

iron work alone the difference would be very material, and in all kinds of wrought iron work on which there is comparatively more labour expended, the difference would be still further against us. That we should make the greater portion of our iron and secure it cheaper than we import it, is evident from actual facts. We know that it can be made, at Normandale for about \$17 a ton from Bog ore, and Messrs. Chaffey & Brother, of Kingston, own an iron bed on the Rideau Canal, about 40 miles from Kingston which is 200 feet thick, eighty per cent. of which is pure iron, of a superior quality; they have annually sold several thousand tons to go to Cleveland to mix with the poorer ores from Pennsylvania. We have been informed that they sell it at \$5 a ton at Kingston, and at \$2 50c at the mine. We have also been informed that more or less of that iron comes back to Canada, and is sold at prices ranging from \$60 to \$100 a ton, according to the quality, and the purpose for which it has been prepared. It will be wondered why it is not manufactured at Kingston, or at the mines. The reply has been that it is cheaper to take the ore to Cleveland and return the iron to Canada than to bring the coal from there; that answer is more plausible than correct, as we will show. It will take about two tons of ore to make one of pig iron, and 400lbs. only of coal to manufacture it. The freight on the coals from Cleveland cannot vary much from being the same as the freight on the ore to Cleveland. Then as one ton of coals will do five tons of ore, we find at one dollar a ton for freight, that there will be five dollars paid out for freight of the ore and \$2 50c for return of the iron against one dollar on the one ton of coal, necessary to work it up at home or a direct loss to Canada of six dollars a ton, in changing our ore into pig iron, and when it is further

manufactured into wrought iron we, as a country, lose the difference between the value of the ore and the value of the material returned to us. But it is not necessary for us to import coals to work it up, there is abundance of wood all along the Rideau Canal suitable for charcoal which can be laid down at the ore bed as cheap, if not cheaper, per ton than the Cleveland coal, and the same quality of charcoal will make one-fifth more pig iron than the mineral or Cleveland coal, and the iron will be worth from ten to twenty per cent. more per ton.

It is easy to see, with those facts before us, that on every ton of iron we thus imported from the United States, made from the ore purchased off us, that we pay the difference between the cost of two tons of ore, at Kingston, \$10; and say \$60 a ton, the value of that returned being at least \$50 a ton paid to the Yankees, and added to their National wealth, by us. And the natural advantages placed by a kind Providence in our possession, is, from incompetent legislation, squandered at the rate of \$50 a ton, is abstracted from our National wealth, and added to the fast accruing millions of another and wiser people.

Not many, probably, are aware that in 1860, the annual value of the goods manufactured in the United States, was \$1,981,211,201, and the net income or profit to the country, on their manufactures, was \$990,605,100, while their income from *all* other sources, from agriculture, mines, dividends, &c., &c., &c., was only \$978,483,510. In those figures, we have the evidence that if we ever become a great people, we must at once and continually foster our manufactures.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Again, if we take ready-made clothing, of which we have in past years imported immense quantities,