

marked growth. In Hamilton, the establishment of Mr. Davis of Liverpool, and in Toronto of Wm. Davies, & Co. are continually in operation, and few outside the trade have any idea of the quantity of bacon and cured meats that are constantly being shipped from these houses to Europe, there to go into immediate consumption. This trade is, however, in its infancy; otherwise there is hardly a limit to the quantity of first class bacon that could be produced in Canada. The Canada Glass Works have been for some time in successful operation, and the quality of the article produced, and the profit which thus far they have shown, fully demonstrates the success of this class of manufacture. Agricultural implements have shown vast improvement, and the Canadian farmer can now find in Canada the highest quality of farm machinery. In stoves, the Toronto and Montreal foundries can compete with the world, and we believe large shipments have been made to the Western States from manufactories in Brockville, Kingston, and other points. Locks have been most successfully manufactured in Kingston penitentiary. Nails, spikes, sprigs, tacks, and all varieties of that class of articles, are got up in the best style in Montreal, and sold at prices so low that sometimes the profit is difficult to be seen. At Gananoque and at Galt, waggon springs, edge tools, hand presses, and a variety of other manufactures from iron are turned out, which would do credit to a Sheffield manufactory. The Sugar Refinery at Montreal, the Starch Works at Edwardsburg, the Soap and Candle factories all over the country, the Paper Mills of first class character to be found in both Western and Eastern Canada, the Tobacco manufactories, and the Brush and Woodenware establishments, with a variety of others which we find it almost impossible to enumerate, are all in vigorous and successful operation, and fully attest the wonderful and continuous progress which the country is making. The truth is, few people imagine the extent and value of the manufactures of Canada. It is only when one sits down to enumerate their number and variety, and the numbers of people employed daily in working them, that a fair idea of their importance can be attained. As a rule, all departments of manufacture have prospered here. We have had but few alterations in the tariff in the last three or four years, and notwithstanding the very heavy importations, there has been a continuous increase in the demand for almost everything that we can produce.

The good crop which has just been harvested, and the prosperous condition of business generally, still further stimulates our progress; and we look forward with hopefulness to a yet greater development of Canadian manufacturing industry. Its influence upon the welfare of the country cannot be over-estimated. The creation of a home market for our agricultural products, the employment of a large number of persons unfit for severer labour, and the advancement in wealth and prosperity which are certain to follow, add other cheering indications to the prospect of our future. At some future time we shall endeavour to enumerate different other articles which we consider could be successfully manufactured in this country, and on this point we shall be glad to have suggestions

from any of our readers. Now that there is a prospect of our being shut out from our best agricultural markets, it behooves those who have an interest in the Province to consider everything which can contribute to the internal progress of the country, and the creation of a market within ourselves. We have, especially in Lower Canada, a population which for manufacturing purposes is unsurpassed in the world. We have boundless water power, and many classes of raw material which could be utilized, and, under the magic touch of the manufacturer, come into every-day use. We have on our borders a nation whose taxation is enormous, whose currency is deranged, and whose commercial system has experienced a shock which it will require long years to rectify. The present is therefore Canada's opportunity, and we should not lose sight of anything that will tend to promote its manufacturing interests; that by improving our advantages in this respect, we may contribute to the solid progress and independent prosperity of our country.—*Trade Review.*

Looking Glass Plate Manufacture in Montreal.

We have been shewn by Messrs. J. & W. Hilton, of this city, a sample of looking-glass plates silvered by them. The backs are coated with a hard red enamel, by a process of their own. This enamel hardens, and protects the silvering, so that the plates can be handled and subjected to pretty rough usage without danger of damage. Hitherto the article (commonly known by the name of red back silvering glass plates) has been only made in Germany, and very large quantities have been brought from thence into Canada and the United States. Messrs. Hilton are now prepared to furnish as good an article as the imported one, and at a less price. A better proof of their facilities for furnishing these goods cannot be found, than in the fact that they are now supplying orders for them from the United States. These plates have been on exhibition during last week at the Crystal Palace, and have attracted considerable attention. We are glad to notice this new branch of Canadian industry, and the trade should encourage it by giving it the preference of their orders.—*Id.*

Bessemer Cast Steel.

The Birmingham meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be rendered important if only by Mr. Bessemer's paper "On the Manufacture of Cast Steel," perhaps the most important—certainly the most useful—paper read at the holiday *fête* of the philosophers. It will be remembered that in 1856, at the Cheltenham meeting of the same association, Mr. Bessemer read what now may be called an account of the theories on which he had recently taken out certain patents. His paper made an immense sensation; within three weeks after the reading, licences to manufacture malleable iron, under the Bessemer patent, were purchased by ironmasters to the amount of £25,000. But although the theory was correct, there were defects in the process fatal to profitable working. The vulgar proverb of "going up like a rocket to come down like a stick" was realized in this case. The new method was thoroughly discredited, not a little to the satisfac-