

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

MANAGERIAL CHANGES.

As already announced in THE CHRONICLE, Mr. T. J. Alsop, Assistant General Manager at Liverpool, of the above Company, spent some time in Montreal in connection with the appointment of a new manager, in succession to Mr. G. F. C. Smith, who intends to retire on the 31st December, 1903. It is now officially announced that Mr. J. Gardner Thompson has been appointed to the position of Resident Manager, in association with Mr. G. F. C. Smith until the retirement of that gentleman, as stated above, when he will assume the management.

Mr. G. F. C. Smith has been connected with the Liverpool & London & Globe for over half a century, and he is now the oldest officer in its service. He has always occupied a leading position in connection with Canadian fire underwriting, and is also highly respected as a citizen. He is ex-President of the Fire Underwriters' Association, and has recently retired from the position of President of the Montreal Insurance Institute. We trust that this veteran underwriter has many happy years before him, whether it be in connection with the Company, or when relieved from the active cares of business.

Mr. J. Gardner Thompson was appointed Manager of the Lancashire in 1892, which position he held until 1901, when that Company was absorbed by the Royal. He has since acted as Manager of the London & Lancashire Fire for the Province of Quebec. Mr. Thompson's wide experience and knowledge of the field qualifies him for the important position to which he has been appointed.

We are very glad to note that Mr. Wm. Jackson, who has been a most faithful official of the Company for a quarter of a century, has been appointed deputy manager.

IMPROVED WATER SERVICE FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

Philadelphia has effected an improvement in its water service for special protection against fire which is likely to excite general attention and be copied by other cities. The plan is described in "American Exchange and Review."

"In the first place the high-pressure service forms an underground pipe system entirely separate from and having no relation to the city's regular water supply.

"Philadelphia is not the only city which has suffered from the ravages of fire in business districts because of a low head of water. But it was the first city to apply a high-pressure service of the gridiron form as the only remedy.

"For purposes of popular demonstration an idea of the system can be most readily conveyed by com-

paring it with a gigantic gridiron. Imagine each wire of the gridiron a pipe pierced with numerous holes, the handle of the utensil representing the larger pipes from which the water supply is derived. Hold the gridiron above an imaginary conflagration and start the water through the handle. It immediately flows through the entire gridiron and falls from the perforations to the theoretic blaze below. Of course, in the system itself, the water is ejected upwardly and the flow is localized from individual points, but the parallel remains consistent from the fact that the supply may be directed on any one of a thousand different points from a widely-scattered number of connections.

"The high-pressure system covers an area equal to about one square mile. Approximately, it occupies a strip one and a half miles long by half a mile in depth. Roughly calculated, eight miles of intersecting pipe join to form one continuous system through which the water flows freely at all points."

During some recent tests made a stream of water was thrown upwards 231 feet through a 2 inch nozzle, a single line of hose being in operation. The maximum pressure was reached in exactly 2 minutes. It can be well understood that such a stream, when interrupted by a wall, spreads out into a very wide spray of water. Owing to this remarkable water service system having been established in Philadelphia, the city Fire Underwriters' Association has reduced the rate to extent of 15 cents per. \$100 in the fire belt section of the congested district. The chiefs of the fire department of Edinburgh, Dublin, Melbourne, Australia, and of American cities, have visited Philadelphia to investigate the above system.

DOMINION NOTES.

The amount of Dominion notes in circulation, their denominations and the conditions under which they are issued as regards a reserve of gold held and securities to ensure their redemption, were as follows on 30th November last:—

	\$		\$
Fractionals.....	347,276	\$50 and \$100	214,700
\$1 and \$2.....	11,567,697	\$500 and \$1,000	6,966,000
\$4.....	958,835	\$5,000	14,310,000
\$5, \$10 and \$20.....	7,931		
Total of Dominion notes in circulation			\$34,372,440

It will be noticed that out of the total issue there were, as is the rule, about 62 per cent. in notes of such large denominations as very rarely get into the hands of the public, as the \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000 Dominion notes are held by banks and only circulate amongst themselves. The notes of this class that are actually in circulation are mainly those for \$1 and \$2 that constitute over 33 per cent. of the total issue. The \$4, \$5, \$10 and \$20 notes only amount to a little over 3½ per cent. of the total.