

the sterling and instructive results of the Exhibition; and in doing so, we must not omit to congratulate the Canadian Exhibitors, to all of whom a "Presentation Copy" is, we understand, about to be sent, as an acknowledgment by the Commissioners of their co-operation.

In most of the Reports we find some commendatory reference to Canadian contributions; but it is especially in connection with the Geological Collection formed and transmitted by Mr. Logan, that the highest honours have been accorded to the Province. "Of all the 'British Colonies' (says the Report) 'Canada is that whose exhibition is the most interesting and the most complete; and we may even say that it is superior, as far as the Mineral Kingdom is concerned, to all countries that have forwarded their products to the Exhibition. This arises from the fact that the collection has been made in a systematic manner, and it results 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. W. E. 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 has arranged them since their arrival in London. The arrangement that he has adopted, which is entirely technical, includes eight divisions' (detailed in the Report), 'and all these classes include materials of great interest for industrial purposes.'"

The reporter then proceeds to mention the several items of the collection. The ores of iron are noticed for their "abundance and excellent quality,"—the Marmora and St. Maurice mines being honourably referred to. The ores of zinc, lead, and copper, are respectively reported, the latter from Lakes Superior and Huron being characterized as "remarkable for their richness." The native silver from the Island of Ignatius, on Lake Superior, and the pepites of native gold from the Rivers of Canada East, are the objects of honourable mention, as also are the white quartzose sands of Messrs. Dondoni and Lebaré, used by them with advantage in the manufacture of flint and crown glass.

"The last award," continues the Report, "which we have to mention in the case of Canada, is the honourable mention adjudged to Mr. Logan, who has exhibited iron ores, lithographic stones, minerals, and various rocks. Our colleague has not thought it right to add to these the Geological Map he has made of Canada, a matter which the Jury greatly regret, not because they would then have been able to adjudge a higher reward for this beautiful work,—for the position of Mr. Logan, as member of the Jury, would render this impossible; but because of the great interest it would have added to the Canada Exhibition."

"The lithographic stones exhibited by Mr. Logan belong to a palæozoic rock, occurring at Marmora, where the magnetic iron ore has been mentioned as forming a deposit of enormous thickness. These stones are remarkably homogeneous and fine grained; the degree of finish of the drawings that Mr. Logan has caused to be made upon them giving every promise of the quality being good. The Geological position of the stones is interesting, and the reporter is not aware of such material having been previously found in the old rocks, since, up to the present time, those who practise Lithography seek for stones from rocks of the oolitic series. The discovery of Mr. Logan, proving that the palæozoic rocks may also furnish good Lithographic Stones, increases the resources available for this important branch of Engraving and Drawing.

"We must also notice, amongst the articles exhibited by Mr. Logan, a cast of the footprints of an animal discovered in one of the argillaceous schists of the palæozoic period. When this schist was first laid bare to a certain extent, Mr. Logan observed the impressions of foot-steps repeated several times, and he had the upper bed removed to satisfy himself as to whether they were continued. Their existence, under these circumstances, fully proves that the markings were made

"at the time of deposit of the bed, and thus carries back the existence of quadrupedal animals to the earliest Silurian epoch. The length of the track discovered is eight feet, and as many as twenty impressions of each foot are traceable. Besides these is an impression between the footmarks, which may be regarded as the trail either of the abdomen or the tail of the animal."

We have made these extracts (which, however, from want of space, we are unable to complete), not only because they are honourable to the Province, but because they bear evidence to the valuable services of the distinguished President of the Canadian Institute, who has, in connection with the Great Exhibition, not alone promoted the interest of Canada, but, by his researches, has made important additions to scientific knowledge.

In the Agricultural Section, Canada is mentioned as sending "a fine supply of Wheat, all of the ordinary English kinds, but every sample of more than ordinary excellence." Mr. Christie's White Wheat is commended, and the Polish Oats of Mr. Watts are mentioned as being of "admirable quality," as is also the Barley exhibited.

The Canadian Buckwheat exhibited by E. Frenholme is characterized as "the finest sample" in the Exhibition, being superior to that sent from the United States, Russia, and Belgium.

The Hops, Linseed, Arrowroot, Hemlock-bark, Flax, and Timber, Raw Silk, Porpoise Oil, and Glue, are each specially commended, and some useful suggestions made with reference to their marketable value.

The Type and Stereotype Plates from the Foundry of Mr. Paillgrave of Montreal, are mentioned as being "very beautiful."

"From Canada West," says the Report, "there is a large assortment of Axes and Tools, the former especially of excellent quality, and proving the skill and power of her Artizans to supply those particular articles to which her physical exigencies give the highest importance." The names of S. Shaw of Toronto, C. P. Ladd of Montreal, G. Leavitt, and Scott & Glassford, are honourably mentioned in connection with the manufacture of Axes, and A. Wallace with that of Planes.

For Stoves, the name of G. H. Cheney is honourably mentioned, as is that of Mr. Ladd of Montreal for Balance Scales.

For Coopers' Work, the name of J. Bailey stands first on the list, the Canadian Pails being reported as very superior, and, both on account of the neatness and durability of the workmanship and the cheap price at which they are sold, well calculated for extensive use in Europe.

We shall close our extracts (necessarily very imperfect) by a reference to Clay Pipes, which one of the Juries seem to have appreciated very highly; and to Confectionary, in which we do not appear to have excelled, for the Report, with very matter-of-fact facetiousness, observes that "Canada sends an unimportant contribution of Confectionary, 'consisting of Horehound-Candy, reputed in that Province to be a most excellent specific for a cold; a merit which an experiment did not confirm.'" Perhaps we may comfort the unsuccessful exhibitor by observing, that a fair test of Canadian Horehound can only be obtained in Canada. Doubtless our countryman never presumed to offer it as an antidote to London fog, or a specific for its troublesome effects! As to the Clay Pipes, the amiability of the Report induces us to conclude that "the experiment" was very agreeable.

Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, for 1851. Printed by order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly. Quebec—ROBERT CAMPBELL: 1852.

We have a copy of this important Report before us, in the shape of a very shabby looking quarto pamphlet of 91 pages, with poor typography, coarse paper, and a vulgar yellow wrapper, so unconsciously mean that it would disgrace the cheapest edition of the most trashy

* These tracks are now thought to have been produced by a gigantic *Molossus*: not a quadrupedal animal.