

REPORT

Wm J. Marston
OF
1892

NOVA SCOTIA COMMISSIONERS

FOR

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

1862.

HALIFAX, N. S.:

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1864
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Board of Provincial Commissioners.

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REV. D. HONEYMAN, F. G. S.

SECRETARY—R. G. HALIBURTON, F. S. A.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY—J. OUTRAM.

TO THE HON. CHARLES TUPPER,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—

The International Exhibition Commissioners before dissolving in June last, instructed me to submit a report of their proceedings to the Provincial Government.

The accounts of the Commissioners were laid before the Legislature in 1863. The articles sent to England not having been returned until June last, there have been a few outstanding accounts that have been submitted to the Committee of Public Accounts during the present Session.

In accordance with the course pursued by the Canadian Commissioners under similar circumstances, the report has been drawn up so as to be a permanent historical record of the efforts made by Nova Scotia in 1862 to have its resources known.

Documents connected with the subject, and with the Exhibitions of 1862, will be bound up with the report, and copies will be sent to the members of the Legislature and to public libraries. The form in which the report is submitted is therefore adapted to the object in view.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

R. G. HALIBURTON,

*Secretary of Nova Scotian Commissioners for
International Exhibition, 1862.*

HALIFAX, *May 2nd*, 1864.

P R E F A C E .

IN consequence of the articles sent to the International Exhibition not having arrived in Nova Scotia until May, 1863, the final Report of the Commissioners could not be presented to the Legislature until the session of 1864.

It has been considered advisable to preserve in a permanent form the documents relative to the representation of our provincial resources in London in 1862, both on account of the satisfactory results of the efforts made by the Government, the Commissioners, and the contributors, to bring the capabilities of the province to the notice of the world, and as a record that may be of service on future occasions, when Nova Scotia will be called upon to take her place among her sister colonies at the Great Exhibitions of the mother country. It has also appeared desirable that some of the many flattering notices of our Court, which have appeared in the English press, should be preserved, as they are likely hereafter to be of value, or at least of interest, to Nova Scotians.

A few copies of the catalogue prepared by the Board, and of Mr. Knight's excellent Prize Essay, the demand for which has far exceeded the supply, have been reserved by the Commissioners. The latter work being now out of print, and frequently enquired for, the copies embodied in this volume cannot fail to be acceptable.

The Royal Horticultural Society held in October 1862, in connection with the International Exhibition, an International Show of ROOTS, FRUITS and CEREALS, at which two medals were awarded to articles sent from the Nova Scotian Court. As our Agent in London took charge of the contributions from Nova Scotia, and an officer of the Board acted as Secretary to the Committee who collected and forwarded specimens from this province, a copy of the Report of the International Show Committee, supplied by them, is included in this publication.

R E P O R T .

NOVA SCOTIA, previous to 1862, was comparatively but little known to the world, or even to the educated classes in the Mother Country. It had suffered from the proverbial misfortune of having had a bad name given to it, and all efforts made by those interested in having justice done to it, seem to have been unavailing to efface the stereotyped descriptions of it which were at least based on prescription, if not on truth.

Few of the British colonies have, however, been alternately such especial objects of temporary interest, and of permanent neglect. At one time it was regarded as essential to the naval supremacy of England, and the conquest of what is now one of our fishing villages was made the occasion for a general illumination, and for rejoicings similar to those that greeted the fall of Sebastopol. But, with the extinction of French dominion in North America, the temporary value of Nova Scotia declined. The growth of the United States, the unlimited areas of cultivable land in Canada, the rise of the Australian colonies, all tended still farther to dwarf the proportions and the importance of this province, until it came to be at last, though in position one of the nearest to the mother country, the farthest removed from her sympathies and her pride.

The old prejudices that were rife even under the French dominion, respecting Nova Scotia, revived after the lapse of more than a century, and were almost acquiesced in, at length, by many of its own inhabitants. More than a hundred years ago we are told that "some authors have represented it to be as indifferent a country as ever was inhabited by barbarians;" and though the Governor, determined to do full justice to its resources, reported to the French king that "one single grain of wheat sown near La Hurvé, produced 150 ears, very long, and so loaded that they were forced to support them with iron hoops," it is to be feared that the world must have regarded the description as highly coloured, especially as it came from one who was "the Proprietary of the Province." His attempt, however, to make known its resources in other respects at least deserved, if it did not receive, the attention of Europeans. Though the *lapis lazuli* "in Funda Bay," which "sold in France for ten crowns an ounce," was perhaps as

fabulous as the price assigned to it ; and though some of the fish that were enumerated are scarce or extinct, our rivers and our seas still contain the elements of untold wealth, while the coal mines alluded to by the "Proprietary" have recently fulfilled the golden visions in which their possessor appears to have vainly indulged.

In 1860, however, an unexpected event once more attracted the attention of the world to Nova Scotia and its resources. The startling announcement that gold mines had been discovered in a colony situated, not like Australia, at the antipodes, but within a few days' sail of Britain, led the scientific world, as well as the public generally, to make enquiries as to the climate and capabilities of this province.

Unfortunately the latest information respecting it was the most unfavorable and the least reliable of all the descriptions that have ever been given of Nova Scotia.

The gratification felt by us at the visit of the Prince of Wales, was succeeded by a feeling of annoyance at the malicious misrepresentations and abuse of the province and its inhabitants, that appeared in the columns of the *London Times*. It was apparent that its description of Nova Scotia must have been prepared before the writer had arrived among us ; and we all felt that it embodied and exaggerated all the prejudices that had so long prevailed, and which were not the less injurious for being unfounded. To answer these attacks was of course a useless undertaking. The world was not likely to listen to any explanation or defence, and all that we could say would have been unavailing to remove the impression that loyalty was the only redeeming trait in a colony, the inhabitants of which were unaccustomed not only to the luxuries, but also to many of the comforts of civilization.

Probably at no time in the history of the Province were its inhabitants more sensible of the injustice that was done to its climate and its resources, or more desirous of availing themselves of any opportunity of protesting against these misrepresentations. Fortunately an unexpected opportunity was afforded us of doing tardy justice to Nova Scotia. The Imperial Commissioners for the International Exhibition sent to the Colonial governments in March, 1861, an invitation to have their respective provinces represented, and with scarcely an exception it was gladly accepted, and heartily responded to. It is to be regretted that the notice was issued almost a year too late, and that Nova Scotia, like most of her sister colonies, was somewhat tardy in commencing to prepare for an undertaking for which ample time was peculiarly required. On August 6th, 1861, a

number of gentlemen, embracing members of the Legislature and private persons acquainted with the resources of the province, met by invitation from the government, as a Provincial Board of Commissioners, of which the Provincial Secretary was the chairman, and A. MacKinlay, Esq., was the vice-chairman, and having appointed a Treasurer and Secretary, instructed the latter to consult with the Commissioners, and to prepare a report on the most advisable mode of organizing the Board, and of ensuring an efficient representation of our various resources.

In order to draw attention to the approaching Exhibition, a public meeting was held, at which the Lieutenant Governor presided, and which was largely attended; and the speeches delivered on that occasion were circulated throughout the province. As it was apparent that it would be imprudent to leave the task of having the productions of Nova Scotia duly represented, solely to the enterprise or patriotism of contributors, it was considered advisable to organize committees for the various departments which deserved especial attention. Accordingly Committees were appointed on Minerals, Manufactures, Natural History, Agriculture and Fish, of which Andrew MacKinlay, James Thompson, J. Matthew Jones, Esquires, the Rev. Dr. Forrester, and the Honble. Benjamin Wier, were respectively chairmen. It was also considered advisable that committees in each county should be organized, the chairmen of which were to be ex-officio members of the Board.

The government had previously sent to all the Sheriffs instructions to call meetings, and to invite the people of each county to appoint committees to co-operate with the Provincial Commissioners; but the importance of the object in view not having been sufficiently made known to the public, the meetings called were in every case attended by but few persons, and in many instances no committees could be appointed. It was manifest that steps must at once be taken to call attention to the subject, and to enlist the sympathies of the public in an undertaking which required the combined action of all parties, and of all classes of the community. It was therefore decided that the Secretary should visit and hold meetings in the principal towns of the province, as far as the limited time at the disposal of the Board would permit, and that prize lists containing liberal premiums should be widely circulated.

As it was most important that the geology and minerals of Nova Scotia should be fully represented, the invaluable services of the Revd. Mr. Honeyman were at once secured. He was instructed by the Board to visit and examine the most interesting geological formations in Cape

Breton, and in the eastern portions of the province, to collect suitable specimens of our minerals, and especially to turn his attention to those districts which had been found to be auriferous.

While Mr. Honeyman was thus engaged, Dr. How, the Professor of Chemistry at King's College, visited, with the Secretary, the principal towns, and the most interesting districts in Cumberland and Colchester. The governors of Acadia College, King's College, and of Dalhousie College, very kindly placed their very valuable mineral collections at the disposal of the Commissioners, and materially contributed to the marked success that attended our efforts in having that department of our resources duly represented, while the extensive cabinet of the late Dr. Webster supplied many most interesting specimens to the Nova Scotian Court. James Scott, Esqr., the Superintendent of the Albion Mines, and chairman of the committee for Pictou county, consented to prepare a specimen of the unequalled coal seam that had attracted so much attention at the Exhibition at Montreal in 1860. Illustrations of our marbles, gypsum, building stone, clays, and mineral paints were collected in different localities, either through the local committees and the kindness of private contributors, or through the energetic co-operation of Dr. How and Mr. Honeyman.

Public meetings were held by the Board at Windsor, Pictou, Truro, Tatamagouche, Wallace, Pugwash, Amherst, Mills Village, Kentville, Bridgetown, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Liverpool, Lunenburg, and Chester, and committees were appointed at each of those places; in almost every instance a great deal of interest being evinced in the labours of the Board.

From this having been the first occasion in which the Commissioners and their officers had been engaged in such an undertaking, it was desirable to obtain as much information as possible, as to the most advisable mode of effecting the object in view; and as the New Brunswick Commissioners were about to hold a preliminary Exhibition at Sussex Vale, on Oct. 1st, it was thought advisable that an officer of the Board should visit Sussex Vale, and report on the nature and description of the articles collected there for transmission to England. The report handed into the Board on the subject of that Exhibition, represented it as highly creditable to the mechanical skill of our neighbours, but suggested that it would not be advisable for us to devote so much attention to the mechanical or manufacturing department, as was there apparent, except so far as might illustrate the fact that we are able to produce most of those articles of luxury

or comfort which are in use in older countries. This view had throughout been acted on by the Board, who regarded a systematic and scientific display of our natural resources, as the great object before them

In Kings and Annapolis counties, active committees were appointed, who made great exertions to have the natural resources of their respective counties duly represented. But throughout the province there seemed to be a general impression that we could send nothing deserving of notice, or of exhibition, and it was manifest that not the least important result of the labors of the Board would be to show the people of the province the great variety and excellence of those resources with which Providence has so blessed us. Hence the number of contributors was comparatively small, but nearly all the articles sent for exhibition were superior to anything that had ever been previously collected together in Nova Scotia.

A remarkably fine display of horticultural and agricultural productions was made at the preliminary Show at Halifax, held in December, although through the detention of the vessel by which a most interesting collection of specimens was sent by the committee of Annapolis county, the Commissioners were deprived of the opportunity of representing the productions of that fertile portion of the province. A very great difficulty was experienced in exhibiting the specimens of fruits and roots, as it was not only necessary to preserve them from December until May, but also to prevent them from perishing by decay during the time when the exhibition would be held in England. As illustrative of the fertility of our soil, and the genial nature of our climate, they were of great importance in duly representing the province and its resources, and correspondence was accordingly opened with scientific persons in the United States, in order to ascertain if any mode was known by which these specimens could be preserved until the close of the International Exhibition. No satisfactory mode was suggested, and the Board was advised to have casts prepared as substitutes for the specimens. It was, however, evident that the system recommended would be unsatisfactory, as there would be no guarantee in the eyes of strangers that the casts fairly represented the size and appearance of our horticultural productions; at any rate the most conclusive evidence on the subject would be to send, if possible, the specimens themselves.

A variety of experiments were tried, and at last it was found that by using diluted alcohol in air-tight glass jars, the difficulty might be overcome, although the colour and beauty of our fruits would necessarily be

greatly impaired by the process adopted. It is believed that the Nova Scotia court was the only department in which such specimens were exhibited. The Royal Horticultural Society requested the Commissioners to present to their museum the fine representations of our horticulture which we displayed ; and the Rev. Mr. Honeyman was directed to place those articles at the disposal of the Society, in whose museum they are still to be seen in a good state of preservation. The propriety of not adopting casts was made peculiarly apparent from the fact, that some of the apples sent, one of which was $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, were considered so remarkable, that it was difficult to persuade the public that they were really the productions of the province.

To make the display of our cereals as attractive as possible, glass cases were constructed, that exhibited the specimens to advantage, and also added to the appearance of our court ; and the fact that these cases were adopted as models by several other colonies, showed that the Commissioners had spared no pains to do justice to the articles entrusted by contributors to their charge.

That the display of minerals was conspicuous, as well as instructive and useful, appears from the flattering notice in the official hand-book, of this important feature in our court.

The display of our fish was a most difficult task to accomplish, and but for the residence among us of a gentleman who had particularly turned his attention to the subject, it would have been impossible to have attained the object in view in a manner satisfactory to the Board and to the public. It was the opinion of some eminent scientific authorities in England, that it would be useless to attempt to transport to England in glass jars of adequate size, the specimens we had collected ; but from the great care taken in packing and stowing the articles on board the vessel by which our contributions were sent, no damage or difficulty was experienced. Nova Scotia was the only colony by which specimens of fish thus preserved were exhibited.

Mr. Downs' interesting collection of the game birds of Nova Scotia was a great attraction, both from the specimens exhibited, and from the skill with which they were preserved and prepared.

In the mechanical department the Board were able to show that commendable skill, as well as a great deal of artistic taste, is to be found in the province. The beautiful specimens of furniture contributed by Messrs. McEwan & Reid, and by Messrs. Gordon & Keith, and the pianos sent by Messrs. Fraser & Sons, and by Messrs. Brockley, Misener & Co.,

were great additions to the court, and proved that the people of the province could not only appreciate and enjoy, but could also produce those articles of luxury which are the evidence and the results of refinement and civilization. Very great surprise was expressed by visitors at these articles coming from Nova Scotia, and a good deal of scepticism on the subject was often evinced by persons who had been accustomed to the stereotyped ideas that have hitherto existed in England as to Nova Scotia and its inhabitants.

That the great object which the people of Nova Scotia had at heart in engaging in this undertaking was accomplished, and that the Board have not unsuccessfully fulfilled the duties which they assumed, will be apparent from the various notices of the Exhibition that have appeared in the British and American press.

It was felt, however, by the Board, that in order to ensure attention to the specimens exhibited, and to draw attention to the resources which they represented, it was desirable that a descriptive catalogue should be prepared, affording in a small compass such information as the visitors to the court or the jurors might require. No pains were spared to accomplish this object, and the circumstance that most of the notices that have appeared, have the descriptions thus supplied by the Board embodied in them, shows that one of the main objects in view was accomplished, and that the value and nature of the articles exhibited, were brought prominently to the notice of the British public.

In the official Hand-Book to the Exhibition, the author, Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.S., who appears to have especially turned his attention to the minerals in the International Exhibition, says that Nova Scotia "*makes a noble display of her products on this occasion,*" which he considers "*reflects high credit on the spirit and enterprise of the exhibitors.*"

It is believed that the following notice of our Court may be interesting, as having appeared in a work, which having been read by a large proportion of the visitors to the Exhibition, as being the official handbook, must have tended to remove many of those false impressions which had so long existed respecting the province:—

[From "Handbook to the Industrial Department of the International Exhibition," II. 365—369.]

"The mineral resources of this colony are satisfactorily shown.

"The coal fields of Nova Scotia are well represented by seven large specimens from different localities, the most remarkable being coal from the Albion Mines, Pictou, exhibited by J. Scott, Esq. This vein is one

of the largest in the world; its vertical section being from 33 to 36 feet, and its qualities excellent for the following purposes: generation of illuminating gas, and of steam, and for manufacturing and domestic purposes. It is the property of the General Mining Association, and is worked by them to the extent of about 70,000 tons per annum.

“There are also samples of coal from the Sydney Mines, the Lingan Mines, Glace Bay, and the Fraser Mine, with some oil coal from Fraser Mine, and from Patrick’s Mine.

“The amount of coal raised in 1860 at Pictou, was 165,055; Sydney, 100,098; Lingan, 35,300; Joggins, 5,295 tons. In 1861 at Glace Bay, 7,652 tons.

“Large quantities are also raised at other localities, but the above are the chief works in the Province.

“The Fraser Oil Coal has been mined to some extent, 2000 tons having been raised in 1859. This substance gives an average yield of about 70 gallons crude oil to the ton, while picked samples give 199 gallons to the ton.

“*Gold*.—In 1861 it was satisfactorily proved that gold exists in Nova Scotia in large quantities. The discovery of rich leads at Tangier and Lunenburg, induced persons throughout the province to “prospect”; and the result has been that gold has been found from the Strait of Canso to Yarmouth, the eastern and western extremities of Nova Scotia proper—extending over a district of country equal in size to almost half of England. The search for gold, as well as the works commenced, has been conducted by persons unacquainted with the subject, and yet the returns have been most encouraging.

“The gold of Nova Scotia is represented by specimens purchased and exhibited by the Provincial Government, including bars, gold-bearing quartz, and gold washings. There are specimens from Tangier, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbor, Laidlaw’s, Allen’s, and “The Ovens,” near Lunenburg; also washings from the latter place. The total value of the gold exhibited amounts to over \$10,000.

“The gold is also exhibited in a manufactured state by the following pieces of jewelry, by J. Cornelius: a bracelet; a necklace (with figure of a gold miner at work, with a drop consisting of a Nova Scotian pearl); a massive brooch, with dolphin in centre; a brooch, made of Nova Scotian gold quartz; and also Nova Scotian amethyst and pearls; a masonic mark jewel, and a neat small brooch of Nova Scotian gold, with Nova Scotian amethyst (Etruscan style).

“In addition to these the mineral collection, made under the superintendence of Professor How, is most instructive. There are many fine examples of native copper, copper pyrites, and carbonate of copper. Amongst the collection of iron ores we find micaceous, specular, fibrous hematite, and red hematite ores.

“The iron made from the ores obtained at the Acadia Iron Works is illustrated by four specimens of pig iron, also by bars of iron. The amount of iron made is 1200 tons per annum, worth £16 sterling per ton.

“ Arsenical pyrites, manganese, lead ores, molybdenum, and plumbago, are also exhibited. Amongst the earthy minerals we have gypsum and anhydrite, limestone, with marbles of several kinds, and various building-stones, including freestones and granites, mineral paints (ochres, which are found in great abundance), roofing slates, and clays.

“ *Woods*.—The collection numbers seventy-two specimens, remarkable for their durability, beauty, or singular appearance, accompanied by the leaf and cone peculiar to each.

“ *Furs*.—There is a fine collection of one hundred and thirty-seven skins, and articles made from them.

“ This attractive department gained for Nova Scotia the first place for furs in 1851, and gave a gold medal to the exhibitor for that year. Though in its nature diminishing as the province becomes settled, still the export for 1869 gave £20,000 value, one half of which was furs produced in the province. The collection now shown at the International Exhibition is a very fine one. The fur-bearing animals represented, with one exception (the ermine), in the collection of skins and manufactured articles of the exhibitor, Mr. W. J. Coleman, are in their natural order. The classification is that of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. There are five lynx skins (*Lynx canadensis*), common, said by Tenminck to be identical with the lynx of Northern Europe, and is not diminishing in the province—a beautiful, rusty brown, hoary fur; and three wild cat skins (*Lynx rufus*). The wild cat, or Bay lynx, differs from the last in having shorter fur and longer pencils to the ears; it is not so abundant as the last. Both are true lynxes.

“ *Fishes, &c.*—The fisheries of Nova Scotia are an almost inexhaustible source of wealth. Though a large portion of the population is engaged in agricultural and other pursuits, the exports of fish in 1860 amounted in value to \$2,956,788. The Census tables give 396,427 quintals of dried fish, and 283,273 barrels of pickled fish.

“ The shipping owned in Nova Scotia and employed in the fisheries, &c., in 1860, amounted to 3,258 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 248,061 tons, being almost a ton to every man, woman, and child in the province. This amount of tonnage places Nova Scotia in the rank of one of the principal maritime countries in the world, and the first as to the proportion of tonnage to population.

“ The fish of Nova Scotia are represented by specimens preserved by alcohol in clear glass jars, by J. M. Jones, Esq., and also by specimens of pickled, smoked, and dried fish, purchased in the market, being samples of those preserved for ordinary use or export.

“ The reason for the largest and best specimens not being exhibited arises from two causes:—Glasses could not be procured of such dimensions as to admit of the exhibition of halibut or of the larger specimens of some other fish, and the season, when the effort to procure specimens of fish was made, was so far advanced that the best samples of many species could not be obtained.

“ *Manufactures of Wool*.—There are eight or nine exhibitors of these.

In 1860 there were manufactured not less than 1,320,923 yards of cloth, or over 4 yards to every inhabitant. It is principally manufactured by hand looms, and is worth about 2s. per yard. Nova Scotian homespun is in great demand in Canada, as well as in Great Britain. Military men who have worn it while hunting in "the bush," often send from England for a supply. It is said that there are imitations made by machinery in Canada and England, which are much inferior to the "home-made" article. The grey homespun makes a very serviceable travelling dress.

"*Models, &c.*—In no country in the world can ships be built so cheaply as in Nova Scotia. There is every facility for this branch of industry, the coast being in every direction indented with bays and harbours, connected with the interior by numerous rivers and lakes. Ships of from 200 to 500 tons can be built for from £3 to £4 per ton, and including rigging for from £6 to £7. In many counties the farmers occupy the leisure of winter in building vessels. This is often done by a family—one of which is the blacksmith, others the shipwrights—some haul the timber, often cut from their own land; and the vessel is frequently manned by members of the family, or at least commanded by one of them. Consequently a very serviceable species of vessel is produced at but little outlay of capital. Vessels required for the rivers or coast trade of Great Britain could be supplied by Nova Scotia at quite as low a rate as that at which old vessels are frequently purchased; and, being new, would be much more profitable to the purchaser. Nova Scotia could also supply the fishermen of Great Britain with fishing yawls at from one-half to two-thirds of the price usually paid for them."

The interesting Report of the Rev. Mr. HONEYMAN, our indefatigable Agent in England, will more fully explain the nature of the articles contributed to the Nova Scotian Court, and the results of the efforts made by the Provincial Commissioners to bring the productions of the province to the notice of the world. It was considered important that we should secure his services in England, in arranging and explaining the illustrations of our geology and mineral resources. That the selection was judicious it is scarcely necessary to state, as this is universally conceded. Mr. Honeyman, who has been elected a Fellow of the Geological Societies of England and France, and has been referred to in the organ of the Royal Horticultural Society as "the distinguished Nova Scotian geologist," has shown to the world that we have among us persons of scientific attainments; and the honors thus conferred upon him cannot fail to be gratifying to the inhabitants of a province, which has reaped the benefit of having had so learned and zealous a representative.

REPORT OF REV. D. HONEYMAN.

To the Honorable the Chairman of the Provincial Board of Commissioners for the International Exhibition, 1862:—

SIR,—Having received a commission from your Board to prepare a representation of the Geology and Mineral resources of the province, for the Great Exhibition, about the end of August 1861, I immediately commenced the proper preparations by addressing circulars to certain parties, whose co-operation it was advisable to secure, such as proprietors of mines, or their agents, and by entering upon field operations. In accordance with your instructions, I first of all visited the Gold Field of Tangier, to make observations that might be required for the right performance of the work in which I was engaged. Having made these observations it was considered advisable, on account of the advanced stage of the season fitted for field work, to proceed to the extreme parts of the province. I accordingly proceeded to the Island of Cape Breton, well known as an important division of the province. On this Island I was engaged in active work, until about the middle of October, when I had visited almost every important locality known, and many unknown localities. What I had collected personally, I had packed up and forwarded; and I had had promised to me six sections of coal, illustrative of the extent, character, and importance of the Coal Fields of Cape Breton, and also large specimens of marble. I beg to acknowledge my obligations to Dr. Elliot, Richard Brown, Esq., and Marshal Bourinot, Esq., for the handsome manner in which they seconded my efforts. Leaving the Island of Cape Breton, I proceeded to examine the counties east of Halifax. In the county of Sydney a considerable number of interesting specimens were secured, and valuable information acquired in reference to its minerals and metals; also in that part of the county of Guysborough not included in the auriferous formation; and also in the county of Pictou. Here we have to acknowledge our obligations to J. Scott, Esq., Agent of the Mining Association, for the handsome manner in which he had acceded to our request to furnish us with a section of the great Pictou coal-bed: a favor which has been duly appreciated by the province, of whose representation it formed a distinguishing feature at the International Exhibition, and also by Her Majesty's Commissioners by the award of a Prize Medal. We have also to acknowledge the kindness of J. D. B. Fraser, Esq., Pictou, in conferring similar favors. The counties of Cumberland and Colchester also furnished interesting specimens. We are here indebted to the favors of E. A. Jones, Esq., Manager of the Acadian Mines, for magnificent specimens of specular iron ore, and brown hematite, illustrating the character of the ores of Londonderry. While at the Acadian Mines, I received your instructions to direct attention to an illustration of the Geology of the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia. I accordingly directed my attention to the

Laidlaw and Allen gold fields as typical of the whole. I there collected rocks and specimens, and studied the character of the fields, and determined what I suppose to be their relation to the adjacent rocks exposed in sections by the railways from Halifax to Truro and Windsor. My observations were communicated to the Geological Society of London, and illustrated by the specimens collected. These geological observations are to be found in an abstract of the paper, published in the transactions of the Society for 1862. H. Poole, Esq., Mining Engineer, kindly supplemented my collection of rich specimens from the gold field by an interesting geological collection forwarded to the Great Exhibition, and furnished me with an authentic list of the places where gold had then been discovered, which is to be found in the abstract already referred to, and also in the last edition of MacKinlay's map of Nova Scotia. The snows of winter had now covered the ground, preventing the extension of my work into the Western counties. This, however, was in some measure compensated for by the work of Professor How, who was simultaneously engaged in your service, selecting specimens of minerals and ores from public and private collections derived to a great extent from the counties which I had not an opportunity of exploring. The results of our united labours, with the exception of the specimens of coal, were duly exhibited in Halifax, and appeared to meet with the public approval.

Being still retained in your service for the purpose of arranging the Geological and Mineralogical contributions to the Nova Scotia Department, I proceeded shortly after the *Julia* had sailed, with the view of having all the arrangements made that might be required at my hand, previous to the arrival of our contributions. Having arrived, I immediately conferred with A. M. Uniacke, Esq., your indefatigable acting member in London, and found that through his exertions, all necessary preliminary arrangements were made. As soon as the great building was in a condition for commencing the work of putting up, Messrs. Simpson & Son, the decorators employed, commenced to raise the walls of the court. It was, however, thought proper not to carry on the work to an advanced stage, until we were assured of the safe arrival of the ship and her cargo. The voyage being long and stormy, the vessel did not arrive so soon as was anticipated, and by the time it had arrived all was bustle and confusion within the building. On account of the multiplicity of our decorator's engagements, delay and confusion were anticipated. With this prospect, and in consequence of my intimate acquaintance with the contents, which were piled up in every part of our space, it was considered advisable by your Commissioner that I should not merely restrict my attention to the unpacking and arranging of my own special department, but should superintend all the internal arrangements, while the Commissioner should review them, and superintend the equally necessary external arrangements. In this way, by a proper division of labour and responsibility, and a harmonious co-operation, the work, at first apparently desperate, advanced; the arrangement of our court proceeded steadily and satisfactorily, and the opening day of the Exhibition saw the Nova Scotian

Department, according to the testimony of unprejudiced observers, as perfect as its best friends and promoters could wish it to be.

In reviewing the Department, I would observe that a much more complete and effective representation could have been made, had the unwearied exertions of the Commissioners and Secretary received proper support from the province at large; and if all who promised had fulfilled their promises, our representation, as a whole, would have been much more exhaustive. Although in one sense this is to be regretted, a complete representation would have led to serious inconvenience, as the space in the great building granted to our Province by Her Majesty's Commissioners, was somewhat limited, and had to be strictly economised. The fact is, that if the influence of Mr. Uniacke had not secured from the Colonial Superintendent a portion of space on the wall, which was originally intended to remain unoccupied, our fish in barrels, agricultural implements, and ship's tacklings, could not have been accommodated within the building.

After the Department was arranged, and the Exhibition opened, it was considered absolutely necessary that I should remain in charge until the close, to answer the questions of visitors, and of the jurors of the thirty-six classes, into which the contents of the Exhibition had been divided. This required the constant attendance of one who could give the necessary information, and who would properly attend to the interests of the Department.

According to the best of my ability, the necessary duties were discharged; the interest of every exhibitor was attended to, and with the strictest impartiality. Our Department received a proper share of the attention of the multitudes of all classes who visited the Exhibition, and I believe that through the instrumentality of the articles exhibited,—the admirable catalogue of the Department, and the excellent prize essay distributed, the information imparted by the acting Commissioner, Mr. Uniacke, the answer to enquiries and the lectures of the Superintendent, the character and importance of our Colony are now duly appreciated; and that an ample compensation for the exertions of the Commissioners has thereby been secured. The people of Great Britain were justly proud of the noble display of their colonies, and they universally regarded Nova Scotia and her sister colonies as important dependencies of the British Empire. We would refer to the opinion expressed by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, after his official visit to the Colonial Courts, in his letter to Dr. Lindley the Superintendent of the Colonial Department; and to the opinion of the British press, upon the Colonial display at the International Exhibition.

Applications were also made on behalf of the Industrial Museum of South Kensington, of Kew Gardens and other important establishments of a similar nature in the British colonies, and Foreign countries, which our resources were unable to meet. The case in which our large representation of the gold fields was displayed, was presented to Prof. Tennent, Mineralogist to the Queen, in consideration of valuable services rendered,

and the sum of £5 stg. was presented to our excellent attendant, Mrs. O'Reilly. All the above appropriations were made under the sanction of your Commissioner in London.

I would now add a few observations upon the results of those departments of the work entrusted to others. The liberality of our Legislature in providing the means necessary for such a noble effort, has received the unqualified commendation of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and of all who were able to appreciate the effort; and the whole representation appeared so judicious, systematic and thorough, that the opinion was universal that the Provincial Commissioners must have thoroughly understood the nature of their work, have had a thorough organization, and been in earnest; and that considering the shortness of the time engaged, and the extent of the representation, their material must have been ample.

As we have in the former part of this report specified individual effort, it may not be out of place, and only an act of justice, to refer to exhibitors and others who have rendered peculiar and efficient aid in the department under review. Our court was distinguished from all the Colonial courts, by having two elegant Pianos, the contributions of Fraser & Son, and Brockly & Co. I heard judges say of them both that they were excellent instruments, and that they must have been got up at considerable expense. It is to be regretted that while other articles which cost but little in their production, have been distinguished by the award of juries, these should have been passed over. In regard to them, I have to state that the position of our courts was not the most favorable for their proper exhibition; and that in other respects they were exhibited at a disadvantage; and the principle of award in this class was made more severe than in any others; and the competitors were of a very distinguished order. The exhibition of these assuredly did our Province great service; and I would respectfully suggest that the parties in question should receive the thanks of the Commissioners, and be compensated for any loss that they might otherwise sustain. The furniture exhibited by Messrs. McEwan & Reid, and Messrs. Gordon & Keith, was also much admired, and it is gratifying to find that the exhibitors, in both cases, received the distinguished approval of the jury. As these articles were made for the purpose of exhibition, the expense of their production appeared to be far more than they were likely to realize, as in their sale they had to compete with like articles produced in countries where the cost of production was less. It is well that both Pianos and Furniture were exhibited on this the first great appearance of the province; but it would scarcely be advisable that such articles should be exhibited on any future occasion of a similar kind. In future exhibitions we may well imitate in this matter the example of Canada, which has learned from experience to omit such articles in their representations. It is not now necessary to show to the world that musical instruments and furniture can be produced in Nova Scotia which may be mistaken for English manufacture. These observations, however, need not prevent our manufacturers from forwarding such articles at their own risk and expense, to compete for honor and

distinction. The government's magnificent representation of our Gold Fields was effective, and distinguished by the Jurors' Medal. For a long time we allowed it to speak without enforcing its story, as we were afraid that it might excite expectations that would not be realized, and it was with great satisfaction that during the course of the Exhibition we could point to it as a representation truthful and unexaggerated. It showed that our gold fields are important, and in comparison with the representations of gold-producing countries, the quality of the ore was the best, or at least was equal to the best. Our representation of the Minerals of Nova Scotia, collected and arranged by Professor How, was approved of by two juries, the Educational Jury and the Jury of Glass, Mining and Metallurgy; the latter jury awarded also a Medal for the Coal Column, and another for the large Geological collection, and an Honorable Mention for the Building Stones. This representation of our Geology and Mineralogy was declared by the *London Review* to be more exhaustive than that of Canada, while that of the latter was more exhaustive than that of Great Britain. The Educational Jury also awarded a Medal and an Honorable Mention to the unique collection of Fish, Edible Mollusca, Lobsters and Pearls, prepared and exhibited by Messrs. Jones, Willis and Townsend. The fish, contrary to the expectations of one of the first naturalists of England, arrived at the Exhibition in a perfect state of preservation, and during the period of the Exhibition appeared as fresh as when they were prepared. This was considered a very important experiment, and was universally admired. The edible shell-fish were interesting, especially to the naturalist, and the size of the lobsters was regarded as monstrous. The same jury awarded a Medal to Mr. Downs's case of Birds, which was regarded as very interesting, forming a very attractive object in front of our court; also a Medal to Mrs. Black's beautiful models of the Flowers and Fruits of the Province, and Honorable Mentions to other elegant Models by the same exhibitor, and to the paintings of Flowers and Fruits, by Miss Bessonett. The same jury condemned our specimen of the Moose. We have this satisfaction, however, that the Moose commanded attention, and attracted visitors to our court, and that since it was not approved of, our province has yet the privilege of exhibiting another and nobler specimen, in the Exhibition of 1872. Our Agricultural and Horticultural Departments were also considered as interesting,—the distinguishing feature of the one was the quality of the Black and White Oats, on account of which the Agricultural collection received a Medal. The jury that adjudged this award, also examined the Horticultural collection; they expressed astonishment at the appearance of the Fruit in jars, but could not decide upon their merits, as their quality could not be tested. They expressed their decided approval of the Garden Seeds which were considered as entitled to two Medals. This happened to be overlooked in the award of prizes. This omission was, however, supplied at the Royal Horticultural Society's International Fruit, Root and Cereal Show, where a jury, composed some extent of the same individuals as the Exhibition jury, awarded Medals to the Beans and Peas

of our Exhibition collection. The medal for Beans appears to belong to Mr. Thompson, whose Beans were the best in the collection. The medal for Peas belongs to the Commissioners.

The specimen of prepared Flax was very highly approved of by the jury of that department, who awarded to it a Medal, and expressed a hope that it would be more extensively cultivated in our colony, so as to form an article of export at no distant period. Mr. Pryor's application of the Bokhara Clover was considered as very interesting, especially at the present time, when there is a scarcity of cotton, and an earnest search after those vegetable fibres, which may in some respects prove a substitute for that article: to this the jury awarded a Medal. Mr. Coleman's collection of Furs was considered as complete, valuable and interesting as any collection of unmanufactured furs in the Exhibition, and without difficulty received the Jurors' award. The Article of Food Committee commended highly the Fish preserved in tins, and considered that they were equal to anything of the kind in England; these received a Medal, and were recommended as an article of export. The Pickled Salmon received an Honorable Mention. The Digby Herrings were very much admired. The Fish preserved in tins, Pickled Salmon, and Smoked Herrings, were in good demand; they were cooked for dinners of jurors, public and private, and the Digby Herrings were honorably mentioned in the Bill of Fare of the Acclimatisation Society's dinner. The other kinds of pickled fish—such as Shad, Mackarel, Herring, Trout and Gaspereaux, did not appear to be appreciated; and we were recommended to try other modes of curing than pickling, if we wished to introduce our noble fish into the English market. The Home-made Cloth excited a good deal of attention; it is to be regretted that the supply was not greater, as well as the variety. I have no doubt that if there had been a greater supply and variety, our home-made cloth would have secured the jury's approbation. When the cloth came to be sold, the supply was found very deficient, and the wish was frequently expressed that Nova Scotia cloth could be had in Britain. Messrs. Campbell & MacLean's manufactured Tobacco was very much esteemed by the jury, who gave it their award: an accident occurred which injured the appearance of the upper layer of the box; this was taken off, and given to parties in the building; it became quite celebrated, and consequently was apt to be pilfered. A manufacturer from Glasgow came to the Exhibition for the purpose of securing it, and was exceedingly disappointed when Mr. Campbell refused to sell it. Miss Beggs' Straw Hats and Bonnets had readily a Medal awarded to them, when it was discovered that they were manufactured of the raw material of the province: the jury considered that such laudable and successful efforts merited their unqualified approval. The Cone Baskets were regarded with interest, as well as Miss Lawson's collection of Autumn Leaves; and both received the Jurors' award. Mr. O'Brien's Carriage and Mr. Currie's Sleigh, excited interest among the crowds of visitors, but did not receive the jury's distinction: it is probable that the principle which influenced the jury in this department, was of a similar

nature with that of the jury on musical instruments. It was considered a mistake to send an imitation of the English pony phaeton, instead of such carriages as are in use in the colony. Among the articles honorably distinguished, are Currie's collection of Leather, Connely's Axes, and Scarfe's Bricks. All the bricks were considered as excellent and well made, and were highly approved of both by Englishmen and Foreigners. The excellent specimens of Iron, sent by Mr. Jones, the manager of the Acadia Iron Works, did not receive at the hands of the jurors the consideration which they appeared to deserve, if we are to be guided by the opinion of those who professed to be judges of their quality. It was unfortunate that the agents in Sheffield did not, as was expected, send a neat case of cutlery, such as was exhibited in the Sheffield department. If the Pig Iron, Bars and Ores sent by Mr. Jones, had been accompanied by a representation showing the character, quality and application of the Londonderry Iron, I have not the least doubt that the united representation would have received the Jurors' award. I may state in this connection that the "*Times*' Correspondent" took occasion when writing on the subject of Londonderry Iron, to make a rude attack on the Board of Provincial Commissioners for having sent to our court the specimens of our Ores of Iron. To this I immediately replied, over my signature, but it did not condescend to insert my reply. The correspondent of the *Morning Star*, in an excellent article on our court, took up the question, and severely rebuked the ignorance of the "*Times*' Correspondent." Crosskill's Cordials were admired, well-tried, and readily sold. Sarre's Perfumery attracted attention; visitors could easily believe that good Bear's Grease could be exhibited by Nova Scotia, but they were incredulous about the Eau-de-Cologne; the Perfumery was readily sold. The Gasilier and other brass work were asserted by Englishmen to be Sheffield ware, and not colonial. The jury on Naval Architecture awarded a Medal to Mr. Mosher, for Blocks made on the Bothway principle. After the award was published in the province, Mr. Haliburton, in writing to me, suggested that there must be some mistake regarding this award. Now this is not at all impossible, as the decorator on one occasion, in my absence, removed the blocks from their place; they then got mixed up, and I was never able to separate them. The jurors, in determining the exhibitors of these blocks, which they considered most meritorious, were guided by the official catalogue, and in this way a mistake may have occurred. Mr. Moseley's Ship Models occupied a prominent position, but they did not secure the consideration that they appeared to merit. The attention of the ship-builders of the Clyde, and elsewhere, was invited to them in the Correspondent's article on the department, in the *Morning Star* newspaper. Simpson's Gold Washer and Amalgamator was admired on account of its ingenuity, and received the Jurors' honorable mention.

In addition to the awards referred to, Her Majesty's Commissioners have presented a Service Medal to your acting member of the Exhibition, A. M. Uniacke, Esq., a distinction to which he is in every respect entitled.

Nova Scotia has thus received as great a proportion of awards, when we take into account the extent of the representation, and the number of exhibitors, as any department in the International Exhibition. In the official Catalogue of the Nova Scotian Court there appear 65 Exhibitors. We have received 19 Medals, besides the Service Medal, and 11 Honorable Mentions, or 30 awards *in toto*.

Great credit is due to the Secretary, assistant Secretary, and others, for the admirable manner in which the articles forwarded were packed, and through which they almost all arrived in safety and in excellent condition. The cards prepared by the Secretary, and attached to the various articles exhibited, furnished valuable information to visitors, and added much to the efficiency of our display. The Catalogue of the Department, also prepared by the Secretary, although not so large as those of the Indian Empire, and of the Colony of Victoria, contained more interesting information than either of these, and by the press generally was pronounced superior to any of the Catalogues of Departments.

The only colony beside our own, that had prepared and circulated Prize Essays, was the Australian colony just referred to. The plan of their essays was somewhat different from ours. While these essays were more bulky and expensive than Mr. Knight's Prize Essay, the latter was more practical and comprehensive, and better adapted for general circulation. The demand for the Catalogue and Prize Essay far exceeded the supply.

The Exhibition being closed, and two weeks being allowed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the sale of articles, a great part of the articles exhibited in our Court were sold; other articles for sale, and which we thought might be sold, such as the Pianos, and the remains of the Furniture, have been exposed for sale in a Furniture Warehouse in London, by Mr. Grassie, acting Commissioner. The articles that were not saleable, or not for sale, have been carefully packed up and deposited in the warehouse of Messrs. Tanner, Ship Brokers, Lower Thames Street, to be shipped for Halifax in one of the earliest spring ships. The Government's collection of Gold Specimens was delivered up to Messrs Baring & Co. at the close of the Exhibition.

The Moose, Fish in jars, and large specimens of Minerals and Ores, were presented to the Government [Industrial Museum, Edinburgh; the small bottles of Fish, chiefly interesting to the Naturalist, to the British Museum; the Fruits in jars, specimens of Native Woods, Pryor's case of Bokhara Clover and its application, the Garden Seeds, a bouquet of Autumn Leaves, and Mr. Haliburton's Vegetable Wax and Berries, to the Museum of the Royal Horticultural Society; samples of Cereals, to the Royal Agricultural Society; Rocks, Gypsum, and Ores, to the Museum of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; the Building Stones, to Chatham. Application was also made on behalf of the Industrial Museum, South Kensington, the Museum of the Royal Botanic Society, Kew, and other important establishments of a similar nature in the British colonies and Foreign countries, which our resources were unable to meet. All these

appropriations were made under the sanction of your Commissioner in London.

All which is respectfully submitted, by
Your obedient servant,
D. HONEYMAN.

The foregoing report will, it is believed, be most satisfactory to the public, who have felt great interest throughout in having the province fairly represented in England. It is worthy of notice that the articles supposed to have been manufactured in England were really the production of native industry, and the doubts which excluded them from favorable notice are the most significant marks of approval which could have been bestowed. The objection to the pony phaeton as not representing the style of carriage in use in Nova Scotia, is equally unfounded, as similar vehicles are imported into the province, as well as manufactured by our artizans. They of course are not in common use, except among the wealthy, nor are they in England, and the specimen sent was rather intended to illustrate the skill of the mechanic, and the fact that there are to be found among us the same luxuries and comforts which are to be met with in the Mother mountry.

It is to be regretted that one of the Directors of the Acadia Charcoal Iron Company was elected as a juror on iron, as the specimens of its cutlery, as well as of the ores employed, were excluded from competition. It is satisfactory to know, however, that a medal would have been awarded but for the circumstance referred to

The articles of furniture were subject to a competition which naturally left but little hope of our mechanics being able to achieve any distinction in that department; and it is most gratifying to find that the only medal in this class awarded to the contributions from North America, was carried off by Messrs. McEwan & Reid of Halifax.

The acting Commissioner in England, A. M. Uniacke, Esq., on seeing the article in the *Times* respecting the iron exhibited by us, wrote to that paper to explain that none of the ore, to which it objected, was to be seen in the Nova Scotian Court. The specimens that were decried in no very measured terms, were in reality the best in our department, and realize in the English market a price second only to the very best Swedish brands. Mr. Uniacke in an official letter, asked the *Times* to correct the mistake, but his communication was not honored with an insertion, nor was its receipt acknowledged. It might naturally have been expected that a request so reasonable would have been readily granted, not as a favor to a colony, but as a concession to truth.

To avoid unnecessary expense, though the Board spared no pains to have every department of our natural resources and of provincial industry fairly represented, the articles exhibited were limited to such as might be necessary for this purpose. In most instances, however, the contributions were only sufficient in number to represent the department to which they belonged, and in very many nothing was sent by private persons, and it became necessary to supply the deficiency by purchasing the specimens that were wanting. Though this system rendered the Nova Scotian Court with the least possible expense, a faithful index to the productions of the province, it prevented our obtaining as large a number of medals as if the contributors had been more numerous, and the Nova Scotian department had been organized on a more expensive scale. It is satisfactory to know, however, that though Canada with its large number of contributors, and its extensive representation of its resources, obtained many more medals than this province, Nova Scotia won medals or favorable notice in as many classes as Canada; and had the medal for garden seeds, and for iron, been awarded to us, as was intended, we should have appeared as successful competitors in two more classes than our sister colony.

The circumstances under which some of these medals were obtained, give peculiar significance to the award, and deserve the marked attention of the people of the province. No specimen of flax having been offered for competition, the Board telegraphed to Mr. Moyle to forward some of the ordinary production of the county of Lunenburg, and that gentleman unable to purchase suitable specimens, sent some that he had himself raised for his own use. The medal obtained by it, and the importance attached to it by the jurors, should not be without their weight in turning the eyes of the people of Nova Scotia to an element of wealth which nature has so plainly placed within their reach.

The specimens of fruit were precluded from obtaining a medal, as their flavor and appearance were unavoidably affected by the mode of preservation that was adopted. This deficiency was, however, amply supplied by specimens contributed in October following, to the Great International Show held by the Royal Horticultural Society, the organ of which has since remarked: "Our readers and the visitors to the recent fruit show of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, cannot have forgotten the surprising beauty and equal excellence of the apples communicated by the great colony of Nova Scotia. Certainly nothing like them had ever been seen at any public exhibition in this country"

When it is remembered that Victoria voted a sum of £80,000 stg. in

order to have its resources fairly represented, it is evident that the lavish expenditure of our more wealthy sister colonies, must have tended to dwarf our more limited display. Still it is believed that it was in the quantity, not in the quality of the articles exhibited, in which the disparity existed, and that the contributions sent by us have effectually dispelled those prejudices that have so long existed respecting the climate, the resources, and the people of Nova Scotia.

Nor should the lesson which we have learned be lost upon ourselves. The difficulties which met the Board in commencing their labors, will, it is hoped, be unknown to those who will in 1872 assume the responsibilities that have devolved upon the Nova Scotian Commissioners. The Board found no Provincial museum which could form a nucleus around which to collect a representation of our mines, minerals, and natural history; no association of Natural Science on whom they could rely for assistance; no organization which had made the study of fruit and its culture its special object; and no geological survey to guide the Board in representing our vast mineral wealth; and they were compelled to devote the valuable time of Mr. Honeyman, which could ill be spared, to performing in a few weeks, and in a necessarily imperfect manner, a work that should occupy years, and the combined exertions of many scientific persons. Some of these difficulties have been so sensibly felt that steps have been taken to supply the deficiency; but much still remains to be done. Nature has blessed this province with a singular variety of resources, that have already attracted the attention of the world, and which demand and will richly repay the employment of all that science, capital and industry can lavish upon them.

A good deal of delay, which was beyond the control of the Board, occurred in returning the articles that were not disposed of in England, and some slight damage was done to some of the specimens from their not having been packed with the very great care so essential in transporting bulky and fragile articles of manufacture. Wherever any loss was sustained by contributors it was felt incumbent on the Board to award reasonable compensation. Any other course would have been unwise, as well as unfair, and would paralyze the exertions of those, who in 1872 will have to appeal to the public in having the province duly represented.

The difficulties which the Board have had to encounter from the lethargy that was manifested by a large portion of our population on the subject, can scarcely be conceived. Many influential persons who had articles that were well worthy of being displayed in our court, could not

be induced by repeated solicitations and by liberal premiums, to contribute; others promised to send specimens, which were not forthcoming when they were required; and a general feeling seemed to have grown up throughout the province of the inferiority of its climate and productions, and of its inability to occupy even a respectable position among its sister colonies and the nations of the world.

To have removed these prejudices, and to have awakened a just appreciation of our provincial resources among our own population will, it is hoped, be a sufficient return for the outlay which the generosity of the Legislature has sanctioned. To have done less would have been to misrepresent the province; to have done more was scarcely possible during the limited time, which was at the disposal of the Board.

In closing this report some allusion to those gentlemen to whom the public and the Provincial Commissioners are indebted is required. The gratuitous services of Andrew M. Uniacke, Esquire, our acting commissioner in England, were of a nature, that is well deserving of the thanks and remembrance of the people of Nova Scotia. But for his influence and unwearied exertions, the space allotted to the Nova Scotian Court, would have been altogether inadequate for the display of our contributions; and we are indebted in a great measure to his taste and judgment for the attractive appearance which the representation of our resources assumed at the International Exhibition. The labor that was thrown upon him was very great, and the sacrifice of his time, while on a visit to the Mother Country, is no slight evidence of the zeal he has exhibited in promoting the interests of his native province. In Nova Scotia, A. McKinlay, Esq., the vice-chairman, in consequence of the absence of the Hon. Joseph Howe in England, took charge of the general superintendence of the labors of the Board, and spared no time or pains to fulfil the onerous duties that devolved upon him, and to his judgment and energy throughout the Commissioners are greatly indebted for the successful result of their labours.

The Treasurer, John A. Bell, Esq., has gratuitously attended to duties, which though not so conspicuous to the public, imposed a great deal of responsibility upon him, and entailed the expenditure of much time, and the necessity of devoting very close attention to the affairs of the Board.

J. Matthew Jones, Esq., though not a native of the province, exhibited an amount of zeal and of scientific skill in promoting the representation of our fish, which attracted the notice of the Jurors, and should not be forgotten by ourselves. Capt. Hardy, Dr. Gilpin, and Messrs. W. T. Towns-

end, and J. R. Willis, rendered valuable services; while Professor How, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Hea, and Dr. Forrester, the chairmen of the Committees for Hants, Annapolis, Kings, and Colchester, as well as those with whom they were associated, were indefatigable in their labors. All of the Commissioners had their respective departments, to which close attention was devoted, and it is hoped that the results will prove that nothing was left undone by them to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by the Legislature and the Province.

The following is the list of medals, &c., awarded to our Exhibitors, and to those who sent contributions to the Supplementary Show of the Royal Horticultural Society:—

No. 1. REV. MR. HONEYMAN, (Class I.)—For a large collection of specimens illustrating the Geology of the colony.

No. 2. PROFESSOR HOW, (Class I.)—For collection arranged by him illustrative of the Rocks and Minerals of the Province.

No. 3. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, (Class I.)—For the large and instructive collection illustrating the occurrence of Gold.

No. 4. J. SCOTT, (Class I.)—For column of Coal, showing the entire height of the seam, 34 feet;—one of the thickest known beds in the world.

No. 5. NOVA SCOTIA COMMISSIONERS, (Class III. sec. A.)—For excellent grain, garden, and field Seed.

No. 6. PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS, (Class III. sec. B.)—Salmon and Lobsters—excellence of quality.

No. 7. MESSRS. MACLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co., (Class III. sec. C.)—Cavendish Tobacco,—quality of the Tobacco used, and quality of the article produced.

No. 8. MRS. W. BLACK, (Class IV. sec. A.)—Excellent collection of Fruits and Flowers of the colony.

No. 9. MISS E. BEGG, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For application of Native Grasses for plating and bonnet making.

No. 10. H. M. MOYLE, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For very fine samples of Flax prepared by dew rotting.

No. 11. MISS HODGES, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For Baskets decorated with pinecones and other hard fruits.

No. 12. MISS LAWSON, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For a collection of the Forest Leaves of the colony, so prepared as to preserve the autumn tints.

No. 13. MR. PRYOR, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For preparation of the fibre of *Melilotus leucantha major*.

No. 14. J. MOSHER, (Class XII. sec. B. & C.)—For good manufacture of Blocks on the Bothway principle.

No. 15. W. J. COLEMAN, (Class XXV. sec. A.)—For a very choice collection of Skins, fine specimens of silver, red and cross fox, otter and mink.

No. 16. A. DOWNS, (Class XXIX.)—For his collection of Birds.

No. 17. PROFESSOR HOW,—For the excellence of his mineralogical collection.

No. 18. J. M. JONES,—For his collection of Fish.

No. 19. McEWAN & REID, (Class XXX. sec. A. & B.)—Sofas, Chairs and Cabinet of native wood. For excellence of workmanship.

HONORABLE MENTION.

No. 1. NOVA SCOTIA GOLD COMMISSIONERS, (Class III, sec. B.)—Salted Salmon—goodness of quality.

No. 2. W. G. SIMPSON, (Class VII.)—Model of Gold Washer.

No. 3. PROFESSOR HOW, (Class X. sec. A.)—Goodness of quality of the specimens of building stones.

No. 4. F. SCARFE, (Class X. sec. A.)—Good quality of common and pressed bricks and drain tiles.

No. 5. COWIE & SONS, (Class XXVI., sec. A.)—Good tannage.

No. 6. Mrs. W. BLACK, (Class XIX.)—For her model of Fruits.

No. 7. GORDON & KEITH, (Class XXX., sec. A. & B.)—Furniture—for excellence of workmanship.

No. 8. G. CONNELLY, (Class XXX.)—Axes.

No. 9. J. R. WILLIS—For his collection of Pearls and Mollusca.

No. 10. Miss BESSONETT—For water colour Paintings of native flowers as instructive.

No. 11. Dr. How—Medicinal and other Plants.

MEDALS

Awarded to Nova Scotian Contributors, at the Great International Show, October, 1862.

- No. 1. International Show Committee of N. S.—63 dishes of Apples : silver medal.
 2. Do. Do. 11 dishes of Grapes : bronze medal.
 3. Do. Do. Onions : bronze medal.
 4. Do. Do. Collection of Cereals : bronze medal.
 5. Do. Do. Agricultural Roots : bronze medal.
 6. Do. Do. 19 kinds of Potatoes : large bronze medal.
 7. Do. Do. Gourds : large bronze medal.
 8. Rev. D. Honeyman—Peas : bronze medal.
 9. Richard Starr, Esq.—18 varieties of apples : bronze medal.
 10. Dr. Hamilton—13 heads of Indian Corn : bronze medal.
 11. Mr. B. Kaye—Preserved Fruits, in bottles : bronze medal.
 12. Rev. D. Honeyman, (for Mr. Jas. Thompson)—Collection of beans : bronze medal.
 13. Mr. James Thompson—Fruit in jars : bronze medal.

As affording a test of the value and nature of our resources, the following analysis of our position in relation to our sister colonies at the exhibitions of 1862 may be of interest.

The variety and general excellence of our productions are indicated by the fact that Nova Scotia, like Canada, obtained either medals or honorary mentions in 14 classes or sections at the International Exhibition, and was only surpassed in this respect by Victoria and New South Wales.

The number of medals awarded to the maritime provinces of British America stands as follows :

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—

	Medals.	Hon. Men.		Medals.	Hon. Men.	
New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island,	16	10	}	Nova Scotia,.....	19	11
International Show,.....				3	0
Total.....	19	10	32	11	

At the International Show, at which the system of "Honorable Mention" was not adopted, there were three grades of medals—Silver, Large Bronze, and Bronze Medals. The three medals awarded to New Bruns-

wick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, belonged to the third class, while 1 silver, and 2 large bronze medals were carried off by the collection from Nova Scotia. At this supplementary Show to the International Exhibition, to which there were collections sent by 10 colonies, and by 14 foreign countries, Nova Scotia having had 13 medals awarded to it, stood the third on the list of competitors, having been only surpassed by two foreign countries, one of which obtained 18, and the other 14 medals, each carrying off, like Nova Scotia, 1 silver and 2 large bronze medals. It must be remembered, however, that though the very fine collection from Belgium only obtained 9 awards, three of them were silver, and two of them were large bronze medals.

Although the collection sent to the International Show from Nova Scotia was not made under the superintendence of the Provincial Commissioners, specimens were contributed to it from the Nova Scotian Court to which two bronze medals were awarded, and the display was superintended in England by the Agent of the Board, the Rev. Mr. Honeyman, while the Secretary of the Commissioners was also Secretary to the Nova Scotian Committee, and the contributors were principally those who had already sent specimens to the International Exhibition.

When the accounts of the Board were laid before the House in 1863, the total expenditure could not be arrived at in consequence of some items being still outstanding. The amount is as follows :

Expenditure in Nova Scotia,	\$16,248 99
“ England,	4,117 97
	<hr/>
Total,	\$20,366 96

This brief history of the efforts of the Board to vindicate the climate and productions of Nova Scotia from misrepresentations and prejudices so long in vogue in England and elsewhere, will, it is hoped, stimulate the people of the province to surpass in 1872, the display which was made by Nova Scotia in 1862, and to sustain the reputation which the province has earned by the variety and excellence of its resources.

R. G. HALIBURTON,

Secretary.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE NOVA SCOTIAN COURT.

“ EXHIBITION BUILDING, SOUTH KENSINGTON, W., }
“ JUNE 14, 1862. }

“ SIR,—

“ Her Majesty's Commissioners have much satisfaction in forwarding, for the information of your Commission, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to Dr. Lindley, the Superintendent of the Colonial Department of the Exhibition, by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

“ The Commissioners believe that this letter will, for many reasons, be very gratifying to yourself and the other members of your Commission, and they desire me to request that you will be so kind as to take an early opportunity of communicating its contents to the Government of your Colony.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ T. R. SANDFORD, *Secretary*.

“ The Chief Commissioner for Nova Scotia.”

“ DOWNING STREET, 4TH JUNE, 1862.

“ MY DEAR DR. LINDLEY,—

“ Now that the Colonial Department of the International Exhibition is very nearly complete, I must express to you, first, my thanks for the trouble you took in showing me the various productions, and, next, my extreme admiration of the spirited and successful manner in which the Colonies, with scarcely an exception, have responded to the invitation of the Commissioners to send specimens of their natural products and their industry for the information and, I may well add, the instruction of the Nations of Europe.

“ It is impossible that such a display of what the Colonial portions of the British Empire can produce should be without a very material influence upon the future prospects and prosperity of each of them. In gold and other metals, in cereal produce, in timber, in wool, above all in cotton,

the visitors of the Exhibition will find the English Colonies eclipsing all competitors, and I am much mistaken if Foreigners will not find in the department allotted to them more to excite their admiration and wonder than in the more showy and artistic displays, which do so much credit to the taste, energy, and manufacturing power of the mother country.

"I assure you that not only officially but individually I am delighted at the position before the world which the Colonies have assumed in the Exhibition.

" I am,

" My dear Dr. Lindley,

" Yours very sincerely,

" NEWCASTLE."

" LONDON, 11 ST. JAMES PLACE, }

" JULY 12, 1862, }

" MY DEAR SIR,—

" Yesterday was the day appointed for the award of the medals, it was one of the few fine days we have had. The ceremony was a most brilliant display, and went off very well. You will see a very good and full account in the *Times* of to-day, and I trust you will have it republished in the leading papers of our province. It is with pride as well as gratification that it is my pleasing duty to state for the information of His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, that we have been awarded nineteen Medals, and obtained Honorable Mention in eleven other departments, and I have requested Mr. Honeyman to forward to you by this mail a specific list of those to whom they have been awarded, and the varied classes to which they have been assigned. I can assure you any trouble we have experienced or any mortification or misrepresentation we have received, has been obliterated in the flattering testimonials awarded to us, and I trust that it will be the ardent endeavor of those interested in the promotion of arts, science, literature and manufactures, earnestly to devote their talents to improve in those varied branches which tend to promote the advancement of our colony and illustrate its great natural resources. I have much needed the aid of a secretary, as you can scarcely conceive the numerous letters I continually receive from Foreign as well as British Associations in reference to many of the articles exhibited by us, and I shall feel obliged if the Government would favor me with instructions, what disposition they propose to make at the close of the Exhibition of those articles which they exclusively own, viz.: Fish, Fruits, Coal, Minerals, (exclusive of those owned by Institutions or private individuals). I would suggest whatever the province owns, gold excepted, should be presented to Her Majesty's Commissioners with a desire they should bestow them on such Public Institutions as they deem most

suitable. They are the best judges where they would be most acceptable. We have had many applications for them, and as our knowledge of those who merit them most is naturally very confined, we have, on consultation with other Colonial Representatives, offered these suggestions.

"I now feel my humble efforts, on behalf of my native colony, are drawing to a close, and I shall after next month relinquish my charge to Mr. Honeyman and the London Commissioners. The great object has been obtained. We have placed before the world our colonial resources; we have illustrated those of our own province, and attained marks of eminence at which I am confident every Novascotian will rejoice. Our watchword then must be "Onward." These distinctions should be the incentives to increased vigor and energy. Possessing as we do the foundation of wealth, ought we not to devote ourselves to develop and elevate the character of our country? Let our public men then be guided by the desire to improve our institutions, to promote and foster, not bitter acrimony or unkind feelings, but those works of industry and art to which you see the noblest minds and the highest ranks of English society, consecrating their time, their talents and their wealth. Our North American colonies have been prominently brought forward. It is for ourselves to improve the opportunity and profit by this great International Exhibition; and I could have wished that our industrial population might have had an opportunity, or some of our mechanics at least, of inspecting the wonderful display of every work and design that art can produce and from which so many lessons of utility are to be derived.

"Believe me, yours truly,

"A. M. UNIACKE."

"R. G. Haliburton, Esq., Sec. of Nova Scotia Commissioners."

The following are extracts from the *Times* of July 12, 1862:—

Yesterday the Exhibition bore its first fruits to anxious exhibitors in the public assignment of the jury medals and awards. Nothing was spared by the executive to make this State ceremonial the pageant of the season. It was arranged and re-arranged, international co-operation was invited, rules were laid down, which, for once, were not departed from, and, in fine, to make assurance doubly sure, even the chances of miserable weather were guarded against by a double programme, for a fine or a wet day, being issued, either of which was to be adhered to as the occasion suited. The result of all these deeply-laid combinations and arrangements was, fortunately,—success; a success so complete that there was almost a monotony in the punctual and undeviating regularity in which every event in the programme succeeded each other to the very second. When once the procession formed and started, people could tell by their watches where it was, and what it was doing in any part of the building. Nor was it only a success of mere routine programme—it was equally

successful in its enthusiasm, its pageantry, in the satisfaction it gave, and, though last not least, in the weather which attended it. The latter has recently formed a topic of such universal conversation and regret, that it would be unnecessary to refer to it here were it not a most noteworthy fact that it for once proved propitious to a display in which the Horticultural Gardens were connected or concerned,

The ceremonial of yesterday, we may state, was merely to assign the awards, not to deliver them—in fact, the medals themselves will not be ready till the Exhibition draws near to its closing days. It has been felt, however, that to defer the announcement of honours won to that comparatively distant period would be to deprive the exhibitors of more than half the advantages that ought to accrue from their successful competition. Much of whatever value attaches to the medals consists in exhibitors being able to announce their triumph while the Exhibition is still a living fact. There is, we believe, to be yet another ceremonial, when the medals will be actually delivered in person to all the exhibitors that can attend on the occasion. But this, as we have said, will not be till near the end, and it is to enable them in the meantime to derive some practical benefit from their successful competition that the announcement of those entitled to be thus honoured was made in State yesterday.

In the conservatory the members of the Cabinet, the Royal Commissioners for 1851, the Lord Mayor and his suite, the Council of the Society of Arts, the Council of the Horticultural Society, and the members of the Finance and Building Committees had been gradually assembling, the arrival of each notability being always announced by cheers more or less vehement from the crowds outside the northern entrance to the gardens, Earl Russell was among the first arrivals, and therefore to a great extent escaped recognition from the crowd, as did also Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli. Lord Palmerston, however, *was* recognized, and the cheers with which he was greeted could be heard plainly in the gardens just as the cheers he afterwards received in the gardens could have been heard outside.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonels Tyrwhitt and Macdonald, came in shortly before one o'clock. Then followed in rapid succession Lord Taunton, Mr. Lowe, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir George Grey, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Cornwall Lewis, Sir Charles Wood, Lord Portman, Mr. W. Cowper, Sir A. Spearman, and Mr. C. W. Villiers. The Royal Commissioners for the present Exhibition—Lord Granville, the Duke of Buckingham, Sir W. Dilke, and Mr. Fairbairn—received all as they arrived. Among the first of the special international representatives was his Highness the Pasha of Egypt. He wore the plain blue frockcoat and fez of a Turkish officer, but his breast was covered with stars and orders. His Royal Highness Prince Carignan was in full uniform, and when he issued forth in the procession was taken by many for Prince Louis of Hesse, whose name was in the official programme, but who, of course, was not present.

It was one o'clock as the last of these representative guests arrived, and at once the *cortege* quitted the conservatory and passed down to the

dais and throne. The Viceroy and Prince Carignan walked on either side of the Duke of Cambridge, and all these were loudly cheered, though not more, if even as much, as the Premier. Lord Granville, too, received a special and most cordial welcome. On the dais the whole *portefeuille* formed in a brilliant group, while Lord Granville, accompanied by his brother Commissioners, advanced in front of the throne and addressed the international guests as follows :—“ I have the pleasure of welcoming, on the part of Her Majesty’s Commissioners for the International Exhibition, the distinguished representatives of foreign nations who honour us by taking part in the proceedings of this day. The readiness with which the Governments of foreign countries have responded to the invitation of the English Government is highly appreciated by the people of this country. I have now to request that the Special Representatives will receive the Report of the Council of Chairmen or Juries. The awards will then be delivered to her Majesty’s Commissioners. We invite the assistance of the Special Representatives to make the awards known in the building, as it will be agreeable to the exhibitors of the several countries to learn from a distinguished representative of their own nation the appreciation by the juries of their successful labours. In passing through the building the Special Representatives will not fail to observe that the industry of all nations has shewn a remarkable development since the last International Exhibition—a development which, justifying the anticipation of an illustrious Prince, now, alas! no more, owes much to the facility given by such exhibitions for comparing the state of industry in each country, and affords a starting point for further progress.”

Lord Taunton, as President of the Council of the Juries, then read the following very interesting report :—

“ The work of the several juries having been brought to a termination, it becomes the duty of the Council of Chairmen to explain the manner in which the juries were constituted, and the result of their labours.

“ The juries consisted of English and foreign members in varying proportions. The English jurors were in the first place nominated by exhibitors, and, these nominations having been carefully considered, Her Majesty’s Commissioners invariably appointed such persons as appeared to be named by the general agreement of a trade or district. In cases where the nominations were not made on a common understanding, the Royal Commissioners were guided in their choice by the number of votes given to particular individuals, and, in some instances, by the desire expressed by exhibitors that the Commissioners should themselves select persons possessing the necessary qualifications.

“ The British colonies were represented by jurors recommended by the several Colonial Commissioners.

“ Foreign nations taking part in the Exhibition had a right to nominate one juror for every class in which they were represented by 20 exhibitors, and for every section of a class in which they had fifteen exhibitors. As an alternative, each nation had a certain number of jurors allotted to it, in proportion to the space which it occupied in the building, and several countries accepted this alternative. Her Majesty’s Commissioners, with-

out fixing any arbitrary proportions between foreign and English jurors, appointed as many of the latter to each jury as the experience of past exhibitions showed to be necessary for its efficiency.

"The juries were 65 in number, grouped so as to form 36 classes, or head juries, corresponding to the 36 industrial classes under which the objects are arranged in the Exhibition. Each of these head juries, when subdivided into sections, acted as a united body for the confirmation of awards. Before, however, these awards were considered final, they were brought before and received the sanction of a Council, consisting of the chairmen of the 36 head juries. The chairmen forming the Council which regulated the affairs of the juries were nominated by Her Majesty's Commissioners from the jurors of different nations, a number being allotted to each country relatively to the space assigned to it in the building. The Council was presided over by a chairman appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

"Her Majesty's Commissioners decided that only one description of medal should be awarded by the juries. This decision considerably facilitated their labours, as it became necessary only to reward excellence wherever it was found, without reference to competition between exhibitors. As the work of the juries advanced it was ascertained that many articles possessed excellence of a kind which deserved a special mention, without, however, entitling them to a medal; and, although it involved some departure from the principle that had been originally laid down, yet the Council of Chairmen acceded to the wish of the juries, and permitted such cases to be classed and published under the title of "honorable mentions."

"The jurors and their associates engaged in examining the objects of the Exhibition amounted to 615 persons, of whom 287 were foreigners, and 328 English. They are men of high social, scientific, and industrial position, drawn from nearly every civilized country in the world. Their labours have occupied two months, and have been of the most arduous description, as they had to examine the objects displayed by at least 25,000 exhibitors. It can scarcely be expected that none of the articles exhibited have escaped their attention. In a few instances the delay of arrival or of arrangement has rendered it impossible for the juries to examine every article now within the building; while, in other cases, errors in classification have rendered it doubtful to which of the juries the duty of examining some particular object should fall. Every effort, however, has been made to conquer these obstacles, and the omissions, if any, must be very few in number, and are not owing to the want of attention of the juries or of the officers engaged in facilitating their work.

"The number of medals voted by the juries amount to nearly 7,000, and the 'honorable mentions' to about 5,300. The proportion of awards to exhibitors is greater than in the International Exhibition of 1851, but less than in that of 1855.

"Notwithstanding the varied nationalities represented in the juries, it is gratifying to record that the utmost harmony has prevailed during the whole time that the jurors have been associated in their labours. The

mutual dependence and intimate alliance between the industries of the world have been illustrated by the zealous and impartial efforts of the jurors of different nations to recognize and reward the merit displayed in the exhibitions of their industrial competitors.

We are glad to observe that the state of industry, as shown in the International Exhibition, gives evidence of a singularly active and healthy progress throughout the civilized world; for, while we find every nation searching for new raw materials or utilizing products hitherto considered as waste, we are struck especially with the vast improvement in the machinery employed to adapt them to industrial purposes, as well as with the applications of science and with the great and successful attention which is now given to all the arts necessary to gratify our taste and sense of beauty.

“ We cannot conclude this report without expressing our obligations to Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Special Commissioner for Juries, for the constant and intelligent assistance which he has rendered to us throughout our labours, as well as to the Deputy Commissioners and Secretary who have acted under his direction, and have afforded efficient aid to the several juries during their inquiries.”

To these addresses the Duke of Cambridge made the following reply :—

“ In performing the duty entrusted to me by Her Majesty on this occasion, I have great pleasure, on behalf of the representatives of the various nations which have taken part in this Exhibition, in receiving from your Lordship an account of the labours of the juries. All countries owe a debt of gratitude to the large number of jurors, who, at a great sacrifice of time and personal convenience, have gratuitously undertaken a work of such an arduous description. The efforts made by so many distinguished men of different nations to recognize and reward the exhibitors from all parts of the civilized world cannot be too highly appreciated. I have every confidence that the decisions of the jurors will meet with general approbation, and that the knowledge acquired by them in the discharge of the duties which they have so well performed will be the means of giving a new impulse to industrial progress in the countries which selected such eminent representatives of their scientific and manufacturing skill.”

This ceremony over, the jurors each passed in front of the dais, bowing to the Royal and distinguished personages there assembled, and passing down at the eastern side and ranged up in line, waited till those who were to take a chief part in the ceremony had gone to the front.

The procession then formed in the following order :—

State Trumpeters.

Special International Representatives.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for Exhibition of 1862.

Her Majesty's Ministers.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for Exhibition of 1851.

The Right, Hon. the Lord Mayor of London and Suite.

Jurors, Special Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners of Juries and Secretary.

Members of Building Committee, Architect, and Contractors.

Financial Officers and Assistant Secretary.

Council of the Society of Arts.—Council of Horticultural Society.

Passing round the north-eastern end of the Horticultural Gardens along the pathway which was lined on both sides by a thickly-packed crowd, the procession entered the building at the north end of the Eastern Annexe, and the loud fanfare from the trumpeters announced to those in the building that the spectacle for which they had been patiently waiting for some hours was at last approaching. The first award was delivered at the northern extreme of the Eastern Annexe, where were assembled the Committees of Classes 3 (substances used for food); 4 (animal and vegetable substances used in manufactures); and, 9, agricultural implements. Here a slight halt was made, and the Duke of Cambridge handed to Mr. Wollaton, the Mayor of Liverpool, and the Earl of Glancarty, the chairmen of these committees, the awards in their respective classes. At the south end of the Annexe the awards for mineral and chymical products were delivered to the Mayor of Swansea and Mr. Stenhouse, F.R.S., and the procession then entered the main building, and passed along the north-eastern transept to the eastern dais, where, at the foot of the Victorian Gold Trophy, were assembled the representatives of the British colonies. Here a long halt was made while the Duke of Cambridge distributed the awards in this class. To many persons this was one of the most interesting parts of the ceremony. The magnificent display which has been made by our colonies has created a deep impression on all who have visited the Exhibition to study it seriously. On foreigners particularly these Courts, through which visitors seeking only for something striking have passed heedlessly, casting only a passing glance at their manifold natural riches, have conveyed a more striking idea of the greatness of England than even the varied marvels of industrial skill and energy which are to be found in those parts of the building devoted to Great Britain proper. The extent of the British empire was more completely typified by that small group congregated round the gold trophy than by any of the most eloquent metaphors which have hitherto been in use among poets and orators. There were there representatives not only from every quarter of the globe, but from every climate, almost from every degree of latitude from the frigid to the torrid zone, not to go into the more complex divisions of ethnology. Considering the pains which each of our colonies has taken, with hardly a single exception, to give to the world an adequate idea of its peculiar resources and capabilities, the immense difficulties of transport which some of them have to contend with; and the general success which has attended their efforts, it was no wonder that in advancing to receive the awards from the Duke of Cambridge their representatives were loudly cheered. Dr. Forbes Watson and Mr. Dowleas, to whose joint energy and care is owing that wonderful epitome of the vast resources of our Indian empire, which has attracted so much admiration, first advanced to receive the Indian awards. The representatives of the North American colonies followed:—For Canada, Sir W. Logan; Vancouver Island, Mr. A. T. Langley; Captain Mayne for British Columbia; New Brunswick, Mr. Daniel; Nova Scotia, Mr. Uniacke; Prince Edward Island, Mr. Haszard; Newfoundland, Mr. Gisborne; and Bermuda, Mr. Tucker. The awards for the West Indian colonies were

received by Mr. Harris for the Bahamas; Barbadoes, Mr. Cave, M. P.; British Guiana, Sir W. Holmes; Dominica, Mr. Simmonds; Jamaica, his Excellency C. H. Darling; St. Vincent, Mr. Stackpoole; Trinidad, Mr. Rennie. The African colonies came next, represented by Mr. Sargeant, for Natal, and Mr. Solomon, for St. Helena. In this division Liberia, represented by Mr. Gerard Buxton, was classed. The next division included the great Australasian colonies, which fill so important a space in the colonial display. Mr. Hamilton received the awards for the parent colony of New South Wales; Mr. Marsh, M.P., for Queensland; Sir E. Barry, for Victoria; Sir R. Macdonnell, for South Australia; Mr. Andrews, for West Australia; Sir H. Fox Young, for Tasmania; and Mr. Morrison, for New Zealand. Ceylon was represented by Mr. R. Power; the Mauritius by Mr. Morris; Hongkong by Mr. Campbell; Malta by Mr. Inglott; and the Ionian Islands by Mr. Drummond Wolff.

The Procession, decked in every variety of quaint and brilliant uniform, contained in its ranks many of those foreign and domestic notabilities whom the spectators would most wish to see. The ceremony of distributing Prizes and reading Addresses was not in itself very imposing, but it had the merit of brevity and simplicity, and there was a reality about it which is often wanting in mere inaugural processions and ceremonies. It was interesting to see, after so much pains and trouble bestowed by so many distinguished men in estimating the merits of the productions which have been sent from all quarters of the world for their adjudication, the distribution of honours destined to confer not only a high individual distinction, but considerable pecuniary advantages. Those who have singled themselves out from the multitude in such a competition as the International Exhibition has afforded may not unreasonably presume that public patronage will attend upon a merit tested by such an ordeal.

It must be gratifying to colonial contributors who have been presented with medals, to know that they did not receive these honors through the partiality of their countrymen because they were colonists, but at the hands of juries composed of persons of different nationalities. When we know that those who have received medals have won this honor, after their contributions having had to compete with the productions of the world, we cannot fail to be gratified at the number of medals and favorable notices awarded to the Nova Scotian department, exceeding as they do in number those given to all the other maritime provinces of British America. Had the Chairman of the Acadian Charcoal Iron Company (which obtained a gold medal in 1851) not been selected as a juror, there can be no doubt that in the department of steel and cutlery, at least one more medal would have been awarded to us.

JURY AWARD OF MEDALS.

No. 1. Rev. Mr. Honeyman—For a large collection of specimens illustrating the Geology of the colony.

No. 2. Professor How—For collection arranged by him illustrative of the Rocks and Minerals of the province,

No. 3. Provincial Government—For the large and instructive collection illustrating the occurrence of Gold.

No. 4. J. Scott—For column of Coal, showing the entire height of the seam, 34 feet;—one of the thickest known beds in the world.

No. 5. Nova Scotia Commissioners—For excellent grain, garden, and field Seed.

No. 6. Provincial Commissioners—Salmon and Lobster—excellence of quality.

No. 7. Messrs. Maclean, Campbell & Co.—Cavendish Tobacco,—quality of the Tobacco used, and quality of the article produced.

No. 8. Mrs. W. Black—Excellent collection of Fruits and Flowers of the colony.

No. 9. Miss E. Begg—For application of Native Grasses for plaiting and bonnet making.

No. 10. (*No name.*)—For very fine samples of Flax prepared by dew rotting.

No. 11. Miss Hodges—For Baskets decorated with pinecones and other hard fruits.

No. 12. Miss Lawson—For a collection of the Forest Leaves of the colony, so prepared as to preserve the autumn tints.

No. 13. Mr. Pryor—For preparation of the fibre of *Melilotus leucantha* major.

No. 14. J. Mosher (?)—For good manufacture of Blocks on the Bothway principle.

No. 15. W. J. Coleman—For a very choice collection of Skins, fine specimens of silver, red and cross fox, otter and miuk.

No. 16. A. Downs—For his collection of Birds.

No. 17. Professor How—For the excellence of his mineralogical collection.

No. 18. J. M. Jones—For his collection of Fish.

No. 19. McEwan & Reid—Sofas, Chairs and Cabinet of native wood. For excellence of workmanship.

HONORABLE MENTION.

No. 1. Nova Scotia Commissioners—Salted Salmon—goodness of quality.

No. 2. W. G. Simpson—Model of Gold Washer.

No. 3. Professor How—Goodness of quality of the specimens of building stones.

No. 4. F. Scarfe—Good quality of common and pressed bricks and drain tiles.

- No. 5. Cowie & Sons—Good tannage.
No. 6. Mrs. W. Black—For her model of Fruits.
No. 7. Gordon & Keith—Furniture, for excellence of workmanship.
No. 8. G. Connolly—Axes.
No. 9. J. R. Willis—For his collection of Pearls and Mollusca.
No. 10. Miss Bessonett—For water colour Paintings of native flowers
as instructive.
No. 11. Dr. How—Medicinal and other Plants.