

within easy reach of markets for all it can raise. We copy from an exchange the following description of the course of the road:—

"The road is 82.00 miles in length, and passes entirely through two of the finest Counties in the Province, Annapolis and Kings, and through a small part of a third county, Hants. Following its course from Annapolis at its western extremity, it runs nearly parallel with the Annapolis River for some distance, crossing the river at Bridgetown by a wooden covered bridge of 150 feet span. Traversing the sandy plains of Aylesford, the watershed of this valley, it comes upon the Cornwallis River whose course it follows, not, however, in all its meanderings, for a few miles. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Wolfville it crosses the River Gaspareaux, and further east it comes upon the River Avon, with which it runs parallel until it crosses that river at Windsor by a bridge of stone and iron, over 1,100 feet in length.

The course of the road is winding, of course. There is probably only one straight piece of road of three or four miles in length, over the plains of Aylesford. The longest level piece is probably about six miles in length, situated somewhere in the middle of its course. There is one piece of about a mile in length and another of a mile and a half, where the grade is one foot in one hundred. Besides the bridges mentioned above, there are about a dozen others, smaller, all of wood.

The road ranks in point of construction as third or fourth rate."

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, &c.

THE Canadian Patent Office, under the management of the Minister of Agriculture, has recently issued a new set of rules and regulations in accordance with the acts recently passed by the Dominion Parliament. These regulations are important to those who may require Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights or Industrial designs. In securing either of these, personal attendance at the Department in Ottawa is quite unnecessary—the whole matter can be arranged by letter without any difficulty. Any persons wishing to make application would do well to send to the Patent Office for a copy of these forms, inasmuch as they show exactly what the applicant has to do to bring the subject before the Commissioner of Patents in proper form.

In the case of a Copyright, the application has to contain a declaration, substantiated by two witnesses, that the party applying is the proprietor of the book, map, &c., of which he requires the Registration. Two copies of the work and the fee, must also be sent.

In the case of a Trade Mark, a declaration has to be made that the applicant is the first person to make use of the same, and there must be a concise description of the Trade Mark, and recital of the motto or mottos, in order to explain the pattern furnished.

The registration of an Industrial design can only be effected on a declaration being made that the applicant is the proprietor of it, and it must be accompanied by a description of the design, and an explanation of its use.

The principal interest is centered in the Patents, the applications for which from all parts of the Dominion, have been steadily increasing of late. As we have already remarked, the safest course for those to take, who have discovered or invented an article, machine, &c., in which they wish to secure an exclusive property is to send to Ottawa to the Commissioner of Patents for a copy of the new rules and regulations, but we may mention a few requirements of the new law. The applicant has to swear that he was a resident of Canada the year next before his application, and that he verily believes he is the discoverer or inventor of that which he wishes patented. This must be done before a magistrate. The applicant must elect his domicile in some specified city, town or locality. Accompanying the application, must be a model not larger than eighteen inches on its longest side, and in case of ingredients, they must be contained in glass bottles. The model is required "to show exactly every part of the invention and its working." There must also be two drawings illustrating the specification, made on tracing paper, showing the front view, side view, &c. The fee to accompany the petition, for a Patent is \$50.

These are the principal points which require to be attended to by those who desire to obtain Patents. If they are properly looked after, it matters little what language or form is made use of in the petition—which should be addressed to the Commissioner. Of late years the inventive genius of the country seems to have been greatly stimulated, as the number of petitions for Patents has largely increased. Not a few valuable improvements have also been introduced, and in some cases a good deal of money has been made in this way. We know two or three articles

upon which small fortunes have been made during the past few years, and we feel confident their number and value will increase hereafter more rapidly than ever.

DON'T LIKE CHEAP LABOUR!

A LARGE portion of the people of the United States seem to be strongly opposed to the introduction of cheap foreign labourers among them. No great objections were at first raised to the Chinese who were introduced in California, although the poor celestial had a pretty "hard road to travel" among the early gold seekers and other reckless adventurers. His singular appearance and more singular habits, made him the constant butt of practical jokes, and only too often was very harsh treatment dealt out to him. But Jack was used to that sort of thing at home in "the flowery land," and as the Yankees allowed him to eat his rice and use his chop-sticks, in comparative peace, he pronounced the United States to be "a goodly land," and the stream of population from the Orient has since steadily increased.

Seeing that the Chinese are good labourers and exceedingly cheap, propositions have been made, and movements set on foot, to introduce them in large numbers into California and other States. Not a few of the former slaveholders have cordially endorsed these proposals, and it is hoped that, in this way, labour may be obtained so low as to enable them to work their estates almost as cheaply as before the "peculiar institution" was killed off. The services of the blacks are said to be too costly, and Sancho himself too independent, to satisfy the cotton planters and sugar raisers, and they think Jack Chinaman would prove just the right man in the right place. Whether these Southern proprietors are quite just in their estimate of the enfranchised negroes, or whether their hopes with regard to the Chinese would be realised, may be questioned, but the proposal to stimulate emigration from China has evoked quite a strong indignation in certain quarters of the Union. Public meetings have been held denouncing these projects, and very strong language made use of regarding the matter. It is contended that there are in the United States already quite enough of illiterate and unskilled labourers, and that the difficulty which exists in reference to the blacks will only be increased by bringing over large numbers of Mongols in the way proposed.

We must admit that there is considerable force in the objections raised to a large influx of Chinese. They are not a desirable class of citizens, and on the Southern plantations they would be little better than slaves. A cry of distress has lately come from the Chinese Coolies in Peru that they are treated there as slaves, and the Coolie trade is fast becoming regarded as very little better than the slave trade. If thousands of Coolies were introduced into the cotton states, we do not doubt they would soon be reduced to at least a species of serfdom, and a dangerous antagonism between them and the coloured people would speedily develop itself.

There is, however, another side to this question. The political economist tells us that labour lies at the foundation of national wealth. Can the United States afford, then, to refuse efficient labourers "simply because they are ignorant and their services cheap"? At some kinds of labour these Orientals cannot be excelled. They may be unused to our civilization, but their country and race were eminent in the sciences and arts before Columbus discovered America. Similar objections although probably not quite so strong, might be raised against the colony of Japanese lately begun in California. But there can be no question that the latter will be of immense service to the United States. Recent accounts go to show that these Japanese have planted tea gardens, and mulberry trees for the silk worms. Their plantations are doing well, and before long tea and silk may be added to the number of American productions. So confident are the Japanese of success, and so well do they like the country, that they are writing to Japan every month strongly urging their friends to join them. One of these letters recently contained the following: "You have heard of Heaven away off. We have found the place. Come and share our happiness." Such appeals must soon increase the arrivals of Japanese, and would the United States be wise to refuse such labourers simply because in the eyes of some it may "degrade" labour by making it cheap? The opposition to cheap labour across the lines

arises, to a large extent, from their absurd protective system. A large proportion of the community are interested in keeping wages high, and think they have a right to be protected from the competition of cheap labourers. They have, it must be admitted, a good right as anybody else to share the benefits of protection, but the true policy to increase the national wealth is to give protection to no class at the expense of the many, but to place all classes on an equal footing.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

IN the discussion which took place recently in Parliament on the second reading of the Canada Loan Bill, to guarantee a Canadian Loan of £3,000,000 for the purchase of the Hudson Bay Territory, the Premier made an authentic statement of the policy to be pursued towards these colonies which the Government had adopted. The Bill was read a second time, as a matter of course, but we subjoin Mr. Gladstone's remarks in order to show the position we occupy towards England, and the necessity that exists for preparing ourselves for a condition of entire independence and self-dependence, not perhaps immediately, but certainly before very many years shall have passed away. It is mere idle talk to say "independence" means "annexation," it depends altogether upon ourselves whether it does or not, and we shall undoubtedly be called upon to decide that question before very long. If, after the various colonies of British North America shall have become united under one Government, and the ties which bind them together be drawn closer, they are unable to maintain themselves independently without being dependent on the support of the Mother Country, then will it be for them to ask for admission into the U. S. at once, and have done with it, getting the most favourable terms possible. But we can, and for our countrymen we make bold to speak and to say, we will maintain our independence, either with or without British aid, and we hold him a despot of his country, and a coward, who affirms that our condition must be determined by the will of the people of the United States.

The following is the report of Mr. Gladstone's remarks:—

"Mr. Gladstone said it was wise and necessary to put out of the view the question raised a few weeks ago with regard to intermediate transactions under the Railway Loan Act. The only way to deal with the question at the present moment was to take care that the provisions of this bill with respect to appropriation were sufficient. The Government asked the House to adopt the bill on two grounds—first, on the ground of faith, and secondly on the ground of policy. The ground of faith justified them in recommending the bill to the House, but he was far from saying that the House should adopt it on that ground, for when the Government entered into an engagement they left the House to consider whether it was one which could be justified. In this case he contended that the engagement they had entered into was amply justified by reason and prudence. A danger was growing up of guarantees being given for small and secondary objects when they ought only to be given on the broad ground of imperial policy. When he was a party to the engagement that was entered into, the Government were acting for the purpose of imperial policy in the highest sense. It was this. We had been in former times entangled deeply in a vicious system of policy with our colonies, and especially the great ones in North America, which engendered in them a spirit of habitual dependence upon us. We wished to wind up that system, and to make a new start in colonial life as it related in the relations between Great Britain and her colonies, but could not extricate ourselves from a vicious system without paying for it. It was in order to carry a great measure, under which the North American subjects of the Queen had acquired a new sense of their responsibility, that the Government once for all made an engagement with Canada to bound them to recommend Parliament to assist that colony with an imperial credit for certain purposes specified and well known to the House. On the ground of policy, therefore, he submitted the bill to the House, and he hoped the cause for which it had been introduced would be considered sufficient."

TRADE WITH THE SISTER PROVINCE.

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR.

IT is exceedingly gratifying to know that the shipments of flour from Ontario and Quebec to the sister Provinces on the seaboard, keep steadily increasing. Three or four years ago, nearly all the breadstuffs consumed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were obtained from the United States. The receipts from Canada amounting to but a trifle. Since then, as is well known, there has been quite a revolution in their flour trade, and in 1893 and 1894 the largest quantities were received from us. Last year