

important to our Yorkshire woollen trade, had our manufacturers been able, side by side, to have contrasted the productions of France, Belgium, Vienna, Saxony, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Prussia, with the cloth and mixed goods produced at Leeds, Bradford, Stroud, and Dublin. What labour and fatigue would have been saved, had we been able to view the metal-work and jewellery of France, Belgium, Holland, and Spain, with that of England in a court by itself. How will those attending the next exhibition divide themselves into groups under such an arrangement? There will be the Swiss side by side with the man of Coventry and Clerkenwell, discussing each the merits of his competitor for the trade in watches; the silk manufacturers of Lyons, Spitalfields, and Manchester, comparing their silks; and chemists and dyers, the effects resulting from the discovery of new sources of supply of colour, and new methods of applying those already known. How interesting will it be to juxtapose the wood-carvings of Switzerland and Italy with the productions of Rogers in England, or the results of the application of machinery in that direction; the inlaid wood of Austria with that of other countries. A court of the cabinet marqueterie and huhl work of the world, how instructive may it be made; and the same principle, if applied to the paper-hangings of France, London, and Manchester, the agricultural machines of America and England, the steel of Germany, Sweden, America and Sheffield, will tend to render the Exhibition of 1861, not merely a monster bazaar, but a book, well digested and arranged for ready reference, affording at once the information so frequently sought for, and oftimes in vain, in its predecessor.

The Exhibition of 1861 should also comprise well-arranged series of raw products, with the prices at which they can be obtained in our markets: the mineral products of our colonies and foreign countries—the cottons of Africa, India, America, and Australia—the oils of the Polar regions—the tallow of Russia—the vegetable oils of India, and of the forests of British Honduras, America, and Australia—the mineral oils of Trinidad, and those obtained from the coal fields of England. Nor must our machinery be excluded from the great gathering of 1861. It is of vast importance to the engineers of this country, that they should know what is being produced in the great workshops of Belgium, France, and America. But it is not desirable that the vast blocks of coal and masses of stone should again be produced for exhibition as they were presented to the public in 1851; nor is it necessary that the world should be searched to produce in our next exhibition building a competitor for the great Koh-i-noor, or masses of gold quartz from California.

It must be a Progressive Exhibition, and should include specimens of articles for which prizes were awarded in 1851, in order that the improvements effected and advances made since that date may be more readily seen. It must be an Industrial and Art-fostering Exhibition, because an increased knowledge of art involves an increased love for art, and gives a higher moral tone to the community employed in its production, and a higher appreciation of it by those who purchase its productions. The greater extent to which art and skilled labour is employed in connection with our manufactures, the larger will be the amount of capital created by labor in the country for future use. It is well known that the value of the metal used in the construction of the hair-spring of a watch can scarcely be estimated,