

a large quantity of pamphlets throughout the season. The opportunities afforded at Saltaire to the people of that part of England of becoming better acquainted with Canada will doubtless have a marked effect on the prospects of emigration from that quarter.

Mr. Hubbard was appointed during the exhibition to the post of general manager, and in that capacity cheerfully did everything in his power to add to the usefulness of the Canadian section.

The Exhibition was opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice, on the 6th of May, and continued open till the 29th of October.

General Remarks.

Acting under instructions my time was apportioned between the exhibitions of Liverpool and Saltaire. The advantage of having exhibits at these places speedily became apparent, and visitors who had seen the Canadian display at the Colonial Exhibition were quick to appreciate the wisdom and enterprise of the Government in following up in the Northern Counties the work of the previous year. In this respect Canada stands alone, no effort having been made by any other Colony to carry out this programme. A few exhibits selected by the Committee from the Imperial Institute stores were to be found in the Colonial section of the Liverpool Exhibition. These were drawn from the Cape, Australia and New Zealand, and were shown in a miscellaneous way mixed up with articles from the West African Colonies and the Straits Settlements. These Colonies had no representative to whom application could be made for information, no pamphlets were distributed, and as a consequence the exhibits were of little or no practical value to the Colonies they belonged to.

Enquiry was principally directed to agricultural matters and the desirability of Canada for the prosecution of farming in all its branches. On this question information was afforded as to the facilities and peculiar adaptability of the various Provinces for each particular branch. The report of the splendid harvest, particularly in Manitoba and the North-West, which had been widely circulated by the English press, formed the subject of much enquiry and congratulation and afforded an admirable opportunity of calling the attention of intending emigrants to the prospect of independence in the pursuit of agriculture on the prairie.

The progress of ranching in the district of Alberta was the subject of frequent discussion, while the results of the first sale of cattle in England from that Territory was particularly noted as to the effect the growth of that industry would have on stock-farming in the British Isles.

The question of climate is one of the most difficult to dispose of among the enquiries of intending settlers. To this subject in all its bearings upon health, comfort, growth of plants and such matters I have given particular care. Fear of our Canadian winter is the most difficult obstacle to remove from the minds of the British public, and I consider patient personal explanation in the highest degree valuable in combatting this difficulty.

Considerable enquiry regarding mining in all its branches was made from time to time. In this connection I would suggest that the publication of a popular pamphlet bearing on this subject would be of great advantage. The pamphlets of Professors Sheldon and Fream are eagerly read, as embodying a British expert's opinion on agricultural matters, and I believe that a mining pamphlet, the result of an English expert's enquiry, would supply a specific want in the literature supplied for distribution. Considering the important relation minerals bear to the other resources of the Dominion, as well as the interest manifested in the subject by the public here, I feel that such a pamphlet would be of very great utility.

I consider these exhibitions to be of the highest importance in keeping interest in Canada alive amongst the population of Great Britain. Taking into account the over-crowded state of the Mother Country and the agricultural depression so evident on every hand, nothing can better contribute towards leading the public