

istration should be taken out of the hands of the present directors, who are elected by and represent the ordinary shareholders, and that new directors should be chosen from the preference shareholders. It is contended that it is an anomaly that the directors should be elected by the class which has the smallest interest in the line, and in too many cases the ordinary shareholders have really little or no interest. Their money has been spent, and the works are not value for more than the price claimed upon it. There can be little doubt that some reconstruction of the present Boards is urgently called for, and there seems no reason why when the ordinary shareholders are practically bankrupt, they should be permitted to continue to administer the affairs of the line.

The following are the returns from the Bank of England, compared with those of the preceding week, and same time last year:—

	July 21, 1867.	June 17, 1867.	July 25, 1866.
Public Deposits.....	4,677,000	4,618,000	2,617,000
Private Deposits.....	20,776,000	20,898,000	18,647,000
Gov't Securities.....	12,631,000	12,531,000	9,823,000
Other Securities.....	17,248,000	17,677,000	26,742,000
Notes in Circulation.....	21,063,000	21,199,000	25,263,000
Bullion.....	22,772,000	22,687,000	13,717,000
Reserve.....	13,769,000	13,487,000	3,454,000

The Bank of France returns are as follow:—

	July 25, 1867.	June 18, 1867.	July 26, 1866.
Tras y Balance	91,184,000	91,184,000	1,165,000
Private Accts	231,480,000	232,286,000	351,466,000
Commer'l Bills	488,943,000	491,029,000	636,893,000
Advance.....	213,159,000	213,639,000	106,664,000
Notes in circulation	1,127,554,000	1,119,834,000	974,632,000
Cash.....	878,633,000	867,133,000	659,666,000

FRENCH VERSUS IRISH BUTTER.—Mr. Mossell, in a letter to a Limerick paper, accounts for the superiority in the market of the French over Irish butter on the ground of greater cleanliness in the manufacture, more suitable vessels, regularity of quality, and equality of flavour, than characteristics which Irish butter lacks. Mr. Mossell believes if the Irish farmers paid due attention to the manipulation of butter they would have no cause to fear competition with the best makers in the world.

AN IMPROVED COMPASS.—We understand that a compass on a new and important principle has been issued and is being patented by the Earl of Lathness. The details of the invention are distinguished by great simplicity, and are such as will be of the utmost importance to navigating men. The compass was tested on board the new steamer *Russia*, on the Clyde, the other day, and the result was in the highest degree of its great superiority to that now in use. One of its chief recommendations is of course its simplicity, but the other features, such as its not being affected by those influences that produce motion on other compasses, the absence of the pendulum, &c.—*Northern Ensign*.

U. S. MERCANTILE MARINE.

THE New York *Bulletin* says:—The decline of our mercantile marine during the war was a severe blow to our national pride and to our material interests. Previous to 1860 our shipping was scarcely second to that of Great Britain, and was rapidly attaining a foremost place. The struggle with the South afforded a pretext which foreign nations were not slow to take advantage of to strike covertly under the shadow of the Confederate flag at an interest inspiring equal jealousy and fear. The success that attended the blows inflicted upon our commerce was only too marked and decided. Our flag disappeared from the ocean. The Anglo-Confederate privateers compelled American merchants to seek the protection of neutral flags, and our carrying trade rapidly passed into foreign bottoms.

The hope that we would rapidly recover from the injuries thus inflicted seemed to mitigate somewhat the severity of our losses. We regarded the transfer of our mercantile marine to foreign powers as a necessary incident of the war, and consoled ourselves by the reflection that we could easily regain what we had so suddenly lost. Unfortunately, however, this hope has not been realized. Our mercantile marine seems destined to undergo a severer probation than any other interest. It was the first to suffer, and it looks as if it were likely to be the last to recover. Every other interest has felt the beneficial influence of peace, while American commerce has made very little progress towards recovery.

The result, which is so unexpected and mortifying admits of solution. In the first place, an act of Congress prevented the restoration or purchase of American vessels that had been sold to foreign powers during the war. Then, again, the general prostration of business at the close of the war limited our activity to the supply of domestic wants. Our products for the most part were required for the home market, and we had really no margin left for foreign consumption. This reduced our commerce so much that there was no demand for increased shipping. The shipbuilding interests suffered a severe blow from this cause alone. But there are other and more apparent causes for the depression in the shipping trade and the absence of recuperative energy. First and foremost is the high

price of iron. Next in importance is the repeal of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, thus cutting off the supply of cheap timber, and added to these is the high price of American labour. Under the combined influence of these causes the foreigner is able to build cheaper, and therefore is able to underbid us. It is on record that our merchants have ordered their ships to foreign ports to be repaired owing to the excessive expense of work in the home market. It is to be hoped that our legislators will, when they again meet, find some time to bestow on this great interest.

THE IRON TRADE.—On Wednesday last the schooner "Mary Taylor," took on the first cargo of the *Maryland* ore. Since then other vessels have loaded and the business may now be said fairly to have commenced. The following are the quantities shipped so far: "Mary Taylor," 263 tons; "W. T. Greenwood," 246; "Northumberland," 311; "Anne Falconer," 326; "Fulton," 401; "Anna Henry," 395; "Eureka," 800; "D. M. Foster," 400. These shipments have all been made to Erie, Pa., and the ore is pronounced first-class. We are informed that arrangements are in progress for the erection of smelting works at Charlotte, N. Y., which is considered a favorable point. We have also heard of a movement going on here with the same object, but at present we are not able to speak with any certainty.—*Cobourg Star*.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The British Emigration Commissioners report that 3,953 acres of country and in British Columbia were sold in the year 1866. In that year about 144,000 was expended in opening and improving roads; 169 miles of wagon and sleigh road were opened for traffic in the year, and 376 miles of pack trail, making the extent of road open for traffic at the end of the year 600 miles of wagon and sleigh road, and 863 miles of pack trail. Above £7,000 was expended on other public works among which was a lighthouse, which has been placed on the south and head at the mouth of the Fraser river, and iron buoys marking the channel from the lighthouse into the river. It is calculated that British Columbia contains about 250,000 square miles, or 179,200,000 acres, of which, up to October, 1866, only about 60,000 acres were settled by white men.

The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday says:—

"On 'Change, to-day, Mr. J. G. Miller brought up a motion regarding what has of late come to be a serious loss to shippers of grain, viz. shortages in cargoes. He mentioned several instances in which he and others had experienced great loss from this new species of swindling, and he contended that the only way of putting a stop to it was to make captains of vessels liable for the full value of their bills of lading. To accomplish this he recommended that the members of the Corn Exchange, in conjunction with similar associations elsewhere should bind themselves in all cases to accept no bills of lading from captains of vessels, unless a clause be inserted in them to the effect that the captain is liable for the delivery of the full face value of the bill of lading. It was ultimately decided, there being only a small number of members present, to postpone the discussion till next Tuesday."

PATENTS OF INVENTION.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,

PATENT OFFICE,

Ottawa, 19th July, 1867.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Inventions for a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, from the dates thereof, to the persons whose names are included in the following list.

Published by command,

A. J. CAMBIE,

Acting Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture.

No. 2180. John Johnson, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, gentleman, a new and useful process or method for rendering an aqueous benzole and other hydro-carbon liquids, and for generating and fluming gases therefrom, the compound so produced to be called the Patent Gas Oil.—Dated Ottawa, 11th December, 1866.

No. 2181. Charles Reid, of the town of St. Catharines, in the county of Lincoln, and with a new and useful stove pipe shelf.—Dated Ottawa, 11th December, 1867.

No. 2182. John Blaxter, of Guelph Mills, in the county of Ottawa, saw mill manager, a new and useful slab cutter.—Dated Ottawa, 20th December, 1866.

No. 2183. Cooper Brizier, of the village of Yorkville, in the county of York, cabinet maker, a new and useful chair and step ladder, called the Brizier chair and Step Ladder combined.—Dated Ottawa, 31st January, 1867.

No. 2184. Charles Taylor, of the county of Bonaventure, in the district of Gaspé, practical engineer, a new and useful stone and quartz breaker.—Dated Ottawa, 11th December, 1866.

No. 2185. John Lazor, of the town of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, merchant, a new and useful improved domestic splener.—Dated Ottawa, 17th December, 1867.

No. 2186. John Xenon, of the village of Mitchell, in the county of York, dentist, a new and useful dental chair, called the Mitchell Dental Chair.—Dated Ottawa, 11th December, 1866.

No. 2187. Henry Wood, of the city of Montreal, mechanical engineer, an improvement in the manufacture of paper stock, from straw, flag, grass and other fibrous vegetable matter.—Dated Ottawa, 11th December, 1866.

No. 2188. Henry Wood, of the city of Montreal, mechanical engineer, an improvement in the manufacture of fibre from Indian corn or maize plant, from grasses, cane, bamboo, weeds and other fibrous vegetable matter.—Dated Ottawa, 11th December, 1866.

No. 2189. Moses A. Payne, of the township of Yarmouth, in the county of Elgin, farmer, a new and useful machine, called Moses A. Payne's Force and Pump.—Dated Ottawa, 31st December, 1866.

No. 2190. John Cummings, of the township of East Zorra, in the county of Oxford, yeoman and Hiram Harrington, of the said township, joiner, an improved drawing machine.—Dated Ottawa, 31st December, 1866.

No. 2191. Andrew Lemmings, of the village of Bridgewater, in the county of Hastings, labourer, a new and useful dog-power washing machine.—Dated Ottawa, 31st January, 1867.

No. 2192. Jacob Barnes, of the town of Oakville, in the county

of Halton, machinist, a new, useful and improved box stove or furnace with tubulated smoke, and improved heat conductor, with open draft regulator and atmospheric pressure pump.—Dated Ottawa, 7th January, 1867.

No. 2193. Thomas Alexander, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Westchester, plumber and gas fitter, a new and useful apparatus for generating hydro-carbon vapours.—Dated Ottawa, 7th January, 1867.

No. 2194. Richard Burn of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carlton, coach-maker, a new and useful pedicelle which he terms a *Scotch Pedicelle*.—Dated Ottawa, 7th January, 1867.

No. 2195. William Forsythe Leach, of the town of Brockville, in the county of Leeds, foundry man, a new and useful improved radiator.—Dated Ottawa, 15th December, 1866.

No. 2196. Ott. Rotton, of the city of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac, doctor of medicine, a new, useful and improved still or evaporator called the non destructive vapor still.—Dated Ottawa, 15th December, 1866.

No. 2197. Edward Perry of the city of Montreal, trunk manufacturer, a new and useful pivot hinge.—Dated Ottawa, 17th December, 1866.

No. 2198. Louis Pierre Gaudreau, of the city of Quebec, civil engineer, a new and useful cement to be called Gaudreau's Orleans Hydraulic Cement.—Dated Ottawa, 18th December, 1866.

No. 2199. Elias W. Borden, of Bedford, in the county of Westchester, machinist, a new and useful double action churn.—Dated Ottawa, 20th December, 1866.

No. 2200. Joseph Clinton Henderson, of the town of Brockville, in the county of Leeds, iron-founder, a new and useful radiator or dumb stove which he has called Henderson's Improved Radiator.—Dated Ottawa, 20th December, 1866.

No. 2201. John Morris of the village of Aurora, in the county of York, yeoman, Marri's Aurora Flat Puller.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd December, 1866.

No. 2202. James Henry Clapham, of the city of Quebec, a new and useful drilling and pumping machine.—Dated Ottawa, 15th December, 1866.

No. 2203. Charles Joseph Smith, of the town of Brantford in the county of Brant, gentleman, a new and useful improvement in fire grate bars for furnaces.—Dated Ottawa, 3rd January, 1867.

No. 2204. Richard Taylor, of the village of Hawkebury, in the county of Prescott millwright, a new and useful churn and butter worker.—Dated Ottawa, 7th January, 1867.

No. 2205. Thomas L. Wilson, of the city of Montreal, mechanical engineer, a new and useful improved steam jet cupola, for smelting in tal.—Dated Ottawa, 31st January, 1867.

No. 2206. Henry Watt, of the city of Montreal, mechanical engineer, a new and useful improvement in the manufacture of fibre and paper stock from fibrous vegetable matter, as cane, bamboo, Indian corn or maize plant, reeds, grasses, rice plant, straw, flax, hemp and other such vegetable matters, for the purpose of obtaining fibre for the manufacture of paper, and also of making paper stock by treatment with chemicals and steam, both operations being performed under pressure or in vacuo.—Dated Ottawa, 31st January, 1867.

No. 2207. George Watt, of Beauharnois in the district of Beauharnois, carpenter, an improved double action hinge.—Dated Ottawa, 31st January, 1867.

No. 2208. Henry Wood, of the city of Montreal, mechanical engineer, a new and useful improved retainer roller and moveable furnace for treating or distilling vegetable matter, kieselguhr, furze, and for desulphurizing and assaifining all kinds of minerals, &c., all under pressure or in vacuo.—Dated Ottawa, 31st January, 1867.

No. 2209. Mortimer Birdall Mills, of the village of Sparto, in the county of Elgin, farmer, a new and useful triangle churn.—Dated Ottawa, 31st December, 1866.

No. 2210. John Taylor Stokes of the parish of St. Bernard de Lacelle, in the county of St. John's, in the district of Ileraberville, machinist, a new and useful lateral acting self coupling buffer for railways.—Dated Ottawa, 31st January, 1867.

No. 2211. Elias Wallis, of the township of Elgin, in the county of Huntingdon, farmer, a new and useful farmer's labour saving machine combined.—Dated Ottawa, 2nd January, 1867.

No. 2212. William Moore, of the township of Trinité, in the county of Halton, carpenter, a gate.—Dated Ottawa, 21st January, 1867.

No. 2213. Jonas Henry Rowe, of the township of King in the county of York, gentleman, a new and useful spinning wheel called the Improved or Rotating Spinning wheel, or Champion spinning wheel.—Dated Ottawa, 21st January, 1867.

No. 2214. James Rodgers, of the township of Enderbore, in the district of Arthabaska, civil engineer, a new and useful improvement in the manufacture of iron, copper, and other metals by incorporating their ores when in a pulverized state, with or without a flux with pulped coke as a fuel for smelting or reduction.—Dated Ottawa, 31st December, 1866.

No. 2215. Ashley Hildard, of the city of Montreal, manufacturer and trader, Ciro's belting.—Dated Ottawa, 31st December, 1866.

No. 2216. Erasmus Slater, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, carpenter, a new and useful extension ladder.—Dated Ottawa, 24th January, 1867.

No. 2217. Otto Rotton, of the city of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac, doctor of medicine, a new and useful still called the Spray Still.—Dated Ottawa, 24th January, 1867.

No. 2218. William Bowman, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, engineer, a crude petroleum burner.—Dated Ottawa, 24th January, 1867.

No. 2219. John Kane, of the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, emerald instrument maker, a new and useful truss to be known as Kane's Self Adjusting Truss.—Dated Ottawa, 24th January, 1867.

No. 2220. P. Swan and D. E. Powers, assignees of B. H. Rose, a new and useful improvement in the cross cut saw, and the buck saw respectively.—Dated Ottawa, 24th January, 1867.

No. 2221. George Charles Graham, of the township of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, provincial land surveyor, a new and useful gate called the Grantham Gate.—Dated Ottawa, 26th January, 1867.

No. 2222. Charles Duff, of the village of Collingwood, in the county of Simcoe, gentleman, a new and useful spring bed bottom.—Dated Ottawa, 26th January, 1867.

No. 2223. Robert Charles Lyons, of the town of Simcoe, in the county of Norfolk, an improved rail pile.—Dated Ottawa, 26th January, 1867.

No. 2224. William Notman, of the city of Montreal, photographer, a new and useful art of taking photographic pictures representing winter scenes by artificial means, with or without figures.—Dated Ottawa, 26th January, 1867.

No. 2225. Bartholomew Clifford Galvin, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, solicitor, a portable switch and railway engine and car lifter combined, to be used in connection with railway tracks, whereby the shunting of railway cars may be effected without the aid of permanent switches, and with or without the aid of locomotive engines, and whereby also, such engines or railway cars may be put on or off the track when desired.—Dated Ottawa, 31st January, 1867.

No. 2226. Harvey Smith Pendleton, of the township of Derham, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, a new and useful cement or composition of matter for covering roofs, forming pavements, and for other purposes.—Dated Ottawa, 31st January, 1867.

No. 2227. Harvey Smith Pendleton, of the township of Derham, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, a new and useful art of making butter from the liquids separated from the solids during the process of manufacturing cheese.—Dated Ottawa, 31st January, 1867.

No. 2228. Michael Stinson, of the town of St. Marys, in the county of Perth, gentleman, a new and useful drilling machine called a double hole drill drilling machine for Railroad Iron.—Dated Ottawa, 26th January, 1867.

No. 2229. Samuel Howe Manning, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter, a new and useful hand mill, called Manning's Improved Land Roller.—Dated Ottawa, February 2nd, 1867.

No. 2230. William Philip Marshall, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, gun maker, certain new and useful improvements in breech loading rifles specially adapted to the shooting of musket loads, and other rifles, to breech loaders.—Dated Ottawa, January 31st, 1867.

No. 2231. Bernard Sprad Dowd, of the township of Pakenham, in the county of Lanark, carrier, a new and improved composition cement.—Dated Ottawa, February 4th, 1867.