them. There is little doubt of prizes for them. The oats sent by Laurent, of Varennes, are first rate, and are not equalled in the building,—Wade, of Cobourg, and Badham, of Drummondville, coming next. The Saguenay Society far behind them. Fleming of Toronto, and Shepherd, of Montreal, have sent beautiful specimens of peas, which go as part of their collections. Those sent by the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve are first-rate, also Robertson's of Long Point, Millar's, of St. Rose, and Dillon's, of Long Point, are also very good, and pretty certain of mention or prizes. The timothy seed of Mr. W. Evans, of Montrerl, is A. 1., that of Mr. Stephens, of St. Martins, very nearly as good. W. Lyman & Co.'s clover seed is the best in the building, Fisher's, of Riviere des Prairies, being also first rate, Buckland, of Toronto, falling far behind them. The beans sent by Mr. Kimpton, of St. Therese, are A. 1., Mr. Shepherd's, going in his collection are very excellent. Shaw of Toronto, has sent the best beans; Thayer, of Montreal, sending a greater variety, will stand about equal. Of the hops, those sent by Jarvis, of Toronto, are entitled to the first place; Davis and Son, of Lachine, ranking a good second, there are further collections to be looked at, but I shall not have time to send you the result by this steamer. The Judges also examined Miss Shepherd's drawings of fruits, and spoke very favorably of them, but, not properly belonging to their department, they must be sent to that of the Fine Arts for examination. I have reason to believe that we shall receive 13 or 14 prizes for the Agricultural and other raw products which have been examined. The tobacco sent from Quebec and Toronto was found to be inferior, and was at the suggestion of the Jury, withdrawn from competition. In 1851 our tobacco was pronounced very good. It is a pity something better was not sent this time.

Rodden's planing machine goes to England; Moodey's clover cutting machine to Prussia, as well as his horse rake. The Jurors on furs have passed us. I cannot enter into the spirit of exhibiting those we have here. Perhaps they are Canadian, but a Canadian ought to have sent them instead of purchasing from others. They are, however, the best, by long odds, in the building, and will take off the prize. There is no great competition in this line.

The trial of ploughs is over, and no steam plough has yet (July 13) come to hand. This is most vexatious. I am told the Commissioners at Quebec had a certificate from parties in Montreal that the plough was completed and ready for use, only requiring steam to be got up. On the faith of this they advanced £500 upon it. Yet we are now told that Mr. Romaine has been all this time in England getting a boiler constructed. A good deal of curiosity is felt about it, and a special trial may be granted. But this is by no means certain, and if not, the money spent upon it will be sunk.

Mr. Victor Bérger writes in the *Industrial World*, the classification and arrangement of the numerous and interesting articles sent by Canada to the Universal Exposition is almost completed. The space occupied by this Colony was so crowded by inquisitive visitors on Sunday last that it was almost impossible to move about in it. This proves that the public, ordinarily an impartial judge, views the Canadian Exhibition, which makes so brilliant a display with marked approbation; for it is no more than truth to say that the Province appears before this great universal concourse in a light of extreme splendor and magnificence. Here we can with justice to Canada recall the words of M. Dufrenoy, Member of the French Institute and Inspector General of mines, contained in in his Report of the Exhibition of 1855—"Of all the British Colonies Canada is the one whose department is the most complete and interesting; its display of minerals is superior to that of every other country." The contributions sent by Canada to the Exposition of 1855 are infinitely more numerous than those which figured in London in 1851, and the same skilful judgment has presided over their arrangement. We shall confine the present to a preliminary review, directing attention to the tasteful order in which the goods are set out in the Canadian department; but will, in a short time hence, treat our readers to a general introduction of Canada to their acquaintance, which will serve as a preface to the accurate catalogue by Messrs. J. C. Taché and Logan, Canadian Commissioners to the Exposition, to be published in the *Monde Industriel*. In the centre of the compartment occupied by Canada is erected a splendid "trophy" nearly 50 feet high, composed, for the most part, of different kinds of wood, (specimens of the forest wealth of Canada,) of rich furs and skins, of wooden utensils and tools, as well as various models of naval architecture. One of the most remarkable objects among these curiosities is a piece of veneering maple, cut from the tree crosswise, the specimen being as thin as a piece of cloth, and, when seen from the base of the "trophy" it has every appearance of such. The sample is 26 metres in length by 53 in width, and has been obtained by means of a machine invented by Mr. St. Amand, of Quebec. The red pine collection includes a "knee" of 32 inches curve, and this wood, it is known, is acknowledged by the Admiralty and at Lloyds in England to be one of the best descriptions of timber for ship-building purposes. On the right of the "trophy" facing *Cours la Reine* are various and innumerable samples of mineral and agricultural produce. The left side of the department facing the Seine displays different descriptions of manufactured goods, and a superb collection of stuffed birds and animals. Round the "trophy" are two Canadian carriages finished with the most exquisite taste. The luxurious carriage built by Mr. Gingras, of Quebec, is remarkable for the elegance of its make, the richness of its trimmings, and above all for its extreme durability. The travelling phaeton from the factory of Mr. Leduc, Montreal, is very light and elegant build. Two Fire-Engines are placed on the opposite side. Their power equals their compactness which is very superior. The smallest, that of Mr. Perry, of Montreal, is made on the ordinary plan; the larger, by Mr. Lemoine, of Quebec, is built on a new principle of the application of the cylinder *(de cylindre a double action.)* This invention has obtained a Canadian patent. The body of the engine is of very rich workmanship, is supported by only three wheels, and decorated by two views of Quebec, the one representing the Indian village at which Jacques Cartier, the French navigator, landed when he discovered and took possession, in the name of the King of France, of this portion of the American continent; the other represents modern Quebec. Models of the public works of Canada also surround the "trophy." They prove that this country has undertaken vast projects, is in as advanced condition as the first nations of Europe, and that the enterprises of the greatest magnitude can be successfully carried out. On the side of the *Cours la Reine* is placed a model of the gigantic Victoria Bridge, the largest bridge in the world, its length from one bank of the St. Lawrence to the other being about a league. The height of its pillars is 25 metres, and the distance between each 35 metres. The superstructure is formed of a tube of iron-plating on the principle of the Menai Bridge. In front the visitor beholds the model locks of the Lachine Canal built in order to avoid the rapids of the River St. Lawrence at this point of its course. These locks are two hundred feet by 45, with 9 feet depth of water, and the representation on a small scale of the ingeniously contrived flood-gates of this canal is pleasingly given side by side with models of the chief edifices of the neighbourhood. The glass cases forming the border of the Canadian department contain a variety of extremely curious articles of Indian manufacture, many of the most fantastical description;—cloths both of woollen and linen fabric, and other products of Canadian industry;—tanned leather of various kinds, some exclusively confined to Canada, such as porpoise leather, cariboo and moose skins;—saddlery;—cutlery;—boots and shoes; and raw and dressed hides in great number. An extremely fine aerolite is also to be seen here. It was found in October 1854 at Madoc (Canada,) and weighs 160 kilogrammes. This lump of native ore contains only 6 per cent of nikel and is exceedingly curious on account of its rarity, and will doubtless attract the attention of geologists and all lovers of mineralogical science. The variety of the resources of Canada, the beauty of its timber, the valuable qualities of its minerals and the fruits of its husbandry were far from being doubted in France, but if we regard with atten-