

treme brittleness ; but each successive melting, up to a certain point determined by the working, and, particularly the forging properties of the metal improves its tenacity and strength. The present price of English made, 10 per cent. Aluminum bronze is 6s. 6d. per lb., or four or five times the price of gun metal ; but as a much smaller quantity of the new alloy would give the same strength, the cost of ordnance made of it would not be very considerably increased.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Woolen and Cotton Yarn.

The manufacturing interests of the country connected with this branch of trade have continued steadily to grow in importance. In woollens, the manufacture of the lighter grades of tweeds has been rather more rapid than the increase in the demand for the home product, which, in connection with the high price of wool, has not made the year's result over profitably to manufacturers. There has, nevertheless, been a large increase in the consumption of these goods, and though this has scarcely been so great as the growth of the manufacture, they are likely to replace imported goods of the same grade. The earnings of the year have only been moderately profitable, but the reputation which these goods have gained, and the certainty of a future demand, have laid the foundation for a good trade hereafter. The following are the principal establishments: Hunt & Elliott, Preston; W. Robertson, Thompson & Co. and Patrick Patton & Co., Galt; Crombie & Co., Plattsville; Matthewson & Ratcliffe, Columbus; Fraser & Co., Ontario Mills, Cobourg; Merrick & Son, Merrickville; Waltho & Jackson, Chippewa; G. P. M. Ball, Grantham; Barber Brothers, Streetsville; W. A. Clark, Thornbury; Norfolk Woollen Mills, Port Dover, and Jacob Hespeler, New Hope.

The manufacture of cotton yarn during the year has been very vigorously prosecuted by Mr. Joseph Wright, of Dundas, whose energy and enterprise are deserving of the greatest success. He has produced an article which meets with great favour wherever used, equalling, if not surpassing any of the imported yarn. He has also been producing a large quantity of bags, which are of the best class, and which we are sure excel any ever brought to us from the United States. During the year he has considerably increased his facilities by the introduction of new machinery, and he contemplates still greater improvements. He has also effected arrangements in Liverpool for the direct importation of India Surat Cotton, and has a contract for the delivery of it at less than one cent per lb. from Liverpool to Dundas direct. He will thus effect a considerable saving over the old mode of buying from second or third hands, in New York or Boston. We are glad to notice the prosperity of this important establishment, and we hope to see it continue.

Messrs. Crossland & Brown have had good success in manufacturing cotton batting, and though in the course of the year their building was destroyed by fire, their machinery was saved, and they are preparing for an extended business hereafter. The earnings of the year have been only moderate, but the reputation the goods have acquired will be certain to make an increased demand for them in future.—*Toronto Globe.*

SUMMARY of Lives Lost in the Coal Mines of the United Kingdom for the ten years ending 1860.

Years.	Lives Lost.
1851	1,062
1852	661
1853	755
1854	779
1855	728
1856	1,033
1857	1,119
1858	931
1859	904
1860	1,108

Total lives lost..... 9,090

METALS produced from British Minerals.

	Quantity.	Value.
Gold..... Oz.	2,784	10,816
Tin Tons.	7,450	910,762
Copper..... "	15,331	1,572,480
Lead "	65,643	1,445,255
Silver Oz.	569,530	144,161
Zinc..... Tons.	4,415	79,101
Iron, Pig..... "	3,712,390	9,280,975
Total value of the above		13,443,550
Estimated value of other metals.....		250,500
Coals.....		20,908,803
Total val. of the Metals produced & Coals		34,602,853

In Great Britain there are

Coal Mines... ..	3,000	employing	250,000	persons.
Iron Mines.....	uncertain	"	27,000	"
Copper Mines..	167	"	22,000	"
Tin Mines	148	"	14,500	"
Lead Mines ...	390	"	21,500	"
Zinc & others..	—	"	1,000	"

Making a total of..... 336,000 persons.

Revenue of Great Britain.

The total revenue of Great Britain for the year 1862, amounts to £70,996,429 sterling. In 1861 it only amounted to £68,603,851; showing an increase of £2,392,578. This increase has not been caused by a higher rate of taxation, but is the *bona fide* result of wealth and trade. In only one department that of the excise, is a diminution shown to the extent of £627,000. The decrease is to be accounted for by the repeal of the duties upon hops; the law enacting which came into effect, we believe, late in 1861. The increase in customs is £262,000 in stamp duties £422,775; in the property tax £1,142,000, and from miscellaneous sources 1,055,761.

Taking the value of a pound at five dollars in gold, the entire British revenue in 1862, amounted to the prodigious sum of \$354,982,145. The British entrances and clearances of American vessels in English ports were three-quarters of a million less in 1861, and most of the trade thus lost has passed into British hands.