

3107. William Charles Chatter, of the village of Egmont, in the county of Grey, gentleman, for an improvement on velocipedes to be called "Frakine" application of power to velocipedes. Dated Ottawa, 30th March, 1893.

3108. David Gilbert Vandewater, of the township of South Fredericksburg in the county of Lennox and Addington, yeoman, for improvements on plough cutters, to be called Vandewater's joint stubble clearing plough cutter. Dated Ottawa, 30th March, 1893.

3109. Charles Thorne of the township of Reach in the county of Ontario, blacksmith, for an improvement for preventing interfering in harness, to be called Thorne's interfering foot pad. Dated Ottawa, 30th March, 1893.

3110. Robert Everett Stephens, of the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey, gentleman, for a reversible door lock. Dated Ottawa 30th March, 1893.

3111. Addison Bowden of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, smith, for an improved boiler furnace. Dated Ottawa 30th March, 1893.

3112. Andrew McPherson, of the village of Woodville in the township of Eldon in the county of Victoria, wood-worker, for a machine for rolling grain on rough or smooth land, to be called the Ontario champion roller. Dated Ottawa, 31st March, 1893.

3113. Ferdinand Gross, in the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, surgical instrument maker, for a truss, to be called Gross hernia truss. Dated Ottawa, 2nd April, 1893.

3114. Joseph Steens of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, gentleman, for an improved Arctic ice cream freezer. Dated Ottawa, 3rd April, 1893.

3115. John Brooks, of the village of Coaticook, in the county of Stanstead, blacksmith, for an apparatus for making gasoline or benzine a non explosive oil. Dated Ottawa, 3rd April, 1893.

3116. James Campbell, of the village of Clarkburg, in the county of Grey, yeoman, for a churn to be called Campbell's rotary dash swing churn. Dated Ottawa, 3rd April, 1893.

3117. Charles Erastus Patrie, of the village of Oshawa, in the county of Ontario, gentleman, for an improved grain and seed drill. Dated Ottawa, 3rd April, 1893.

(To be continued.)

## COTTON.

THE New Orleans Commercial, in its yearly review of the trade of that city, states that the cotton crop of the year just closed was about 2,450,000 bales and believes that the incoming crop will show a considerable increase. In its editorial article it says:

"From 1865 to the present year the production of this staple shows a steady increase, under circumstances that had caused not a few persons to believe that it was bound to experience a steady decline. Only one fact stands in the way of the development of this sterling branch of Southern agriculture even beyond the highest results obtained by it in the era that expired in 1860. This is deficiency of labor. Yet in the matter of labor there is notable improvement. The freedmen employed by our planters are more regular and reliable in their industrial relations and engagements. There is no better labor for the cultivation of cotton and sugar in the South. The trouble is to get enough of it; and there is small probability of its increase beyond its present volume."

These are very encouraging conclusions, and we are glad to believe that they are more than sustained by the facts. It is the testimony of many gentlemen of ability, and of all shades of political opinion, with whom we have recently conversed, that the labor of the South is now rapidly becoming far more settled, reliable and valuable than it has been hitherto, and that it is safe to count upon a steady and rapid increase of Southern products. There is a deficiency of labor, it is true, but that will be gradually remedied, if more thorough and harmonious organization of labor is effected, and if peace and order invite to the South ample immigration. Moreover, when the South begins to use its capital in the application of machines and labor-saving devices, which so greatly increase the productive power of labor at the North, that deficiency will be still more rapidly removed. We cannot too earnestly impress upon our friends of the South the necessity of adopting improved methods. They know best how much labor is lost, as compared with the systems of Northern States, by lack of these appliances. It is like the old spinning-wheel against the powerloom. Rude methods of applying labor involve low wages; and low wages deter immigration and restrict the supply of labor. The South wants immigration greatly, but it needs still more the general adoption of modern improvements and labor-saving, or rather labor-multiplying inventions. It may far better rely upon these for rapid development and growth than upon the distant prospect of Chinese labor, which, if it comes, will be of uncertain value.

Will the South, under the new system of labor equal its ante-war product of cotton? We think not. The new system naturally leads to a much larger growth of its own supplies of grain and food, and a diversion of much of its labor to that end. Also, the new system encourages manufactures, railroads, and diverts to these another share of labor. In a word, the South is now moving toward a natural and healthy diversification of industry, nor will any sensible man regret the change. It will depend less upon Western farmers and less upon Eastern factories, consequently, buying less from other sections and producing more of its needed supplies. It will save a large share of the money formerly paid for transportation each way. In fact, with smaller cotton crops, the South will get rich much faster than before the war. It is a noteworthy fact that the enormous increase of the cotton crop before the war did not result in a proportionate advantage to the South, nor does its diminished crops cause a proportionate decrease

of profit. In 1868, 1869 and 1870, the South produced 11,000,000 bales of cotton, which sold at an average of eleven cents. If we suppose the coming crop to be three million bales, 1893, 1894 and 1895 may yield eight million bales, and the average price will probably not fall below thirty cents—it has ranged from ten to thirteen pence in Liverpool for the past year and there is no prospect of any permanent fall in the price in that market. Now eight million bales at thirty cents are worth more to the South than twenty million bales at eleven cents, so that the Southern product is really more valuable than that of 1870, 71 and 72 would have been, had it been greater by ten million bales.

The London *Times*, according to telegrams, wants the Americans to make haste and grow five million bales of cotton, because they will make more money. We are not sure of that. They are making more money now than they could with seven million bales a year at ante-war prices. Besides they are using more of the cotton themselves, and buying less of their supplies elsewhere. It is a curious proof of the futility of a tariff to control trade, that while the Southern people, because of the total change in the system of labor are gaining in diversification of industry and are therefore importing less and producing more, the Northern people, though helped by the stimulus of a tariff, are every year buying more abroad, while our manufacturers are calling for more protection. Diversification of industry is the one thing needed, by South and by North alike, but it will be well for the Southern people to think twice before they conclude that our present tariff really tends to produce a healthy and permanent diversification, and they should not mistakenly ascribe to it a change which is the inevitable result of their complete political and industrial revolution. Free labor brings diversification of industry as its sure consequence. But in the light of statistics, it may well be questioned whether that healthy growth has been hastened or retarded by such methods as the present tariff. Let the South give the credit for its prosperity where it belongs—to the system of free labor.—*J. Louis Democrat.*

## COTTON AND TOBACCO.

NEW Orleans Cotton and Tobacco Trade for year ended Sept 1, 1893:—

### Statement of Cotton.

	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Stock on hand 1st Sept. 1893...			1,959
Arrived since August 27....	417		
Arrived previously.....	831,662		
		831,662	
Made from waste and damaged Cotton, samples, &c., &c., to June 3rd, when we last took account of stock.....		9,112	
Made up from waste & 1 damaged Cotton, samples, &c., since we took account of stock previously.....		695	
Total receipts 12 months....		841,216	
		843,176	
Exported since August 27....	135		
Exported previously.....	841,931		
Total exports 12 months.....		842,405	
Stock on hand and on ship-board.....		770	

### Statement of Tobacco.

	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.
Stock on hand 1st Sept. 1893...			2,183
Arrived since August 27....		78	
Arrived previously.....		27,953	
Total receipts 12 months.....		28,031	
		30,219	
Exported since August 27....	225		
Exported previously.....	21,023		
Total exports 12 months....		21,248	
Broken up for city consumption baling &c. since Sept. 1, 1893.....		1,247	
		22,495	
Stock on hand and on ship-board.....		7,658	

## LATEST ENGLISH COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Cor of the N. Y. Financial Chronicle.)

LONDON, August 28, 1893.

I T could not have been anticipated that, in a rich country like this and with so much money unemployed and unproductive, a revival of enterprise should be delayed for any great length of time, yet more than three years have elapsed since the failure of Overend's. Still, it should be remembered that the losses were severe and the liquidation of some companies is even yet incomplete. By many it was thought that a return of confidence would have taken place long since, both in commercial affairs and in new works. Many circumstances have, however, contributed to check the return of confidence, without which an improvement in trade or the successful formation of new companies could not be expected. Credit has, however, very slowly returned, while protracted liquidations and an unsatisfactory condition

of the cotton trade have induced commercial men and the public in general to operate with extra caution. I am by no means prepared to state that thorough confidence has yet been regained. The disastrous failures, caused in a great measure by mismanagement of public companies, and the swindles which have been perpetrated, are too fresh in the minds of the public to induce them to subscribe their money freely to the formation and working of new undertakings. The public are evidently very shy, and still prefer to invest their money in stock, on which there is no further liability, than in shares, the holding of which has, in many instances, caused them much anxiety and trouble. Consols, therefore, and Indian and Colonial Government securities, are purchased largely by those who are content with a per cent and a quarter, while those who desire a larger amount of interest, and who are disposed to run more risk to secure it, turn their attention to continental government securities. Turkey, Italy and Spain are paying 9 and 10 per cent for money, or rather, at the prices at which the securities of the governments of these countries are now quoted, that amount of interest is secured. A further large supply of money is invested in U.S. bonds as well as after week passes by, and the value of these securities continues to improve. They might, however, have been at a higher point, had it not been for the alleged agitation in the United States in favor of taxing the coupons held abroad. It is believed, on this side that these reports, which it is strange to say, are only received by the French Atlantic Telegraph, are circulated with the object of assisting the speculations of the "bears," for while it is so very important for the American Government to keep up its credit in Europe, it cannot be thought likely that it would adopt a policy which would help to make 5-20's and 10-40's a less popular security when America shall have returned to specie payments, and when the position of commercial affairs shall be such that the balance of trade in favor of Europe is reduced to an important amount, and when therefore, it will not be necessary to pay for goods in bonds, but in cotton, breadstuffs and tobacco, then there will be ample time to agitate for the taxation of the coupons held abroad. Until then Europe does not think that the American Government will entertain the question.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

IT is most difficult to get at the truth this year respecting the yield of our wheat crop, but so far as we can find out, it will be below an average in quantity and it will also be deficient in quality and in yield of flour. The average yield, per acre for England is 29 bushels, that of last year averaged 53 bush, and this year will not be 27 bushels, many say not over 25. Taking it at 27 bushels would give a crop of 12,437,500 qrs, from this deduct one million quarters required for seed, and at 54 bushels per head per annum, twenty-one one-third million quarters would be required, this would leave about nine million three hundred and fifty thousand qrs to be imported from other countries.

The country corn markets were all lower the last week, from the hot weather and good receipts of new English wheat by 2s. to 2s. per qr.

The London corn market was dull, but not lower than on Friday last, as the receipts of new English wheat was small, white quoted is 2s per qr lower on the week. No change in flour, barley, beans or peas; oats 6d per qr lower.

At our corn market, on Friday, there was a very small attendance of country buyers, and where sales were forced were at 2d to 3d per cental reduction, and no selling. Flour at any price. Indian corn 6d per qr lower. New oats lower. Peas firm.

At our corn market yesterday, there was about the usual attendance of country millers and dealers, who all bought freely of wheat at an advance of 1d to 2d per cental, but since the market closed a further advance equal to 2d or 3d per cental has been paid and in one or two cases 4d over the low sales of Friday last. Flour held more firmly and at full rates, but not dearer. India corn firm, and so were oats, barley and peas.

Deliveries of British wheat for week ending 31st inst. — 35,120 qrs, against 35,935 qrs in 1892, and 25,944 qrs in 1891.

Imports into this port for week ending 31st August. Wheat, 35,120 qrs; oats 2,649 qrs, none, Indian corn, 10,172 qrs; oatmeal, 1,018 loads; flour, 5,094 sacks, 50,651 brls.

Exports in the same time were:—Wheat, 4,124 qrs, oats 267 qrs; peas, 2 qrs; Indian corn, 1,170 qrs, oatmeal, 25 loads; flour, 1,751 cks, 409 brls.

Provisions. Butter dearer. Lard quiet. Bacon and shoulders is dearer. Cleece steady.

Ashes are quieter; sales one hundred and fifty brls for the week.

Copper Ore rather better, but quiet at 13s. to 13s. 6d. per unit.

KENNETH DOWIE & CO.

Crude oil is steadily advancing, and as much as \$2 per barrel has been offered for large lots; small lots are selling very readily at \$1.50 per barrel, outside the association. The association have not advanced the price of crude, still keeping it at \$1.25, but have none for sale at that or any other figure, as it will keep them busy to fill the balance of their contracts before the year expires, and as the association covers all the large wells in the place there will be no sales of oil in large quantities until all the contracts made by it are filled, which I expect will be sometime about the last of December.—*Petroleum Correspondence Wyoming Newsletter.*