

Oats of good quality.—Logan, J.: For Barley. Goodness of quality.—Shaw, A.: For Indian corn and marrowfat peas. Excellent quality.—Wilkins, C.: Indian corn. Goodness of quality.

Class III.—Section B.

Brown, D.: Maple sugar. Excellence of quality.—Reinhardt, G.: Hams. Excellence of quality.

Hon. Mention

Rev. F. L. Heureux: Maple sugar.

Class IV.—Section C.—Medals.

Blaikie and Alexander: For dressed flax.—Bridge, Andrew: For a tub on a new principle of construction, exhibiting much taste and ingenuity.—Eddy, E. B., Ottawa: For machine-made wooden pails and tubs—at exceedingly low prices.—Ingersoll, C. Lewis: For a cask constructed on a new and ingenious principle for five liquids.—Laurie, James: For planks and logs, and 21 named specimens of woods from the Ontario district.—McKee, Hugh: For a scientifically-named collection of 98 of the woods of the Colony, accompanied with leaves, &c.—Moore, T.: For a large collection of excellent handles for tools and implements in hickory and other woods.—Nelson and Wood: For whisks and brooms of sorghum straw, at very low prices, from 1s 6d to 6s per dozen.—Potter & Co., Duncan: For 19 very fine squared logs of timber.—Provancher, the Abbé: For a very extensive, accurately named, and extremely well illustrated collection of the woods of the Colony, accompanied with dried specimens, useful information, &c.—Sharp, Samuel: For a magnificent collection of planks, polished slabs, veneers, and a named collection of 26 specimens, all from the western districts.—Skead, James: For a magnificent collection of planks, logs, and a scientifically named collection of 37 woods, all from the Ottawa district.—Van Allan, D. R.: For planks and logs all magnificent specimens, from the Thames district, and 21 scientifically named specimens.—Trembicki, A. L.: For magnificent logs of white oak, rock elm and hickory.

Hon. Mention.

Bronson, A.: For magnificent sections of strobis and white oak.—Burrows: For fine sections of "Landrus sassafras."—Choate, Jacob: For fine cherry wood and soft maple planks.—Coutlée: For named collection of 72 woods of the colony.—Gingras, G.: For fine planks of timber.—Crooks, Miss: For collection of 490 native plants.—Prioux, F. X.: For a named collection of 74 woods of the colony.—Rose, E. H.: For a box of very fine black walnut veneers.

Class V.—Medal.

Larue & Co.: Cast-iron hollow wheels. For excellence of workmanship and proved durability.

Hon. Mention.

Sharp, S. Hamilton: Model of sleeping and freight cars.

Class VIII.—Hon. Mention.

E. O. Reebard, Quebec: Model of water-wheel.

Class IX.—Medals.

Gaskin, Captain P.: For his collection of agricultural tools.—Jeffry, J.: For his iron plough.—McSherry, J.: For his iron plough.—Morley, J.: For his iron plough.—Paterson, J.: For his iron plough.—Whiting & Co.: For their collection of agricultural tools.

Hon. Mention.

Sovereign, L. L.: Combined cultivator and drill.—Collard, H.: Cultivator.

Class X.—Section.

Brown, J.: Excellence of hydraulic cement.—Stephenson, Representatives of the late R.: For Victoria Bridge.

Hon. Mention.

Stephenson, W., & Sons: Good quality of bricks.—Bulmer & Sheppard: For the excellence of their bricks.—Gibb, T.: For the excellence of their white bricks and drain tiles.—Missisquoi Drain Tile Company: Drain tiles of good quality.—Betts, E. L.; Hodges, J.; Peto, Sir S. M., Bart., M.P.: A collective honorable mention for the successful execution of the Victoria Bridge, and for the ingenuity displayed by Mr. Hodges in constructing the coffer-dams for the same.

Class XXI.—Medal.

Commissioners for Canada: Display of woollen goods and hand-spun yarns manufactured in the colony.—Mrs. Dunphy—Messrs. W. Stephen & Co.

Class XIV.—Medal.

Notman, Montreal: For excellence in an extensive series of photographs.

Class XXIX.—Medals.

Chauveau, Hon. P. J. O.: For the merit of his collection of educa-

tional journals and reports.—Passmore, S. W.: For his collection of birds and fish.

Hon. Mention.

Thompson, J.: For collection of birds.

Class XXI.—Hon. Mention.

Snell, Montreal, for machine made nails.

Class XXXII.—Medals.

Gaskin, R. Kingston: Collection of agricultural hand implements.—Tongue and Co., Ottawa: Assortment of edge tools, highly finished.

STATISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—A return has been made respecting the cotton, woollen, worsted, flax, hemp, jute, hosiery, and silk factories in the United Kingdom, subject to the factories Acts. It shows a number no less than 6,378, with 36,450,028 spindles and 490,866 power looms, and motive power equal to 375,294 steam and 29,339 water. 775,534 persons are employed in these factories, 308,273 males and 467,261 females; 69,593 are children under 13, about half boys and half girls. Taking the cotton factories, we find that in 1850 they were returned 1932 in number, with 20,977,017 spindles, 248,627 power looms, and 82,555 motive horse power; but the cotton factories now are 2887 in number with 30,387,467 spindles, 399,992 power looms, and 294,130 horse power. The people employed in the cotton factories in 1850 were but 333,924; they are now 451,569. The males under 13 have increased in this interval from 9,482 to 23,081; and the females under 13 from 5,511 to 17,707; of the workers above 13, the males have increased from 132,019 to 160,475, and the females from 183,912 to 251,306. So that in the period since 1850, according to returns laid before Parliament then and now, the motive horse power in the cotton factories is described as having increased no less than 256 per cent., which is very much faster than the increase either in raw cotton imported or cotton goods exported; the persons employed increased only 36 per cent.; but the number of those under 13, 163 per cent.—*U. C. Journal of Arts.*

—The colony of Victoria excited great interest for its gold in the Exhibition of 1851, being at that time only a dependency of New South Wales, and having a population of 77,000 inhabitants. It has since become an independent colony, and has now a population of 540,000. It appeared from the Custom-house returns that the export of gold in 1851 amounted to 145,000 ounces—equal to £580,000; whilst in 1860 it was 2,156,000 ounces—equal to £8,626,000; and the aggregate of the export in ten years was 24,000,000 ounces—equal to upwards of £95,000,000. In addition to this, there was an amount which did not appear in the returns, estimated at 2,000,000 ounces more, so that the whole export was 26,000,000 ounces—equal to £103,941,000. There were now 46 thriving towns. In 1851 there were 89 places of public worship, against 874 at the present time; 30 institutions for charitable relief, and a flourishing university. There were 880 schools, with 52,000 scholars; a public library of more than 30,000 volumes, with 117,000 readers in nine months. In the exhibition of 1851 there were 37 trades represented in that department, and now there were 236. More than £5,000,000 had been spent in roads and bridges, and £3,000,000 in public buildings. There were 100 miles of Government railway open, and 182 more in course of construction, involving an expenditure of £8,000,000, 15,000 miles of electric telegraph, costing £163,000. Thus it would be seen that, in ten years, greater progress had been made in that colony than would have been the case, under ordinary circumstances, in a century in an old country.—*ib.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

SESSION OF 1862-63.

The Annual Calendar of this University, including the announcement of the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts, the Special Course of Engineering, the Course of Applied Chemistry, the High School Department, and the McGill Normal and Model Schools, is now published, and may be obtained gratis on application, post-paid, to the undersigned.

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Masters of Academies and Grammar Schools and others engaged in preparing students for the University, will be furnished with printed copies of the Examination Papers on application.

W. G. BAYNES,
Secretary.

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