

To obtain the assistance of the courts, the parties seeking it must apply promptly on ascertaining the infringement; indolent observation of the public advertisement of the infringement or the display of the labels, is treated as acquiescence, and good ground for refusing relief when the application is made some time afterwards.

As soon as a case of infringement of trade marks is proved, the courts will interfere by injunction, restraining the imitator from using or selling the counterfeit, and condemning him in expenses, and thereafter, both the defendant and all other persons willfully using it will be liable to an action for damages at the suit of the true owner.

A very simple and inexpensive system of registration of trade marks has been for some years in force in Canada, England, and almost every country boasting of large manufacturing, and this system is eminently useful both in preventing innocent imitations by honest dealers, and in enabling proprietors to prove their own trade marks, and the length of time during which they have been in use.

THE COTTON CROP OF THE STATES.

Several American journals publish statements of the crop and the course of the cotton trade for the year ending Sept. 1st of the present year. From these it appears that the whole crop amounted to 2,498,895 bales, against 2,019,774 bales last year. The exports from the United States were 1,657,015 bales, and the stock on hand at the close of the year 38,130 bales. In the interior towns the stock of cotton at the above date was 3,897 bales, against 5,703 bales the previous season. The total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports were 2,240,282 bales, against 1,965,774 bales last year. If we add to these figures the amount shipped directly to manufacturers, we have the total crop as above given.

Of the different cotton-growing States, Louisiana stands first in the quantity of cotton raised, the total being 584,240 bales, against 702,131 bales last year; then come Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, Texas, etc., in the order named.

The yield of cotton steadily increased from 430,000 bales in 1820-21, to 4,669,770 bales in 1859-60—the largest crop ever raised. During the war no record was kept, but since the war the amount produced has increased nearly half a million of bales, showing clearly that this important interest is reviving. The yield of Sea Island cotton was 21,275 bales, against an average of about 45,000 bales in the six years immediately preceding the war.

Prices in Liverpool ranged from 10½ to 15½ in 1866-67, and from 7½ to 12½ in 1867-8, showing a much lower range of prices in the latter year.

NOVA SCOTIAN FINANCES.

The Estimates for 1868 have been laid before the Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly. The expenditure up to the 31st December is estimated at \$563,880, and the income \$551,088 76, leaving a probable deficit of 12,791 24 made up as follows:—

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Civil List.....	\$41,800
Criminal Prosecutions.....	3,000
Coroners' Inquests.....	2,000
Education.....	165,000
Immigration.....	800
Legislative Expenses.....	34,000
Miscellaneous.....	18,520
Deaf and Dumb Institutions.....	2,000
Agriculture.....	6,000
Department of Works.....	65,000
Navigation Securities.....	10,000
Poor's Asylum.....	2,000
Poor's Asylum (New).....	3,000
Public Printing.....	8,000
Relief.....	3,000
Road Compensation.....	500
Roads and Bridges.....	100,000
Transient Poor.....	3,400
Steamboats, Packets and Ferries.....	8,860
Provincial Exhibition.....	3,000
New Provincial Building.....	41,000
Total.....	\$563,880

ESTIMATED INCOME.

Assets 1st January, 1868:—	
Balance in hand of Treasurer.....	\$39,700 50
Education.....	22,835 77
Immigration.....	1,000 00
Arrears.....	119,509 29
	\$183,135 58
Probable Revenue for 1868:—	
Department of Mines.....	\$90,000 00
Hospital for Insane.....	20,000 00
Crown Lands.....	22,000 00
Balance of Subsidy.....	235,953 18
	\$367,953 18
Total.....	\$551,088 76
Estimated Expenditure for 1868.....	\$563,880 00
Income for 1868.....	551,088 76
Probable Deficit.....	\$12,791 24

Taking for granted that this estimate is fair, we really cannot see where the proposed \$50,000 secret service money is to come from. It is not likely that a loan for bringing about a dissolution of the Confederation could be floated in London.

THE NORTH WEST.

It is announced that the Privy Council at Ottawa have appointed the Hon. Messrs. McDougall and Cartier, as a delegation to England in the matter of the ownership of the vast tract of country known as the North West Territory. That huge monopoly, the Hudson's Bay Company, is determined to

fight stoutly for its preserves, and its influence, both in and out of Parliament, is anything but despicable. Its position is favorable for defensive purposes, not only length of possession but also present occupation and enjoyment being a formidable weapon against the party compelled to attack. The maxim, *nullum tempus occurrit regi* may be perfectly sound but as between Canada, claimant and the Hudson's Bay Company, tenant, it will not be accepted as conclusive. A considerable number of influential Englishmen have a direct pecuniary interest in sustaining the Company's claims, and we may rest assured that no stone will be left unturned by them to secure the best possible bargain for the interest they represent. The situation is undoubtedly understood and appreciated by our Government, and those delegated to sustain our cause before the Imperial Government will, we are confident, do well whatever can be done to prevent advantage being taken of our expressed intention and manifest willingness to become purchasers. Although the matter is of great importance to the Dominion, it is of special interest to the Province of Ontario, and should Mr. McDougall and his colleagues succeed in their mission, they will have earned for themselves the gratitude of every western Canadian. The fact is, we must annex the North West. Between Lake Superior and the Red River settlement, the country is in a state of nature, but a line of communication is projected, which, when completed, will render the country accessible. The trade of the North West Territories may be drawn to Canada. The people of Red River at present purchase their goods in St. Paul, and take them thence full six hundred miles overland to the settlement, and the cost of freight is from four and a half to five dollars per 100 lbs. Mr. Dawson, whose report has been published, is confident that if communication with Canada were opened, the cost of transport from Lake Superior to Red River would not exceed \$1.75 per 100 lbs. It is estimated that even now a trade amounting to several millions of dollars annually, would be transferred to Canada. The state of Minnesota is doing a good deal to facilitate intercourse with the settlement, and it becomes our authorities to be up and doing before our opportunity has gone by.

SUGAR DUTIES.

As mentioned in our issue of last week, a conference of the four contracting powers to what is known as the Drawback Convention—England, France, Holland and Belgium—has been held at The Hague. No account of the proceedings has yet appeared. The discus-