

People's National Fire Insurance Co of Philadelphia	8,500	5,300
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.	35,000	35,000
Philadelphia Underwriters' .....	.....	.....
Queen Insurance Co. of America	20,000	20,000
Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Quincy, Mass. ....	.....	.....
Reliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia ....	.....	.....
Royal Exchange Assurance of London* ....	.....	.....
Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool	95,000	95,000
Rochester German Insurance Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Nothing	Nothing
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., Edinburgh .....	.....	.....
State Insurance Co. of Liverpool .....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of St. Paul .....	.....	28,000
Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.	100,000	47,000
Sun Insurance Co. of London	40,000	.....
Security Insurance Co. of New Haven	14,000	11,000
Standard Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford ...	.....	2,000
Spring Garden Insurance Co. of Philadelphia ..	20,000	20,000
Traders' & Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Co., Lowell, Mass.	35,000	33,000
Vermont Mutual Insurance Co. of Montpelier ..	6,000	6,000
Westchester Fire Insurance Co. of New York ..	60,000	52,500
Western Assurance Co. of Toronto .....	.....	15,000
Western Insurance Co. of Pittsburg	6,000	4,000
Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co.* .....	.....	.....

*Have insufficient information on which to base estimate.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING MARCH.

Industrial accidents occurring to 322 individual work-people in Canada during the month of March, 1911, were reported to the Department of Labor. Of these 104 were fatal and 218 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, two fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before March, 1911.

In the preceding month there were eighty-four fatal and 180 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 264, and in March, 1910, there were 133 fatal and 261 non-fatal accidents, a total of 394. The number of fatal accidents reported in March, 1911, was, therefore, twenty less than in the preceding month and twenty-nine less than in March, 1910. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in March, 1911, was thirty-eight more than in the preceding month and fifty-three less than in March, 1910. Altogether there were fifty-eight more industrial accidents reported in March, 1911, than in the preceding month and seventy-two less than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 152 returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, twenty-two referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, fifty to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and eighteen, to persons over forty-five. Sixty-two persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS EMPOWERED TO BORROW MONEY.

The following school districts have been authorized to borrow money. The particulars are given in order, name and number of school district, amount required and name of secretary-treasurer.

Alberta.

Great West, No. 486, \$675. W. O. Keogh, Leduc.
 Blairmore, No. 628, \$5,000. L. Dutil, Blairmore.
 Columbia, No. 1731, \$450. P. L. Carpenter, Airdrie.
 Sanderson, No. 2210, \$1,500. W. J. Sanderson, Long Coulee.
 Stewartville, No. 2232, \$1,200. L. J. Stewart, Berry Creek.
 Glenbow, No. 2203, \$1,625. R. P. Blakey, Glenbow.
 Beaverdale, No. 2332, \$1,200. J. Addison, Castor.
 Rush Lake, No. 2333, \$3,000. W. C. Smith, Medicine Hat.
 Ferintosh, No. 2345, \$2,500. W. W. A. Smith, Ferintosh.
 Asdee, No. 2365, \$800. P. C. Hayes, Gopherhead.
 Little Horseguard, No. 2377, \$1,000. H. P. Hicks, Evarts.
 Viking, No. 2382, \$1,200. H. L. Wanvig, Carlstadt.
 Rockford, No. 2388, \$1,500. G. W. Robinson, Burdett.

Ald. Ramsay, of Vancouver, has returned from a trip to several Canadian and American cities, and states, as his opinion, that the commission form of civic government is the best, and is considerably in advance of a Board of Control.

LEVEE SHOULD LEAVE.

Certain charges were made against Mr. Levee, chairman of the Board of Education at Toronto. Judge Winchester investigated and found them proven. Here are the charges, which were made by "Saturday Night" newspaper:—

"While a member of the Board of Education, did solicit principals, teachers, and contractors doing business with the board to purchase stock from the Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, of which he was president and manager, and that solicitations were made by agents employed by the Slocum Company to sell the stock; that Mr. Levee was well aware that such agents were calling upon the principals and teachers, etc., although he was not aware they were calling during school hours; that he himself on one occasion at least canvassed a teacher during school hours to take stock."

The judge also thought that the evidence established the fact that the representations made by Mr. Levee and his agents that the company were paying six and ten per cent. to the shareholders were untrue, and untrue to the knowledge of Mr. Levee. Despite these judicial findings Mr. Levee shows no inclination to resign his public position. Three alternatives are open to him—to get out, to be shoved out, or to be frozen out. At the first Mr. Levee hesitates. That may lead him to the second. The third is the most polite, but he will find it cold.

STATE INSURANCE.

Measure Has Been Introduced in British House—Will Affect Fourteen Millions of People and Cost One Hundred and Twenty Millions of Dollars.

A scheme of State insurance has been introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Chancellor divided his proposition in two parts, one dealing with sickness and the other with unemployment. By the provisions of the measure every worker whose annual earnings fall below the income tax level of 160 pounds sterling (approximately \$800) will be compulsorily insured against illness so as to assure him the receipt of five shillings (\$1.20) per week during his incapacity. Toward this the worker would contribute about one-half, the same being deducted from his wages, while the balance would be paid jointly by his employers and the State.

The weekly assessment against the insured would be eight cents in the case of a man and six cents for a woman, representing, as the Chancellor put it, "two pints of ale or one ounce of tobacco."

Every one in the class mentioned between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five is included in the plan. The employers would pay six cents weekly for every employe and the Government contribute four cents for each of the insured.

Mr. Lloyd George estimated that his plan would affect 14,700,000 men and women. Provision is made whereby women will receive thirty shillings in maternity cases on condition that they do not work for a month following childbirth, and for free medical attendance for every contributor.

The State would also help in the crusade against consumption, providing \$7,500,000 to aid local authorities in building sanitariums and \$5,000,000 toward their maintenance. Although in cases of permanent disability the sick allowance would be five shillings weekly, ten shillings would be allowed for the first three months in the case of men and seven shillings sixpence in the case of women. Those who can be shown to have invited incapacity would receive no insurance, though any necessary medical treatment would be provided.

The Chancellor concluded that the total amount to be raised for the dual plan of insurance and the tuberculosis campaign would be \$122,500,000, of which amount the State would contribute \$12,500,000 in the first year. By the fourth year the State's contribution would be almost \$27,500,000, but measures for the relief of untold misery in myriads of homes would have been taken.

Mr. Lloyd George estimated that the expenditure incurred would be \$35,000,000 in 1912-13, rising to \$100,000,000 in 1915-16.

Dealing with the unemployment insurance, the Chancellor said that it would at first apply only to the engineering, ship-building and housebuilding trades, involving 2,500,000 workers. Both the workers and the employers would pay five cents weekly each, the State contributing \$3,750,000 a year, or about one-fourth of the total cost. The contributors when unemployed would receive a maximum of 15 shillings and a minimum of 7 shillings weekly. No payments would be made in the case of strikes or lockouts.