

COMPARATIVE YEARLY DEATH RATES.

	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897
	Number of lives exposed to risk.	Number of deaths.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.
Active companies.....	743,375	7,496	10.084	10.330	11.015	10.998	10.301	11.213	11.226	10.733
Assessment companies.....	127,503	1,091	8.557	7.321	8.074	7.103	8.559	8.314	7.985	10.549
Non-active and retired companies.....	3,213	141	43.884	39.128	46.930	34.269	39.221	40.544	40.182	7.607
Total.....	874,091	8,728	9.985	9.863	10.715	10.492	10.177	10.850	10.770	10.205

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS.

Highly satisfactory was the directors' report presented at the general annual meeting of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, held at the head offices of the company, Montreal, last week. Mr. C. R. Hosmer, president, submitted the financial statements for the year ending August 31, 1907:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To interest on bonds.....	\$ 60,000.00
To dividends on preferred stock.....	140,000.00
To dividends on common stock for year 1906.....	87,500.00
To dividends on common stock for half-year ending 28th February, 1907.....	43,750.00
To officers' pension fund.....	331,250.00
To rest account, transferred.....	10,000.00
To property reserve account, transferred.....	239,000.00
To balance carried forward.....	10,000.00
	148,806.95
	\$829,056.95
By balance at credit 31st August, 1906.....	\$198,371.38
By trading profits for year.....	630,685.57
	\$829,056.95

Total assets are shown at \$7,487,331, of which \$2,511,903 are active. Current liabilities amount to \$1,728,524; first mortgage bonds to \$1,000,000; preferred stock, \$2,000,000; common, \$1,250,000; rest account, \$1,250,000; property reserve, \$100,000; officers' pension fund, \$10,000; profit and loss account, \$148,807.

FIRE AT WINNIPEG.

A disastrous fire occurred on the 9th instant, in the warehouse of the Winnipeg Paint & Glass Company, causing a total insurance loss. The following is a list of the companies interested.

On Building—Caledonian, \$5,000; Commercial Union, \$6,000; Lancashire, \$5,000; North British & Mercantile, \$4,000; Norwich Union, \$5,000; Yorkshire, \$5,000. Total, \$30,000. *On Contents*—Aetna, \$4,500; Atlas, \$8,600; Commercial Union, \$8,000; German American, \$2,500; Guardian, \$7,000; Home, \$5,000; Mercantile, \$5,000; North America, \$2,500; North British & Mercantile, \$5,000; Northern, \$6,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, \$2,500; Quebec, \$2,500; Royal, \$16,000; Scottish Union & National, \$2,500; Union, \$4,500; Manitoba, \$2,000; Northwest, \$2,500; Anglo-American, \$2,500; Equity, \$6,500; London Mutual, \$3,000; Montreal-Canada, \$2,500; Ottawa, \$5,000; Pacific Coast, \$2,500; Dominion, \$2,500; Traders, \$2,500; Standard Mutual, \$6,500. Total, \$120,100. Grand total, \$150,100.

INSURANCE AGAINST STRIKES.

Insurance against strikes has been introduced in France, where many branches of business have suffered from industrial troubles for several years past. The London Insurance Observer says:

A Paris correspondent of the London Times refers to a somewhat remarkable mutual insurance which has just been founded in France to insure against strikes. This, he says, is in no sense a commercial undertaking, but is a mutual enterprise destined to group together, with a view to defend their common interests in case of strikes, a large number of employers. This company, established by the Union of Metallurgical and Mining Industries, is to some extent representative in the metallurgical world of the Confédération Générale des Patrons. By the principle adopted the members insure against the general losses which are incurred by them owing to the total or partial cessation of work and the results of the civil actions brought against them in the law courts by their workpeople in connection with labour conflicts. The amount to be contributed is a maximum of 30 francs for each 1,000 francs insured, but this maximum sum is only called up if it is needed to pay the annual indemnities. The amount of the indemnity, however, is only payable to the employer suffering from a strike if the reason of the outbreak of the strike is in no way due to his own personal action, and if it is not ended by concessions on his part which are deemed to be injurious to the general interests of the trade concerned. The general idea of this union has found great favour among French manufacturers, and, although the foundation of this institution dates only from May last, the sums assured already reach £600,000.

The Weekly Underwriter states that an attempt at strike insurance was made in Connecticut two years ago, but little came of it. The Legislature chartered a company to write contracts of insurance to protect manufacturers or builders against loss by strikes and similar causes, and it was organized December 15, 1904, as the Mutual Security Company of Waterbury, Conn. It received but \$14,755 in premiums in 1906 and paid \$789 in losses.

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE, one of the chief financial institutions of Europe, and the third largest bank in France, is reported as preparing to open a Montreal branch at an early date. This indicates that the move towards closer commercial relations with France is likely to still further interest French capital in Canadian investment opportunities.