

authorities in England, strictly interpreted and rigidly enforced, and which sometimes, unless carefully complied with, gives trouble and annoyance, if nothing more, to those innocently unacquainted therewith as well as to those who carelessly disregard its requirements.

Without quoting the text of the act it may perhaps suffice to point out that among other things it provides that every person who forges any trade mark; or falsely applies to goods any trade mark or any mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive, or applies any false trade description to goods, shall be subject to the provisions of the Act.

For the purposes of the Act the expression "trade mark" means a trade mark registered in the register of trade marks, kept under the Trade Marks Act of 1883, and includes any trade mark which, either with or without registration, is protected by law in any British possession or foreign state to which the provisions of Section 103 of the Trade Mark Act of 1883 are, under Order in Council for the time being applicable. The expression "trade description" means any description, statement or other indication, direct or indirect, as to the place or country in which any goods were made or produced. It prohibits the importation of goods which, if sold, would be liable to forfeiture under the act. The Act provides that all such goods, and also all goods of foreign manufacture bearing any name of any manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom, unless such name or trade mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced, are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, and, subject to the provisions of the Section, shall be included among goods prohibited to be imported as if they were specified under Section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876.

It also provides that where there is on any goods a name which is identical with, or a colorable imitation of the name of a place in the United Kingdom, the name, unless accompanied by the name of the country in which such place is situate, shall be treated for the purpose of this Section as if it were the name of a place in the United Kingdom. It also provides that the Customs entry relating to imported goods shall for the purpose of the Act be deemed to be a trade description of the goods. It provides also for the forfeiture of every chattel, article, instrument or thing by means of or in relation to which the offense has been committed, and that every person guilty of an offense against the Act shall be liable to certain penalties.

The difficulty sometimes experienced by Canadian manufacturers or shippers is that their goods bear what the Act terms "a trade description," the name of some place in Canada which is identical with the name of some place in Great Britain, such a name not being qualified by the addition of the word "Canada." The importation of goods so marked without the qualifying addition being prohibited, the goods become liable to forfeiture on landing in Great Britain whether intended for consumption there or for reshipment. Thus for instance goods manufactured by John Smith, of London, Ont., and so marked, would be held to have been illegally imported under a false trade description, and subject to forfeiture, whereas if marked as manufactured by John Smith, of London, Ontario, Canada, they would not come

within the prohibition. The initial of the abbreviation usually used in Canada to indicate a Province, as Ont., P. Q., or Que., or N. B., &c., added to the name of a place is apparently held by the officials in Great Britain as not a sufficient compliance with the terms of the section which requires "the name of the country in which the place is situate."

A knowledge of and a little care on the part of those interested in complying with the requirements of the Act referred to may be the means of avoiding unnecessary trouble and loss.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

INVENTORS are still at work on the problem of electrically propelling canal boats, and a series of interesting experiments are to be tried on the Erie canal near Rochester, N.Y. One of the chief difficulties in the way of a successful adaptation of the trolley system to the propelling of canal boats has been that the boats, unlike street cars, are not guided by tracks, and besides, very rarely travel in a straight line. To overcome this difficulty a laterally moving trolley wire has been invented, which moves sidewise in accordance with the motion of the boat, and permits the trolley wheel to be kept in constant electric contact with the feed wire. The laterally moving wires are supported on transverse guy wires by travelers which permit a sidewise motion of the wire. The use of the laterally movable induction wire permits a fast boat to pass a slow one going in the same direction, and enables the boatmen to run their boats to a dock on either side of the canal and to turn the boats around where the width of the canal permits. The canal at Rochester, where experiments are to be made with the new system, contains sharp curves, long curves, overhead bridges and a lock, so that the practical operation of the new system can be demonstrated under all the circumstances that would be encountered anywhere on the Erie canal. If the experiments prove successful, as expected, it is estimated that an introduction of the system would double the present carrying capacity of the Erie canal.

FOLLOWING is the text of the bill which passed the United States Senate on October 30, and the House on November 1, and was signed by the President on the latter date:

That so much of the Act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon and for other purposes," as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371 25-100 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such quality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.