

GOODS FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

The Minister of Agriculture, to whose department of the Government this matter has been assigned, has placed at the disposal of this Board the sum of \$4,000 for the purchase of "Articles of Trades and Manufactures," to represent Upper Canada at the Paris Exhibition. Natural products of the Forest and the Mine; and Agricultural products and Implements, will be furnished through other sources.

The Executive Committee of the Board has met and determined to procure, if possible, a fair representation of the following articles, which they are now endeavouring to obtain; as also any other articles that may be presented, and deemed suitable. The list as agreed upon embraces Decorated Crockery; New Books, and Periodicals; Papers; Philosophical Instruments; Furniture; Edge Tools; Stoves; Cotton, Woollen and Flax Goods; Machine made Boots and Shoes; Native Medicinal Roots and Plants; Carriage and Sleigh Material; Ladies' and Gentleman's Saddles; Bookbinding; School Apparatus; Photographic Views; Maps and Charts; Paper Hangings; Lithography; Typography; Lined and Petroleum Oils; Colors; and possibly some small articles of Machinery.

Should any articles *really* worthy be shown at the ensuing Provincial Exhibition, the Committee will avail itself of the opportunity of purchasing, if coming within its means to do so.

The following *Excerpts* from the Programme of the Imperial Commissioners, will give all necessary information to exhibitors, or intending visitors:—

Dates Assigned.

Before December 1, 1866.—Finishing the palace and the buildings in the park.

Before January 1, 1867.—Notifying French artists of their admission.

Before January 15, 1867.—Finishing the special arrangements for exhibitors in the palace and in the park.

Before March 6, 1867.—Admission of foreign products at the seaports and frontier towns indicated in article 44 of the general regulations, with permission for them to be forwarded to the Exposition, which shall be used as an actual custom-house depot.

From Jan. 15 to Mar. 10, 1867.—Receiving and unpacking goods in the Exposition.

From Mar. 11 to Mar. 28, 1867.—Arranging the goods unpacked in the spaces ascribed for them.

March 29 and 30, 1867.—General cleaning of all parts of the palace and park.

March 31, 1867.—Inspection of the whole Exposition.

April 1, 1867.—Opening of the Exposition.

October 31, 1867.—Closing of the Exposition.

Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1867.—Removal of goods and of fixtures.

Exclusions.

(*Fine Arts*)—1st. All copies, even though reproducing a work in a style differing from the original. 2nd. Unframed Oil, water color, pastel, and miniature paintings and drawings, or cartoons of stained glass or of frescoes. 3rd. Works of sculpture of unbaked clay.

All explosive, fulminating, or other substances considered dangerous. Spirits or alcohols, essences, essential oils, corroding substances susceptible of injuring other productions exhibited, or of proving inconvenient to the public, shall be admitted only in strong suitable packages of small capacity. Of percussion caps, fire-works, matches, and similar objects, imitations only, containing no inflammable substances, shall be admitted.

Exhibitors of troublesome or unhealthy objects shall, at all times, conform to the measures of safety prescribed to them. The Imperial Commission reserves the right of ordering the removal, at any time, of goods, from whatever source, which may, from their nature or their bulk, appear hurtful or unsuited to the object of the Exposition.

Classification of Subjects.

In each section assigned to exhibitors of the same nation, the objects exhibited shall be divided into 10 groups and 95 classes, namely: Group 1. Works of art, (classes 1 to 5); group 2. Materials and applications of the liberal arts, (classes 6 to 13); group 3. Furniture and other household articles, (classes 14 to 26); group 4. Clothing—including cloths—and other wearing apparel, (classes 27 to 39); group 5. Mining, rough and wrought products, (classes 40 to 46); group 6. Instruments and processes of the mechanical arts, (classes 47 to 66); group 7. Food, fresh and preserved in its various states, (classes 67 to 73); group 8. Live agricultural products and specimens, (classes 74 to 82); group 9. Natural horticultural products and specimens, (classes 83 to 88); group 10. Objects especially exhibited for the purpose of improving the physical and moral condition of the population, (classes 89 to 95).

Selected Articles.

POPULAR BOTANY.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF SOME OF THE MOST INTERESTING PHENOMENA CONNECTED WITH VEGETABLE LIFE.

BY H. A. GRAEF,

Chairman of the Society on Botany in the Long Island Historical Society.

(Concluded from page 206.)

I can hardly let this occasion pass without referring to the peculiar organisation of a plant which grows frequently in our ponds—namely, the *Utricularia vulgaris*, or bladder-weed. The stem of this plant is so herbaceous and weak that it cannot bear its own weight, and is therefore constantly submerged. These plants, however, belong to the annuals which, must bear seed every year in order to reproduce themselves anew; but as the production of seeds cannot take place under water, and as the stem is not able to rise above the surface, Nature has found an ingenious plan. The setaceous leaves have been provided with a great number