

have resulted from an injury, and as probably every known disease is produced by a germ the effect of such a payment may be far reaching and cause an assumption of liability that was never intended.

Similarly, it has been claimed, continues the writer, that tuberculosis is accidentally produced, and the resulting disability is covered by an accident policy. Such a claim, in the opinion of the doctor, should never be allowed. The disease is one produced wholly by a germ, which gains entrance to the body usually through inspired and infected air. Simply because the disease may develop, for example, in the knee after an injury, should not make an insurance company liable under an accident policy if disability or loss of the part results. A severe contusion to a knee joint followed by tuberculosis of that part is evidence that the germs of tuberculosis were present in the body before the injury occurred; they may even have been present in the injured joint. The accident impaired the parts and the germs grew more rapidly, or the blood current transferred the germs from one infected part of the body to a new field which had been prepared for them by an injury. If an accident policy is to be construed by the courts to cover disability under such conditions then accident policies as now existing should be discontinued and only one form of policy, the general disability policy, issued. Pneumonia is another disease that is positively known to be caused by a germ, yet insurance companies have been compelled to pay indemnity for this disease under an accident policy when there was a history of an injury preceding the disease, though it is even more remote for pneumonia to follow a blow to the chest than for tuberculosis to follow an injury to the knee.

Summing up his paper, Dr. Harbaugh says that it is his belief that every disease is caused by a germ, and that an accident does not produce a disease, but an injury impairs the tissues of the body, or produces a condition which favors the growth of germs. The germs multiply and a disease results, or the germs of a particular disease

are ingrafted into the body at the time the accident takes place and through an open wound of some kind, and the resulting disability due entirely to a recognized disease and not covered by an accident policy is claimed to be accidental in origin.

Notes on Business, Insurance and Finance.

Canada's Trade.

The summary table which we give below of Canadian trade during the current fiscal year contains some extremely satisfactory figures. The total value of Canadian trade during the five months ending with August was \$295,817,781 comparing with a total for the same five months' period of 1909 of \$247,788,335, so that there is an advance this year of \$48,029,446. The greater part of this advance is in imports. The total of imports of merchandise entered for consumption during the five months is approximately \$182,000,000, or slightly less, since the August figures given in the table include the imports of coin and bullion. But when allowance has been made for this there remains a substantial increase which approaches 40 millions. Domestic exports have not increased at so rapid a pace, the five months' total reaching \$103,414,496 against \$96,935,925 in the same five months last year or an increase of \$6,478,571. This total does not include exports of coin and bullion and foreign merchandise. It will be noticed that there has been a falling-off in exports in July and August. Later movement of the crops this season may possibly account for this, but, also, it has to be remembered that comparison is now beginning to be made with very high figures owing to the great

Summary by Months of Canadian Trade during Current Fiscal Year, and Comparison with Fiscal Year 1909-10.

(Compiled by THE CHRONICLE.)

	APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
	1910	1909	Comparison	1910	1909	Comparison	1910	1909	Comparison
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise Imports....	30,682,438	22,531,679	+8,150,765	38,637,294	28,060,876	+10,576,418	38,218,727	31,211,914	+6,976,813
Domestic Exports.....	14,507,641	11,862,797	+2,644,884	18,347,432	15,10,207	+2,537,225	24,793,824	21,654,000	+3,139,824
Total of Canadian Trade.	45,983,949	34,998,564	+10,985,040	59,187,972	44,911,736	+14,276,236	66,011,824	55,657,201	+10,354,623

	JULY			AUGUST			FIVE MONTHS.		
	1910	1909	Comparison	1910	1909	Comparison	1910	1909	Comparison
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise Imports....	35,793,584	29,957,379	+5,836,205	38,691,600	30,605,360	+8,086,330	182,623,733	142,397,702	+39,626,531
Domestic Exports.....	23,303,84	24,071,591	-767,950	22,461,918	23,537,330	-1,075,412	103,414,496	96,935,925	+6,478,571
Total of Canadian Trade..	61,456,570	56,351,513	+5,105,057	63,187,521	55,869,031	+7,318,490	295,817,781	247,788,335	+48,029,446

NOTE.—The August import figures include imports of coin and bullion. The total of Canadian Trade includes, in addition to merchandise imports and domestic exports, imports and exports of coin and bullion and exports of foreign merchandise.