

State has been of more benefit than its efforts towards decreasing accidents, both to passengers and to employees, on the traction lines of the city of Greater New York. In giving credit to the Commission's new requirements as to safety devices, it is also to be noted that the voluntary adoption of pay-as-you-enter cars of the Montreal type is credited with some part of the improvement by the New York press. At any rate fatalities in June of this year were but 29, as compared with 42 in June of last year. The total number of accidents of all kinds fell off by 856, the comparative figures for June of the last two years being 5,739 and 4,883, respectively. There was a decline of about one-third in collisions, and a decrease of 20 per cent. in injuries to employees.

Example Set by the United States Steel Corporation.

The recent convention of the International Association of Accident Underwriters was addressed upon the subject of "A Safer America," by Dr. William H. Tolman, who is founder and director of the New York Museum of Safety, an institution which on European lines is showing the public how machines and processes may be most effectively safeguarded so as to prevent accidents to labour and the general public. It may have surprised many of Dr. Tolman's hearers when he cited the United States Corporation as the leading practical exponent in America of thoroughgoing and humane methods in dealing with industrial accidents. Owning and controlling over one hundred subsidiary companies, the corporation has more than 200,000 employees. From its initial organization the corporation has seen to it that its subsidiary companies maintained special casualty departments, devoted not merely to the settlement of claims, but to the investigation and prevention of accidents. During 1908 a Central Committee of Safety was formed to act independently of any of the casualty departments.

In six months, the committee has had thirty-seven of the largest plants thoroughly inspected. It has received and considered no less than twenty-six hundred recommendations made by the inspectors. More than ninety-two per cent. of these recommendations were accepted and complied with by the companies interested. Less than eight per cent. required any additional discussion.

In fulfilment of its further usefulness as a clearing-house for information of value in the prevention of accidents, the committee, during the first six months of its existence, received from the different subsidiary companies more than thirty-nine plans of new devices and appliances for safeguarding machinery, warning employees, and otherwise preventing accidents.

This Safety Committee is now endeavouring to standardize those safety devices which are in use upon machinery common to large numbers of different plants. It is hoped thus to insure the use of only the most approved and effective safeguards, and by familiarizing the superintendents and foremen with these safeguards, to bring about their ready adoption everywhere by operating men themselves, even without the request of the safety inspectors.

Methods of Dominion Coal Company Copied in United States Mines.

In describing in detail the admirable safety devices used by the Stag Canon Fuel Company at Dawson, New Mexico, Dr. Tolman referred to the fact that a large building is being erected for a rescue station, in which the first aid corps and others may practice and exercise while wearing the helmets in a chamber filled with vitiated gas. He remarked in this connection that the rescue station is designed after plans of the one in use at the mine of the Dominion Coal Company in Nova Scotia, modified to some extent. In the upper story of this building there will be a technical library on coal-mining, and a "School of Mines" will be conducted by a competent instructor. It is the aim of the company to introduce and maintain such an excellent standard that a certificate to a graduate of the Dawson School of Mines will be recognized as a guarantee of competency.

Dr. Tolman's references to several other type establishments of large American industries, give strong basis to the hope that the business world is more and more coming to recognize that the "best policy" includes being humane as well as honest.

FIRE AT CHALEURS BAY MILLS, P.Q.

By the fire which occurred on the 30th ult. at Chaleur Bay Mills, P. O., the following companies will sustain a total loss for the various amounts.

ON MILL		ON LUMBER.	
Atlas	\$5,000	British America	\$2,000
British America	2,500	Liverpool and London	
German American	2,500	and Globe	4,000
Home	2,500	Phoenix of London	6,000
Liverpool and London		Union	2,500
and Globe	8,750	Northern	3,500
New York Underwriters	5,500		
Phoenix of London	3,500		
Sun	3,000		
Union	8,250		
Northern	8,500		
Total loss	\$50,000	Total loss	\$18,000

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Company the following were elected directors:—John Y. Payzant, J. Walter Allison, J. A. Chisholm, Andrew MacKinlay, J. R. MacLeod, Frank Stanfield, and W. J. Clayton. The management will continue as before. A. C. Baillie being manager. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum was declared payable on August 2nd. Difficulties which occurred some time ago regarding transfer of shares have been settled out of court.

MR. CHAS. M. SCHWAB, accompanied by a number of officials of the Bethlehem Steel Co., last week visited the Dominion Steel Company's plant—his especial object being to see the "duplex" process of steel-making employed at Sydney. He pronounced the plant "a magnificent one, and very efficiently managed." The Bethlehem Company contemplates adopting the "duplex" system combining the Bessemer and open-hearth processes.

DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION common stock was this week listed on the Toronto stock exchange, initial selling being at 65 to 64½.