

and paid, as last year, leaving \$106,566 to be carried forward against \$87,818 in 1909.

Industrial Accidents during October. Industrial accidents occurring to 390 individual work people in Canada during the month of October, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, 115 were fatal and 275 resulted in serious injuries. In the preceding month there were ninety-one fatal and 181 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 272, and in October, 1909, there were 146 fatal and 293 non-fatal accidents, a total of 439. The number of fatal accidents reported in October, 1910, was, therefore, twenty-four more than in the preceding month and thirty-one less than in October, 1909. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in October, 1910, was 114 more than in the preceding month and eighteen less than in October, 1909. Altogether there were 118 more industrial accidents reported in October, 1910, than in the preceding month and forty-nine less than in the same month of the preceding year. Of 238 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, thirty referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, eighty-three to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and twenty to persons over forty-five. One hundred and five persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING OCTOBER, 1910, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	19	37	56
Fishing and Hunting.....	4	—	4
Lumbering.....	8	9	17
Mining.....	10	19	29
Building Trades.....	6	31	37
Metal Trades.....	6	54	60
Woodworking Trades.....	25	25	50
Printing Trades.....	1	1	2
Textile Trades.....	4	4	8
Food and tobacco preparation.....	2	5	7
Leather Trades.....	1	1	2
Railway Service.....	20	26	46
Navigation.....	9	6	15
General Transport.....	10	18	28
Public Employees.....	1	12	13
Miscellaneous.....	13	9	22
Unskilled Labour.....	7	18	25
Total.....	115	275	390

Census of Manufactures. On the first of June next year a census will be taken of the manufactures of Canada. It will ascertain the capital employed in works in 1910, together with the value of land, buildings and plant, the kind or class of products of the works by quantity or number of finished articles and their value in the year. These statistics will relate generally to factories employing five hands or more during the year, but in such industries as flour and grist mills, brick works, saw and shingle mills, electric light and power plants, and a few others where the value of products is large in proportion to the number of persons employed returns will be required without regard to the number of employees. The employees of work will include managers, superintendents, etc., on salaries; officers, clerks, etc., on salaries; operatives or workers classed as over and under 16 years on wages; and piece-workers em-

ployed outside of the works. Salaries, wages and payments to all officers and employees will be entered on the schedule for the census year by sex, and will include the aggregate weeks employed in the year, average hours of working time per week, and aggregate wages paid to them in the year. The aggregate weeks of time and the aggregate wages paid will refer to the whole body of employees for the year, while the average hours of working time will refer to an average computed for all employees in the year for one week only. For piece-workers outside of the works the statistics are required to show by sex the aggregate payments made to this class in the year, and also the aggregate value of their products. The power employed in the works will show the number and horse power of steam, gas and gasoline engines, water wheels and electric motors, as well as the power sold to or bought from other public or private companies. The fuel used at the works will show the quantity of coal, wood or other fuel and its value laid down at the works, including transportation and duties. The coal will be classified by measure to show whether it is foreign or Canadian. Custom work and raw materials will be reported by kind or class, and entries will be made to show amounts received in the year for custom work and repairs, and the cost value of raw or partly finished materials used at the works. The kind or class of products of the works in 1910 will be entered by separate name if more than one is made, with the quantity or number of each finished article and the value of separate products in the year. The aim of this record is to show the extent and variety of manufactures in each province and district; but it will be understood that the statistics as compiled and published will give away no records of individual business. Totals will be published only where three or more industries of a class or kind are reported. The census of the dairy industry, relating to the production of butter, cheese, cream and condensed milk, will show for each kind of product its quantity and selling value, and the quantity of milk and cheese used for conversion at the factories, the number of patrons, and the amount of money distributed to them in the year.

Affairs in London.

(Exclusive Correspondence of The Chronicle.)

General Election Probabilities and the London Markets—The Run on the Birkbeck Bank—New Canadian Issues—"Truth" Limited—An Insurance Amalgamation.

The announcement by Mr. Asquith yesterday that the Conference on the Constitution has broken down has not inspired markets. When the news appeared Consols fell as much as one-half per cent. and there was a general weakening of investment securities. The 5 per cent. Bank rate is not, of course, conducive to investment activity and the probability of a General Election does not assist business. From conversation with various people, I gather that it is thought probable that the General Election will be hurried forward before Christmas and quickly got out of the way. If it