

PERSONALS.

MR. GERALD DEU. O'GRADY, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Ontario, and formerly of the Inspection Department of that Bank, will be General Manager of the new Crown Bank of Canada.

Notes and Items.

At Home and Abroad.

GERMAN LIFE COMPANIES lost 35,479 policies last year by lapses, the amount covered being about \$40,000,000.

OTTAWA CLEARING HOUSE.—Total for week ending June 25, 1903. Clearings—\$1,829,714.66; corresponding week last year, \$1,546,723.93.

FLOODS AND STRIKES.—The Mutual, of Waterbury, has been authorized to insure against losses by floods and strikes. How the latter business will be managed has not been divulged.

OUTPUT OF PIG IRON.—On 1st ult. the capacity of the furnaces for producing pig iron was 398,139 gross tons per week, which makes a record. A year ago the capacity was 344,748 tons.

EYE ACCIDENTS.—The Ocean, Accident and Guarantee Corporation paid 5 claims in the last half-year, for loss of an eye. Sportsmen and machinists are most liable to this form of accident, but they do not monopolize the risks, so an accident policy is desirable.

A PAIR OF STEPS has been declared by a Court in England, to be a "scaffold," so that a fall therefrom, resulting in injury, is a valid claim under an accident policy that specifies "a fall from scaffolding," as covered by such policy.

AN ACCIDENT INSURANCE SWINDLER.—George Wm. Poll, New York, has been condemned to imprisonment, for swindling an accident company by a false claim. The case disclosed that he had made a business of this kind of fraud, in which he was aided by one rascally physician to whom he paid a salary, and by others he bribed. He had victimized a number of companies.

THE NEW KING OF SERBIA will have to get along without a life assurance policy, their position is so dangerous. The late King and Queen tried to get their life insured, but no company would take the risk. Life assurance business is not adapted to Serbia, where humanity is evidently at its lowest point.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, STATE OF NEW YORK, Part 2, Life, Casualty, Title, Credit, and Mortgage Guarantee Insurance. The elaborate and skillfully compiled tables always found in the Annual Report of the State of New York, render it the most valuable work of the class which is published.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, COLORADO.—There were 14 companies withdrew from this State last year; as 200 were left, there was no famine so far as numbers go. The amount of fire risks written was \$147,557,161, the premiums being \$2,229,473, and losses, \$1,092,367, so there was an ample margin for profits. Assessment life insurance seems getting out of favour, the premiums in 1902 were \$94,680 against \$148,155 in 1901, while the regular companies' business was largely increased.

THE STATE OF TEXAS is suing 61 insurance companies on the ground that the companies entered into an agreement to fix and maintain rates of fire insurance in the city of Austin, in violation of the anti-trust act, and that the unlawful agreement was entered into prior to April of this year. The companies made defendants in the suit include most of the British companies operating on this continent.

WHAT TO DO TO LIVE!—Drink water and get typhoid. Drink milk and get tuberculosis. Drink whisky and get the jim-jams. Eat soup and get Bright's disease. Eat meat and encourage apoplexy. Eat oysters and acquire tæxemia. Eat vegetables and weaken the system. Eat dessert and take to paresis. Smoke cigarettes and die early. Smoke cigars and get catarrh. Drink coffee and obtain nervous prostration. Drink wine and get the gout. In order to be entirely healthy one must eat nothing, drink nothing, smoke nothing, and even before breathing one should see that the air is properly sterilized.—"Southwestern World."

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1902.—Fire and Marine, Part 1. During last year 8 companies withdrew, and were reinsured in Massachusetts and 4 entered. The Liverpool & London & Globe was one that withdrew. Details are given in regard to the collapse of the North American Insurance Company. The United States branches of foreign fire companies are reported to have received premiums in Massachusetts last year to amount of \$60,603,553, and paid \$28,212,680 for loss claims, so they had a very good year. The home companies received \$5,233,448, and the losses were \$2,529,874. Taking the whole fire business of that State, the entire premiums amounted to \$200,254,690, and losses, \$82,788,604. The year 1902 had a remarkably favourable record.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, which association has been holding its meeting at St Paul, received a report from its chief executive officer, that a revision of the assessment rules is essential. A commission found that the deficiencies came from above age 58, and that the young member was loaded about 20 per cent. to pay these. He advises a revision of the rates so that older men shall bear their share of the burden. Otherwise, he claims, the younger men will be forced out, and collapse will be inevitable. It has taken years for this obvious fact to be recognized, a fact well within the capacity of an ordinary school-boy to discern.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—It is stated by persons engaged in the business of accident insurance, that 12 persons out of every 100 of our population meet with accidents of some kind every year. Also, that if every one of those injured had carried an accident policy for \$1,000, the companies would have been called upon to pay out about \$60,000,000 for indemnity. But they were not all insured, unfortunately for them and their friends, and those who were not had to stand the loss themselves. Instead of having insurance money in hand with which to pay for medical treatment, etc., they were compelled to draw upon their accumulations or call upon their friends for assistance. In these days, when accidents are multiplying, and all sorts of new perils are being brought into common use, especially those connected with electricity, it behooves every person to provide insurance against the possibility of personal injuries. Residents of cities and villages that are in touch with all sorts of "modern improvements," are more exposed to accident emergencies than are those who live in the rural districts.—The "Spectator."