

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS.			
Cement, Portland . . . Brls.	4,753,975	6,414,315	
Clay products—			
Brick		5,930,630	
Sewer pipe, fireclay, drain tile, pottery, etc.		1,669,370	
Lime Bush.	5,721,285	1,131,407	
Sand and gravel (exports) Tons	624,824	407,974	
Sand lime brick		360,894	
Slate		18,492	
Stone—			
Granite		634,783	
Limestone		2,303,804	
Marble		158,779	
Sandstone		402,406	
Total structural materials and clay products		19,432,854	
All other non-metallic		36,438,278	
Total value, metallic		49,169,826	
Total value, 1910		\$105,040,958	

COAL AND COKE.

The total of coal—the most important mineral in value—production in Canada in 1910, comprising sales and shipments, colliery consumption and coal used in making coke, is estimated at 12,796,512 short tons, valued at \$29,811,750. This is an increase of 2,295,037 tons, or nearly 22 per cent. over the production of 1909, and is the largest production of coal yet recorded for Canada. There has been an increased production from practically all the larger collieries, while in the province of Alberta many new mines are being opened up and developed. The largest increases have been in the west—Alberta showing an increase of nearly 42 per cent. and British Columbia over 27 per cent., while Nova Scotia shows an increase of a little over 13 per cent. The total production is almost equally divided this year between the eastern and western coal fields, while Alberta contributes about 22 per cent. of the whole as compared with 10 per cent. in 1905 and 5 per cent. in 1900. The production by provinces was approximately as follows:—

Province.	Tons.	Value.
Nova Scotia	6,407,091	\$12,871,388
British Columbia	3,319,368	10,373,024
Alberta	2,824,929	6,161,055
Saskatchewan	190,484	293,448
New Brunswick	53,455	106,910
Yukon Territory	1,185	5,925
Totals	12,796,512	\$29,811,750

The exports of coal are reported by the Customs Department as 2,377,049 tons, valued at \$6,077,350, as compared with exports of 1,588,009 tons in 1909, valued at \$4,456,342. Imports of coal during the year include bituminous, 5,066,466 tons, valued at \$11,919,341; slack, 1,365,281 tons, valued at \$1,795,598, and anthracite 3,266,235 tons, valued at \$14,735,062, or a total of 10,507,982 tons, valued at \$28,450,001. There was a greater importation of each class of coal than in 1909, when the total imports were 9,872,924 tons.

The total production of oven coke in 1910 was about 897,273 short tons, as compared with a production of 862,011 tons in 1909. The total quantity of coal charged to ovens was 1,373,703 short tons. By provinces the production was, Nova Scotia, 507,096 tons; Ontario, 25,059 tons; Alberta, 121,578 tons, and British Columbia, 241,740 tons.

The coke is all made from Canadian coal with the exception of that made by the Atikokan Iron Company at Port Arthur, Ontario. All of the coke produced was used in Canada with the exception of 50,022 tons sold for export to the United States, chiefly from Alberta. The quantity sold for export in 1909 was 77,407 tons. The quantity of coke imported during the calendar year was 737,088 tons, valued at \$1,908,725, as compared with imports of 661,425 tons, valued at \$1,508,627 in 1909.

(To be continued.)

LAW UNION AND ROCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual report of the Law Union and Rock Insurance Company, Ltd., a summary of which is published elsewhere, makes an excellent start for the series of annual reports of British insurance companies operating in Canada, which will make their appearance in the next two or three months. At the recent annual meeting held in London, the Chairman, the Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttleton was able to inform the shareholders that the satisfactory and prosperous results, which had made themselves felt in 1909, following upon the amalgamation of the Rock Life with the Law Union and Crown, had continued during 1910, and the figures of the annual report amply testify to the stability of this office, and the conservatism of its management, under Mr. A. Mackay, the General Manager and Secretary.

The Company's fire department continues to show excellent results. Fire premiums, after deduction of re-insurance, amounted to \$1,173,557, an increase of about \$13,600 over the premiums of 1909. The Company, it is to be noted, does not aspire after mere size in premium income, the Chairman at the annual meeting pointing out that the directors and management had always felt a just pride in the nature and quality of the business generally. In losses, the Company had again a favourable experience, losses paid, less re-insurances being \$503,975 or 42.04 p.c. of the premium income. This follows upon a ratio of 40.6 per cent. in 1909. The expenses of this department, including commission and a quinquennial bonus to the staff, were \$426,333 or 36.6 p.c., a slight reduction upon 1909 both in amount and proportion. This leaves a profit balance on the fire business for the year of \$243,250, which together with \$57,888 of interest has been carried to profit and loss account. The Fire Reserves have been increased by \$44,425, raising the fund for unexpired risks to 40 p.c. of the year's premiums, this provision with the general fire reserve making a fire insurance fund of \$1,469,425.

In its Employers' Liability Department, the Law Union and Rock wisely continues to pursue a cautious policy. There has, however, been a material increase in the income of this department during 1910, it reaching to \$136,329. Outgoings of all descriptions were \$116,072, \$24,085 is carried to profit and loss account, and the reserves have been increased by \$6,400, results which the management consider favourable. The Accident Account also shows a considerable increase, due in part to the addition of the business of the Rock office, but in part from the extension of the Company's opera-