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MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915.

The Tramway Question.

The deputation representing several organizations of citizens who waited on the Mayor and Controllers on Friday, made a request that certainly was reasonable. Seeing indications of a desire in some quarters to rush through a tramway scheme which had been but a few days before the public, the deputation asked that ample opportunity be afforded them to study the scheme, in the light of all available information, and to offer suggestions in amendment if such should be deemed necessary. The Mayor's assurance did not go as far as the deputation desired. He promised that if the Controllers adopted the plan then before them he would send copies to the citizens' organizations before asking the City Council to concur in the proposed action. It would be better if, before making a recommendation to the Council, the Controllers would avail themselves of the suggestions which the deputations might desire to offer. Better still would be a determination on the part of all concerned to call in the services of a competent and independent tramways expert, to advise in the preparation of plans for a tramway system to suit the needs of Montreal now and in the future. It is no reflection on the City Council, or on the deputations, to say that there is hardly a man among them all who possesses the qualifications for such a duty. The purely financial questions involved could be dealt with intelligently by any group of capable business men, desirous of fair dealing between the company and the public, but before these can well be taken up there should be a careful study of the present and future needs of the city, and a well devised scheme to provide such additional facilities as are needed, and to ensure efficient operation with due regard to the accommodation of the people. While Controller McDonald has had an experience in tramway business that should make his advice valuable, those who differ from him are able to raise a doubt as to his impartiality because he is the head of a company who have projected a rival enterprise in the form of an omnibus service. Thus the only man in the civic circle who has had large experience in tramway affairs is to some extent disqualified for acting as an impartial adviser. There is, therefore, much need of the services of such an independent tramways expert as we have suggested. If the civic authorities are unwise enough to believe that they know all that is necessary, why should not these citizens associations unite in securing such aid? There is abundance of public spirit in Montreal, when it is aroused, to deal with questions like this. With a report from such a competent and independent report as a basis of action, the citizens might hope to make their influence felt, perhaps in the City Council itself, and certainly in the Legislature and amongst the people, to whom the members of the Council are pledged to refer any tramway scheme before it takes effect.

War Munitions From Canada.

It is now thoroughly demonstrated that if Canada is to receive a sufficient quantity of contracts for war munitions from Great Britain and the Allied countries to keep our industries in full operation, concerted action on the part of the Government, banks and industries must be taken. So far we have been but poorly supplied. It is true that large contracts have been placed, but these have been only a small proportion of the total business given out by Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Italy and Serbia, and but a small part of what our industries are capable of doing. Under the direction of an efficient Shell Committee large shell orders have been placed in Canada, but even in this the maximum output of Canadian factories is far from being utilized. In other lines, such as clothing, leather goods, etc., some substantial orders have been obtained, but here again the opportunity is not being given to Canadian industries to supply the Allies with much needed equipment to anything like their capacity. These facts have had to be faced. Many explanations have been given as to why such is the case, none of which are satisfactory, and in the meantime hundreds of factories capable of manufacturing war munitions are on short time or closed down altogether awaiting the opportunity to assist in the great work of supplying the Allied Governments.

How Canada can better the present condition is therefore a matter of great concern. The Purchasing Commission, and those in charge of the purchasing of war munitions in this country, hold detailed information regarding all Canadian factories capable of manufacturing these supplies. This has been collected with a great degree of accuracy and tabulated in such a manner that the greatest efficiency can be obtained in the letting out of the contracts, but the Government must take the situation in hand and act as the intermediary and middle-man between the Canadian manufacturers and the Allied Governments. Direct communication should be established by the Government in such a manner that the capabilities of our industries be kept before the purchasing officials of those Governments, and the most efficient service be obtained at both ends.

This might be done most efficiently by the Government through maintaining permanent officials at headquarters of each and all of the Allies. This would mean that Canada would have official representatives at headquarters in Russia, France, Italy, Serbia, Belgium, Great Britain and possibly in some of the countries that are likely to come in on the side of the Allies, or are at present favorable to the Allied cause, and are in the field for large supplies.

plies of war munitions and other supplies, it would also be in our interests to have such representatives in New York and Washington, perhaps the strongest members of the Government. These officials would be present at any and all times to look after Canada's interests. They would have all information regarding the capabilities of Canadian factories easily available for the purchasing officials and at the same time be the medium of direct communication between these officials and the Purchasing Commission here. All matters pertaining to the business could be taken up direct, and Canada could be assured of proper consideration in each of the countries with whom we are allied.

The events so far have amply shown that this course is necessary. Canada is doing all possible to assist the Empire, and the Allies, and yet the fact remains that we are being given little, if any, consideration in the placing of orders, outside shell orders, by the Allied Governments. The burden on Canadian industries and Canadian workmen is being felt, and it is growing steadily. War taxes have to be raised, employment has to be maintained, and in order to do this our factories have to be kept busy. This can only be assured at the present time through the placing of war munition contracts by the Allied countries in Canada. Under such a system of representation, which is easily practicable, Canada would know at first hand what orders were to be placed, and all concerning those orders. Undoubtedly our position would be greatly strengthened by such a policy.

The Socialist press of Germany is calling for peace. It will perhaps not be long before all the people in Germany will be demanding a cessation of hostilities.

It is to be hoped that the present offer of the Germans to capture Warsaw will be no more successful than were their previous attempts. The Germans will be fighting a long way from their base, which will prevent them from bringing up their artillery with which they blasted their way through to Przemyśl and Lemberg.

During May building permits in forty cities throughout the Dominion totalled \$4,281,000, a decrease of \$5,387,000 from the corresponding month in 1914. For the five months of the year Montreal leads all Canadian cities with total permits valued at \$2,374,000, a decrease of \$4,183,000, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The building trade will probably be the last to show the effect of improved conditions, but it is reasonable to expect that an improvement will take place before very long.

The possibilities of an increased trade between Russia and Canada are now being seriously considered. Until a short time ago Canada did no business direct with Russia. In 1913, out of our \$2,145,000 of exports to Russia no less than \$2,017,000 passed through the United States. Similarly Russian products were brought to Canada in foreign ships. Now the Canadian Pacific Railway are establishing a line of steamers between Vancouver and Vladivostok, and it is expected that an increased and direct trade will be built up between the two countries.

There seems to be a woeful lack of harmony between Canadian shell makers and the British War Office. Some of our manufacturers who have equipped their plants are told that no more shells are needed, while the British War Office are continually announcing that more shells are required if the Allies are to win out. Some authoritative statement should be made in order that the situation can be cleared up. Canada is able to produce many more shells than she is turning out at the present time and if these are wanted at the front orders should at once be given for their production.

WHAT FEAR DOES FOR TRADE.

(From Dry Goods.)

The undertone of reports which have been gathered from all parts of the United States on the present status of business, some of which appear in this issue of Dry Goods, is optimistic to a gratifying degree.

In one of the reports, however, S. M. Bond, president of the Root & McBride company, refers to a "condition according to which a large number of people in his territory have been obliged to curtail purchases partly from lack of employment, partly from loss of dividends, and a large percentage who have decided to hold on to their money for fear something might happen."

Here is the old story told over again: The arch-enemy of the human race, Fear, dominating many people whose lives are governed and whose purchasing power is diminished because they believe something might happen, which, of course, will never happen. Take away this abomination, Fear, a mental condition pure and simple, and we readily recognize the fundamental conditions of the country are safe and sound.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

At a very early period daily news letters were circulated concerning public and official acts in Rome, Venice and China. The first printed newspaper was the Gazette, published in Nuremberg in 1487. Other countries followed Germany in issuing printed newspapers in the following order: England, in 1622; France, 1631; Sweden, 1644; Holland, 1656; Russia, 1708; Turkey, 1827.

The progress of journalism has been most rapid in America. The first American newspaper, consisting of three pages of two columns each and a blank page, was published in Boston on September 25, 1690, under the caption of "Publick Occurrences. Both Foreign and Domestic," but it was immediately suppressed. In 1704 the Boston News Letter appeared, printed on one sheet of foolscap paper. It flourished for seventy-two years.

The following data will show the advancement in the United States: First printing office in 1639; first newspaper in 1690; first political paper in 1733; first daily paper in 1784.—Chicago Herald.

THE VICTORIA CROSS WAY.

"I've talked," said a war correspondent, "with a number of Victoria Cross and Iron Cross and Medaille Militaire men."

"These fellows are not usually over-strong. As a rule, in fact, they are little and thin. I asked them how it was then, in hand-to-hand fighting, that they didn't get killed by their bigger opponents."

"Well, their answer to this question was pretty much the same thing in every case. A composite of their answer would be:

"When two men come together in dead earnest with the bayonet, one of them always funks, and I never do."—New York Globe.

Seventy-two letters are received by post every year per head of the population of the United Kingdom.

CANADA'S HERD OF BISON.

Bison seem to be increasing rapidly in Northwestern Canada in open lands thoughtfully provided for them by the Dominion Government. According to M. R. Charlton, a prominent railroad man of Canada, who has taken a keen interest in the restoration to the plains of these picturesque animals, there are now in that this number may be increased in the next few years to 30,000 head. At present the bison, or buffalo, as they are commonly but incorrectly called, are distributed rather unequally in the national parks of Alberta and British Columbia. The Northern herd of bison on this continent, by it remembered, is said to have numbered at one time 4,000,000 head. The animals are coming back on both sides of the international boundary, but it would be too much for this or later generations to expect to see them blacken the plains "as far as the eye could see" as in the days of Captain Mayne Reid, or even in the earlier days of Colonel William F. Cody.—Christian Science Monitor.

CAN'T BE OUTLAWS.

(New York Times.)

When this war is at an end and a conference of representatives of all the nations, at The Hague or elsewhere, will resolve that submarine warfare against ships of commerce shall cease. All nations cannot be outlawed, no nation will be permitted to make of itself an outlaw without invoking the condemnation of all other nations, and sterner measures even than condemnation.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Actual extract from a sailor's letter to his wife: "Dear Jane—I am sending you a postal order for 10s., which I hope you may get—but you may not—as this letter has to pass the censor."—Punch.

An advertisement of a recent sale ran thus: "The choice collection of bric-a-brac offered for sale is so unusual that it may safely be said each piece in it is calculated to create a sensation among people of artistic sense. Immediately on entering the room the visitor's eye will be struck by a carved walking stick of great weight and beauty."—Exchange.

"Please, sir," said an Irishman to a farmer going to market one day, "would yez be so obliging as to take me great coat here to B— wid ye?" "Yes," said the farmer; "but how will you get it again?" "Oh, that's mighty easy, so it is," said Pat; "for shure I'll remain inside uv it!"

"You'll have to send for another doctor," said the one who had been called, after a brief glance at the patient. "Am I so ill as that?" gasped the sufferer, according to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. "I don't know just how ill you are," replied the man of medicine, "but I know you're the lawyer who cross-examined me when I appeared as an expert witness. My conscience won't let me kill you, and I'll be hanged if I want to cure you. Good day."

An elderly English actor came over to his first American engagement. On landing he started for an English boarding house up-town, where he had been told he could get English food. He emerged from the pier laden with his hat box, his umbrella, his grip and his overcoat, and climbed aboard a horse-car. Just as he was fairly upon the platform the car started, and he fell through the open door into the aisle, scattering his goods and chattels in every direction. As he got upon his knees, he remarked in a tone of feeling: "There now! I knew I shouldn't like the bloody country!"—Saturday Evening Post.

A city man recently visited his "country cousin." The man from the city, wishing to explain the joys of metropolitan life, said: "We certainly have been having fun the last few days. Thursday we autotied to the country club and golfed until dark, then trolleyed back to town and danced until morning." The country cousin was not to be stumped in the least and began telling of some of the pleasures of the simple life. "We have had pretty good times here, too. One day we bugied out to Uncle Ned's and went out to the back lot, where we baseballed all the afternoon. In the evening we sneaked up into the attic and poked until morning." A sturdy old farmer who was listening, not to be outdone, took up the conversation at this point and said: "I was having some fun about this time myself. I muled out to the cornfield and gehawed until sundown. Then I suppered until dark and piped until 9 o'clock, after which I bedstedded until the clock flew, after which I breakfasted until it was time to go muleing again."

A DAY IN JUNE.

And what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then Heaven tries earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays;
Whether we look, or whether we listen:
We hear life purpur, or see it glisten;
Every clod feels a stir of might,
An instinct within it that reaches and towers,

The flush of life may well be seen
Thrilling back over hills and valleys;
The cowslip starts in meadows green,
The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,
And there's a never a leaf nor a blade too mean
To be some happy creature's palace;
The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
Attilike a blossom among the leaves,
And lets his illumined being o'errun
With the deluge of summer it receives.
—James Russell Lowell.

FOR THE FALLEN.

By Laurence Binyon, in the "Winnowing Fan" (Elkin Mathews, London).
They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old;
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn;
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.

They mingle not with their laughing comrades again;
They sit no more at familiar tables of home;
They have no lot in our labor of the daytime;
They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires are and our hopes profound,
Felt as a well-spring that is hidden from sight,
To the innermost heart of their own land they are
Known.
As the stars that shall be bright
As the stars that shall be bright when we are dust,
Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain,
As the stars that are starry in the time of our darkness,
To the end, to the end, they remain.

THE PATENT ACT.

By the British North America Act "Patents of invention and discovery" was assigned to the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

Following Confederation in the year 1868 a new and extensive Patent Act was passed. This Act was largely a copy of the United States Act of 1836. The United States still helps us (willingly) by supplying applicants to their Patent Office with copies of Canadian patents including photographs of designs and at least cost the same can be secured at Ottawa. The work is done quickly at Washington by photography. And an abstract of search from the Patent Office at Washington for prior inventions is considered of great value. This is the experience of the reviewer. In case of conflicting applications for any patent three Commissioners shall decide, each of the applicants selecting one, and the Commissioner a third, and their decision is final.

"Poor results arise from the fact that each arbitration board is free to adopt its own procedure and there is no appeal from its decision." Such is the opinion of the authors of a new book on Canadian patent law who also refer to the fact that "while sec. 23, paragraph 1, of the Exchequer Court Act, gives the Court jurisdiction in the case of conflicting applications, there is no machinery provided in the Patent Act whereby the question may be brought before the Court for adjudication."

Any question as to whether a patent has or has not become void may be decided by the Exchequer Court.

In actions for the infringement of a patent the Provincial Courts and the Exchequer Courts have concurrent original jurisdiction.

The chapter on "Conditions as to Working and Importation" show the necessity of amendments to the Patent Act covering this phase. The authors say "it is now quite certain that unless the invention is manufactured, even if no one has wanted it, the patent becomes void. The Patent Act does not require the patentee to manufacture personally. Neither is the patentee bound to do anything to create a demand or a market for the invention."

The meaning of this requirement is far from clear. The result seems to be that the patentee is bound under Power V. Griffin (1902) 32 Supreme Court Reports 39, to manufacture or cause to be manufactured the patented invention to some extent, but having actually manufactured it, is not bound to continue to manufacture. Apparently what is required is that the patentee shall furnish facilities for manufacturing. What these facilities shall be must depend on the nature of the invention. Where necessary a factory must be provided, but obviously, in many instances, a factory will not be necessary. It would seem that what is meant is that there must be somebody ready and able to supply the invention. It must be supplied at a reasonable price and we should think necessarily within a reasonable time. On this point, however, we have no decisions which can be relied upon. Nice questions arise as to what ingredients or parts of a patented article the patentee may import and still satisfy the requirements as to manufacture. There can be no doubt that if an article imported to be used by a patentee in the construction of his invention is a common commercial article which it is open to everyone to manufacture, import, sell and use without infringing the patent it may be imported without rendering the patent void under paragraph (b) of Sec. 38. As to importations the authors say "There are more decisions on the question of importation than on manufacture, but they are equally unsatisfactory and unreliable. Nevertheless, those which have been decided by Courts are binding until overruled by a higher court, and it is of some interest to know what the law is, even if it is bad law."

The authors are of the opinion "that until we have a decision by the Courts a patentee should not import anything on which labor has been done to pecuniarily adopt it to use in the invention."

Of interest to laymen is the reminder that under our Bills of Exchange Act every bill or note the consideration for which consists in whole or in part of the purchase money of an interest in a patent right shall bear across the face the words, "Given for a patent right," otherwise everyone who issues, sells or transfers any such instrument is guilty of an indictable offence.

The authors of this useful book are Harold Fisher, B.A., LL.B., of the Ontario Bar, Ottawa, and Russell S. Smart, B.A., M.E., of the Quebec Bar, Ottawa. There is a valuable appendix on Canadian Patent Office Practice by W. J. Lynch, I.S.O., Chief of the Canadian Patent Office.

The book is published by Canada Law Book Company, Limited, Toronto, and Cromarty Law Book Company, 1112 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

GOOD ADVICE IS BEQUEATHED.
When every farmer in the South eats bread from his own field, meat from his own pasture, vegetables from his own garden, fruit from his own orchard, and butter and milk from his own dairy; caring for his crops in his own wisdom and growing them in independence; making cotton a surplus crop and selling it in his chosen market in his own time, for cash and not for a receipted mortgage—then the South will begin to realize the fullness of her opportunities.—Henry W. Grady.

THE DAY'S BEST EDITORIAL
MINISTERS OF MUNITIONS.

The second fate of Przemyśl and Lemberg, as a climax to some other operations, has driven into the consciousness of most of the 255,000,000 people in the United Kingdom, France and Russia what is now the primary and indispensable task of the war—getting munitions. Idle, empty guns won't win modern wars.

Numerous "turning points" in the great war have been hitherto vainly named on both sides. It is quite possible that something much closer to that appellation has this week come in all three countries. Action in each is with varying speed following realization. There is a second tardy mobilization, not of men, but of machinery.

Lloyd-George makes his pact with the union leaders, and gets their promise of wholehearted co-operation, and gives them a week's probation to measure their pledges, with still more summary powers up his sleeve if needed. The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday followed suit by establishment of a similar ministry of munitions, to reorganize the industries of France for munition making. France had been doing fairly well, but as parliamentary criticisms had suggested, the maximum of capacity had not been attained. Russia, avowing chagrin but nothing like despair, has started to round up and impress all possible home facilities for supplying war equipment.

In all three cases, this new campaign at home follows and supplements the buying campaign here. Many of these latter purchases are scheduled to begin moving in July. The waning of summer should see an immense crescendo of shell fire—at least from the allies' side.—Boston News Bureau.

Two-thirds of the earth's surface is covered with water.

SYMPATHY.
(The Westminster Gazette.)
These splendid lines were written by the Chief Stoker of one of H. M. torpedo boat destroyers at present in the North Sea:

The middle watch. A wicked night
With storm and driving sleet;
A grim destroyer fights her way
Alert and ready for "The Day"
That's promised to our Fleet.

A gun's crew standing by their gun
The spray completely drenches;
They stick it out—they do it sea.
And one man to his chum says he:
"What a cold bitter night it must be
For fellows in the trenches!"

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JAPAN'S PROBLEM.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Japan has a problem which no other nation faces, one of limited resources and crowding population unable to live decently off the land available. If the nation were impotent it would have to bear this, but it is not. It is a militarist nation as highly developed and as fully organized as Germany. Its citizens are self-sacrificial and devoted. It has exaltation and courage, it has the willingness to sacrifice one generation for the happiness of another.

It sees relief in China, the huge pacific country with a newly starting national consciousness and no means of protecting itself. China has everything that Japan needs. It has mines and, in spite of its condensed populace, spaces to be filled. It has iron and coal and arable land. It needs railroad development. It needs governmental efficiency. It is a danger to Japan if it continues to award concessions and grants of power and land to nations which may prove to be enemies of Japan, and as such be established as neighbors to Japan. It is weak and easily spied. It has fallen under the western aggressor and lost ports, resources, and territory.

Japan, needing the resources of China and fearing the dangers which it might set up against Japanese security, has decided to take over the pacific country and hold and administer it. The method by which this is being done is cruel. It is in contravention of treaty and agreement. It is concealed beneath soft words and specious arguments. It is an irresistible force, hidden by a smile.

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