

especially in the British, French and German departments, shewing as many as thirty or forty. Highly meretorious were their manufactures no doubt. One or two of the larger manufacturing houses in the United States, did not fall far short of this number.

Of coins, proper, there were few if any exhibitors. Some Countries, as Japan, Turkey and Egypt, shewed along with other specimens of government requirements, sets of their latest coinage. In the Turkish department, we noticed a keen, business like Armenian, with several drawers full of Greek coins, which he offered at *Centennial* prices. He asked, for instance, eight dollars for a Didrachm of Cnidus, in ordinary preservation ; a peice that could easily be obtained from any dealer for little over a dollar. Among others he had several fine specimens of Athens, Corinth, Dyrrachium, Alexander and one or two of the Selucidæ. If he could have disposed of the whole of his stock at the same ratio it would have realized him mnch more, than the ordinary run of coin sales at present. There did not seem to be anything worthy of notice in any exhibits of those older countries whose long series of mintages runs back for nearly a thousand years.

Turning to the department of Archæology and Ethnology, we find it, as far as the continent of America is concerned, unusually complete. The Smithsonian Institute, seems to have almost bodily moved its unique collection of Indian instruments and utensils to the "Centennial." One might spend hours wandering among cases on cases of its specimens, there studying the handiwork of the aboriginal races of America. Arrow-heads, there were of every conceivable fashion and shape. Spear-heads, Knives, Stone Hammers, Chisels, Gouges and Celts in endless variety. Pottery too was well represented, while specimens of Obsidian Arrow-heads, Flakes, and Cores shewed processes in their manufacture.