

**Fire Business in New York.**

The following comparative table of premium receipts in the fire patrol district of New York city for the first half of the year 1901 has been compiled by "The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" from the returns to the Treasurer of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters:

RECAPITULATION.

Companies—	First half of 1899.	First half of 1900.	First half of 1901.
Local.....	\$1,143,217	\$1,649,665	\$2,453,221
Agency.....	1,174,665	1,680,951	2,306,986
Foreign.....	1,448,268	1,828,074	2,668,134
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,866,151</b>	<b>\$5,158,690</b>	<b>\$7,428,342</b>

The New York receipts of the foreign companies operating in Canada are given as follows:—

	First half 1899.	First half 1900.	First half 1901.
Caledonian.....	\$50,876	\$44,412	\$54,726
Commercial Union.....	80,882	86,837	112,274
Imperial.....	42,261	71,962	58,485
Liverpool & Lon. & Globe.....	187,232	204,071	354,128
London Assurance.....	55,581	67,359	96,601
London & Lancashire.....	90,817	83,698	146,875
North British & Mercantile.....	53,193	86,110	200,417
Northern.....	33,043	42,001	65,855
Norwich Union.....	39,689	49,416	72,749
Phoenix.....	99,149	111,828	169,665
Royal.....	108,906	139,371	260,613
Sun.....	43,961	67,276	108,755

**British Fire Companies in Sydney**

The Australian "Insurance and Banking Record" gives statistics showing the extent of fire insurance business done in the city of Sydney. The returns show that the British companies are making greater progress than the colonial ones, who, however, have a very considerable amount of risks. The figures are given in sterling, which we have converted into currency in following quotation:

Year.	Sydney Companies.	Colonial Companies.	British, etc., Companies.
1900.....	128,019,000	50,170,735	153,948,000
1899.....	126,991,900	47,645,500	143,809,170
1898.....	125,387,350	44,557,900	139,364,250
1897.....	123,947,300	47,487,700	130,695,800
1896.....	123,132,140	48,732,250	127,675,600
Inc. in 4 years...	4,886,760	1,438,485	26,273,000

In 1900 the increase in amount at risk for each group of companies was as follows:—

Sydney Companies.....	\$1,002,753
Other Colonial Companies.....	2,525,165
British, etc. Companies.....	10,138,860

The British Companies operating in Canada had risks at Sydney, Australia, as follows:

British Companies.	1900	1899.	1898.
Alliance.....	10,174,000	.....	.....
Commercial Union.....	33,885,680	32,568,000	31,153,095
L'pool & London & Globe.....	11,556,850	11,125,105	11,769,900
Norwich Union.....	13,762,035	12,079,960	14,161,050
Royal.....	11,740,380	11,240,390	11,484,245

There are no institutions in the world, of their class, that stand on the same line with British fire insurance companies for extent of field covered by their operations, or for strength of resources.

**Strange Accidents and Moral.**

Of remarkable accidents there is no end. The "Travelers Record" for August gives a list of 250 causes of accident to policyholders upon which the Travelers paid claims in the month of May, 1901. Some of these are peculiar, as: "Tripped over dog," "stuck against brass bedstead," "stepped on tack," "gold bar fell on foot," "bumped head against beam," "berth in sleeping car fell," "kicked at cat, slipped and fell," "scratched by cat," "threw board at cow and nail in leg injured hand," "upset by hog running between legs," "stung by wasp," "case of type fell," "accidental blow from whip," "stubbed toe," "tipped back in chair when it slipped," "woman stepped on toe in elevator." A Toronto merchant died some years ago, from striking his head against a beam under which he had passed safely thousands of times. The secretary of an English Gas Co. was killed when crossing a railway track at his backdoor, a track he had crossed four times daily for 20 years.

"Business" presents the following schedule of golf accidents in Scotland:

"Dislocation of knee cap owing to edge of bunker giving way, \$307; muscles in right side of chest strained in swinging cleek, \$200; periostitis caused by a blow from partner's club, \$125; bruised right thigh by falling against handle of club, \$100; dislocation of knee cap through being blown over by wind while striking in an awkward position, \$90; sprained right ankle, \$90; struck on leg by another player's ball, \$75; fracture of small bone in the foot by putting foot in a rabbit hole, \$75." The moral of above seems obvious—take out an accident policy.

**Colonial Judges and the Imperial Court of Appeal.**

On the 30th July last in answer to a question put in the Imperial House of Commons, relative to representatives of the Colonies being placed in the Final Court of Appeal, the Honorable Mr. Chamberlain made an important statement. He stated that, "At a Conference held for the purpose of eliciting the opinions of the Colonies and of the Government of India in regard to a final Court of Appeal no scheme or suggestion was laid before the conference by his Majesty's Government, but a general expression of opinion was asked for. After a preliminary discussion at the first meeting it was agreed that the Colonial delegates should meet separately and formulate resolutions for consideration at a subsequent meeting of the full conference. The majority of the delegates, after several private meetings, submitted resolutions to the effect that appeals should continue to lie from the colonies and from India to his Majesty in Council, and that appointments to the Judicial Committee should from time to time be made from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Crown Colonies and India; that the per-