

The remarkable diminution in the numbers of bulls and oxen arises, probably, from the more general use of horses for farm work. The small increase in the number of sheep is surprising, but from the wool returns the fleece must be much heavier than formerly, for while the increase of the number of sheep is only 120,057, the excess of the wool crop of 1861 over that of 1851 exceeds one million pounds.

The third comparative table to which we now turn relates rather to manufactures than to agriculture, it exhibits the mode in which the raw material was utilized, and the progress made in domestic manufactures.

Comparative Table showing the number of Yards of Fulfilled Cloth, Flannel and Linen Manufactured in Upper Canada in 1851 and 1861 respectively.

	1851.	1861.
Fulfilled Cloth.....yards	531,560	497,520
Linen.....“	14,711	37,055
Flannel.....“	1,157,221	1,595,514

In the manufacture of fulfilled cloth a marked diminution is perceptible, but a considerable increase has taken place in the production of linen and flannel, yet far from being so large as might reasonably have been anticipated from the remarkable progress of the country in agricultural industry.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

In less than two months the largest and most complete exhibition of Canadian Industry will be held in Toronto. Preparations on a very extensive scale are fast drawing towards completion. It remains for the manufacturers and artisans of Canada to show that progress in every department has been made, commensurate with the rapid increase of wealth and population which has taken place since our annual exhibition was last held at Toronto. We say to all, in whatever branch of industry you may be engaged, send some illustration of your work to the next Provincial Exhibition, even though it may not be attended with any immediate personal gain, yet it will be of advantage to the country at large; it will assist in convincing the stranger that we embrace within our own limits, all the elements of an independent people, and that we are not tied by leading strings to the foreign manufacturer either in Europe or America. It is, moreover, the duty, and it should be the honest endeavour of every manufacturer to send the best productions of his skill to be seen by his countrymen, in order that their confidence and trust in the land which secures them safety, freedom and maintenance may be increased and strengthened. Canada has done well at the Great Inter-

national Exhibition. She has sustained the reputation she won in 1851 and 1855, and the fruits of her energy in making the display she did are already beginning to be felt. There is one feeling of regret, however; we all know that little aid was given Canadian Exhibitors by the late government to display the rich resources of the country to the best advantage. We all know that although much has been done, much, very much more might have been accomplished if encouragement suitable to the occasion had been offered at an earlier date. With respect to our own forthcoming exhibition, exhibitors are altogether independent of external aid, they must rely upon themselves, and if a patriotic spirit is aroused men will come forward with their works of art, skill and industry and produce such a collection as will surpass the hopes of the most sanguine, and astonish those who do not live in our midst with the abundance of the resources of the country, and with the manner in which they are utilized and displayed. It is anticipated that the influx of visitors from all quarters, both in Canada and the States, will be unprecedentedly large, and we cordially hope that the opportunity for making an ample and complete display of what we can do, and of the condition of our civilization, will not be allowed to pass unheeded by any one who has the welfare of his country at heart, and possesses the power to increase it.

THE ECONOMIC MINERALS OF CANADA.

(Continued from page 203.)

MINERALS APPLICABLE TO THE FINE ARTS.

Lithographic Stone.

MARMORA.—At Marmora the Laurentian rocks are overlaid by about twenty feet of brownish-grey and light brownish-buff unfossiliferous compact limestones, with a conchoidal fracture, several beds of which would be well suited for the purposes of lithography, were it not for small imbedded lenticular crystals of calcareous spar, which, when abundant, unfit the stone for such an application. One of the beds, however, which is two feet thick, and of impalpable grain, is a lithographic stone of excellent quality. The lower half is much better than the upper, which is somewhat affected by the lenticular crystals of calcspar. The upper inch, which is just above the thus marked part, fits upon it in tooth-like projections, having columnar sides at right angles to the bed, of an inch long in some places; and usually covered with a thin film of bituminous shale. The same tooth-like forms occur in the lower part, but they are there more obscure. The band to which the bed belongs, presents occasional exposures of a different character, all the way from Hungerford to Rama, a distance of 100 miles; but though the stone has been highly commended by all the lithographers who have tried it, no one has attempted to quarry it for use. The