passed in 1880, gave rise to a number of companies, owing to a desire to insure all the workmen in a factory or mill. The usual results followed, a boom set in for new companies, which led on to competition, then the amalgamations, liquidations, and other modes of withdrawal. The accident companies had forgotten to insure themselves from sickness. In 1885, these companies had an aggregate income of \$3,000,000, in 1894 it reached \$7,000,000. The number of accident policyholders in 1895 in Great Britain was only 350,-000. The author is baffled by the difficulty of defining what is an accident. Of course there is the dictionary meaning, which is, "an event that takes place without one's foreknowledge or expectation, or one proceeding from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause." The phrase in general use in policies describes an accident as an event which results "directly and immediately from some violent, accidental, external and visible means." This we regard as amply sufficient and sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes in protecting a company from improper claims, and shielding policyholders from unjust denials of their claims. Whether anything more definite is needed to protect companies from claims arising from injuries alleged to be accidental, but which were designedly inflicted, or were the natural consequence of some imprudence, is an open question. But if the word "accidental" is properly interpreted, such in-

juries cannot be so classed, as we cannot allow that to be an "accident" which is the ordinary, the natural, or inevitable consequence of a man's own act. If A. being unable to swim goes into deep water and drowns, that is no accident, if B, knowing nothing of fire arms or explosives, handles a gun or dynamite, and loses a limb, such injury is no accident, nor is it one if C. walks on a railway track, and is hurt. Another point is the definition to be given to "permanent disablement." It seems a hard doctrine, but it is true, that until a limb is actually severed from the body its permanent loss of power or usefulness is very uncertain, as the curative effect of a verdict in Court granting an injured person a permanent indemnity is most remarkable. As to temporary disablement the Friendly Society rule is sound, the recipient of accident insurance indemnity ought to abstain from all work, or accept a less sum. The restriction of sickness insurance to a few of the more serious diseases is a new feature. Such disorders as small-pox, diphtheria, typhus, etc., are accidental inflictions, the sufferer is usually the victim of circumstances beyond his control. Companies therefore are treating them the same as accidents, in regard to rates and compensation. The writer of the paper we have had under review warns companies engaged in sickness insurance that they must be as careful life offices, or they will endanger their safety and perman-

## THE FISHERIES OF CANADA.

Showing by Free inces the vield, the exports, and the value of the plant employed.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Year	ł	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island	British Columbia.	Ontario,	Quel·ec.	Manitoba and N. West	Total Canada.
	<u> </u>	•		;	;	\$	3	\$	\$
S69 to     SS1	Total yield	95,973,895	37.050,565	12,140,186	9,258 907	7,640,209,	30,554,424	54,613	192,672,808
	Total yield	S,2S3,922	4,005,431	1,293,430	1,078,038	1,342,692	1,719,460		17,722,973
63 °	. Total exports	4.743.876	1,111,498		727,672	271,908	(49,953	54,153	7,960,001
"	. Value of fishing plant	3,010,000	1,075,879			378,274	930,358		6,697,459
SS6	. fotal yield	8,415,362			1,577,348	1,435,098	1,741,382		18,679,288
	. Total exports	3,773,666		451,851	043,052	292,874	71S,1So	54-571	6,843,388
	. Value of fishing plant	2,9,6,425		494,230	S72,445	356,710:	793,410		6,814,295
1887	. Total yield	\$,379,782		1,037,426	1,974,857	1,531,550	1,773,567		18,386,103
······	. Total exports	3,890,077	729,060		910,559	313,250	618,126		6,875,810
4	. Value of fishing plant	2,940,061	1,311,173	479,075	767,455	469,920	7S1,156		6,748,840
:SSS	. Total yield	7,817,031	2, ,41,864	\$76,802	1,902,195	1,839,869;	1,860,013		17,418,510
44	. Total exports	4,447,040	787,182	258,923	1.164,014	402,507	634,880		7,793,183
**	. Value of fishing plant	3,229,845	988,007	379,890	1,036,132	558,620	670,321		6,853,00
ıSS9	. Total yield	6,346,722	3,067,039		3,348,008	1,903,123	1,876,194		17,655,250
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. Total exports	4,269,312	705,117	221,210	993,623	397,885	553-797	71,264	7,212,20
44	Value of fishing plant	2,549,777	1,227,300	293,369		551,626	532,307		6,770,151
	Total yield	6,636,445	2,699,055		7.481,432	2,009.637	1,615,120		17,714,902
	. Total exports	4,231,948	588.564	187.743	2,374,717	354, <sup>9</sup> 95	626,182	97.857	S,461,900
	. Value of fishing plant	3,243.310	1,184,745	348,320	1,511,279	563,443	521,544		7.372,64
:So:	. Total yield	7,011,300		1,238,731	3,008,755	1,806.390			18,978,07
	. Total exports	4,936,866	809,809		2,274,654	415,594	700,667	, 21,425	9,715,40
	. Value of fishing plant,	2,726,232	1,432,880		1.679,520	584,167	532.350		7,376,180
1S02	. Total yield	6,340,724	3,203,922		2,849,414,	2,042,198	2,236,732	1,088,254	18,941,17
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. Total exports	5,137,556	661,104		2,351,05,	461,468	641,844		9.675.39
	. Value of fishing plant		1,103,650		1,806,352	712,804	528,615		7,647,83
	. Total yield	6,407,280	3,746,121	1,133,305	4,443,903	1,69,1,931	2,218,005	1,042,003	20,685,66
	. Total exports	4,760,364	756,137	453,188	1,489,072	454.552	631,901	197.530	8,743,050
	. Value of fishing plant	3,206,782	1,489,035		1,910,177	663,912	646,236		8,681,55
	. Total yield		4,351,527	1,119,738	3,950,478	1,759,969	2,303,356		20,719,57
4	. Total exports	5,100,873	715,619	447,813	3.541,305	436,379	672,784		11,102,09
"	. Value of fishing plant	3,361,972			1,984,943	839,022	904,811	198,720	9,439,110
	Total yield 1869 to 1894.	168,259,850	72,376,308	23,089,132	36,873,555	24,966,866	49,908,071	4,201,541	379,575,32
	Total exports 1869 to 1894.	115,263,458	17,684,434	! %,549,8S2	! 25,263,056	0,193,047	19,700,950	1,220,710	. 192,881,53