

acre is from 19 to 20 bushels, or even more, but the general average is only 16½, and in Lower Canada only 7."

The show of grain of all kinds, and vegetables, proved most clearly that to Canada the mother country will ere long look for the supplies now drawn from Poland and the Black Sea; and it is a cheering thought that "from the rich flats on the south side of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, and those to the south of Montreal, to the fertile regions of the west" Anglo-Saxon energy, in an adopted land, is each day diminishing the dread chance of a famine in the land of their forefathers.

A glance at the display of needle work suggested the recollection of another branch of manufacture, which only requires to be followed up to enable us to produce a fabric, which, although not equal to Lyons silk, may yet be most useful in connection with other materials.

This subject, "the production of silk, in Canada" has, we think, been already brought before the public by an eminent naturalist in the Upper Province, and from the specimens he produced, there cannot be the slightest doubt but that this branch of manufacture is capable of being brought, if not to perfection, at least to a very high degree of excellence.

It is deeply to be regretted, considering the number of strangers who visited London, that the real capabilities of the country were not developed. Many a visitor must have returned ignorant that, in her grain, crops, and flocks Canada contains not the only elements of success. The productiveness of the forests, the mines, and the vast inland seas, were altogether inadequately represented.

A few statistics will serve to show the importance of each of these divisions, and that, as in agriculture, this country is prepared to lay claim to possessing all the three sources of wealth, to to an unlimited extent.

1. *First*, in the order now mentioned, of its natural products are those of the Forest, which as yet far exceed in value those of the Mine, and of the Seas, and even somewhat exceed those of Agriculture, and all other exports put together. The value of the wood of the white pine alone exported by the last returns of 1852 is upwards of £1,000,000, the next in value of the timber exports being those of Red Pine, Oak, and Elm. In 1853, 1145 vessels were loaded with timber at Quebec, against 1003 in 1852, shewing that the trade must have greatly increased

during the past year. The exports of wood to Europe, and the lower provinces, are chiefly from Quebec in the forms of round, and square timber, deals, and planks, West Indian and other staves, together with masts and spars. The imports to the United States are generally in the form of planks and boards. By far the largest portion of the trade is with Liverpool, but the best kinds of timber, particularly of deals, go to the London market. Besides these products of the forest, the wood which is burnt off the ground in the new clearings, and for the purpose of fuel, yields large quantities of Pot and Pearl Ash, of which the value of £232,000 was exported in 1852 for bleaching, glass making, and other purposes. Furs and skins may also be reckoned as other productions of the forests of Canada, and were supplied by them in the same year to Great Britain, the United States, and other countries to the amount of £25,517.

In 1852, the total exports being £3,513,593 the whole exports of the produce of the forest amounted to £1,907,183, including £262,660, as the value of the ships built at Quebec, of which £1,436,637 were sent to Britain, and £460,049 to the United States.

It is not, however, only in Quebec or the lower ports that ship-building will form an important business; already some fine vessels have been built near Cobourg, and even now, any one passing along our Front street may see a thousand tons vessel nearly ready for launching, while the same firm to whom Toronto is indebted for giving an impetus to this branch, have at Colwater on Lake Huron another vessel nearly ready for launching. With respect to the capabilities for ship-building possessed by Canada West, it may be observed, that Lloyd's inspector declared his admiration of the timber in these vessels, and pronounced it superior to anything he had ever seen put in a vessel.

Considering then, the vast productions of her forests, it was to be regretted that Canada was not represented in this department. Had there even been a display of the beautiful furniture wool, it would have shewn that Canadians are quite prepared, as far as materials, to compete with any nation in the excellence and quality of good furniture. The importance of this source of prosperity to the country may be imagined when it is stated that, home consumption exceeds considerably the amount exported.—The rapid growth of the country may be very significantly deduced from this last fact.