

cither secured from increased premiums from employers or retained from moneys which otherwise might be paid to injured workmen, the advantage in eliminating the waste is apparent. The evidence also discloses that the cost of administration through a State Fund is less than through a mutual insurance company and that such cost in case of an exclusive State Fund is less than where the State Fund is operated along with competing insurance companies." The average expense of casualty companies is given as about 40 per cent. of earned premiums; for State Funds it ranges from 7 to 17 per cent. and for Mutual Funds around 18 per cent. The claim that State Funds are insolvent has been true in some cases where the commission was not given authority to fix adequate rates, but where such authority is given solvency can readily be assured (10).

Finally then, it seems evident that in taking the course she has Ontario has chosen the wisest path; she has initiated the system that, modified and improved as it will be with the passing of time, is destined to be an inspiration and a model to Canadian legislation for a long future.

"New times demand new measures and new men.  
The world advances and in time outgrows  
The laws that in our fathers' days were best;  
And doubtless after us some finer scheme  
Will be shaped out by wiser men than we,  
Made wiser by the steady growth of truth."

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(10) For comparison of leading methods, see "American Labour Legislation Review," v. 3, No. 2, p. 245. Vol. 5, No. 1, gives the results of three years' experience under the New Jersey law.