

the space very considerably extended some time before the opening, a number of valuable exhibits could not, for some time after that event, be installed either to my own satisfaction or to that of the exhibitors. Accordingly, the spacious annexe formerly occupied by the Art and Science Collection of the South Kensington Museum was added to our already enormous area, affording ample room for everything. Canada, for whose needs 54,000 feet had at first been deemed a most liberal provision, finally occupied 90,475 feet; and, looking from the Conservatory of the Royal Albert Hall, the point commanding the most comprehensive view of the Exhibition buildings, the Dominion met the view whichever way the spectator might turn; in front, behind, to right, to left, and extended out of sight over spaces equally vast. Her supremacy among the Colonies, evident from the outset, became daily more imposingly manifest, and was freely acknowledged. At a meeting of the Executive Commissioners for the Colonies held on the 14th July, Sir Francis Dillon Bell, the distinguished representative of New Zealand, described the Canadian courts as "by far the most varied and splendid." This frank avowal from the antipodes only expressed the opinion of the world here assembled. The benefits we must reap from our efforts of this year may no doubt be measured by the surprise and admiration our achievements have gained.

#### DOMINION GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

The Federal Government assumed the responsibility of displaying, in a manner becoming their prime importance, those natural resources common to all the provinces of the Dominion, and the fine maps, plans and surveys, without which no geographical, topographical, or geological knowledge of the country would be possible. The Department of Agriculture forwarded the collection of cereals in grain and straw, of vegetables, roots, &c., which, together with the contributions of the provinces and of private individuals, formed the beautiful trophy at the east end of the Central Gallery, which at once arrested the steps and captivated the imagination of all beholders, and to which I shall presently return. A comprehensive exhibit of the botany of the Dominion was also provided by Government. The Department of the Interior, controlling the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, sent that full and representative collection of economic minerals, of precious metals and their ores, which, grouped with the contributions of individual exhibitors, formed that imposing and varied display of mineral wealth which has taken such a prominent place in the regards of practical men visiting the Exhibition, and which also embraced a collection of specimens illustrating the archæan formations of the Dominion. The Geological Survey also sent the geological map prepared by its late eminent director, Sir Wm. E. Logan, and published in 1866, with other and later maps, and a complete set of its instructive reports. The Department of the Interior also contributed surveys in the North-West Territories, plans of townships, and general map of part of the North-West Territories, including the Province of Manitoba. The Department of Marine and Fisheries furnished that magnificent collection

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