250,000 goes through the Bank of Scotland, and £75,000 will be negotiated direct through Mr. J. F. Jenkin, of their London office.

The loan is payable, 5 per cent. on application, 10 per cent. July 20, 15 per cent. August 3, 15 per cent. August 17, 15 per cent. August 31, 10 per cent. September 14, 10 per cent. Sept. 28, 10 per cent. October 12 and 10 per cent. October 26, nine payments in all.

Mr. Macaulay stated that in subscribing to the $1,000,000 of the new loan, which is no small amount, the company was actuated entirely by patriotic reasons.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS $4,000,000.

Washington, June 30.—A total of $4,000,000 in tolls was collected for the use of the Panama Canal in the period of time between the opening of the waterway for traffic in May last year, up to June 6 last.

During April the tolls for the first time were greater than the cost of operation and maintenance of the canal by $84,112, the total for the month being $442,-415, and the cost of operation $358,303, the latter being the least for any month since the opening of the canal. The reduction in operating expenses was due largely to diminished dredging operations.

Partial returns for May indicate that the tolls for that month will swell the total for the eleven months preceding to a figure sufficient to wipe out the previous existing deficit.

These calculations do not take into account interest on the capital invested in the canal.

TRINIDAD ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Trinidad Electric Company's earnings for May, 1915, were as follows:—

	Gross.	Net.
Railroad	$10,414.56	$4,254.16
Light and Power	7,818.05	3,935.46
Ice and Refrig.	3,059.78	846.31
		$9,035.93

NO HOLIDAY ON SATURDAY.

New York, June 30.—Chicago Board of Trade directors have turned down the petition for a holiday on Saturday, July 3.

MR. T. B. MACAULAY,
Managing Director of the Sun Life Company of Canada, who announced that Company's $1,000,000 subscription to the British War Loan.

LABOR CONGRESS WILL DISCUSS MANY TOPICS OF VITAL INTEREST

Forthcoming Convention at Vancouver Will be Confronted With Peculiar Conditions Arising Out of the Struggle in Europe.

The thirty-first annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Labor Temple Building, City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 20th, 1915, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

The annual meeting of the Congress, held last year in the City of St. John, N.B., can be considered as one of the most successful in the history of its career. It was in the centre of the Maritime Provinces and afforded apportunities for those who live along the Atlantic coast to become better acquainted with the progress and work of the Congress. This year it is the turn of the Pacific coast and, consequently, the City of Vancouver, B.C., has been selected as the meeting place for the convention of 1915. Thus in the two years the labor interests at the two extremities of the Dominion find ventilation for their requirements and interests through the ever expanding influence of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The particular attention of affiliated organizations is called to Article III, Section 2, governing the introduction of resolutions, which reads:—

"Sec. 2.—That all resolutions for the consideration of the Congress shall be received by the secretary-treasurer not later than ten days prior to the opening of the convention, the same to be printed and issued at the opening session of the Congress. Resolutions submitted contrary to this section can only be introduced and dealt with by the Congress, on a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. The executive shall appoint a committee on resolutions from the credentialed delegates and said committee shall meet at least one day prior to the opening of the Convention for the purpose of considering all business submitted to them."

The forthcoming convention will be perhaps the most important in the history of the Congress. Many legislative questions of vital interest to labor in Canada will be discussed and decisions arrived at. In addition a great number of pressing difficulties arising out of the gigantic struggle in Europe will face the delegates for consideration and decision. The industrial situation in Canada is much different at the time of issuing this call than when our last convention was held. At this convention policies of great moment to the working-class in Canada will have to be outlined. Among the many subjects for consideration which need our continued attention are:

1. The conditions arising from unemployment in the industrial centres in Canada.
2. Dominion and Provincial Legislation affecting labor interests.
3. Enforcement of the misrepresentation and monetary clauses of the immigration laws all the year round.
4. The proposed 8-hour Labor Bill.
5. Workmen's Compensation Acts in various provinces.
6. Amendments to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act.
7. Fortnightly payment of wages on all railways.
8. Proposed amendments to Dominion Elections Act, including:—
   (a) the abolition of the $200 deposit now exacted.
   (b) the making election day a public holiday.
9. Old Age Pensions and all the issues that are therewith connected.

Repeately the attention of organized labor has been drawn to the fact, that year by year the opponents of labor in this Dominion increase steadily their efforts. Labor must put forth greater efforts not only to conserve what has already been obtained, but to obtain that which is desirable. Greater efforts, closer application, stronger organization is absolutely necessary to meet the ever-growing activities of our opponents. This difficult period is the time when labor should make greater efforts than ever in the interests of those who toil.

The time to elect your delegates is now at hand. Do not delay. Needless to say that the very dearest interests of the workers demand that the most intelligent and business-like members be chosen as delegates. Never before was the cause of labor in greater need of the concentration of all it has of brains and intellect to look after its interests. The immediate selection of delegates and the election of the most efficient, will be a real service to the International Trades Union Movement.

ZINC MINERS ON STRIKE.

Joplin, Mo., June 30.—A general strike has been called by zinc miners, protesting against the reduction in wages. Three thousand miners are marching through the mining district calling out all others to join in the strike.

The supplies are about cleaned up and operators have closed the mines for two weeks pending developments. It is expected the shut-down will result in acute shortage of ore and spelter for weeks and much higher prices are ultimately expected.

LEASE OF G. T. P. SECTION.

Ottawa, June 30.— The agreement under which the Lake Superior section of the Grand Trunk Pacific is to be leased by the government has been almost completed by counsel for both parties.

This places the Government in virtual possession of the connecting line to the head of the Lakes, which is essential to the operation of the National Transcontinental Railway.

PERSONALS

Mr. J. H. Wilson, of Ottawa, is registered at the Windsor.

Mr. Justice Detville, of London, Eng., is stopping at the Ritz-Carlton.

Major D. R. McCuaig, the local stockbroker, who went to the trenches on the first call, has been honored by H. M. the King, with a companionship in the Distinguished Service Order.

Col. J. A. Currie, M.P., who has three times experienced the scorching German gases in the trenches, is suffering from his lungs. He is now in the Scottish highlands and swift progress is reported.

Sir Herbert Holt has been spending a few days at Caledonia Springs, where other recent guests from Montreal were Mr. Robert Archer, Mr. A. M. McLean, Mr. Hugh Mackay, Mr. H. J. Panet, Mr. A. McL. Murray and Mr. B. Hayden.

PROTECTION AGAINST AIR MURDER CRUISES OF GERMANS.

Timely and useful information is given by the British Fire Prevention Committee as to precautions against fire risks due to enemy bombs. The ordinary explosive bombs employed by the enemy, it seems, rarely cause a fire per se, but where a building is injured or collapses fires are frequently caused by open lights or fires, etc., and their spread is assisted by escaping gas from broken mains or arcs from broken electric cables. The incendiary bombs readily fire buildings and their contents owing to the fierce nature of the flames and the molten metal generated by the chemicals used. Precautions against both are given so that the public, not only in the interests of the insuarnce companies but of the community, may promptly take the precautions recommended.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Silver Stream Farm near Kingston, has been purchased by the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, to be hereafter operated for the purpose of supplying the cuisine of their lake passenger steamers.

Their demands for high class farm and dairy produce have necessitated securing a constant source of supply under their own control.

Fresh eggs, milk, vegetables, poultry and all the things that go to make the high-class table service on the lake steamers what it is, will now be constantly available.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY.

Vancouver, B.C., June 30.—The civil hearing of cases of alleged malfeasance against directors of the Dominion Trust Company has been adjourned and will not be heard until September.

MUTUAL LIFE'S DEATH LOSSES FROM THE WAR ARE $265,000

New York, June 30. The Mutual Life of New York has issued a statement relating to the company's losses from war claims during the ten months of the European conflict. Including all policies under which claims have been made either directly or indirectly through the war, the sum total of death losses is only $265,000.

The sum of $265,000 is given as 16 cents on each $1,000 of insurance outstanding, or as about 2 per cent. of the company's surplus. Following is the president's statement:

In my memorandum of September 8, 1914, regarding the probable effect of the European war on the company's mortality, I stated that while we were confident, for the reasons given in that memorandum, that they would not be so large in amount as to cause any injury other than insignificant to the individual policyholder.

The war has now been in progress for ten months, and notwithstanding the appalling loss of life on land and sea amongst combatants and non-combatants, the losses of which we have received notice to date amount to only about $265,000, or to about 16 cents for each $1,000 of the $1,612,574,168 insurance outstanding in this company at the end of last year.

Of these death losses nearly 14 per cent. were incurred under policies issued in the United States. The $265,000 includes, so far as we know, every case where war was either the direct or the indirect cause of the death. In some cases the policyholders were combatants whose deaths resulted from wounds received in battle or from disease contracted in military or naval service, while in other cases the policyholders were non-combatants whose deaths were caused indirectly because of the war.

When it is stated that the death losses incurred during the first ten months of the war amount to only about 16 cents per $1,000 insured in the company, or, to put it another way, to about 2 per cent. of what is usually called "surplus," that it, the excess of the company's assets over its liabilities and its fund for future deferred dividends, it will be seen how little the individual policy holder is affected by these war losses.

STEEL CONDITIONS STILL IMPROVING.

Pittsburgh, June 30.—The improvement in steel conditions made further progress during the past week. There was an increase in the rate of mill operations and the steel plants of the country will probably start the month of July on a basis close to 90 per cent. of capacity. The fact is, some have already passed this rate and there are indications of larger operations all over.

The United States Steel Corporation has been booking new orders at the rate of between 40,000 and 45,000 tons per day and it is expected that before long acpacity will have been reached.

The rate of incoming business at present is considerably ahead of deliveries and the unfilled tonnage statement for July is expected to show an increase of well over 200,000 tons.

BUSINESS OF U. S. STEEL COMPANY.

New York, June 30.— Based on present income business and operations, United States Steel in the third quarter is assured shipments of about 3,100,000 tons, or at rate of 12,400,000 tons annually.

Operations at 85 per cent. of capacity would permit shipments at the above rate, and would indicate earnings in third quarter of between $30,000,000 and $35,000,000.

DEMERARA ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Demerara Electric Company's earnings for May, 1915, are as follows:—

	Gross.	Net.
Railroad	$4,273	$ 105.44
Light and Power	6,842.69	4,011.57
Miscell.		45.57
		$4,162.58

HAMILTON'S INSURANCE SCHEME PURPORTS TO SAVE MONEY

Figures Presented, Show City Can Save Money by Adopting New Fire Insurance System—Tenders Will be Advertised For.

Hamilton, June 30.—The civic insurance sub-committee have before them facts and figures presented by Ald. Charles Peebles showing that the city can save considerable money on its fire insurance premiums by adopting the new system of insuring that he has worked out. City Clerk Kent was complimented on the capable way in which he had handled the insurance under the old system, but is in accord with the committee that the system can be bettered.

Some of the agents of insurance companies here had complained that they did not get a fair share of the city's business, and for that reason it was decided to call for tenders for insurance, all companies having a chance to bid. The city will require almost $750,000 worth of fire insurance on buildings that are valued at $1,250,000. It was decided to advertise for tenders for 60 per cent. of this insurance to be placed with tariff companies, and 40 per cent. with non-tariff companies, Mayor Walters objecting to a 50-50 split.

Mayor Walters stated that he would look into the insurance matter further before it was taken up by the city council on recommendation of the committee.

OCCUPATIONS CHANGE AGES.

An actress always looks young on the stage, says the Insurance Times, but when she walks into the office of a life insurance company and asks for a policy, five years are added to her real age in order to cover the hazards of her occupation. An actor is rated up to the same extent. A professional baseball player is obliged to pay for seven additional years. A jockey, if he wants a policy, is told that he is really twenty-five years older than he looks. Officers in the army have to pay for eight extra years, while a private must pay for twelve years, and even then he is limited to an endowment policy. Apparently there is no reason why a recruiting officer should be called upon for an extra premium,. but nevertheless he is no exception to the rule.

It costs from five to seven years to be a cook, five years to be a trolley conductor or motorman, five years to be a power house employe. An ordinary fisherman pays for five years, while a deep sea angler is rated up from seven to fifteen years, depending upon the hazard, and in any case he is limited to endowments. A master mariner is charged ten years. A traveling salesman for a brewery is limited to endowments and pays for eight extra years. Some persons will be shocked to learn that their friend, the bar-tender, and even the proprietor of a saloon, can get only ten or fifteen year endowment, and is charged for twelve extra years.

A great many mechanics are charged for an extra hazard, and in this fact there is evidence of the value of compensation insurance. The mining business is, of course, hazardous. Experience has shown that the life of a naval officer, at least in time of peace, is a better risk for an insurance company than an army officer. He pays for six years; his brother in the army, for eight years. Neither one can get a policy for more than $10,000 in time of peace, or for more than $2,000 in time of war. A policeman goes up five years. Some railroad men get off without any extra charge, but the majority pay for five, eight, twelve, fifteen or twenty years.

HOLLAND WILL RAISE $36,000,000.

London, June 30.— The Dutch Government has decided to issue a new war loan of 90,000,000 florins ($36,000,000), to pay the cost of mobilization and other war expenditures. The draft of the bill was sent to the Council of State to-day.

MARITIME PROVINCE SECURITIES

(Quotations furnished by J. C. Mackintosh & Co., members Montreal Stock Exchange, 166 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.)

	Asked.	Bid.
xEastern Canada Savings & Loan	145	140
xEastern Trust Company	160	155
xMar. Tel. & Tel. Pfd.	100	95
x Do., common	80	75
N. S. Underwear, pfd.	95	90
Do., Common	35	30
Porto Rico Tel., pfd.	105	102
Do., common	50	45
Stanfields, Ltd., Pfd.	95	90
Do., Common	45	40
Trinidad Electric	72	65
Bonds:—		
Brandram-Henderson, 6 p.c.	98	95
Eastern Car, 6 p.c.	98	95
Mar. Tel. & Tel., 6 p.c.	102	100
Maritime Nail, 6 p.c.	100	97
Porto Rico Tel., 6 p.c.	100	98
Stanfields, Ltd., 6 p.c.	98	95
Trinidad Electric, 5 p.c.	85	80

x Ex-dividend.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated 1851
FIRE AND MARINE
Assets Over - - $3,500,000.00
Losses paid since organisation over $61,000,000.00
HEAD OFFICE, - - TORONTO, ONT.
W. R. BROCK, President
W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President and General Manager
QUEBEC PROVINCE BRANCH
61 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL
ROBERT BICKERDIKE, Manager

Impregnable

Assets of the Sun Life of Canada have more than doubled in the past five years, have more than trebled in the past nine years, and have more than quadrupled in the past eleven years.

At Dec. 31st last they stood at $64,187,656; now they exceed $72,000,000—easily the largest amount held by any Canadian Life Company.

Sun Life of Canada policies are safe and profitable policies to buy.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL