

includes wheat of the finest color and grain—biscuit still, after the lapse of months, fresh and palatable to the taste, for 4½d. per lb.—and, more important still, a mode of preserving and economizing without salt or other expensive processes the vast supplies of animal food which are at present lost for the want of some simple method by which they can be brought into the great markets of the world. This preserved meat is exhibited in powder, and not in cakes, as was the case with Jael Border's biscuit which attracted so much attention in 1851. It appears, however, in other respects to be manufactured much in the same way, and is said to possess the same remarkable quality of swelling into bulk when combined with hot water. We must not forget to notice, among other striking features of the Canadian display, some excellent specimens of oil cake, the use of which in the colony, apart altogether from the question of commercial profit in exporting it, marks significantly the advanced state of agriculture there.

It was hardly to be expected that these provinces, not yet emerged from the first labours of settlement, should, nevertheless, in a rough way have taken count of their mineral resources. Yet such is the case. In this Exhibition, the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Logan, himself the surveyor of the geological structure of the colony, and a man of rare scientific attainments, has arranged a magnificent collection of all that in this field of industry the provinces may be expected to yield. Here are found building stones, and slate and marbles, masses of phosphate of lime embedded in calcareous rocks and whetstones, and sandstone so pure as to be considered well fitted for use in glass manufacture. Here, also, is a good display of copper ore, rich enough to promise for the future, and great blocks of magnetic iron, containing 65 per cent. of the metal, being in itself a natural loadstone, and extracted from a bed 500 feet thick. Unfortunately, there is no coal. The American field terminates just beyond the verge of the southern frontier, and this great source of wealth is withheld from the colonists—who shall say for what wise purpose? Perhaps to stimulate their industry in clearing away those interminable forests interposed between western civilization and the Rocky Mountains. Certainly we may hope to enable Canada to compete with Sweden in supplying our iron trade with an abundance of the finest quality of iron smelted with wood charcoal.—Like Australia, Canada has her goldfields, and Mr. Logan exhibits numerous specimens of nuggets collected there but with exemplary patriotism, he expresses, in showing them, his hope that these fields may remain unprospected by the digger so that the sturdy industry of the colony may escape that source of demoralization.

From the water as well as the land these provinces illustrate in the Paris exhibition the abundance of their resources. In 1851 they showed a new leather, formed out of the skin of the porpoise, and possessing remarkable strength and durability. The novelty on this occasion is isinglass, which is now obtained in large quantity and of the best quality by the colonists, acting on a suggestion made by Professor Owen four years ago. They are not the men to neglect such hints, and the result is that we are now able to look to a fresh source of supply for a valuable material, which, until the war commenced, we drew almost entirely from Russia.

Of such articles as edge-tools; boots and shoes, harness; carriages, agricultural implements; and fire engines, in all which the Canadians have now a species of recognized excellence, their Paris collection is complete. The temper of axes is superior to that of Sheffield; they show 2s.6d. per pair warm winter boots; such as are used by our troops in the colony, and are admirably adapted for withstanding intense cold in a dry climate. Prince Napoleon has bought one of the beautiful light hickory-built carriages which they exhibit; and, as to the fire-engine, Mr. Perry, the shrewd superintendent of the department, who has had some experience in fires, asserts that with 16 men it will do as much work as one of ours with 24.

Such as a whole, is the Canadian Exhibition here selected by the Government from local exhibitions held previously at Montreal and Quebec, and sent at the public expense to Paris to shew what can be done by a young community on the furthest verge of our western civilization, with equal law, and left by England, the mother country, to find its own feet and proper level among the producing Powers of the world. Has the philosophic mind not reason to feel confidence in the future destinies of human industry when it traces in the rising States of the earth manufacturing energies so forward and vigorous; directed to objects so strictly in accordance with the material necessities of the position they occupy?

The *Times* further remarks, in speaking of the value of these Exhibition:—

"A striking illustration of the use of such exhibitions will be found in the isinglass from Canada. Knowing that the sturgeon abounded in the North American rivers, and struck by the absence of isinglass from the quarter in 1851, Professor Owen drew the attention of the Colonial Commissioner to the fact, introducing him to the chief London importer of that article. What is the consequence? Why, that when our English Cuvier visited the Canadian department of this Exhibi-

tion, the same commissioner drew his attention to the specimens there displayed, and gratefully recounted the success which had attended the efforts to establish a commerce for this new and valuable product, which, previous to 1851, had been rejected among the useless entrails of the sturgeon. 'The value of the isinglass from this fish,' says Professor Owen.—'Is chiefly due to its peculiar organic texture, on which its property of clarifying wines and beers depends; no artificial isinglass, however pure the gelatine, or identical as to chymical composition with the air bladder of the sturgeon, answers the purpose of the preparers of fermented liquors. Hitherto Russia has been the chief source of the supply of isinglass. Our present relations with that country add to the development of the same product in one of our colonies, and it might be recommended to the colonial authorities to afford every due encouragement, aid and instruction to the Canadians living in the vicinity of the rivers and lakes, in the capture of sturgeons and the preparation of the air bladder and the outer tunic of the alimentary canal, after the modes of obtaining the best Russian isinglass.'"

CANADA AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855, IN PARIS.

From the Montreal Herald.

We are now in receipt of official documents regarding the great Exhibition of 1855 in Paris. They give a most minute and, we believe, extremely impartial description of the nature and value of the numerous articles which the different countries on the face of the earth have contributed to render this Exposition one of the most brilliant that ever took place. In the grand catalogue of countries mentioned in these documents, Canada has not been forgotten, and the following extract which we translate from the French original will show better than anything else in what high estimation this Province is held in France by persons most competent to judge of the utility and value of the natural and industrial productions of a country. The extract in question reads thus:—

The graceful trophy, erected in the centre of the space allotted to Canada, (in the building of the Exposition at Paris,) at once indicates the special character of the productions of this country. Barrels containing articles of food, as grain and preserved meat and fish, have been ranged at the foot of the trophy. On the upper part appears a collection of blocks of timber which support the implements of the agriculturist and wood cleaver. Samples of fur and British flags crown the summit.

In 1853 the value of the export of wood amounted to 47 millions, precisely one-half of the value of the total export. This sufficiently proves of what importance those immense forests, which cover a great part of the soil of Canada, are to that country. The samples of walnut are magnificent.

The Canadians know how to skilfully employ the natural richness of their country. All the turning work sent to the Exhibition is remarkably well done, and so is the cabinet ware. The trophy contains a well constructed door, the price of which does not reach seventeen francs; in France a similar door would cost at least twenty francs.

Grain is a very important article of export for Canada, and the Montreal gardeners have preserved the traditions of the beautiful French culture; they export their fruits and vegetables to several parts of North America.

Although a war of extermination has somewhat depopulated the forests of Canada there are many beautiful furs at the Exhibition, among which those of black and silver foxes deserves especially to be mentioned. The price of this sort of fur is incredibly high and reaches sometimes 500 francs for one single black fox hide. The trophy is surmounted by a beaver which interesting animal has almost disappeared.

The Gulf into which the waters of the St. Lawrence flow is well known for its extreme abundance of fish, and the fisheries there add considerably to the wealth of Canada.

The minerals of the country chiefly consist of iron and copper. Considerable beds of native copper have recently been discovered near Lake Superior, and their exploration has already commenced. The Exhibition contains several beautiful samples of this copper, as also of pyrites of copper and malachites. Sulphate of zinc, argentiferous galena and native silver and gold, complete the beautiful collection of the metallic productions of Canada.

Long since inhabited by Europeans, the country already possesses a notable industry, pretty carriages, beautiful tissues, a fine collection of ironware, which show that the time is perhaps not far distant when the importation of manufactured articles will no more have that importance to Canada which it still retains. The agricultural machines of Canada are decidedly not inferior to even those of England.

Finally, the enormous works of art undertaken by Canada show her riches; the country is covered with a net work of railroads joining from all sides the St. Lawrence, which is the great vein of North America, and has by immense works been brought into communication with the Lakes. The facilities of navigation, and the cheap rates