

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

To chronicle the progress of our Home Industry is at all times a pleasing task. By its careful development can our country alone become great; affording as it does a variety of employment for different tastes and scope for the exercise of ingenuity. The manufacture of safes, is a branch of industry that is now carried on pretty extensively in the Province. In 1855, Messrs. J. & J. Taylor commenced their construction in Toronto. They had previously acquired large experience in this branch of business

from being seven years in the safe manufacturing establishment of S. C. Herring, New York. They now give constant employment to twenty men and turn out on an average from twenty to twenty five safes every month. Their safes are to be found in the Government offices, in the principal banking establishments, in many commercial houses in both Provinces, and a number have even found their way into the Western States; but the war tariff is now operating against business in that direction. Several of their safes have been put to the severest test. For hours, during a conflagration,

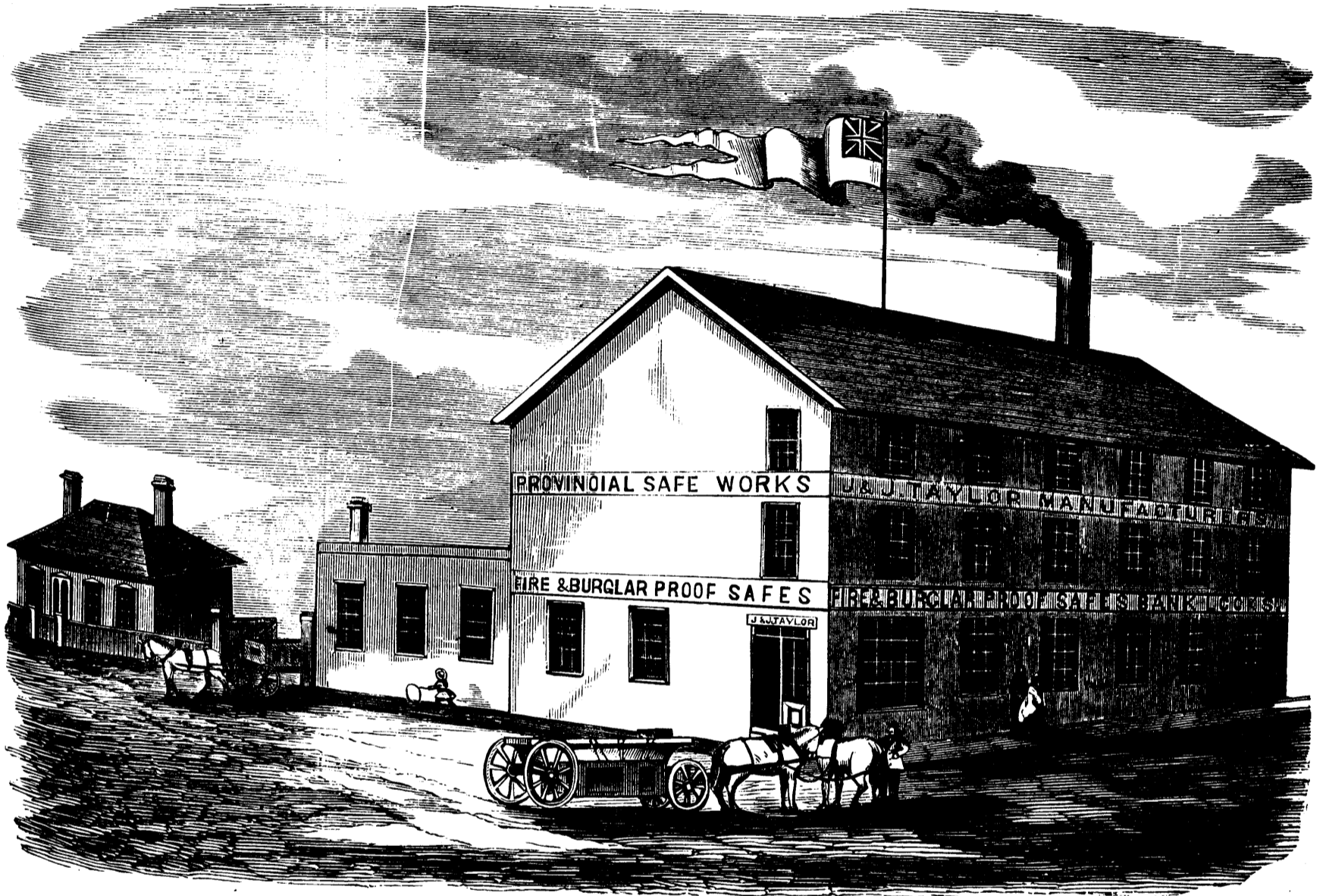
they have been seen red hot, and yet, when opened, their contents have been taken out uninjured.

Another consideration in their favor is, that, while they are equal, if not superior, to any safe that is manufactured, they are twenty per cent. cheaper.

The Messrs. Taylor have reduced their business to a system. Everything is carried on under their own supervision, and machinery made on the most approved principle is used in their establishment. On the first and second floors of their three story building are a large number of turning-lathes, drilling-ma-

chines, pinching and shearing machines, doing the work of very many men and driven by a powerful steam engine. The third floor is used as a cabinet shop, where the interior of the safes are fitted up. In the rear of the main building are the paint and black-smiths' shops, the filing and engine-room.

There is happily now no necessity to plead for the support of home manufactures. The people, as a whole, are alive to their necessity, and know there will always be sufficient competition among manufacturers within the Province, to prevent any undue advantage being taken.



THE SAFE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.—By the table of statistics in the last report of Dr. Kirkbride, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane, that out of 1992 male patients who have been received in that institution since its opening in 1851, the larger proportion have come from the ranks of the farmers, merchants and laborers. The exact figures are as follows: Farmers 267, merchants 191, laborers 152. A similar proportion is observable among the female patients; for out of a total of 1761 women in the asylum, 255 were wives and daughters of farmers, 200 wives and daughters of merchants, and 124 wives and daughters of laborers.

This large percentage shows that professional men are less subject to insanity than those who have more physical exercise and less tension of the brain than they. Of lawyers, there were in the Pennsylvania Asylum but 34 out of 1992 patients, of clergymen but 25, of artists 17, and of physicians 39. Among the students, however, 66 out of 1992 were insane.

Eighteen printers were admitted to the Asylum in twenty years, together with one hair-dresser, one potter, one author, one waiter, six batters, eight confectioners, twenty-nine planers, and forty-six seamen. The whole number of males and females admitted was 3753, and the greatest number of cases were caused, first, by ill-health of various kinds, next by intemperance, third by mental anxiety, fourth by grief, and fifth by loss of prosperity. From these five causes, 1414 out of 3753 persons became insane. Dr. Kirkbride says, 'Periods of great political excitement, the thousand sources of mental anxiety, and the casualties incident to a state of war, sudden pecuniary re-

verses, and undreamed of changes in the condition of families, hardly ever fail to increase the amount of mental disease in a community, while, unfortunately, the same causes render too many less able than ever to meet the expenses and losses invariably incident to such a form of illness.'

PANDORA'S BOX.—Pandora, according to the heathen mythology, was the first female created. She was formed of clay, by Vulcan, at the request of Jupiter. As soon as endowed with life all the gods are said have vied with each other in presenting her with gifts. She received beauty and the art of pleasing from Venus, the power of captivating from the Graces; Apollo taught her how to sing, Mercury instructed her in eloquence, and Minerva endowed her with wisdom. Hence she was called Pandora, from the Greek words *pan*, all, and *doron*, gift, intimating that she was all gifted. Jupiter finally presented her with a box, filled with innumerable evils, which she was desired to give to the man who married her. She was then conducted by Mercury to Prometheus; he, suspicious of deceit, would not accept the present; but his brother, Epimetheus, less prudent, married her. He having accepted and opened the box, there issued from it a multitude of evils and distempers, which speedily dispersed themselves all over the earth, and have never since ceased to afflict all mankind. He shut the box again in haste, but all was gone. Hope alone, which Jupiter had compassionately inclosed in his unhappy gift, had not time to escape, and consequently remained as the one consolation of wretched mortals. This has given rise to the expression, "Hope lies at the bottom."

Notice to Correspondents.

J. S., Elora, received with thanks.
A. J., Niagara, your terms are satisfactory;
D. C., Brampton, will be noticed in our next.
S. M., Montreal, received.
D. L., London, we have sent to enquire about it.
A. S., Goderich, the paper was sent last week.

Commercial.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Traffic for week ending 26th Dec.,
1862 \$ 51,661 35½
Corresponding week of last year, 50,729 46
Increase... \$ 931 89½

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
Traffic for week ending 20th Dec.,
1862 \$ 94,283 18
Corresponding week last year... 104,048 50
Decrease..... \$ 9,765 32

MONTREAL MARKET.
Our market for breadstuffs continues quiet.
FLOUR.—Inactive. No. 1, superfine, \$4 45 @ \$4 50. Fancy \$4 60 @ 4 65.
WHEAT.—Unchanged; U. C. Spring, ex cars 92c. @ 94c., and U. C. White, ex-cars and store \$1 05 @ \$1 08.

PEAS.—70c. @ 72½c. per 66 lbs.
CORN.—Mixed Western in demand for local consumption, at 52½c. per 56 lbs. Held 55c.
OATMEAL.—\$4 50 @ \$4 60 per brl. 200 lbs.
OATS.—42½c. @ 45c. per 40 lbs
ASHES.—Pots dull at \$6 25 @ \$6 40; Pearls in demand, at \$6 40 @ \$6 46.
PORK.—Mess, \$10 @ \$10 50; Prime and Prime Mess, \$8. Nominal.
Dressed Hogs—\$3 75 @ \$4 25.
Butter Less demand; fair to choice, 13 cts. @ 17 cts.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

FLOUR.—Receipts 5,801 brls; Market a shade firmer and quiet; sales 9,000 brls. at \$5 80 @ \$5 95 super State; \$6 10 @ \$6 25 for extra State; \$5 80 @ \$5 90 for super Western; \$6 20 @ 6 45 for common to medium extra Western; \$6 75 @ \$6 80 for common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio. Canada flour a shade better; sales 600 barrels at \$6 25 @ 6 40 for common; \$6 50 @ \$8 00 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady, at \$4 50 @ \$5 50.
WHEAT.—Receipts none—market quiet and a shade firmer; sales 30,000 bushels at \$1 20 @ \$1 31 for Chicago Spring.
Rye quit at 85c. for Western; 93c. @ 95c. for State.
BARLEY scarce and firmer; sales 7,000 bushels. Eastern at \$1 49.
CORN.—Receipts none.
OATS unchanged at 68c. @ 71c. for common to prime.
PORK steady. Beef unchanged.
Dressed Hogs a shade lower at 5½c. @ 5½c.