

expended on them to make them fit for market. As before observed, two things only are known, square timber and the plank three inches thick.

"Of more than sixty principal species of timber which we possess, we make profitable use of scarcely ten; the rest are left to absolute decay. In Europe, the bird's eye maple is considered as equal to the most precious of the woods used in cabinet work. It is indeed hardly attainable, and, when found, it bears a higher price than mahogany. From this cause arises the dearness of all the articles made of maple in the Parisian cabinet work, the finest in the world."

Sufficient has been said to show that the primary elements of success in the display which Canada will make in 1862, are embraced in the SELECTION and ARRANGEMENT of the products of her industry or natural wealth. Ample time exists for a complete illustration of whatever this country is capable of producing, in the most intelligent and comprehensive manner. It is one thing to show specimens of inexhaustible supplies of mineral, forest or agricultural products, but it is another to teach the eye and understanding at a glance the wide application and general usefulness of the raw materials. A table pier or a chimney piece of Labradorite, exhibiting the exquisite beauty and adaptation of that material for ornamental purposes, would arrest the attention of the most superficial observer; but rude blocks, however massive, might possess a passing interest to the scientific geologist, and would then be forgotten. So also with our marbles, soap stones, slates, and hydraulic cements; our different varieties of forest woods used by the cabinet maker; our natural dyes, and all other products which, possessing great intrinsic worth, nevertheless require skilful labour to be employed upon them before they can occupy their true position in the resources of a country.

Selection and arrangement will be, as heretofore, the key to our success in the great Exhibition of 1862, and no expense should be spared or time lost in preparing to illustrate to the utmost the adaptation to the wants of mankind of those natural productions which form such an important part of the undeveloped wealth of Canada.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

An able writer in the last issue of the *London Quarterly Review* commences an article on "CANADA AND THE NORTH WEST," with the following quotation.

"The people of England are by no means aware how fine a country they possess here."

It is scarcely necessary to say that Canadians are but too familiar with the deplorable absence of appreciation of their country, arising from ignorance of its position, extent and resources, which exists among

the masses in Britain. In many ways has this feeling found expression, and latterly in a very decided and official form.

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Annual Report of the Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec, for the year 1859, reported on the 23rd April, 1860. Among the circumstances which control the European Emigration to Canada, the following all-important influence is enumerated:—"The circumstance which primarily controls the Emigration to this Province, may be said to be, THE IGNORANCE OF ITS EXTENT, INSTITUTIONS AND RESOURCES, which prevails in the emigrant countries.

"The first shocks were given to this ignorance at the London and Paris Exhibitions of 1851 and 1855, when the products of our fields, forests and workshops came under the notice of intelligent men from every part of Europe. The advantage then obtained was not however promptly followed up; for although several useful pamphlets have been issued by the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, and an extensive correspondence has been maintained by its efficient Secretary, Mr. Hutton, the fact still remains patent to every traveller, that the vast majority of Europeans are only familiar with one North American country—the United States—and one North American Seaport—New York."

Again, in the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the expediency of inviting emigration from France, Belgium, and Switzerland, to Canada, the Committee truly state that "the people of the remote departments in France, are in utter ignorance as regards Canada. In the large cities it is barely known by name. The Paris Exhibition, held in 1855, in which the products of our soil figured to such great advantage, helped to dispel their ignorance in a slight degree; but the light thus momentarily afforded, must soon be obscured in the absence of established relations between the two countries."

The appointment of Resident Provincial Agents at important Sea Ports, with extensive powers for distributing information, appear to embody the most important recommendations and suggestions of both Committees. The Sea Ports named, are Christiana, Hamburg, Liverpool, at whatever Irish Ports the Canadian Line of Steamships may make a port of call, Havre and New York. There can be no doubt that this recommendation is of great value as far as it goes, and one which must be the most efficient instrument for diffusing information among those who are already determined to emigrate, and who are yet undecided in the choice of a home, whether on the American Continent or in Australasia. This recommendation, however, does not strike at the root of the evil, namely, the IGNORANCE OF