

STOCK LIST—Continued.

BONDS.	Rate of Interest per annum	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due	Where Interest payable.	Date of Redemption.	Latest quotations.	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon.....	4		1 Jan. 1 Apl.				
" " Registered.....	4	\$18,000,000	1 July 1 Oct.	New York or London.....	1 Jan., 1907.	96	
Can. Colored Cotton Co.....	5	2,000,000	2 Apl. 2 Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal.....	2 Apl., 1902.	96	
Canada Paper Co.....	5	300,000	1 May 1 Nov.	Merchants Bank of Can., Montreal.....	1 May, 1917.	98	
Bell Telephone Co.....	5	1,200,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal.....	1 Apl., 1925.	109 1/2	Redeemable at 110
Dominion Coal Co.....	5	2,551,000	1 Meh. 1 Sep.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal.....	1 Meh., 1913.	109 1/2	Redeemable at 110
Dominion Cotton Co.....	4 1/2	\$ 806,300	1 Jan. 1 July		1 Jan., 1916.		
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.....	5	\$ 7,876,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal.....	1 July, 1929.	52 1/2	Redeemable at 110 & accrued interest
Halifax Tramway Co.....	5	\$ 800,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bk. of N. Scotia, Hal. or Montreal.....	1 Jan., 1916.	106 1/2	Redeemable at 106
Intercolonial Coal Co.....	5	344,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.		1 Apl., 1918.	106 1/2	
Laurentide Pulp.....	5	1,800,000			1 Jan., 1916.	100	
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.....	5	722,000	1 Meh. 1 Sep.		1 Meh., 1906.		
" " ".....	4 1/2	681,333	1 Feb. 1 Aug.	Bank of Montreal, London, Eng.....	1 Aug., 1922.		
" " ".....	4 1/2	1,500,000	1 May 1 Nov.	" " Montreal.....	1 May, 1922.	106	
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.....	6	2,500,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Union Bank, Halifax, or Bank of Nova Scotia, Mont'l or Tr'n'to	1 July, 1931.	119	Redeemable at 111 after June 1912.
Ogilvie Flour Mill Co.....	6	1,000,000	1 June 1 Dec.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal.....	1 June, 1932.	115	Redeemable at 110
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.....	5	471,580	1 Meh. 1 Sep.	Montreal and London.....	1 Meh., 1915.	103	Redeemable at 110
Royal Electric Co.....	4 1/2	\$ 120,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Bk. of Montreal, Mont'l or London	Oct., 1914.		Redeemable at 110
St. John Railway.....	5	\$ 675,000	1 May 1 Nov.	Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B.....	1 May, 1925.		5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905
Toronto Railway.....	4 1/2	600,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal.....	1 July, 1914.		
" " ".....	4 1/2	2,500,063	28 Feb. 31 Aug.	Bank of Scotland, London.....	31 Aug., 1921.	103	
Windsor Hotel.....	4 1/2	340,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Windsor Hotel, Montreal.....	2 July, 1912.		
Winnipeg Elec. Street Railway.....	5	1,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July		1 Jan., 1927.		
Toledo Ry. & Light Co.....	5	700,000	1 Jan. 1 July		1 July, 1915.		
" " ".....	5	5,185,000	1 Jan. 1 July		1 July, 1909.		
" " ".....	5	4,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July		1 July, 1909.		

LLOYD'S, London.—The Liverpool "Journal of Commerce," considers that the greater part of the present year underwriters of Lloyd's have secured more than their ordinary share of the business which has been going, more especially of that large part which has been placed through brokers. Careful estimates directed for a special purpose disclose that the premium income of Lloyd's has been rather more than twice that of the marine companies. Further investigations in well-informed quarters lead to the conclusion that the large share in business secured by private underwriters will not be unaccompanied by at least the corresponding proportion of losses. In fact, we learn from several unimpeachable sources that the account for 1903, with the leading Lloyd's underwriters shows a much higher proportion of claims to income than has been experienced for very many years, and that the prospects of the 1903 account, showing substantial profits at the end of 1904, will wholly depend upon next year proving exceptionally light as regards casualties. No one wishes marine business to be conducted without a reasonable profit to underwriters, but the present unsatisfactory outlook has its compensations. It will be impossible for the present weakness in rates and values to continue of Lloyd's as well as the companies fail to make a profit. Private underwriters, with their very small expenses, are

always at an advantage when it comes to rate-cutting, but if even they cannot make the business pay, the competition must be checked. Serious apprehensions are entertained in responsible quarters at Lloyd's, as to working out of the 1903 account, and that a continuance of casualties during the autumn and winter on their recent scale will destroy what little prospects at present exists of making that account pay. k

A USELESS WARNING.—A contemporary, speaking of theatre fire dangers, says: "Such a report as the following for instance, when posted so that every one entering the building would read it, could not fail of producing some sort of effect:—

Construction—Bad.

Stage and inside fittings and furnishings—Bad.

Water supply—Poor.

Basement and cellar—bad order, dangerous.

Fire apparatus—Bad or neglected.

Private fire department—Undrilled and inefficient.

Exit doors—Locked and bolted during the performance.

General order—Bad.

Persons going to a theatre are too anxious to reach their seat to stop to read such a notice, and those leaving are in too great a hurry to do so. A building in such a condition calls for the attention of the police.

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