

WHAT THE AGENT SAID TO THE PROSPECT ABOUT THRIFT.

Yes! If you deposit \$50 in a savings bank every year, and if you live for thirty years, and if you leave the money to increase at compound interest, and if you never draw any of it out, your family will have a round amount of money at your death and may be able to keep the wolf from the door with it. So, if you can answer the five following questions in the affirmative, I will admit that in your case the savings bank is better than the life insurance policy I offer. Here are my questions:

1. Do you believe you have sufficient force of character to deposit \$50 every year, and keep it intact for thirty years?
2. Can you guarantee that you will live for that length of time?
3. You have had savings bank accounts in the past, and can point to your experience to prove that you are able to resist the temptation of drawing down your account, can you not?
4. Can you point to any savings bank that has any number of accounts that have been maintained for any long period of years?
5. As you recommend this way of saving, will you be good enough to point to ten cases where such a plan has succeeded? If that is too many, can you give a single instance?—*Equitable Life Agency Items.*

MORE SELF-INSURANCE FINISHED.

The Wisconsin State fire insurance fund is now admitted to be practically bankrupt. A \$125,000 normal school fire has completely wiped out its surplus of \$94,131. The fund is carrying \$19 millions fire insurance on state property, about the same amount on the tornado and windstorm hazard, and two million fire and tornado risks on property owned by counties, villages and school districts, most of which was written for five years.

The recently formed Des Moines school insurance fund has also been wiped out by a single fire. It had accumulated \$12,000 in the insurance fund when a \$15,000 loss occurred.

IS COMPULSORY COMPENSATION CONSTITUTIONAL?

For the first time since the beginning of legislation in the United States for compensation in cases of workmen injured in the course of their employment and the elimination of litigation under employers' liability laws, writes Henry W. Odion in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, the Federal Supreme Court is to consider the direct question of the constitutionality of the application of the principle of compulsory compensation regardless of fault, as exemplified by the workmen's compensation law of New York. The court is to determine whether the act of the Legislature is in violation of the "due process" and "equal protection" clauses of the Federal Constitution. The opinion of the New York Court of Appeals is that the act of 1913, as re-enacted and amended in 1914, "is plainly justified by the amendment to our State Constitution, and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, notably in the Noble State Bank case, make it reasonably certain that it will be found by that court not to be violative of the Constitution of the United States."

WHAT CUTTING RATES MEANS.

Whenever a fire insurance company, through its agent, cuts a rate to a point below safety, one of two things is happening; either it is charging some other risk too much, or it is endangering its own solvency. The first is wrong and unfair to the insurer, who is overcharged; the latter is dangerous to the whole body of its own policy-holders.

Insurance is nothing but the apportionment of fire loss among insurers. The only fair insurance is that which costs every man exactly the same sum for the same protection. The total cost can never fall below the amount of the loss plus the cost of running the companies. And whenever, through price cutting, one man gets insurance for less than his mathematical share, either some other man is being overcharged or the company is endangering its own solvency, and therefore the protection of all its policy-holders.—*Fireman's Fund Record.*

AN ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION GRANT.

Mr. Justice Lafontaine has rendered judgment at Montreal ruling that the jurisdiction of the Superior Court is not exhausted by a first judgment according an indemnity to a workman, under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Such a workman may return and seek an added grant if the injuries become aggravated by the passing of time.

Joseph Pelland, employed on a sand barge of the Touzin Sand Co., Ltd., broke his collar bone while at work some two years ago. He took action for damages and was awarded \$192 compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act for partial incapacity. Some time later arthritis set in about the fractured bone, and he complained that this resulted in the permanent loss of the use of one of his arms. He entered action now for \$1,000 on the ground that he was permanently incapacitated.

The company defendant submitted that the action was proscribed.

Justice Lafontaine overruled this submission and gave judgment for the plaintiff for a life annuity of \$56.25.

STATEMENT OF CANADIAN ACCIDENTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	8	7	15
Lumbering.....	2	5	7
Mining.....	10	19	29
Building Trades.....	..	4	4
Metal Trades.....	6	112	118
Woodworking Trades.....	..	9	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....	..	1	1
Clothing.....	..	2	2
Textile.....	..	5	5
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	..	2	2
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	17	84	101
Electric Railway Service.....	..	2	2
Navigation.....	..	2	2
Miscellaneous.....	4	14	18
Public Employees.....	3	12	15
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	3	8	11
Unskilled Labour.....	3	2	5
Total.....	56	290	346

A new children's endowment policy issued by the Metropolitan Life, provides that in case of the death of the premium payer, who is usually the parent, further payments are remitted and the policy becomes fully paid-up.