

(p) Statement as to whether "pushers" or "shovers" were employed to speed up workmen, including the injured person.

(q) Statement as to whether and how the accident could have been avoided.

As respects responsibility for accidents, data should be provided that will enable the classification of accidents under one of the following heads:

- (a) Inevitable risk.
- (b) Carelessness or want of skill.
- (c) Want of guards.
- (d) Non-use of guards.
- (e) Improper factory arrangements.
- (f) Insufficient lighting.
- (g) Want of proper instruction.
- (h) Disobedience of rules.
- (i) Unfit clothing.
- (j) Intoxication or under influence of drugs.
- (k) Fault of other (third) persons.
- (l) Fault of employer and workman jointly.

"With these data," said President Lott, "we should know pretty well what per cent. of injured workmen could obtain 'damages' from their employers under the utmost possible extension of the employers' liability system. The experience of casualty insurance companies shows that of all workmen injured during employment (in the United States) only one in eight obtained 'damages' from his employer; and this takes into account only those injuries of sufficient importance to have been reported to the insurance companies. Of course these damages were obtained on the theory that the employers were wholly at fault for the injuries. German statistics seem to show that under the utmost extension of the employers' liability system, apart from the system which provides 'compensation' for practically all accidents, irrespective of who is at fault, one injured workman in four can obtain damages; that is, the employer is at fault as respects 25 per cent. of the accidents."

CALCULATION OF PREMIUMS.

For the calculation of premiums, the speaker described the following data as necessary:—

- (a) The total number of workmen exposed in the given industry during a stated period of time.
- (b) The total wages of these workmen during the stated period of time.
- (c) The number of deaths of workmen, and the number of the dead that had dependents (with statement of number of dependents in each case, whether they are citizens of the United States or Canada, and their relationship to the deceased), and the number of the dead that had no dependents during the stated period of time.
- (d) The number of workmen receiving permanent disabilities, the nature of these disabilities, and the ages of the persons contracting them within the stated period of time.
- (e) The number of workmen temporarily disabled and the length of time each was disabled from work within the stated period of time.
- (f) The weekly wages of the killed and injured workmen.

President Lott concluded by observing that when statistics such as he had outlined were available they would be of very great aid to lawmakers in drafting laws for the prevention of accidents, and he was confident also they would sustain his prediction of the high cost to employers, of workmen's compensation laws.

Messrs. A. McCullough & Co., produce merchants, 88 Grey Nun street, Montreal, have assigned on the demands of their creditors. The liabilities are reported at \$250,000, the Imperial Bank being the heaviest creditor, with a claim of about \$150,000. Other creditors include butter and cheese men in the Eastern Townships.

Affairs in London

(Exclusive Correspondence of The Chronicle).

The Market's Disquietude — Nominal Prices and Dealing Prices — Company Laws of the British Empire — The Cable Companies' Agreement.

The Stock Exchange has turned its back on another account of the most gloomy description. Fortunately the troubles have not extended beyond one small failure of a broker in London and the failure of two firms at Glasgow, the latter accounting for the recent weakness in Scottish railway stocks. Everyone is suffering from depression in an acute form. The fear that something is going to happen is possessed universally; yet no one seems to know whence the trouble may come. War between Germany and France? No, there is not the slightest anxiety about that. Nobody thinks that there is any prospect of war apart from a few of the yellow journals of London and Berlin. Yet there is a general feeling of disquietude. Last Monday would have probably witnessed a serious crisis owing to the troubles in Berlin had not a few of the more prominent finance houses met together on the Sunday and decided to give support. There was a marked recovery as a result of this, but the Berlin favorites, notably Canadian Pacifics, again developed weakness on Wednesday and Thursday and as I write are down to a price which is 25 points below the best this year.

THE FALL IN CANADIAN PACIFICs.

Everyone, as I have said, is a seller at the present time, and in self-defence the jobbers on the market have had to refuse to make prices. They do not want any more stock, and I can point to scores of quotations in the Official List which are some points higher than the actual dealing price. Even in Canadian Pacifics, probably one of the freest and most active markets known during 1911, the actual dealing price early in the week was three points under the official quotation. If this be the case with Canadian Pacifics it is obvious that with lesser-known investment stocks in which, even in the best times, there are few dealings marked, the position is much more nominal. An order to sell investment stocks at the present time invariably brings the reply from the broker—"We call them 85-90 but there are no buyers; advise you to wait." The Pall Mall Gazette reflects the opinion of the Stock Exchange accurately when it says: "The best thing in the circumstances is to be philosophical and wait."

COMPANY LAWS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

There has just been issued by the Board of Trade as a Parliamentary paper a comparative analysis of the company laws of all parts of the British Empire.

After referring to the consolidation of the Company Acts of the United Kingdom into a single statute in 1908, the memorandum states with regard to Canada that the Dominion Acts relating to companies are not founded on the Imperial law, and the legislation of the provinces relating to companies is in some cases based on the Dominion Acts, and in other cases on the Imperial Acts, and in most cases is a combination of the Dominion and Imperial law. In Canada there were in 1907 nine different systems of company law contained in 76 Acts and Ordinances. There are now 11 different systems of company law contained in 67 Acts and Ordinances. The increase in the number