

STOCK LIST—Continued.

BONDS.	Rate of interest per annum	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due	Where Interest payable.	Date of Redemption.	La-est-quotations.	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon.....	4	\$18,000,000	1 Jan. 1 Apl. 1 July 1 Oct.	New York or London.....	1 Jan., 1907.	.....	
Registered.....	4	2,831,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Montreal, New York or London.....	Oct., 1931.	.....	Redeemable at 110
Canadian Pacific Land Grant.....	6	2,000,000	2 Apl. 2 Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal.....	2 Apl., 1902.	101	
Can. Colored Cotton Co.....	6	200,000	1 May 1 Nov.	Merchants Bank of Can., Montreal.....	1 May, 1917.	.....	
Canada Paper Co.....	5	1,200,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal.....	1 Apl., 1925.	.....	Redeemable at 110
Bell Telephone Co.....	5	2,704,500	1 Meh. 1 Sep.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal.....	1 Meh., 1913.	111	Redeemable at 110
Dominion Coal Co.....	6	\$ 308,200	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal.....	1 Jan., 1916.	.....	Redeemable at 110
Dominion Cotton Co.....	4				1 July, 1929.	92	Redeemable at 110 & accrued interest
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.....	5	\$ 8,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal.....	1 Jan., 1916.	.....	Redeemable at 105
Halifax Tramway Co.....	5	\$ 300,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bk. of N. Scotia, Hal. or Montreal	1 Apl., 1918.	.....	
Intercolonial Coal Co.....	5	344,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	.....	.....	103	
Laurentide Pulp.....	5	1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Montmorency Cotton.....	5	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Montreal Gas Co.....	4	880,074	1 Jan. 1 July	Company's Office, Montreal.....	1 July, 1921.	.....	
Montreal Street Ry. Co.....	4	292,000	1 Meh. 1 Sep.	Bank of Montreal, London, Eng.	1 Meh., 1908.	105	
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.....	5	681,333	1 Feb. 1 Aug.	Union Bank, Halifax, or Bank of Nova Scotia, M'tl or Tr'to	1 Aug., 1922.	104	
Peoples Heat & Light Co.—First Mortgage.....	5	2,500,000	1 Jan. 1 July	.....	1 July, 1931.	.....	
Second Mortgage.....	6						
Richellon & Ont. Nav. Co.....	5	\$ 700,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Royal Bank of Canada	1 Apl., 1917.	20	Redeemable at 110
Royal Electric Co.....	5	100,000	.....	Halifax or Montreal.....	.....	.....	
St. John Railway.....	4	471,580	1 Meh. 1 Sep.	Montreal and London.....	1 Meh., 1915.	103	Redeemable at 110
Toronto Railway.....	4	130,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Bk. of Montreal, M'tl or London	Oct., 1914.	.....	Redeemable at 110
Windsor Hotel.....	4	\$ 675,000	1 May 1 Nov.	Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B.	1 May, 1925.	.....	5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905
Winnipeg Elec. Street Railway.....	5	\$ 6,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Scotland, London.....	1 July, 1914.	.....	
		2,509,353	28 Feb. 31 Aug.	.....	31 Aug., 1921.	103	
		310,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Windsor Hotel, Montreal.....	2 July, 1912.	.....	
		1,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July	.....	1 Jan., 1927.	.....	

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

LIFE INSURANCE—SUICIDE WHILE INSANE.—One, Kelly, insured by a policy of the Mutual New York Life, shot himself while insane. The application, which the law of Iowa reads as part of the insurance contract contained a provision: "I warrant and agree that I will not die by my own act whether sane or insane during the said period of two years." From a judgment against them, the insurance company successfully appealed to a Circuit Court of the United States which holds: (1) A covenant in a contract of life insurance, that the insured will not die by his own act while insane, is not void as one known by the parties to be impossible of performance, but is valid as creating an accepted risk. (2) The life insurance company is not required to return premiums paid on such a policy, as a prerequisite to its right to contest its liability thereon, on the ground that the insured committed suicide, which was a risk it did not assume, where it admits the validity of the policy. (3) A beneficiary named in a policy, by accepting it and asserting a claim thereunder, ratifies the Act of the insured as agent in procuring it, and adopts the contract subject to the conditions and limitations therein expressed or implied, and cannot repudiate promises made to the company as a consideration for its undertaking, nor enlarge the obligation beyond that undertaking. An agreement, therefore, against suicide within two years is binding on the beneficiary. (Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York v. Kelly, 114 Fed. Rep., 268).

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY INSURANCE.—A man jumped from a building which was being torn down, to save himself as he thought, and was injured; in an action which followed upon an employer's liability policy, it has been held by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire: (1) The word "immediate" in such a policy, which provides that on the occurring of an accident, and likewise, if a suit for damages is brought, immediate notice shall be given to the company, means with due diligence under the circumstances of the case, and without unnecessary and unreasonable delay, and whether it is so given is a question of fact. (2) Full particulars of an accident, which a company can require, are only such details as will enable the company to determine whether a claim is likely to be made on account thereof, and does not require the insured to make an exhaustive investigation of the circum-

stances, or to decide what the facts are on conflicting evidence. (3) The failure of the employers to forward to the lawyer for the company, in compliance with a demand, the summons served in a suit by the person injured, does not end the company's liability, when the policy does not make such failure a cause of forfeiture. It may, however, be evidence on the question whether the employer aided the company as required by the policy. (Ward v. Maryland Casualty Company, 51 Atlantic Rep., 900).

A CREDITOR'S INTEREST IN A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.—Ordinarily, a creditor is only entitled to his debt and any amounts he may have paid for premiums. One Decker insured his life with the Home Life Insurance Company, in favour of his wife who predeceased him. He then assigned the policy to a creditor, who paid no money at the time of the assignment. After the death of the assured, the creditor claimed the whole proceeds, and the executor of the deceased also claiming, the company paid the policy moneys into Court. Chief Justice Falconbridge held at the trial, that the creditor could not be heard to set up his contention, and declared him a trustee for the executor in respect of the policy, and that the executor was entitled to its amount, less the indebtedness if any due the creditor, and the amounts paid by him for premiums with simple interest. (Decker, v. Cliff, Ont. Weekly Reporter, 354).

WANTED—By a young man aged 23, good bookkeeper, familiar with figures, equally acquainted with both languages, and possessing a thorough knowledge of office work, a situation in a stock broker's office. Can furnish first class references from present and former employers, and from other trustworthy persons. If there should be in sight, a similar situation, which will become vacant within the next two or three months, arrangement can be made regarding same.

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