RICHMOND STREET FIRE WAS NOT OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN

That she had not seen an Italian running away with a coal oil can in his hand on the evening of the conflagration in the block, at the corner of Richmond and the Grand Trunk tracks, when 30 families were rendered homeless and little David Walsh burned to death, was the emphatic statement made by thirteen-year-old Ida Walsh, befire Fire Commissioner Ritchie, at the renewed investigation yesterday afternoon. The girl gave a flat denial to the various statements which have been made before the Commissioner. She denied that there had ever been a fight in their apartments between jealous Italians. There had been a row in a neighbor's house two or three days before the fire, but she had never heard an Italian threaten to burn the building to the ground. The old galleries, she said, were falling down, and when people moved out of any of the tenements they usually deposited their rubbish and dirt at the foot of the winding stairs. She denied that she had smelled coal oil during the blaze. After the police went away on the night of the row, she said the Italians finished their fight, but no person was seriously injured. Neither guns nor daggers were used.

Edith Walsh, seventeen years old, corroborated the evidence given by her sister. She was in the room facing the Grand Trunk tracks, when she discovered smoke coming in the windows. She looked out and found the stairway and the gallery a roaring furnace. Her escape was cut off, and she had to be taken down the ladder by the firemen. She also stated that there never had been a fight among Italians in their house, and she had never heard any threats. Her mother had no insurance, and did not know the origin of the fire.

Duncan Robertson, tailor, 368 Richmond street, did not know the cause of the fire, but had heard neighbors say it started in Mercier's grocery store. He would not say that the fire was the work of an incendiary. He had no idea of the cause of the outbreak. Two or three other witnesses who had been summoned failed to turn up, and the enquiry was continued until next Thursday.

Two other smaller fires were investigated, but Fire Commissioner Ritchie was unsuccessful in learning the origin of either of them. The firemen were unable to give any clue to the origin of the blaze which destroyed the sash and door factory of Zenon Charbonneau, 3628 Casgrain street, on July 9, at 2.35 a.m. Mr. Charbonneau estimated his building at $6,000 and machinery at $7,000. He carried an insurance of $7,000.

Another witness, J. B. Caron, drug clerk, made a sensational statement when giving evidence in the case of a building which was partly constructed being razed to the ground by fire at 8039 Casgrain St., on July 10. "When I was running to sound the fire gong," declared Caron, "I was held by a stranger, who said in the French language, 'You need not be in any hurry to pull that gong.'" Caron said he did not know the man, and had never seen him before, but thought he would be able to identify him. He broke away from the stranger and sounded the gong. The firemen were soon on the spot but could not save the building.

TWENTY THOUSAND BRITISH GROCERS HAVE ENLISTED.

In the course of the 25th annual conference of the Federation of Grocers' Associations of the United Kingdom at Nottingham, England, recently the information came out that not less than 20,000 recruits from the ranks of the grocers and allied trades have joined the British colors in the European war. The list includes both employers and employed. They have left their places in the stores for places in the trenches and preparatory camps, while, with a considerable degree of success, their places at home have been taken by women.

Important items of public interest which were discussed were the questions of early closing and food taxes. In regard to the former, a resolution from Southport was adopted urging compulsory closing at six each night during the war.

The parliamentary and emergency committees reported on how the war has affected the grocery industry, and the assistance given by the Federation to meet the emergency. Very early in the war, it states, it was found necessary to deal with the important article of sugar, the supply of which was very seriously threatened by the cessation of imports from the enemy countries. Strong support was given to the government and to the Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies, and when it became necessary to fix a minimum price the Federation took prompt action to carry out the government's requests and to bring about a uniformity of trade action. Happily the period for fixing prices came to an end in November last.

There were meetings of different counties of the Federation, and the benevolent fund announced that they had invested £1,000 in the war loan.

In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress of Nottingham gave a reception at Nottingham Castle.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO PLANS 60,000 CARS OF ITS 1916 MODEL.

Boston, Mass., July 28.—It is understood that Maxwell Motor is planning on an output of 60,000 cars of its 1916 model. This means an increase of almost 50 per cent. over the 1915 production. For some months now the company has been outputting 3,000 cars per month. To meet its 1916 schedule production will have to average 5,000 cars monthly. There will probably be some price reduction in the 1916 model.

If the company does reach an output of 60,000 cars, it will rank among the five largest producers in the United States, being out-distanced by the Ford, Overland, and possibly, the Buick.

LOSS BY FIRE

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., July 28.—Mayor Wilbur, Detective Burns and the manager of one of the packing houses burned here on Sunday night announce that they believe the fire to have been the work of an incendiary, and have called upon the police to do their utmost to fix the responsibility for it. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at $250,000. An entire city square was swept by the flames. The Wilbur Lumber Co., the plants of Armour & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., Forsythe & Davis paper warehouse, Jansen Roberts Chemical Co., and several dwellings were wiped out.

PERSONAL.

THE REV. M. O. SMITH, M.A., WILL ADVISE with fathers concerning the instruction and education of their sons. No. 544 Sherbrooke St. West. Or telephone Main 3071, and ask for Mr. Kay.

REAL ESTATE

Paul Asconi et al, sold to Guiseppe Crisafi, lot 9-45, Village of Cote St. Louis, containing 2,250 feet, without buildings and fronting on St. Denis, for $2,200.

The Sheriff of Montreal sold to Oscar Fortin lot 11-137, Village of Cote St. Louis, with building Nos. 51, 53 of Boulevard St. Joseph, for $9,100.

F. X. Cloutier sold to Stanislas Poitras lots 176-187 to 191, Parish of Pointe aux Trembles, without buildings and fronting on the public road for $2,000.

Alphonse Labelle sold to Ferdinand Corriveau lot 6-203, Village of Cote St. Louis, with buildings, civic Nos. 2205 to 2209, of Christophe Colombe street, for $13,000.

Archie P. Christmas sold to Thos. Henry Christmas lot 384-107, Parish of Montreal, containing 1989 feet, with buildings No. 63, of Columbia avenue, Westmount, for $6,000.

Marcel Robin sol dto Theophile Morin lot 2630-89, Parish of St. Laurent, containing 25 by 71 feet, with buildings, civic Nos. 2631, 2633 of Chateaubriand St., St. Denis Ward, for $2,000.

Daniel J. Creighton sold to William J. Martin northwest part of lot 601 St. Antoine Ward containing 2,100 square feet, with buildings civic No. 12, of Drummond street, for $5,500.

John W. Foster sold to John McGregor vacant lot 140-35b, Parish of Montreal, containing 42 by 85 feet, fronting on Brock avenue (formerly Herald avenue), Town of Montreal West, for $2,956.80.

Zephirin Pesant dit Sanscartier sold to Henri Dibarrat lot 189-86, Parish of Sault au Recollet, containing 25 by 87 feet, with buildings on Chateaubriand avenue, St. Denis Ward, for $2,500.

Solomon Grobstein et al, sold to Miss Bertha H. Goldman lot 137-22, Village of Cote St. Louis, containing 42 by 87 feet, with buildings, civic Nos. 1681 to 1689, of St. Dominique street, Laurier Ward, for $18,500.

Gaspard DeSerres sold to Paul Lemaitre lots 47-18-1, Village of Cote St. Louis, forming an emplacement of 50 by 79 feet, with buildings, civic Nos. 1552 to 1558, of Boulevard St. Laurent, Laurier Ward, for $14,800.

The largest amount involved in the 26 realty transfers registered yesterday was $25,872, for which amount Louis Philippe Forest sold to John Henry Hand lots 175-217, 218, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, Parish of Montreal, each lot containing 40 by 98 feet, equal a total superficial area of 43,120 feet, without buildings, and fronting on Wilson ave., Notre Dame de Grace Ward.

COMMITTEE ON AIRCRAFT INSURANCE COMPLETES WORK

Rates Very High in Some Districts—To Form Insurance Volunteer Corps in London—Vigorous Support Expected.

London, July 12 (by mail).—Aircraft insurance is, of course, the main topic of discussion for the time being. The announcement that the committee appointed to consider the question had brought their deliberations to a close, and subsequent declaration of the action taken by the Government to meet the situation were apparently hailed with satisfaction in all circles. Not only a fairly widespread desire to take financial precautions against a risk which can no longer be deemed inconsiderable, but the insistence of those who advance money on property that possible damage by aircraft shall be covered by insurance make a scheme which provides facilities at moderatep remiums welcome.

Since the Zeppelins appeared over the suburbs of London rates for many districts in the home counties have been so high as to be prohibitive, and where insurance has been offered on more reasonable terms the security has not, as a rule, been of a nature to inspire confidence. The intervention of the Government clears the air, and it is thought will save some small companies from being a trifle too enterprising.

General approval has greeted the suggestion for the formation of insurance volunteer corps in London and other large centres put forward in the insurance press. The opportunity is not given to everyone to join the fighting forces or to help in the making of munitions of war, and apparently all the special constables that are required have been enrolled.

The question so often asked—"What can I do to take some useful part in the work of the nation in this crisis?"—would seem to be happily answered by the proposal now made, and the general belief is that the movement will receive vigorous support in influential quarters, and will be a great success.

One effect of the new war loan which naturally causes some anxiety in life assurance circles is the further heavy depreciation in the value of securities which will arise from the flotation of a huge Government loan carrying 4½ per cent. interest. The question arises whether the life offices will ask the assured to bear their share of the burden in the shape of reduced bonuses, or whether in the altered circumstances they will elect to either assume a higher earning power of their funds in valuing their liabilities, and thus perhaps counteract the effect of depreciation.

BRITAIN STRIVING TO KEEP GOLD FROM THE GERMANS.

London, July 28.— In the House of Commons the question of the best method of economizing gold for individual circulation received attention.

It was asserted that quantities of British gold daily were taken to the Continent by travellers and that Boulogne was infested with German agents buying in the gold coins.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, promised that travellers hereafter would be more closely scrutinized.

No steps will be taken to interfere with legitimate exports of gold, Mr. McKenna told the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, but means will be adopted with the idea of mobilizing the war resources as, and when, required for the purpose of foreign exchanges.

MOURNING FOR CHICAGO VICTIMS.

Chicago, July 28.—The Board of Trade adjourns at 1 o'clock to-day out of respect to official day of mourning for the Eastland victims.

CONTROLLER E. N. HEBERT,
Proceedings to unseat whom will be continued.

YEAR'S EXPERIENCE IN LIFE INSURANCE

Report of N. Y. Department Shows Increased Gain From Mortality but Heavy Security Loss

ASSETS OF $44,636,774,621

Increase Was $219,476,410—Total Income for Year Was $874,360,893, a Gain of $25,270,082—Larger Dividends to Policyholders.

Albany, July 28.—The annual report of the New York State Insurance Department, covering life insurance business of 1914, issued by Superintendent of Insurance Phillips, shows that, at the close of business for the year, the life companies were possessed of $4,636,774,621 of admitted assets, an increase of $219,476,410 over 1913. The liabilities, excluding gross surplus and special funds of $272,457,473, were $4,364,317,147, an increase of $203,955,160 over the previous year.

The total income was $874,360,605, an increase of $34,063,163. The amount of premiums received was $653,920,893, or $25,270,682 more than in 1913. The companies disbursed in 1914 $644,316,757, being $48,318,516 more than in 1913; of that amount $480,716,511 was paid to policyholders, while the cost of management (including shareholders' dividends) was $163,600,246.

There were 1,012,957 "ordinary" policies issued and paid for during 1914, with insurance of $1,826,691,741. Compared with 1913, there was a decrease of 2,110 in the number of policies written, revived, etc., and of $29,773,240 in the amount of insurance. There were 50,676 more policies terminated in 1914 than in 1913 and $119,182,488 more insurance.

The total number of "ordinary" policies in force on December 31, 1914, was 7,849,680, insuring $14,933,150,899, a net increase of 397,526 policies, and of $628,512,107 in insurance. The amount of "industrial" insurance in force was $3,844,405,740, being an increase of $187,802,631, making a total increase for both classes of business of $816,814,738.

The following comparative figures show the sources and amounts of increases and decreases, in the unassigned funds (surplus), of the companies for 1913 and 1914:

	1913.	1914.
Gain from loading	$17,144,675	$15,919,071
Gain from mortality	46,887,395	49,461,112
Gain from surrendered and lapsed policies	13,497,365	16,546,757
Gain from interest and rents, less amount required to maintain reserve	65,183,546	72,569,321
Gain from annuities	93,013	419,495
Loss from investments	12,613,730	28,516,878
Loss from dividends to policyholders, including net increase or decrease in dividend funds apportioned and unapportioned	99,177,123	102,210,031
Loss from miscellaneous sources	19,425,743	27,815,842
Total gain	14,589,398	4,265,985

The most noteworthy occurrence in the insurance world during the past year was the mutualization of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York and the Prudential Insurance Company of America of New Jersey, two of the largest life companies of the country, taking them by this means out of the joint-stock field and vesting the ownership of the $300,000,000 or more of assets and the control of the companies themselves in the policyholders.

In connection with this matter it may be well to state that there is still a small fraction or the stock of the Prudential (about 5 per cent.) that has not yet been presented for liquidation. However, to all intents and purposes the Prudential is now a mutual company. The above transactions are indeed fine examples and indorsements of the soundness of the principle of mutuality and its desirability as applied to life insurance. Of its value from an economic standpoint there can be no possible question. If a mututalization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States could be accomplished without a serious depletion of the surplus it would be a distinct achievement and would thus place another great corporation with assets of more than $500,000,000 under the entire control of its membership.

The business of 1914, as a whole, taking into consideration the deplorable state of affairs in Europe and the somewhat unfavorable business conditions of the past year in this country, shows that the solidity and well being of the life companies reporting to the Department cannot be unfavorably affected in a great degree even by such extraordinary contingencies as the European war presents. It has grown much too stable for that and, except perhaps in the event of some world-wide and long-continued financial panic or disaster, will without doubt continue to show the usual satisfactory results at the close of each succeeding year. It is not too much to say that the present highly efficient, careful and conservative management of the companies as a whole is not exceeded by that of any other class of corporations doing business in this country or probably for that matter in the world.

The net profits of B. F. Goodrich Company for six months ended June 30, amounted to $4,000,000, an increase of $1,350,000, or 50 per cent. compared with a year ago.

PERSONALS

Hon. W. J. Hanna, of Sarnia, is at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. Duncan McEachran, of Ormstown, is at the Windsor.

General Bennett H. Young, of Louiseville, Ky., is at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. C. M. Holt has returned to town after a trip to the Saguenay.

Hon. William Pugsley, of St. John, was at the Windsor yesterday.

Mr. C. R. Hosmer has returned to town after a visit to St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mr. J. M. Jenks, of Chicago, was introduced on 'Change at the Board of Trade yesterday by Mr. C. B. Esdaile.

Mr. Harry Gordon has left on a visit to New York, Boston and the Catskill Mountains. He expects to return in two weeks.

Montreal visitors at the Caledonia Springs Hotel over the last week-end included Mr. H. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Allan, Sir H. Archambeault, Mr. A. L. Reading, Mr. M. L. Stevenson, Hon. William Owens, Dr. E. J. Stewart, and Mr. R. Jackson Hopper.

TUNA PACKING IN SPAIN.

Washington, D.C., July 28.—Consul Wilbur T. Gracey of Seville, Spain, reports that a fish-packing plant has been started at Gallineras, Province of Cadiz, for canning tunny fish and horse mackerel. The factory has already made over 700 cans to be filled with fish, each can weighing when filled 5 kilos (11.0231 pounds). The boilers have already arrived from Seville. The factory consists of two sections for curing the fish and one for soldering tins. Another fish-packing establishment is in operation at Sancti Petri, Cadiz.

VISIT TO MUNITIONS PLANTS.

Ottawa, July 28.— After a trip through the Maritime Provinces, Mr. D. A. Thomas, representative of Lloyd George, British Minister of Munitions, and his party, accompanied by General Bertram and members of the Shell Committee will tour the rest of Canada, visiting the big shell and gun making plants.

Each factory will be inspected with a view to determining its capacity and necessary changes that such capacity be increased, and in addition to the general idea to be gained in this manner a considerable quantity of detailed statistical information has already been furnished to Mr. Thomas by the Shell Committee, which has had its experts examining the various munition plants with this end in view.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.'S FARM SALES FOR QUARTER WERE $155,500

Compares with $82,000 in Corresponding Period of 1914—Town Lots Realized Only $10,300, Against $17,000 in Previous Years.

The sales of farm lands by the Hudson's Bay Company for the quarter ending June 30 amounted approximately to 8,600 acres for £31,100, as compared with 4,200 acres for £16,4000, and the sale of town lots to £2,060 as compared with $3,400 for the corresponding period of 1914. The receipts were £43,400 as against £86,500 in 1914.

Respecting the position of the Hudsons' Bay Company a London contemporary, Canada, says:

While with Hudson's Bays down at last to well under 5 it would seem to be impossible to find anything that would prove sufficiently potent to arrest the downward movement or hearten the market, some idea of the fall that has taken place may be gathered from the fact that the present figure of 4⅞ represents £48 15s for the old undivided £10 share, which only as far back as 1912 stood at £140, this fall representing a percentage shrinkage in the three years of no less than 64 per cent.

In ordinary times the quarterly farm lands' sales statement would have produced distinct satisfaction, the aggregates both in acreage and value being approximately double those for the corresponding three months of 1914. For the quarter ending with June 30 the sales of agricultural land were about 8,600 for a total of £31,100, as against 4,200 acres and £16,400 in the corresponding three months of last year.

The results recorded in connection with town lots were very different, these realizing only £2,060, as against £3,400, and the receipts at £43,000 only amounted to about half of those for the same quarter of 1914. In ordinary times the sales of farm lands would have been regarded with satisfaction, but these are not ordinary times, and it is difficult to say whether bottom has yet been touched in the market for Hudson's Bays.

Investment conditions are now in the melting pot, and there can be little doubt that the new standard of values which will be evolved will permanently affect the values of many high-class investments of this type, which have hitherto been favored almost as much for their potentialities as for their investment yield. It remains to be seen whether the delayed report and accounts will arrest the fall in Hudson's Bays, which has made such alarming progress in the first half of the current year.

MARITIME PROVINCE SECURITIES

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

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

INDUSTRIAL OFFICES PAID $2,442,257 IN WAR CLAIMS

London, July 14.—The total amounts paid by the industrial offices to date under claims arising through the war are as follows:—

	Number.	Amount. £ s. d.
Britannic		13,184 17 1
British Legal and United Prov.	683	8,238 16 5
British Widows	148	2,329 0 0
Hearts of Oak	27	389 16 3
Army .. 11 for £172 13 0		
Navy ... 15 207 3 3		
East Coast Raid ... 1 10 0 0		
Pearl	2,933	48,042 0 6
Prudential	15,853	343,694 0 0
Refuge	3,558	50,248 6 8
Salvation Army	320	5,017 15 6
Wesleyan and General	1,198	16,706 17 0
Army ... 937 for £12,024 9 6		
Navy ... 243 4,468 2 0		
Civilians . 18 214 5 6		
Total		488,451 9 5

NEW AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

London, July 28.— An Australian Commonwealth war loan will be floated locally through the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, although subscriptions are receivable through other Australian banks. Particulars follow: ($100,000,000) 4½ per cent. redeemable in ten years to be issued at par, present issue only $25,000,000. Subscription lists close on August 31.

WILLIAM CARRUTHERS DEAD.

Mr. William Carruthers, the second son of Mr. James Carruthers, died very suddenly after a brief illness in the Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, and will be buried in this city to-morrow afternoon from 290 Mountain street.

PREMIER BORDEN HONORED.

London, July 28.—Bristol City has conferred an honorary freedom on Premier Borden, who telegraphed his appreciation of the honor.

J. H. Wallace & Company, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1915, incorporating Kenneth Archibald and Spencer Lewin Lyle Harris, advocates, and Rae McGillivray, Ella Jackson and Laura May Smith, stenographers, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—

(a) To carry on the business of engineers of every description, architects and contractors for the erection construction, alteration and repair of public and private works;

(b) To do all acts and to manufacture, acquire, deal in or with and dispose of all property and articles in any way connected with or conducive to any part of the said business;

(c) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the said business of the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance any of the company's business or property;

(d) For the purpose of the company's business as aforesaid to acquire, dispose of and deal in or with in any amnner whatsoever, either on behalf of the company or on behalf of other parties, the following property, rights or things according to their nature, to wit: real estate and rights and privileges on real estate, lands, buildings, factories, mills, works, wharves, roads, offices, walls, fences, banks, dams, sluices and watercourses; materials of construction, machinery, equipment, general merchandising, engines, rolling stock, plant, live and dead stock, barges and vessels, patents, patent rights, brevets d'invention, inventions, improvements, processes, licenses, concessions, information, secrets, copyrights, trade marks and trade names; contracts, sub-contracts and agreements of all descriptions; and in general all real and personal property or rights whatsoever which may be necessary for or may be conveniently used with or may enhance the value of any business or property of the company;

(e) To appraise manufacturing, industrial and other properties and to make tests and expert examinations and to give reports, opinions and advice in regard to business of all kinds;

(f) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, good-will, assets and liabilities of any person, firm or company carrying on or proposing to carry on any of the business which this company is authorized to carry on or any similar or allied businesses, or to dispose of to any such person, firm or company the whole or any part of the business, good-will, assets and liabilities of this company, or to acquire an interest in, or dispose of an interest to, or amalgamate with, or enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, co-operation or mutual assistance with any such person, firm or company, and to give or receive by way of consideration for any of the acts or things aforesaid or property acquired or disposed of, any shares, bonds, debentures, securities or any other consideration that may be agreed upon and to deal with the shares, bonds, debentures, secur!tes or other consderaton so receved n any manner whatsoever;

(g) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(h) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, to subscribe for, take, purchase or otherwse acquire and hold shares or other interest in or securities of any other companies having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company;

(i) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of other companies belonging to this company, or of which this company may have the power of disposing;

(j) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, sub-contractors, importers, exporters or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(k) To do all other things or acts as may be deemed incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, the whole subject to federal and provincial laws, rules and regulations.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "J. H. Wallace & Company, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 200 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of July, 1915.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

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