

"Of all the British colonies, Canada is that whose exhibition is the most interesting and complete, and one may even say that it is superior, so far as the mineral kingdom is concerned, to all countries that have forwarded their productions to the Exhibition. This comes from the fact that the collection has been made in a systematic manner, and the result is, that the study of it furnishes the means of appreciating at once the geological structure and the mineral resources of Canada. It is to Mr. Logan, one of the members of the Jury, who fills the office of Geological Surveyor of Canada, that we are indebted for this collection, and its value arises from the fact that he has selected on the spot most of the specimens that have been sent to the Exhibition, and arranged them since their arrival in London."

In the report of the Jurors of Class 3, "Substances used as food," by Dr. Hooker, it is said :

"Messrs. Lawson's collection exhibits the ear and grain of every variety of cereal, and also models of all the roots which it has been found practicable to cultivate in Scotland; the specimens are beautiful, and the arrangements scientific and excellent. No consideration of cost or trouble has been allowed to interfere with providing all that is necessary to render this collection a true and complete illustration of the vegetable products of Scotland. A council medal has been awarded to Messrs. Lawson for their admirably displayed, very complete, instructive and scientifically arranged collection of the alimentary products of Scotland."

The Jurors of Class 4, in their report on animal and vegetable substances chiefly used in manufactures, as implements, or for ornaments, by Professor Owen, say :

"Among the numerous samples of raw produce contributed by different countries, there are several collections of especial value which derive additional merit from their completeness and from the fact that they illustrate the trade and manufactures of an entire country. The importance of such collections, not only in a commercial but in a statistical and scientific point of view, is very great, and the Jury therefore, being desirous of expressing their approbation of the practical benefits to be derived from the formation and study of such collections, and the advantages which the commercial and manufacturing community may obtain by their means, have determined to recommend the award of the council medal to the governments of those countries, the natural products of which were so instructively and completely exhibited."

The entire cost to the government of the Canadian Department at the Paris Exhibition amounted to \$67,300. The results obtained were valuable, and would no doubt serve to bring Canada prominently before the reading public. Mr. Taché, in his report, enumerates the following opinions of competent authorities.

The chapter under the title Canada, in the history of the Universal Exhibition, by Mr. Charles Robin, begins with these words: "The efforts made by Canada, that old French colony, to make a suitable appearance at the Great Exhibition of 1855, efforts which have resulted, moreover, in the most complete success, coupled with the undoubted importance of that fine country, whose future cannot be otherwise than brilliant, render it a duty on our part to devote to it a distinct chapter."

"Now we can form an estimate of the value of those few arpents of snow ceded to England with such culpable carelessness by the Government of Louis XV.," says Count Jaubert at the word CANADA, in his work entitled *La Botanique à l'exposition universelle de 1855*.

Baron Wedekin, Chief Ranger of the Duchy of Hesse, and compiler of the records of the German forests, writing to Mr. Taché, states: "In conclusion, I congratulate you upon your Canada. Although the feeling in favor of emigration has very much diminished in Germany, I would recommend Canada to the Emigrant in preference to any other country."

The standing acquired by Canada, in competing with other nations and colonies, may be inferred from the fact that the prizes received at the Great Exhibition of London, in 1851, were 67 medals and honorable mentions; at New York, in 1853, 63 similar distinctions; and at Paris this number was increased to 93; Canada being the only instance of a Colony having obtained a grand medal of honour, a distinction won but not exceeded by the nationalities of Sweden, Denmark, Lombardy, Piedmont, and Bavaria.

The experience gained by being twice placed in contact with the highest intelligence and the most productive skill of the world ought to be of vast benefit to Canada in view of the Exhibition of 1862. It has been shown that the productions of the forest, the mine and the farm, constitute our wealth and the foundation of our future position; but it has at the same time been made manifest, that we do not make a tithe of the use of the natural resources belonging to the country, which unexampled facilities place within our reach. In the productions of the forest, Spain far surpassed Canada; not so much by the practical usefulness of the products exhibited, but by the scientific skill shown in the admirable arrangement of her contributions. The collection of Spanish woods was accompanied with specimens of the bark, leaves, flowers and fruit of the trees and shrubs. When the numerous artifices employed by manufactures to give beauty or durability to forest productions are known, the advantage of fully representing the capabilities of a contribution become manifest.

Mr. Taché correctly tells us, in his report of the Paris Exhibition, that "In lumbering, as the making of timber is termed in Canada, just that amount of intelligence is brought into action which is required for the squaring of the logs and the sawing of them into the planks of commerce. None of that skill of woodcraft is exercised which turns to the best and most profitable account the various species, by attending to their several degrees of adaptation to the mechanic arts, and to the preparation to be