

No. 2232. Ernest Kreighoff, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, upholsterer, certain new and useful improvements in spring mattresses, sofas and chairs, applicable to any other article which is now or may be provided with elastic stuffing.—Dated Ottawa, 14th March, 1867.

No. 2233. Samuel Hulbert, of the town of Prescott, in the county of Granville, founder, certain improvements in the agricultural plough.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2234. Robert Lockie, of the city of Bagot, a new and useful improvement in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, sulphate of metals, copper, nickel and Oxide of cobalt.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2235. Robert Lockie and Thomas Macfarlane, of Actonville, in the county of Bagot, a new and useful improvement of sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphate of soda, gold, silver, copper, oxide of copper, of nickel, and of cobalt.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2236. Alfred Wilson, of Bell Ewart in the township of Innisfil, in the county of Simcoe, gentleman, a new and useful self-acting car coupler and uncoupler, (in case of accidents) and hand uncoupler.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2237. Bernard Sproul Doud, of the township of Pakenham, in the county of Lanark, carrier, a new and improved sleigh break.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2238. John Dewar, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Esquire, a new and useful steam improver.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2239. Mathew Lyman Roberts, of the village of Smithville, in the county of Lincoln, post box holder, a new and useful improved plough.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2240. Ashley Hibbard, of the city of Montreal, manufacturer, a new and useful improvement in the manufacture of wire belting.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2241. Thomas Laing, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, millwright, a new and useful compound adjustable revolving grain drying machine.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2242. Robert Erratt Stephens, of the town of Owen Sound, in the county of Grey, gentleman, a new and useful breech-loading firm called the Stephens Gun.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2243. Benjamin Birdwood Foye, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, telegrapher, a new and useful automatic repeater for use in telegraphic lines.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2244. William Vickers, of the township of Blanchard, in the county of Perth, yeoman, a swivel gate.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2245. James Adamson Green, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, machinist, a new and useful improved method of casting iron arms for wagon axle-trees and the nuts used in connection therewith.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2246. Honble. Philip H. Moore, a new method of manufacturing put into coal, by process of steam, under special act, cap. 181, 24th Vic.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2247. Bernard Sproul Doud, of the township of Pakenham, in the county of Lanark, carrier, a new and useful hand grain rake.—Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1867.

No. 2248. Eusebio Ansell, of the parish of St. Anne de la Poudre, in the Province of Canada, machinist, and Francis Xavier Ansell, of the same place, printer, a new and improved printing press, to be called Presse Ansell.—Dated Ottawa, 20th February, 1867.

No. 2249. Robert Charles Lyons, of the town of Simcoe, in the county of Norfolk, gentleman, a new and useful improvement in the method of the delivery of steel head railway rails.—Dated Ottawa, 20th February, 1867.

No. 2250. Daniel Mackenzie, of the town of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, gas engineer, a new and useful gas generator and carburettor.—Dated Ottawa, 20th February, 1867.

No. 2251. Norman Wilson, of the township of Carleton Place, in the county of Wentworth, mechanical engineer, certain improvements in the means of preventing, indicating and correcting an undue degree of the super-heating of steam in steam boilers, and for promoting an equality of temperature in the parts for the more economical working thereof, and for the prevention of explosions.—Dated Ottawa, 20th February, 1867.

No. 2252. George Montany Thomson, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, produce dealer, a certain new and useful improvement in machines for crushing, cutting and pressing hay and other similar articles.—Dated Ottawa, 20th February, 1867.

No. 2253. Harmon Stevens Scholfield, of the town of Brockville, in the county of Leeds, gentleman, a new and useful blower and crusher combined.—Dated Ottawa, 20th February, 1867.

No. 2254. Charles F. Anderson, of the city of Montreal, gentleman, a new and useful apparatus for generating heat and light by the decomposition of coal or other oils.—Dated Ottawa, 20th February, 1867.

No. 2255. Jonathan Beaumont Phrayne, of the City of Montreal, machinist, an improved self-adjusting carriage step.—Dated Ottawa, 20th February, 1867.

No. 2256. Charles F. Anderson, of the township of Stanstead, in the county of Stanstead, photographic artist, a new and useful washing machine and ironing table combined.—Dated Ottawa, 4th March, 1867.

No. 2257. Hugh Fraser, of the village of Clarksburg, in the county of Grey, carpenter, and Abram Perrin, of the same place, carpenter, a new and useful oscillating planing screw.—Dated Ottawa, 7th March, 1867.

No. 2258. Philip Pearson Harris, for the introduction of a patent under chap. 137, 22 & 31 Vic., a machine for refining and decolorizing crude petroleum oil.—Dated Ottawa, 7th March, 1867.

No. 2259. Samuel Sedd in Walbank, of the town of Ingersoll, in the county of Oxford, physician, a new and useful coal oil and petroleum decolorizer.—Dated Ottawa, 9th March, 1867.

No. 2260. Arthur Gatos Wilson, of the township of Kingsley, in the county of Drummond, a new and useful improvement in the manufacture of carriage and harness trimmings.—Dated Ottawa, 9th March, 1867.

No. 2261. Charles F. Anderson, of the township of Stanstead, in the county of Stanstead, photographic artist, a new and useful lamp chimney cleaner and household convenience.—Dated Ottawa, 4th March, 1867.

No. 2262. James Edward Thomson, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, hydraulic gas engineer, an improved coal lock.—Dated Ottawa, 7th March, 1867.

No. 2263. Israel Kinney, of the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, wheelwright, a new and useful washboard to be known as the Paragon Washboard.—Dated Ottawa, 4th March, 1867.

No. 2264. Harry Campbell, of the township of Carleton Place, in the county of York, yeoman, a new and useful apparatus called the Canadian Dish Washer.—Dated Ottawa, 14th March, 1867.

No. 2265. George McCarty, of the town of Barrie, in the county of Simcoe, yeoman, a foot warmer and lantern combined.—Dated Ottawa, 7th March, 1867.

No. 2266. Thomas Nichol, of the town of Chatham, in the county of Kent, gunsmith, a breech loading rifle.—Dated Ottawa, 7th March, 1867.

No. 2267. Toussaint Crevier and Edouard Poiras, of the city of Montreal, tinmiths and machinists, a new and useful improved hair furniture.—Dated Ottawa, 11th March, 1867.

No. 2268. James Wark, of the city of Montreal, machinist, an improved apparatus for producing steam in boilers by the use of coal oil or crude petroleum as fuel.—Dated Ottawa, 11th March, 1867.

No. 2269. Donald Cold, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, gentleman, an improved corn sheller.—Dated Ottawa, 12th March, 1867.

No. 2270. Horace Merrill, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, civil engineer, a new and useful slab cutter.—Dated Ottawa, 12th March, 1867.

No. 2271. Joseph James Inglis, of the town of Brantford, in the county of Brant, gentleman, a new and useful composition mortar for roofing, side walks, and other purposes, known as Inglis' Fire Proof Cement for Roofing and Side Walks.—Dated Ottawa, 14th March, 1867.

No. 2272. Cyrus Moore, of the town of Brantford, in the county of Brant, gentleman, a new and useful lubricating grease.—Dated Ottawa, 14th March, 1867.

No. 2273. Owen Theophilus Bevan, of the village of Petrolia, in the county of Lambton, carpenter, a new and useful forced and crude Petroleum steam generator.—Dated Ottawa, 13th March, 1867.

No. 2274. William Summers, of the village of Woodbridge, in the county of York, mach. 1st, certain new and useful improvements

in grain crushing or chopping mill, and in the methods of making the fluted iron rollers for the same.—Dated Ottawa, 14th March, 1867.

No. 2275. William Campbell Van Buskirk, of the town of St. Thomas, in the county of Elgin, physician, a new and useful draining plough.—Dated Ottawa, 14th March, 1867.

No. 2276. Cyrus Moore, of the town of Brantford, in the county of Brant, gentleman, a new and useful lubricating oil.—Dated Ottawa, 14th March, 1867.

No. 2277. John Marritt, of the village of Ansonia, in the county of York, yeoman, a new and useful machine to be called Marritt's Economic Knife Cleaner.—Dated Ottawa, 15th March, 1867.

No. 2278. Charles Walker Barry, of the city of Montreal, gentleman, a new and useful improved combined gas stove and furnace.—Dated Ottawa, 15th March, 1867.

No. 2279. Antoine Auguste Meillier, of the city of Montreal, trader and manufacturer, an improved refrigerator.—Dated Ottawa, 15th March, 1867.

No. 2280. Toussaint Crevier and Edouard Poiras, of the city of Montreal, tinmiths, new and useful improvements in refrigerators.—Dated Ottawa, 15th March, 1867.

No. 2281. Aaron Magoon, of the township of Stanstead, in the county of Stanstead, farmer, a new and useful lime kiln.—Dated Ottawa, 15th March, 1867.

No. 2282. Robert Lockhart, of the town of Walkerton, in the county of Bruce, wheelwright, a new and useful hub and felloe boring machine for the use of wheelwrights.—Dated Ottawa, 20th March, 1867.

No. 2283. Robert Lockhart, of the town of Walkerton, in the county of Bruce, wheelwright, a new and useful self-acting carriage set for the use of wheelwrights.—Dated Ottawa, 20th March, 1867.

No. 2284. Thomas Henry Ince, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, gentleman, for the introduction of a new and useful composition of matter called the Agricultural Fertilizer.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd March, 1867.

No. 2285. John Robert Miller, of the town of Stratford, in the county of Perth, carriage builder, a new and useful and improved plough mould-board.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd March, 1867.

No. 2286. Benjamin Crandall, of the village of Rosalia, in the county of Ontario, yeoman, a self-acting brake on the front wheels of a wagon, that may be applied to all vehicles drawn by animals.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd March, 1867.

No. 2287. Thomas Hunter, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, soldier, a new and improved creasing and stocking machine for leather work.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd March, 1867.

No. 2288. William Justus Dunning, of the village of Denbigh, in the county of Prince Edward, gentleman, a new and useful suction and force pump.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd March, 1867.

No. 2289. Joseph Copley, of the town of St. Catharines, in the county of Lincoln, mechanic, a new and useful invention called Reynolds Renovating Fluid.—Dated Ottawa, 27th March, 1867.

No. 2290. Frederick Membery, of the township of Ernestown, in the county of Lennox and Addington, yeoman, a new and useful self-acting oiler, called the Expert Axle Oiler.—Dated Ottawa, 27th March, 1867.

No. 2291. Uson Adolphus Harvey, assignee on Luther Dunn, of the village of St. David, in the county of Lincoln, Esquire, a new and useful machine for the stretching of leather to be used for bolting and in saddlery and harness making.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd March, 1867.

No. 2292. Uson Adolphus Harvey, assignee on Luther Dunn, of the village of St. David, in the county of Lincoln, Esquire, a new and useful machine for the edging, cutting and marking of leather being used in the manufacture of the boots of St. Catharines.

No. 2293. Edward Spenser Piper, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, merchant, a new and useful ventilator and smoke conductor, called the Improved Archimedeon Ventilator and Smoke Conductor.—Dated Ottawa, 1st April, 1867.

No. 2294. Frederick Cook, of the village of Oil Springs, in the township of Enniskillen, in the county of Lambton, petroleum refiner, a new and useful apparatus for burning, as a fuel, petroleum, or fluids made from it.—Dated Ottawa, 1st April, 1867.

No. 2295. Moses Pratt, of the town of Windsor, in the county of Essex, carpenter and joiner, a grain separator.—Dated Ottawa, 1st April, 1867.

No. 2296. Richard Yielding, of the town of Windsor, in the county of Essex, gentleman, a new and useful invention called Richard Yielding's Apparatus for Burning, as Fuel, Petroleum and other kinds of oil.—Dated Ottawa, 1st April, 1867.

No. 2297. Peter Patterson, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, merchant, a new and useful concave tire and tire coupling.—Dated Ottawa, 4th April, 1867.

No. 2298. Israel Kenney, of the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, machinist, a new and useful seat for buggies, and other vehicles.—Dated Ottawa, 5th April, 1867.

No. 2299. Melvin Wood, of the township of Yarmouth, in the county of Elgin, millwright, a new and useful chum, called the Quakeress Chum.—Dated Ottawa, 10th April, 1867.

No. 2300. Joseph Copley, of the township of Yarmouth, in the county of Elgin, yeoman, a new and useful farm gate, known as the Copley Gate.—Dated Ottawa, 10th April, 1867.

No. 2301. George Cliff, of the town of Sarnia, in the county of Lambton, weaver, a new, useful and improved self-acting hand loom.—Dated Ottawa, 10th April, 1867.

No. 2302. Henry Wood Dinon, of the township of Charlotteville, in the county of Norfolk, gentleman, a self-acting wagon and wheeled vehicle brake, called Dinon's Self Acting Wagon Brake.—Dated Ottawa, 10th April, 1867.

No. 2303. John Smith Rodkin, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, oil refiner, a new and useful composition of matter which is an improved method of decolorizing petroleum or rock oil.—Dated Ottawa, 10th April, 1867.

No. 2304. Robert Land Lucas, of the township of Trafalgar, in the county of Huron, yeoman, a new and useful farm and railway elevating gate.—Dated Ottawa, 13th April, 1867.

(To be Continued.)

EXAMINATION OF PASSENGERS AND THEIR BAGGAGE.

THE New York Post says:—Probably few readers are familiar with the laws and regulations now in force, relative to the examination of the baggage and the persons of travellers arriving from foreign countries. The "ten thousand" Americans who are about to return from Europe, and the uncounted excursionists who are visiting the New Dominion of Canada, will have an opportunity to observe the operation of these regulations.

In August, 1864, a circular was issued from the Treasury Department to the officers of customs, directing a more careful and thorough examination of baggage. "The American people," remarked this circular, "are not accustomed to being stopped and having their trunks and travelling sacks opened and examined, and may at first exhibit some impatience under the operation; but it is expected that no officer who may have this duty to perform will suffer himself to exhibit the least irritation, but will at all times maintain entire self control and a placid demeanor."

Officers were admonished not to "disturb the contents" of trunks, carpet bags, &c., more than was necessary, and yet to be sufficiently thorough to ascertain whether they contain any dutiable goods, "including laces and jewelry." How an officer can be sure that a trunk contains no jewelry or laces, without disturbing every article of its contents, it is not easy to understand. How can he know that an old pair of boots crowded into an obscure corner of an emigrant's chest, conceals no gold watches or precious jewels,

unless he makes a careful examination of each individual boot? How can he ascertain that there are no laces, kid gloves, or silk goods, which should pay thirty-five, fifty or sixty per cent., hidden in the soiled linen apartment of a tourist's trunk, without hauling out and inspecting every dirty shirt, maintaining "entire self-control and a placid demeanor" all the while, according to regulations?

At most places these regulations are not thoroughly executed. There is a lack of due vigilance on the part of the officers. The contents of trunks, &c., are examined only sufficiently to ascertain that there is no great bulk of dutiable goods. Perhaps these officers may be so influenced by their sense of propriety and decency that they are unwilling to display every article of a gentleman's or lady's baggage to the gaze of the crowd—for these inspections take place on steamboat decks and in railroad depots; and are therefore not so thorough as the law requires. But under the present law a Custom House officer has no business with such feelings.

If a bottle of brandy is found in a tourist's valise, the officer should make the seizure; for the law of July, 1866, prohibits the importation of liquors in any quantity less than thirty gallons, and declares that any less quantity shall be forfeited to the United States.

It was suggested that the American people have pockets in their clothes, and that some are vile enough to conceal dutiable goods in their pockets or about their persons, with intent to defraud the revenue. It was therefore ordered in October last that the persons of travellers arriving from foreign countries should be examined. For this purpose the doors of railway cars coming from Canada were to be locked, and on arrival at the first station this side the wall they were to be opened, an officer standing at each door and inspecting the persons of the passengers as they were permitted to emerge one by one from the car. We believe this locking-up process was never practised. It was too great an outrage for even the American people to endure, and the instructions were soon modified, or so modified themselves. But the other provisions are still in force, and every traveller arriving from a foreign country who is not subjected to a careful examination of his or her person—female inspectors are appointed to examine women—escapes through the neglect or unauthorized clemency of the officers.

THE HOP CROP IN THE STATES.

A LETTER from Waterville, Western New York, dated the 17th instant, to John White, Jun., of Hand Street, says that the hop crop is not looking quite as promising as a short time previous. The lice have again made their appearance, and they are affecting some yards considerably already, but we cannot say to what extent they will damage the crop yet.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce says that the market is quiet and the prices firm. The stock of prime eastern qualities is light, and scarcely equal to the demand; there is, however, little doing at present date. The latest advices from the growing districts of New York represent the vermin to be on the increase, and from Michigan we also have advices that a new grub is damaging the vine materially. We quote:

Eastern prime, 62½ to 66c; Eastern medium to fair, 50 to 55c; Western, 20 to 45c; barley malt, choice, \$1.40 to \$1.50; barley malt, medium to fair, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

The Cooperstown Journal of July 19 says:—"The weather for the past week has been favorable, and the vine has made decided progress. In most of the yards the hop is now forming, and were it not for the fact that the vermin continue to infest the vine to so great an extent—in some yards completely covering the small young leaves and entering the young hop—an unusually large crop might be expected. As it is, growers are uncertain how it may turn out, for there is no predicting what damage may accrue from this source."

In Philadelphia small sales of inferior were made at 40 to 60c; and prime at 65 to 70c.

THE CROPS IN MICHIGAN.—The wheat harvest in a large portion of the State is over, and the expectation of large crops is fully realized. Not only in Michigan, but throughout the Union, the crop will be greater than ever before. E. D. Mansfield of Ohio, the "veteran correspondent" of the New York Times estimates the crop to exceed in value that of 1866, by \$500,000,000. The Detroit Post says one of the grain merchants of Detroit, who has just returned from a trip over the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, says that the crop will be enormous, and has not been exaggerated either as to quantity or quality. There has been some loss by insects, but it has not affected the quality, while the breadth sown has been so largely increased, that the loss will not be felt. Buyers can contract 300,000 bushels at \$2 per bushel at Kalamazoo. At Grand Rapids, millers are paying \$2 for white wheat. At Drayton Plains, in one instance, 40 bushels per acre will be realized. Around Tecumseh the yield is 18 to 20 bushels to the acre, price \$1.90 for amber, and \$2 for white—and one-fourth more grain than has ever before been produced.

WOOL FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Australian wool will have to compete ere long with the wool grown on the banks of La Plata. The latter is inferior in quality to the Australian and Cape wool, but the quantity produced is enormous, and is increasing at more than double the rate of progress made in Australia. Hitherto, on account of what is called a "burr" our manufacturers have rejected River Plata wool. Refused in England, it finds a market on the continent. A machine invented and often made in England, is used by the Belgian manufacturers to take out the burr. They spin the wool into yarn, and then often send it to us to be worked up.—Manchester Times.