

Compensation Act, 1886. Under this act notice of the injury done to a workman must be given to the employer. The following notice was held sufficient: "We have been consulted by Mr. J. Cox concerning injuries sustained by him while in your employ by which he lost his left hand. We have received instructions to commence an action against you unless the matter is satisfactorily settled without delay. If you intend contesting this suit kindly let us have the address of your solicitors who will accept service on your behalf." Boyd, chancellor, laid it down that if, while in obedience to orders, injury arises through the negligence of one giving the orders, it is sufficient to bring the case within that clause of the act which reads, "By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman at the time of the injury, was bound to conform, and did conform, where such injury resulted from his having so conformed; \* \* \* \* The workman shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of, nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work." And he further laid down, that it is not necessary that an order negligent in itself should have been given; nor is any specific order necessary, general prior orders being sufficient.

#### MANUFACTURES FOR EXPORT.

It is a matter of common observation the world over that the stubbornness of British manufacturers in adhering to their own taste in styles and patterns of goods, instead of making them to suit the foreign market, is costing them trade nearly everywhere. The Germans and the Americans take the other tack. Here is what a correspondent of a London, England, trade journal writes home from London (Canada):

"Hundreds of travelling salesmen visit this centre. Great Britain supplies only 38 per cent. of the imports at present. Boots and shoes are largely made in Canada, and there is an extensive factory in London which makes its own leather. They buy from the Americans only a few lines of children's shoes and slippers. The Americans successfully imitate the French fine goods—Why should not we? The Americans do about half the harness trade, although curry-combs come in part from Great Britain. The Americans are trying to cut us out in the supply of oak-tanned leather. That which is imported is trimmed—that is to say, the belly, legs and such useless parts for harness making are cut off and the hide sold in a long clear strip. This brings a higher price and sells for about 65 cents per lb. The parts sold should weigh from 12 lbs. to 15 lbs. a side.

"The United States monopolizes the trade in pressed glassware, also in lamp brass goods and lamps. The Americans are trying to secure the trade in cotton goods and millinery by increasing the widths of the prints and packing them to suit the Canadian consumers. Vendors of patent medicines ought to look after the Canadian trade, which is rapidly passing into American hands. Even pills and ointment are losing ground before the inroads of the Americans, who are also opening stores in Great Britain itself. British tanners can easily hold their own if they please.

"A roll of oak-tanned leather from Chicago was received, freight and duty paid on it as first-class goods; but upon being examined by the purchaser there were found to be four grades in it, and several of the hides were scari-

fied like gridirons from wire fence cuts on the animals before slaughter, and, compared with the English butts, which are largely sold, were very bad indeed."

An interesting little work, entitled "Commercial Geography," has been compiled by the active secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce. Its purpose is avowed to be that of meeting the growing demand for information regarding new markets and fields of production for British trade. It is admitted, says Mr. Murray, that our commercial education compares unfavorably with that of competing continental nations, and that not the least important subject which must be included in the curriculum of scholastic institutions is that of commercial as distinct from merely physical and political geography. In noticing the book the *Glasgow Herald* bluntly but quite truly says: "The kind of commercial education most needed among our leading manufacturers just now is that which has rendered the Germans such formidable competitors with us in the markets of the world—an education, namely, which should lead to renewed energy and enterprise, and to the sending out of suitable travelling agents into every remote corner of the globe where English goods are likely to be in demand. The burden of almost every consular report we take up is that we are everywhere being beaten in this particular department of commercial activity."

Some of her own journals are chiding the United States for allowing foreign countries to beat her out of the trade of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. If so heavily protected a country as the United States can do a successful trade in manufactured goods, surely Canada may have some chance.

#### LUMBER AND TIMBER NOTES.

Mr. Boyd's lumbering operations in the Haliburton district, back of Peterboro, will be very extensive this year, so much pine having been killed by the fires. He will cut more logs than he can saw, and will have to warehouse them in the woods. The firm will run about eight shanties in this district, says the *Post*, and some of them will employ a hundred men.

Mr. J. E. Gould, of Uxbridge and Cobocok, has a big contract on hand in supplying the Grand Trunk Railway with 300,000 railway ties. It will give the wood trade in the north country a regular "boom."

The last of the mammoth whitewoods growing near Chatham, in Kent county, Ontario, once famous for big trees, was cut recently on the farm of C. W. Richardson, measuring sixty-two hundred feet board standard. It was trucked to Blenheim and shipped thence to Chatham via Erie and Huron. Old lumbermen tell the *Planet* that it is the largest tree that had come to Chatham in the last fifteen years.

The lumber firm of Messrs. Bronson & Weston have obtained, according to the *Evening Journal*, a lease of the small island in the Ottawa river below the Chaudiere docks, and opposite Blyth's Point, and will next spring construct extensive docks over the entire island which will be used in future as a lumber piling ground, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. The same paper understands that Messrs. R. W. Thistle & Co., a few days ago purchased from Mr. J. R. Booth, the limit situated on the South Branch of the Indian River. This limit was formerly owned by Mr. Christopher O'Kelly, and later

on by Mr. Thomas Mackie. Mr. Mackie sold it to Mr. Booth. The area of the limit is about 100 square miles and the price paid by Messrs. Thistle & Co. was \$25,000.

#### MANUFACTURERS' NOTES.

We find the following suggestion, under the heading "Washtub Co-operation," in the *Paris Review*: "It is a matter of surprise that the shares in this enterprise are not yet taken up. Did you, dear town cousins, ever sit down and contemplate the absurdity of washing day? One woman at least in every home, one day of every week, rubbing her fingers stiff and sore and her back lame—her mind absorbed in keeping up a certain number of processes at the same time. Now, the men would never wear out their lives in such a dull routine. They would form a syndicate, hire a few Chinamen, set them to work, and walk away in the firm belief that their linen will come home on time, of spotless purity, and no miasma buttons. Apart from all the drawbacks that might be mentioned, there is no reason why such an institution should not exist in every city, town and village. What a blessing to busy mothers who do their own housework! How fine we could keep our kitchens! No steamy suds, no slops, no bench, washboard, soap, basket or wringer to bring in and out, no tubs to dry up and leak, no picked-up dinners. Who will take shares, for this great panacea of half our ills?"

It is often difficult and sometimes impossible to remove rust from articles made of iron. A solvent for rust is thus described by the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*. Those things which are most thickly coated are most easily cleaned by being immersed in a solution, nearly saturated, of chloride of tin. The length of time they remain in this bath is determined by the thickness of the coating of rust. Generally 12 to 24 hours is long enough. The solution ought not to contain a great excess of acid if the iron itself is not attacked. On taking them from the bath the articles are rinsed first in water, then in ammonia and quickly dried. The iron when thus treated has the appearance of dull silver. A simple polishing gives it its normal appearance. We believe this process to be susceptible of numerous applications, adds the journal, and that it is destined to render great service in many industries.

The figures submitted by Mr. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, and printed recently in our columns, are very remarkable. They show that the United States produced more steel in the year 1886 than Great Britain herself, and the claim is made that she is the largest producer of rolled iron. Thirty-four per cent. of the world's out-put of steel is now furnished by the States and twenty eight per cent of the out-put of iron. It will not be disputed that she consumes more iron and steel than any other country of the world. The contrast made in Mr. Swank's article of 1886 with 1886 shows, in a very striking way, the growth of the U. S. as a manufacturing nation.

The Birmingham scheme for supplying power by compressed air will soon come into operation, as the first part of the company's works is now nearly finished. The object of this scheme, it will be remembered, is to supply compressed air from a central station, along distributing mains, to the owners of small steam engines, who will use the air to replace steam in driving their machinery, and thus do away with the trouble and expense of