

though the brine was of considerable strength, yet owing to the importations of the foreign article the enterprise was not successful. Paper hangings, at 20 per cent. duty, cost us yearly about \$80,000, of which sum we pay the United States more than \$45,000. We are glad to know that home manufactures will soon diminish this outlay, and that some very excellent Canadian papers will be exhibited at our next exhibition. Who would think that our hats, caps and bonnets cost us more than a third of a million dollars a year, and that we pay the United States upwards a quarter of a million for these necessary articles. It would be at least patriotic to wear a Canadian hat, or a Canadian bonnet, and a great stimulus might be soon given to home manufactures, which are already assuming fair proportions.

Leather cost us \$270,000 in 1861, and yet we exported \$21,115 worth of hides. Here we plainly export the raw material and receive back the manufactured article. We pay the United States more than fifty thousand dollars a year for broom-corn, an agricultural production which can be well grown in Canada, and although it is in the class of free goods, there can be no doubt its cultivation would be profitable. Our soap cost us last year fifty thousand dollars, and we imported more than a million pound weight. We have abundance of potash for soft soap, but no soda for the hard varieties. Yet in the salt waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, there is a never failing store of sulphate of soda, which by well known processes can be converted into the carbonate. If common salt were manufactured in the artificial salines before referred to, which might be profitably established on the shores of the Gulf, enough soda could be obtained from which a very extensive manufactory of the more common kinds of hard soaps might ultimately spring, and thus one branch of industry would indirectly lead to the prosecution of another equally important. The finer varieties of toilet soaps are generally made from olive oil and soda, hence we should be always dependent to a certain extent on the foreign market. But for all ordinary domestic purposes, soaps from animal fat and soda are sufficiently well fitted. Our musical instruments cost us nearly \$140,000; and \$120,000 of this large sum goes to the United States. The Pianos exhibited at London during the last Provincial Fair lead us to hope that this item will soon be reduced in favour of home manufactures. The progress which has been already made bids fair to show that we may soon expect to be independent of the foreigner for these delightful sources of enjoyment. The Exhibition at Toronto will furnish a splendid opportunity for native

talent and industry to display itself, and it will no doubt secure a well-earned reward.

Foreign Stationery cost us \$148,074 last year, of which large sum not less than \$65,393 went to the United States, besides \$24,913 for paper, for which we paid in the aggregate \$57,826.

These are manufactures which we may hope so far to produce at home as to diminish materially our dependence on other countries for all kinds except those of the finest description.

Cabinetware and Furniture, which we manufacture largely within our own limits, nevertheless cost us last year \$43,957, of which nearly \$40,000 went to the United States. Although a duty of 20 per cent. is charged on these articles, yet we are still unable to supply ourselves, notwithstanding the excellent style and cheapness of most articles of domestic use manufactured in the country and a duty of 20 per cent. on importations.

The following list embraces the principal articles imported last year. Some of them it is impossible to produce at home; others might from year to year be diminished and a home manufacture substituted:—

	Valued at
Cottons.....	\$5,690,777
Woollens.....	4,271,276
Sugar.....	1,627,781
Iron and Hardware.....	1,489,645
Tea.....	1,867,025
Silks, Satins and Velvets.....	921,152
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron.....	713,249
Coal and Coke.....	732,212
Meats, fresh, smoked and salt,	507,472
Hides and Horns.....	545,578

All these items with the exception of Sugar, Tea, Silks, &c., and Coal, we may hope to reduce as our population increases and manufactures become more developed by the introduction of capital and skilled labour. The field, it will be seen at a glance, is of vast extent, and yet there are thousands waiting for the opportunity to enter upon it. The unfortunate strife which distracts the United States has checked the progress of one branch of industry, namely, the Cotton manufacture, which would ere this have taken a firm root in our midst.

In concluding this sketch we wish earnestly to call the attention of our manufacturers to the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition. In another part of this issue we have adverted to the necessity of a complete representation of our industry during the present year at Toronto. In view of the disastrous civil war which cramps the energies of our neighbours, we should be ready to embrace the opportunity and take our own stand in Manufactures and Art. A well-sustained Exhibition will show what we can do alone, and there cannot