

full term of 39 weeks, minus one week, it would be compelled, were the above proposal carried out, to return one-half the premium!

The arrangement now adopted for dealing with cancelled policies is fair alike to the property owner and the company.

Members of legislatures before introducing insurance legislation would exercise common sense and respect for their colleagues were they to submit their scheme to and have an interview with some one having a practical knowledge of the business.

**Convention
Agreements
not Always
Observed.**

It is one thing to get a unanimous vote of managers and agents assembled at a Convention, in favour of a certain line of conduct being hereafter pursued, but quite another affair to ensure the voters acting as they voted. Neither conventions nor any such gatherings have any legislative authority, or power to bind those who take part in them. Hence there are constant complaints that certain companies do not observe the supposed compact they entered into at a Convention. After returning home the managers and agents on further reflection conclude that they made a mistake in agreeing to certain proposal, or they find new conditions have arisen which made the Convention proposals to be no longer advisable. President Stone, of the Maryland Casualty, has issued a circular to agents in which he says:

"Speaking of Canada, I was privileged to attend the annual convention of the International Association of Accident Underwriters at Muskoka Lakes. The social side of the gathering was most enjoyable. The business side seemed to be characterized by a real purpose to co-operate for the practical betterment of abuses and follies generally admitted to exist in the conduct of Personal Accident and Health Insurance. But now, after the lapse of nearly six months, there is an absence of tangible action as to the resolutions and sentiments advocated so openly and with such apparent sincerity. Unanimous action on even the smallest matter seems practically out of the question. A year ago it was urged that benefits under health policies be limited to 26 weeks. All companies agreed to this proposition in Convention, but some forgot their engagement when they reached home, while others, observing the letter of the compact, put new features into their policies which have, or will, cost double what was sought to be saved by the reduction of the period of disability. Again, a committee was appointed to get up a standard accident manual. It submitted its work to the (last) succeeding convention and the convention adopted the manual without a dissenting vote, same to be put into effect January 1, 1906. We understand quite a number of the companies have not taken any steps to keep their engagement on this

point. No one can gainsay the fact that a new manual was very much needed, nor question the value of the service rendered by the committee, yet the failure on the part of the companies to use the manual is surprising, to say the least."

Insurance companies are in a dilemma, if they agree to a schedule of rates, etc., they are accused of working as an illegal combine, and if some of them break away from the agreement they get sharply censured, yet, if the agreement is wholly set aside their business is certain to be injured.

THE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA.

We present in this issue a table compiled from the Census returns recently issued relating to the manufacturers of Canada.

The table gives the number of industrial establishments, the value of the products for the years 1881, 1891, 1901, of each province to which we have added the capital engaged in these enterprises, the number of wage earners, and their wages in 1901. Beneath the totals under the above divisions the details are appended of the leading industries in each province. The following is a synopsis of the table, with the increase in value of products of 1901 over 1881:

Provinces.	\$ 1881.	\$ 1891.	\$ 1901.
British Columbia.			
Capital.....			22,901,892
Value of Products....	2,926,784	11,998,928	19,417,775
Manitoba.			
Capital.....			7,539,691
Value of products....	3,413,026	10,163,182	12,927,439
New Brunswick.			
Capital.....			20,741,170
Value of Products....	18,512,658	23,849,655	20,972,470
Nova Scotia.			
Capital.....			34,586,416
Value of Products....	18,575,326	30,968,392	23,592,613
Prince Edward Id.			
Capital.....			2,081,766
Value of Products.....	3,400,208	4,345,910	2,326,708
The Territories.			
Capital.....			1,689,870
Value of Products.....	195,938	1,827,310	1,964,987
Ontario.			
Capital.....			214,972,275
Value of Products....	158,045,669	239,241,926	241,533,486
Quebec.			
Capital.....			142,403,407
Value of Products.....	104,662,258	147,459,583	158,287,990
Gross Totals.			
Capital.....			446,916,487
Value of Products.....	309,731,867	469,846,886	481,053,371

Increase in value of manufactured products, 1901 over 1881 \$171,321,504.

Percentage of increase in value, 1901 over 1881 55.3 p.c.

The log and lumber products showed the largest total value, the aggregate amount in 1901 having been \$60,144,351 against \$44,713,990 in 1881. The production of cottons rose from \$3,759,412 in 1881 to \$12,033,053 in 1901. Clothing goods were produced in 1881 to value of \$20,592,170, and in 1901,