

No. 2450. James Garrett, of the township of Malahide, in the county of Elgin, yeoman a new and useful manure and hay elevating horse fork.—Dated Ottawa, 20th January, 1868.

No. 2451. James Saurin McMurray, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, a certain new and useful method of coupling railway cars, carriages and wagons by means of a self-acting coupler, and of uncoupling without the necessity of going in between the same, and to be called McMurray's improved car coupler.—Dated Ottawa, 20th January, 1868.

No. 2452. Samuel Northen, of Coaticook, in the township of Barnston, in the county of Stanstead, loom-maker, certain new and useful improvements in the hand loom.—Dated Ottawa, 20th January, 1868.

No. 2453. John Murphy, of the township of Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Huntingdon, Hinchin, a new and useful method of lighting lightning stove polish.—Dated Ottawa, 20th January, 1868.

No. 2454. Henry Augustus White, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, tinsmith, a new and useful article called White's magic clothes sprinkler.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd of January, 1868.

No. 2455. Aimé Nicolas Napoléon Aubin, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, engineer, a new and useful portable mill, for the cutting, grinding and moulding of peas.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd of January, 1868.

No. 2456. William Turner, of the town of Port Dover, in the county of Norfolk, merchant, a new and useful hay lifter.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd of January, 1868.

No. 2457. William Mason, of the town of Windsor, in the county of Lambton, a certain new and useful erasive liquid soap.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd of January, 1868.

No. 2458. William B. Choate, of the town of Galt, in the county of Waterloo, photographer, a new and useful heat radiator.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd of January, 1868.

No. 2459. Nathan Campbell, of the village of Brooklin, in the county of Ontario, gentleman, a new and useful clothes dryer.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd of January, 1868.

No. 2460. James Roxburgh, of the township of Downie, in the county of York, yeoman, a new and useful combined hay rake and elevator.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd of January, 1868.

No. 2461. Nathan Campbell, of Whitby, in the county of Ontario, gentleman, assignee of James Chase, of the village of Brooklin, in the said county of Ontario, machinist, a new and useful window curt. in roller fixture.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd of January, 1868.

No. 2462. Henry Billings Rastfield, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, gentleman, a new and useful improvement in churn dashers.—Dated Ottawa, 25th of January, 1868.

No. 2463. Ferdinand Gross, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, truss maker, certain useful improvements in artificial legs.—Dated Ottawa, 25th of January, 1868.

No. 2464. Patrick Macquarie, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, city surveyor, a new and useful composition for footpaths, roadways and cellar floors, called the Montreal composition.—Dated Ottawa, 25th of January, 1868.

No. 2465. Frederick Cook, of the town of Sarnia, in the county of Lambton, mechanical engineer, certain new and useful improvements in the art of vaporizing and burning hydrocarbon fluids as fuel.—Dated Ottawa, 25th of January, 1868.

No. 2466. Albert R. Fennacy, of the town of Windsor, in the county of Essex, gentleman, a new and useful steam cooking apparatus.—Dated Ottawa, 27th of January, 1868.

No. 2467. Ambrose F. Pattison, of the township of Pelham, in the county of Welland, yeoman, a new, useful and improved horse rake.—Dated Ottawa, 27th of January, 1868.

No. 2468. Henry Lampman, of the township of East Oxford, in the county of Oxford, a certain new and useful leather creasing machine.—Dated Ottawa, 27th of January, 1868.

No. 2469. William Hearle, of the village of Beamsville, in the township of Clinton, in the county of Lincoln, tinsmith, a new and useful heating apparatus or drum stove.—Dated Ottawa, 28th of January, 1868.

No. 2470. John Girty Munger, of the township of Colchester, in the county of Essex, blacksmith, a new and useful improvement on a water lifter, called Munger's improved water lifter.—Dated Ottawa, 28th of January, 1868.

No. 2471. Joseph James Inglis, of the town of Brantford, in the county of Brant, gentleman, a new and useful churn, called the Highland Mary churn.—Dated Ottawa, 28th of January, 1868.

No. 2472. Francis Daniel Taylor, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, mining engineer, a new and useful process for and for promoting the extraction of iron ore, using an apparatus or machinery for carrying out said process.—Dated 29th of January, 1868.

No. 2473. Israel Kinney, of the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, wagon maker, a new and useful harrow to be known as the Ontario harrow.—Dated Ottawa, 30th of January, 1868.

No. 2474. George King Robinson, of the village of Ringville, in the county of Essex, yeoman, a certain improvement in the stove known as the petroleum gas stove.—Dated Ottawa, 31st of January, 1868.

No. 2475. Henry Carter, of the township of Malahide, in the county of Elgin, bla. kamish, a new and useful hay lifter.—Dated Ottawa, 3rd of February, 1868.

No. 2476. William Cornwall, of the village of Rockport, in the county of Leeds, physician and surgeon, a new and useful combined wind and picket pump.—Dated Ottawa, 3rd of February, 1868.

No. 2477. Frederick Cook, of the town of Sarnia, in the county of Lambton, mechanical engineer, a new and useful art of vaporizing and burning hydro carbon fluids as fuel.—Dated Ottawa, 3rd of February, 1868.

No. 2478. John Henry Boughner, of the village of Beamsville, in the township of Clinton, in the county of Lincoln, yeoman, a new and useful stove drum heater.—Dated Ottawa, 3rd of February, 1868.

No. 2479. Frederick Cook, of the town of Sarnia, in the county of Lambton, mechanical engineer, an improved art of vaporizing and burning hydrocarbon fluids as fuel.—Dated Ottawa, 3rd of February, 1868.

No. 2480. William Leighton, of the town of Windsor, in the county of Essex, blacksmith, a new and improved method of manufacturing steel headed rails, the improved rail being called Leighton's steel headed rail.—Dated Ottawa, 4th of February, 1868.

No. 2481. Henry Seger, of the town of Beran, in the county of Waterloo, improved combination water wheel which he calls the empire water wheel.—Dated Ottawa, 4th of February, 1868.

No. 2482. Andrew McSherry, of the village of Erin, in the county of Wellington, blacksmith, certain new and useful improvements in ploughs.—Dated Ottawa, 4th of February, 1868.

No. 1483. Samuel Henry Mitchell, of the town of St. Mary's, in the county of Perth, apiriat, a new and useful combined hive and bee house.—Dated Ottawa, 5th of February, 1868.

No. 2484. Jean Baptiste Leduc, of the parish of Ste. Cécile, in the county of Beaufort, trader, a combined mop, self-wringer and scrubbing machine.—Dated Ottawa, 5th of February, 1868.

No. 2485. William Murray Jamieson, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, gentleman, a new and useful brick machine called the Douglas improved Canada brick machine.—Dated Ottawa, 7th of February, 1868.

No. 2486. Robert Drummond of the village of Meaford, in the township of St. George, in the county of Grey, and Alexander Ralph Stevens, of the village of Meaford, cabinet maker, a new and useful spring bed bottom.—Dated Ottawa, 7th of February, 1868.

No. 2487. David Hughes Weir, of the township of West Nisouri, in the county of Middlesex, physician and surgeon, a new and useful description of lamp-burner, called the Dominion illuminator and gas condensing coal oil burner.—Dated Ottawa, 10th of February, 1868.

No. 2488. James McAlpine Cameron, of the township of Derby, in the county of Grey, engineer, a certain new and useful machine, named Cameron's new motion fast puller.—Dated Ottawa, 11th of February, 1868.

No. 2489. Thomas Munro Hammond, of the city of Montreal, gentleman, a new and useful carbon or charcoal pipe.—Dated Ottawa, 13th of February, 1868.

No. 2490. O. C. Glazier, of the town of Sherbrooke, in the county of Compton, hoop-skirt maker, certain improvements in the manufacture of hoop-skirts, the skirt with the improvements in question to be called the collapsing north star skirt.—Dated Ottawa, 13th of February, 1868.

No. 2491. Wm. F. Kelley, of the village of Thameston, in the county of Oxford, carpenter, a certain new and useful composition for blackboards.—Dated Ottawa, 13th of February, 1868.

No. 2492. Eben Landon Cowling, of the city of Montreal, in the

district of Montreal, gentleman, certain new and useful improvements in the art of treating wood for its preservation by superheated steam in combination with various chemicals.—Dated Ottawa, 13th of February, 1868.

No. 2493. Richard Hawkey, of the village of Park Hill, in the township of West Williams, in the county of Middlesex, cabinet-maker, a new and useful carriage spring, to be called Hawkey's excelsior buck board spring.—Dated Ottawa, 13th of February, 1868.

No. 2494. Samuel Matheson, of the township of East Zorra, in the county of Oxford, blacksmith, and James Chase, of the same place, yeoman, certain new and useful improvements in the plan of constructing harrows; the harrow, as improved, to be called the excelsior seed grain harrow.—Dated Ottawa, 13th of February, 1868.

No. 2495. Oscar George Robinson, of the town of Bothwell, in the county of Kent, trader, a new and useful medicinal compound for the cure of ringbone spavin.—Dated Ottawa, 13th of February, 1868.

No. 2496. John Holliday, of the city of Quebec, in the district of Quebec, fish dealer, a new and useful glacierium.—Dated Ottawa, 14th of February, 1868.

No. 2497. Louis Henry Gustavus Ehrhardt of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, professor of chemistry, a new and useful explosive compound for blasting and for other analogous objects.—Dated Ottawa, 17th of February, 1868.

No. 2498. George Lenhardt, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, machinist, a new and useful method of fastening or securing springs in mattresses, beds, sofas, chairs and ottoman bottoms, and other articles to which such springs may be applied.—Dated Ottawa, 18th of February, 1868.

No. 2499. William Turner, of the town of Port Dover, in the county of Norfolk, machinist, a new and useful double-leverage hay and barley fork.—Dated Ottawa, 19th of February, 1868.

No. 2500. Joseph Marengo, of the parish of St. Athanasie, in the county of Iberville, decorative painter, a new and useful mode of decorative painting which he calls calcomanie.—Dated Ottawa, 20th of February, 1868.

No. 2501. Christopher Retallick James, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, machinist, a new and useful improvement in the means of working stamps and hammers.—Dated Ottawa, 20th of February, 1868.

No. 2502. John McKay, of the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, shoe maker, a new and useful trace-buckle, to be called the improved trace-buckle.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd Feb., 1868.

No. 2503. George Beatty, of the village of Beamsville, in the county of Lincoln, boot and shoe-maker, a new and useful cast metallic boot and shoe heel.—Dated Ottawa, 23th of February, 1868.

No. 2504. Joseph Best, of the town of Brockville, in the county of Leeds, labourer, a new and useful damper, which he calls Best's patent damper.—Dated Ottawa, 28th of February, 1868.

No. 2505. Henry Culp Cope, of the township of Brantford, in the county of Brant, yeoman, a new and useful churn dasher, which he calls the atmospheric churn dasher.—Dated Ottawa, 28th of February, 1868.

No. 2506. Thomas Irwin, of the town of Brockville, in the county of Leeds, machinist, a new useful apparatus or machine for radiating hot air and economizing fuel to be used in connection with an ordinary stove, the said apparatus to be known as the Dominion hot air and radiating fuel economizer.—Dated Ottawa, 28th of February, 1868.

No. 2507. Eliza Ellsworth, now of the village of Ashburnham, in the county of Peterborough, widow of Oren Hamilton Ellsworth, late of the village of Kincardine, in the county of Bruce, Wesleyan minister, a certain new and useful machine known as Ellsworth's patent lever power or endless inclined plane.—Dated Ottawa, 23th of February, 1868.

No. 2508. John Leeming, of the city of Montreal, auctioneer, for the introduction of new and useful means of fastening or securing stones, lime, bricks, tiles, cast, glass stone ware, pottery and other things.—Dated Ottawa, 28th of February, 1868.

No. 2509. Richard Eaton, of the city of Montreal, mechanical engineer, a certain new and useful improvement in stoves and furnaces.—Dated Ottawa, 2nd of March, 1868.

No. 2510. John Rustel, of the village of Kincardine, in the county of Bruce, tailor, a new and useful hay puller.—Dated Ottawa, 4th March, 1868.

No. 2511. George Paton Hamlin, of the town of Dunnville, in the county of Haldimand, boatman, a certain new and useful improvement in fences, the improved fence to be called Hamlin's moveable braced fence.—Dated Ottawa, 3rd of March, 1868.

No. 2512. Alexander Marengo, of the parish of St. Athanasie, in the county of Iberville, painter, a new and useful machine for cigar and cigarette making, called the cigarette maker.—Dated Ottawa, 3rd of March, 1868.

No. 2513. John Faint, of the village of Brooklin, in the county of Oxford, painter, a new and useful method of making and fastening stove-pipes.—Dated Ottawa, 4th March, 1868.

No. 2514. William Scott, of the town of Windsor, in the county of Essex, civil engineer, a new and useful self spring, called William Scott's improved self spring.—Dated Ottawa 5th March, 1868.

No. 2515. William Robertson, of the city of Montreal, pattern maker, a new and useful combined ladder and table.—Dated Ottawa, 5th March, 1868.

No. 2516. The Rev. Jean Baptiste Ponton, of Marieville, in the county of Rivest, in the district of St. Hyacinthe, Bonnes Catholique priest, an improved ferry boat (bateau traversier).—Dated Ottawa, 6 h March, 1868.

No. 2517. Thomas West Sparrow, of the town of Galt, in the county of Waterloo, physician, a new and useful self-adjusting rain-water conductor.—Dated Ottawa, 6th of March, 1868.

No. 2518. Joseph Marks, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, mechanical engineer, a new and useful grate-bar for steam boiler and other furnaces.—Dated Ottawa, 17th March, 1868.

No. 2519. Joseph Williams, of the township of Blenheim, in the county of Oxford, builder, a new and useful economizing heater for wood coal, or other fuel, called Williams' economizing heater.—Dated Ottawa, 10th March, 1868.

No. 2520. Levi Schofield, of the township of Wolfe Island, in the county of Frontenac, machinist, certain new and useful improvements in looms.—Dated Ottawa, 10th March, 1868.

No. 2521. Josiah Mead, of the town of Dundas, in the county of Wentworth, machinist, a machine for the manufacture of ribbon pegs.—Dated Ottawa, 11th March, 1868.

No. 2522. Lewis Wesley Fick, of the township of Houghton, in the county of Norfolk, gentleman, a new and useful heat radiator.—Dated Ottawa, 11th March, 1868.

No. 2523. Zachariah Burnham Choate, in the township of Blandford, in the county of Wentworth, yeoman, a new and useful bedstead for invalids.—Dated Ottawa, 11th March, 1868.

No. 2524. William Metcalf, of the township of Augusta, in the county of Kent, gentleman, a new and useful window stop fastener which he calls Metcalf's patent sash supporter and fastener.—Dated Ottawa, 13th March, 1868.

No. 2525. Joseph Palmer, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, spring maker a new and useful method of manufacturing and fastening springs, to be known as Palmer's new and improved method of manufacturing heads for elliptic springs.—Dated Ottawa, 13th March, 1868.

(To be Continued.)

SILK CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—The breeding of silk worms and the manufacture of silk promises to become a vast source of profit to California. The mulberry tree, on which the worms feed, is a perennial that needs to be planted but once in half a century. The silk worm disease, according to the French *Revue Universelle de Sericulture*, has reduced the annual production of cocoons in France from fifty-five million pounds a few years ago, to nine millions at present. It remarks that California eggs have fully succeeded in France, and have produced cocoons of the finest quality. They are considered the very best now obtainable.

TAXATION OF MINES A SOURCE OF RUIN RATHER THAN REVENUE.

THE Canadian Government, so our exchanges inform us, has come out with an authoritative statement to the effect that no royalty will be claimed upon silver mined on lands lying along the north shore of Lake Superior. For which patents have been issued without any special reservation of such tax. These lands, it appears, were taken up during the year ending July, 1867. Royalty reservation was made in all patents issued previous to, and since that year. In accordance with the Mining Law of 1868, upon all mines where the right of royalty was reserved in the patent, there is a tax, varying from two to ten per cent upon the gross product of the same. Nothing is said by the Commissioner of the Crown Lands as to whether gold is to be, alike with silver, exempt from taxation whenever produced on the lands covered by the non-reservation patents. Just enough seems to have been said to raise a doubt as regards what will be the course of procedure in cases lying outside of these patents. Is the royalty to be enforced upon the metalliferous product of all mines not coming within the narrow scope of the above mentioned statement, or is the whole scheme of government taxation of mines to be gradually abandoned, as not at all subservient to its best interests? We are, of course, not directly influenced by Canadian legislation upon their mining properties; we are, however, affected indirectly, in so far as it sets us examples to be either followed or avoided. However rich the Canadian Lake Superior regions may be in mineral deposits, it seems plain to us that no company will attempt to develop them with a royalty tax of from two to ten per cent on the gross product hanging over their heads. It should be the part of every government to foster mining enterprises in their infancy, rather than be constantly hedging up the way to success. It is plain to be seen that, in this country, gold and silver mining cannot bear taxation in any form, and prove in any degree successful. During the first flush of excitement as regards our immense silver deposits in Nevada, and the surrounding territories, before hardly anything was known in reference to what would be the real cost of production, our government, innocently enough, perhaps, levied a tax on bullion. Later developments demonstrated the fact, and that, too much to our regret, that nearly all the silver mines of that region could be worked, even when relieved of all taxation, only at a great sacrifice of treasure. Our government has very wisely repealed the Bullion Tax Law, and, indeed, in addition thereto, it would do a good deed were it to abolish the insignificant miners' tax, which hardly pays the cost of collection.

Any one who will take an accurate survey of the whole ground, not allowing himself to be misled by a mistaken, short-sighted, and, may be, selfish policy, will see at a glance that, in a new country, where the cost of labour and material is high, where the expenses of every day life always run at very high figures, mines, unless they are fabulously rich, can never pay the expense of working. Taxation under such circumstances is the height of folly. It prevents development, the inauguration of what would prove in the end a permanent and profitable industry. When under the above conditions it is sprung upon mines partially opened up, ten chances are one upon which they ruin them. It brings about, so to speak, an abnormal state of affairs. In this view governments should be content with the indirect benefits that are sure to result from the developments of mining and metallurgical industries within the domain. So great, indeed, are these benefits in the end, that, in many instances, governments advance their own interests by fostering, rather than by taxing them. In regard to these matters it is our hope that the United States Government will avoid the short-sighted policy that seems for the most part to control the counsels of our northern neighbour. Let it bear well in mind that, in the new mining localities, taxation of bullion, it a source of revenue to-day, is a source of ruin to-morrow. Rather let a liberal, far-sighted policy be the one, in accordance with which mining enterprises, good in themselves, but struggling for life amid the many natural obstructions that, for the time, stand in their way, may be encouraged, fostered, carried past the dead point, and placed upon a footing that will eventually make them a source of pride, and, if not directly, yet indirectly, the means of a large income to the government that aided them in their hour of need.—*American Journal of Mining.*

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE FUTURE OF COTTON.

AT a recent meeting of the English Cotton Supply Association, held at Manchester, some very important facts were elicited respecting the supply and consumption of cotton in England. The report states that the association had proceeded upon the assumption that the United States would not be able to produce as much cotton as before the war, and it had, therefore, been unremitting in its efforts to promote the cultivation in other countries. The exertions of the association had been extended to all countries capable of producing cotton, and no slight portion of success had crowned their efforts. In some places, as in Turkey and Egypt, the supply had fallen through temporary causes, and in India production had been partially arrested by the fear of a falling off in the demand. An important feature of the report is the recommendation that English capital should be employed in the production as well as in the consumption of cotton. Great stress was laid by the meeting on the importance of a sufficient supply of cotton. For want of this the manufacturers had suffered immense loss. The spinning trade to be profitable required six days full work, and this had not been known in England since 1860. During the current year the average was estimated at 5½ days. The consequence of this reduction