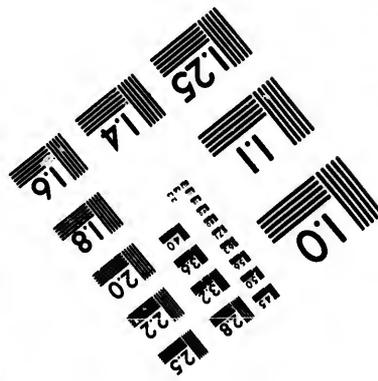
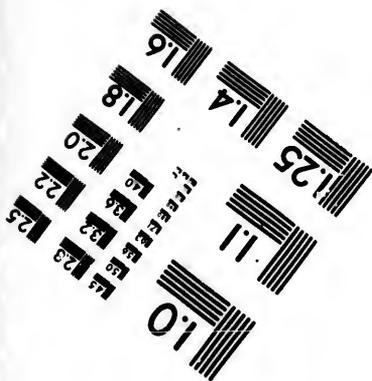
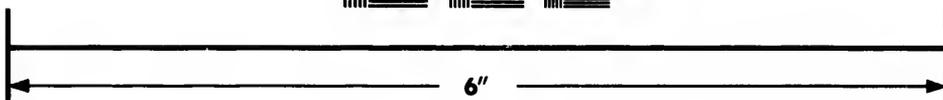
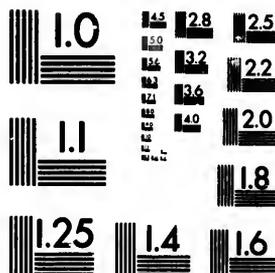


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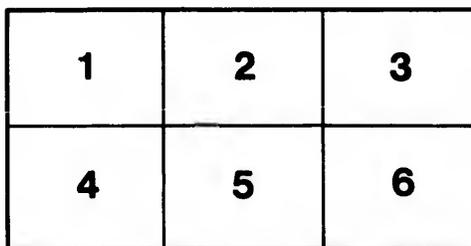
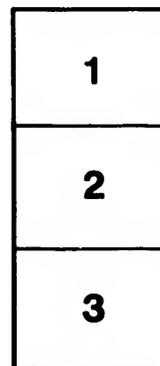
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Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1886.

REPORT
OF
SIR CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER,
ON THE CANADIAN SECTION
— OF THE —
COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION
AT SOUTH KENSINGTON,
1886.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1887.

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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
No. 9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
LONDON, S.W., 20th December, 1886.

To the Honourable JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report upon the part taken by the Dominion of Canada in the Exhibition of the Colonies and India of 1886. In doing so, I may state, in the first place, that I feel it is desirable that I should allude to the extent to which the whole world is indebted to the Royal family of England for the initiation and promotion of international exhibitions, and that I should dwell for a moment on the grandeur of the idea which first suggested itself to the thoughtful mind of Prince Albert, and which took form in the Great Exhibition of 1851. A new and royal road to knowledge was then pointed out to the nations, to knowledge of their own and each other's needs, and of the needs possessed by the sum of nations of supplying those needs, or to be sought out by the aid of the insight gained by their coming together. So vast and so precious was the knowledge thus acquired, and so impossible was it to obtain it by any other means, that the road pointed out by Prince Albert in 1851 has never been abandoned. One after another, and some of them many times, the nations have trodden this path, which they soon discovered to be the only one which could guide them to a knowledge of their relative positions, and enable them to adjust their mutual relations. This recognition by the whole world of the indispensability of these family gatherings of the nations, is the highest tribute which could be paid to the wise and beneficent genius of their royal initiator; and by this recognition the world confesses that, had Prince Albert conferred no other benefit, this service alone would place him among the greatest benefactors of the human race.

From the noble and touching allusion made by the Prince of Wales in his address to the Queen at the opening of the Exhibition, there can be no doubt that the memory and the example of his great father were present with him when he conceived the idea of assembling together the dependencies of Great Britain for purposes resembling those of the Great Exhibition of 1851. So early as the year 1833, the Prince made it known that this idea had already received his consideration, and the ability with which it was subsequently evolved will appear more and more clearly as we proceed with the story of this memorable year. In his speech at the close of the Fisheries Exhibition, His Royal Highness said :—

“At the close of the Paris Exhibition of 1868, I had the satisfaction of receiving, from the Colonial Commissioners, an address in which great stress was laid on the desirability of establishing a permanent Colonial Museum in London, as a powerful means of diffusing throughout the mother country a better knowledge of the nature and importance of the several dependencies of the Empire, of facilitating commercial relations, marking progress, aiding the researches of men of science, and also of affording valuable information to emigrants.

"At that time I was able to do little more than assure the commissioners of my readiness to promote such a scheme, and to recommend the respective Governments to give it their full consideration.

"I trust that the British Colonial Exhibition, which I propose to hold in 1886, may result in the formation of such a museum, the institution of which would secure for the people of this country a permanent record of the resources and development of Her Majesty's colonies."

The *Official Gazette* of the 18th November, 1884, notified the appointment by Her Majesty of the Royal Commission, the membership of which proved at once the high importance attached by the Queen to the Exhibition, and the interest taken in it by the Royal family. It must also be observed with pride and gratification throughout the dependencies of Great Britain, that the names of their representatives are associated, in this splendid roll, with those most illustrious in England in rank and station, in politics, in arms, in science. I introduce them here, and I am proud to point out that the honour conferred by the distinguished character of the Royal Commission is enhanced by the fact that it was the third, only, which Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint to direct the affairs of an exhibition.

Patron.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Gazetted 18th November, 1884.

Executive President.

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The Earl of Rosebery.

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 Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, C.S.I., M.D.
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 James Francis Garrick, Esq., C.M.G.
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 The President of the Royal Geographical Society (for the time being).
 The President of the Royal Agricultural Society (for the time being).
 The President of the Institution of Civil Engineers (for the time being).
 The President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce for the United Kingdom (for the time being).
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 Bertram Wodehouse Currie, Esq.
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 Samuel Morley, Esq.
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 John Pender, Esq.,

Also

H.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad.
 H.H. The Maharajah (Gaekwar) of Baroda.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Mysore, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 H.H. The Maharajah Holkar of Indore, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Oudipore.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Travancore, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Nawab Bahawulpore, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Jeypore.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Jodhpore, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Patiala.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Benares, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Thakur Sahib of Bhownugger, G.C.S.I.
 The Maharajah of Vizianagram.

Secretary to the Royal Commission.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

Assistant Secretaries to the Royal Commission.

Edward Cunliffe-Owen, Esq., B. A.
 J. R. Royle, Esq. (for India).

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Honorary Counsel to the Royal Commission.

Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P.

On the 24th November I was honored by the following letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
PALL MALL, S.W., 24th November, 1884.

SIR,—The *Official Gazette* of the 18th inst., a copy of which is enclosed, certifies the appointment by Her Majesty the Queen of the Royal Commission, of which you are a member, for the purpose of organizing and carrying out an Exhibition in London, during the year 1886, of the Products, Manufactures and Resources of the Colonial and Indian Empire.

In assuming the active Presidency of this Commission, I am desirous of having the opportunity of bringing prominently under notice the development and progress which have been made in the various parts of the British Empire, trusting that a more intimate knowledge may thus be obtained of the vast fields for enterprise which exist throughout the British Dominions.

You are doubtless aware that the financial system, by which the International Exhibitions held in London in 1851 and 1862 were carried out, was on the basis of a Guarantee Fund, and this system has been successfully followed in the series of International Exhibitions now being held at South Kensington, in the buildings erected by the Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition. I may here mention that these buildings, as well as the gardens, have, with my approval, been rented from the Fisheries Executive and from Her Majesty's Commissioners for the exhibition of 1851, respectively, and I have decided that these arrangements shall continue during the year 1886.

I have determined to carry out the Colonial and Indian Exhibition upon this system of guarantee, and the Secretary of State for India in Council has already guaranteed the sum of £20,000, out of the £50,000 which it is estimated will be sufficient. I trust that the Dominion of Canada, and the Colonies, represented in England by the Agents-General, upon the co-operation of which the success of the exhibition must mainly depend, will feel able to guarantee sums amounting, in the aggregate, to at least £30,000; and I should be glad to be informed at your earliest convenience of the amount which your Government would be disposed to guarantee for the purpose of assisting to carry out this undertaking. I should add that the experience of the recent Exhibitions which have been held at South Kensington, affords the well-grounded hope that the Exhibition of 1886 will be self supporting, and that, as in their case, it will not be necessary to make any call upon the guarantors.

With regard to the division of the available exhibiting space in the Buildings, among the various exhibiting Governments, I have to inform you that it has been decided that it will be more conducive to the general interests of this Exhibition that the Royal Commission should, itself, make the best possible appropriation of such space. I therefore forward, with this letter, a general plan of the Buildings, on which the spaces which the Royal Commission has directed should be set apart for the Government of the Dominion are clearly indicated. To this general plan is annexed an enlarged plan, together with sections and elevations of these spaces, thus, I trust, affording all the information necessary to enable the preparatory arrangements for fitting up the courts to be made in the Dominion itself. These spaces amount to 54,550 square feet, and except that it is necessary to provide, for the circulation of visitors, longitudinal passages 25, 15 and 12 feet respectively in width, and smaller side passages, especially where doors occur in the structure, of 10 feet in width, the disposition of these spaces is entirely left to your Government. I would only say that I trust that no barriers or partitions may be erected between the spaces assigned to the various Colonial Governments which might in any way mar the general effect.

In setting apart for the Dominion the spaces thus indicated, I would wish to point out that one of the reasons for so doing is, that, in the Court known as the Western Gallery, all the necessary appliances exist for working Machinery in motion; and, therefore, should your Government elect to show this branch of industry, the means for so doing are ready at hand. A spacious Aquarium is also contiguous to this gallery, and the Royal Commission has thought that this would be an inducement for the Government of the Dominion of Canada to exhibit live specimens of fish. For these reasons, therefore, and having due regard to the central and important position of the courts the Royal Commission has considered the apportionment eminently suitable to the Dominion.

With reference to the administration of the Exhibition, I have already stated that it is my intention to take the same executive part as I did in the case of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878; and, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, I have selected Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lewen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Director of the South Kensington Museum, to act as Secretary to the Royal Commission. I shall, in all matters of special importance, address myself personally to the Executive Commissioner appointed by your Government, but I shall be obliged by all general correspondence being carried on with the Secretary of the Royal Commission.

As regards the method of representation to be adopted by your Government, I hope that your Government will appoint a single Executive Commissioner to represent it at the Exhibition, and it will give me great pleasure to find that you have been nominated to this post, and that, if necessary, not more than two or three commissioners appointed by your Government should assist you in these duties.

Without being able to fix an exact date so far in advance, the Exhibition will open during the first fortnight in May, in the year 1886. With the ample time which is being given to all concerned, I sincerely hope that the work of installation may be complete at least a fortnight previous to the date of opening.

As the object of this Exhibition is to represent the progress and the development of each colony, it has been considered impracticable to call upon the colonial Governments to comply with any form of classification, as has been the custom at previous exhibitions. Each colony is, therefore, at liberty to make a classification best suitable to its own requirements.

In furtherance of this idea, I trust that each Government will take an early opportunity of preparing a catalogue of the objects intended for exhibition, which, for the sake of uniformity, I would request should be modelled somewhat on the principle of the enclosed specimen, more especially as regards size of page and style of type. Each Government will be at liberty to sell its own catalogue, but the Royal Commission will be glad to receive, as soon as practicable, a digest of it, in order that it may be embodied in a general catalogue of the Exhibition, which will be published by the Commission.

Many points of interest will doubtless present themselves to you and to those who are concerned in the preparation of the Exhibition, but I should wish particularly to point out that I hope that careful statistics of your Dominion may be prepared, carrying the information to 1885, and in such a clear and readable form as to permit this valuable information to be readily understood by the working classes of this country. Maps, specially prepared for the information of the public, should also, as far as possible, be prominently shown in courts of the Dominion. It is hoped that these statistics, as well as the maps on a reduced scale, will be largely made use of in the catalogues.

Much interest is taken in this country in the Woods of the various colonies, and I shall be glad to find, that where cases are requisite for the display of goods, these cases should be made from the native Woods of the Dominion, in order that a complete representation of them may be practically shown.

With reference to the building stones and marbles of the Dominion, I would suggest that they should be sent over in the form of pedestals, a sketch to scale of which is enclosed, as likely to add uniformity, and to render the specimens of commercial value.

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As it is possible that the various Colonial Governments participating in the Exhibition may desire, as its outcome, that a permanent Colonial Museum should be formed in London, it has been suggested that there are strong reasons for showing the adaptability of the products of the Dominion generally in as practical a manner as possible; hence it would be desirable that the Raw Product should be displayed in connection with the Manufactured Article.

I have decided that commemorative medals should be given to all those taking part in the Exhibition, and I trust to have the assistance of specialists of known repute who will commence to make, at the opening of the Exhibition, exhaustive reports on the resources of the various colonies. These reports, issued at an early stage, will take the place of the jury system at previous exhibitions.

Before closing this letter I should wish briefly to refer to special features which I have in view for the general advantage of the exhibiting Governments.

This would seem to be a fitting occasion for the collection of all books and documents having relation to the Colonies and India; a library, therefore, I trust, will be formed by the various Governments concerned, which it will doubtless be found possible to supplement with contributions from this country.

Special arrangements will be provided for the practical illustration, by one special kitchen, of all the Colonial Frozen Meat Industries, and of the Colonial Preserved Meats, Fish and Vegetables, should you be able to announce that the various producers, through your Government, are prepared to furnish the necessary supply. This department will be carried out by the Royal Commission itself, in order that the due participation of the various interests concerned may be maintained.

There will also be a Colonial Fruit and Vegetable Market, which it is hoped that each Government will make arrangements to supply by monthly shipments. This department will also be under the control of the Royal Commission.

I have also made arrangements for a limited space to be set apart for the exhibition of living animals from the colonies.

In assuming the control of these various departments, the Royal Commission wishes to afford to the actual producers all the advantages of a fair display in the Exhibition. The Importers will, no doubt, hereafter benefit, but at the present time the interests of the Producers, as Exhibitors, are of the first consideration to me; and here I may mention that in these departments, as well as generally throughout the Exhibition, I have decided that only *bona fide* colonists can, through their respective Governments, participate in the Exhibition; it will not, therefore, be possible for the Royal Commission to entertain any applications upon any pretence whatever from Colonial Importers or Agents in this country.

I send to you this letter in duplicate, and I trust that you will have the kindness to communicate its substance by telegram to your Government, and forward my despatch by the earliest mail. I may add, for your information, that a further copy has been sent to the Colonial Office, with a request that the Earl of Derby will forward the same to Her Majesty's representative, the Governor General of the Dominion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALBERT EDWARD, P.

The eminently business-like character of this letter, the wisdom of its suggestions, and the perception it displays of the best means of attaining the objects set forth must be eminently gratifying to all over whom its author must one day rule, in whose interests he shows so much concern, and whose welfare he has proved himself so competent to advance. To Canadians it is especially satisfactory, not only from the great space it assigns to the Dominion, but also from the statement that that

space is especially suited to Canada from its central position. Another flattering reason for giving this space to Canada is that the Western Gallery afforded the means of showing machinery in motion; and the fact would therefore appear to have been foreseen by the Prince of Wales that Canada alone, of all Her Majesty's Colonies, would be in a position to appear in the class of exhibits which, of all others, bespeaks an advanced position in the arts of civilized life.

Under authority of a vote of Parliament, in the Session of 1886, the Government of Canada contributed £10,000 of the guarantee fund, toward which the Colonies collectively were called upon to subscribe £30,000. Noblemen, gentlemen and private companies contributed £150,000, and India £20,000. During the summer of 1885 I visited Canada, travelling over the whole Dominion, making arrangements with the Federal and Local Governments as to their action, and exerting myself, to the utmost to bring Canadians to a sense of the value of the unprecedented opportunity now afforded them to dispel erroneous impressions, to display the resources of their splendid domain, and to show the world the extent to which their energy and intelligence had enabled them to profit by the gifts so bountifully placed at their disposal by nature. In this work I was energetically supported by the newspaper press of the Dominion, and when, under your direction, agents were appointed for the purpose of securing a becoming representation of our country's achievements, applications for space, as you are aware, poured in so quickly that, long before the expiry of the time fixed for receiving them, the space allotted to the Dominion, great as it was, was found inadequate to the demands upon it, and a number and class of exhibits had been secured which left no doubt as to the position which Canada would occupy among her sister colonies. The instructions given to the agents, I understand, left much to their individual judgment, and this confidence was fully justified by the results of their efforts.

The regulations which you established were framed wholly with a view to the convenience and advantage of the exhibitor, who was merely asked to put his exhibit together and deliver it at the nearest railway station. From the moment of his doing so it was taken charge of by the Government, which undertook to convey it to South Kensington free of charge, to install it in the Exhibition, to look after it while there, to endeavor to sell it, if desired, at the exhibitor's own price, to take orders, to secure trade connections if possible, and to convey it back to Canada free of charge should it not be sold meanwhile. Everything was done to make the exhibitors' share of the work as light as possible.

The arrangements for transport now occupied your attention, and owing to the difficulty in securing rates sufficiently low to meet your views, these occupied much more time than had been expected, and were afterwards found to be inadequate to the rapid despatch of so great a volume of matter, rendered doubly necessary by the delay in the date of shipment. Arrangements were at length effected with Messrs. Pickford and Black, of Halifax, agents for the Furness line of steamships, for trans-

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port between that port and London docks at the rate of 17s. 6d. per ton, weight or measurement, the negotiations for transport from the docks to South Kensington being made by me at a rate of 7s. 8d. per ton of 40 cubic feet, and 11s. per ton of 2,240 lbs. It soon became apparent that the desire of the Prince of Wales to have all exhibits installed a fortnight prior to the date of the opening, would not be fulfilled, though in this respect Canada was no worse than her sister colonies. The most important failure was in the case of the large pictures of Canadian cities designed for the main entrance, for which eight large panels had been set apart. These pictures, although sent forward by the Messrs. Notman from Montreal on the 15th March, were detained week after week in the shippers' warehouses in Halifax, and all in London who were interested in the credit of the Dominion, had the mortification of seeing, long after the opening of the Exhibition, these still vacant spaces inscribed, in huge capitals, "Reserved for views to be received from Canada."

But notwithstanding all these shortcomings, the courts were in a presentable condition when the opening day arrived. Three days before that date the Prince of Wales inspected the Exhibition, and expressed himself much pleased with the state of readiness in which he found the several courts. The Prince was accompanied by myself and staff, and those who were so fortunate as to be present will ever remember that pleasant half hour.

On the 4th May, Her Majesty opened the Exhibition with a pomp and splendor which proved the high appreciation in which she holds her Colonial Dominions and her Indian Empire. The noble conception of the Prince of Wales now took visible form, thrilling the nation with a sense of its greatness, and for the first time in their history, bringing home to the English people the grandeur of the achievements of their race. The ability of the English press, unrivalled as it is, was taxed to give utterance to the rush of patriotic feeling called forth by this signal event. England's indebtedness to her colonies was fully realized and generously expressed. The economic objects of the Exhibition, to which its royal initiator had alone alluded, seemed to be forgotten in the momentous political consequences which appeared from the opening day. For, although the share of the Exhibition of the Colonies and India in the ever memorable rally round the throne which marked this year can never be estimated, no student of the contemporary press can doubt that it was great indeed.

From the hour of its opening, the Exhibition was pronounced to be by far the most attractive ever held in South Kensington, and it soon became apparent that the numbers visiting it would be very much greater than in any former instance. With practical men, seeking investment for capital, fields for enterprise, or inventions useful in the business of life or adding to its comforts, the Canadian section was the favorite. As I have said, the space originally allotted to Canada had been much more than taken up long before the shipments of the exhibits had commenced. As applications for space for very important exhibits continued to pour in, it became necessary to provide further accommodation; and although I succeeded in having

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

DOMINION GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

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

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Group I.-
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of stuffed and preserved specimens of Canadian fishes and marine invertebrates, which by its completeness, its range, and its classification, so fully illustrated this great source of Canadian wealth. The Department of Railways and Canals supplied that colossal map of the Dominion, prepared under the direction of Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, which has contributed so largely to a knowledge of our vast and fruitful expanses, and of the ease with which they are reached. These matters in which the Federal Government took the lead will be treated at length in their proper order. I have thought proper to mention them here in a brief and collective form.

The Federal Government also sanctioned the formation of a committee, of which His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne graciously consented to take the chair, for the purpose of making the best possible collection of the works of Canadian artists. The labors of this committee revealed an advancement in art surprising in the present stage of the country's development, and full of promise for the future.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

The Provincial Governments assumed the representation of the educational systems of the several provinces, and, as already stated, supplemented the efforts of the Federal Government in securing a successful agricultural display. The Government of Ontario also took charge of that exhibition of dairy produce which has so much extended our already extensive trade in this branch. The Government of New Brunswick was honorably distinguished by a very beautiful and comprehensive display of the woods of that province. The various provincial exhibits will receive due notice in their proper places.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.

In the classification which I have adopted in arranging the exhibits and framing the catalogue, I have followed what appears to be the most natural order; taking in the first place the three kingdoms of nature and the industries connected with the adaptation to our uses of the resources they provide; then those manufactures which supply the needs of a more highly developed social condition; and, finally, subjects connected with mental and æsthetic culture. The outcome of this plan is the following simple classification:—

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AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER MACHINERY.

In establishing themselves in a new country, the first of the arts to which men turn their attention is that which constitutes the foundation and the starting point of all civilizations, and which, in Canada, is happily still the occupation of the ruling body of the community. The first place in our consideration is therefore due to agriculture, and to the means by which it is carried on.

In the manufacture of agriculture machinery and implements, Canada has for many years occupied a position of which any country might well be proud. In many lands, and upon every occasion where she could show her achievements, she has vindicated her claim to be, in this most important branch, a teacher of nations old and young. In the Exhibition of 1886, her pre-eminence was more than ever manifest. Among all Her Majesty's colonies she stood alone and unapproached, occupying the whole Western Gallery, some 6,000 feet, in which motive power was supplied, and which resounded with the hum of her machinery, showing at once the extent of her agricultural requirements, and the ability of her inventive genius to supply them. The charge of this most important section of our exhibits was undertaken by Mr. James Clark, whose invaluable services as Mechanical Superintendent you were so judicious and so fortunate as to secure. From whatever point of view Mr. Clark's appointment may be considered, it was one upon which all who are interested in Canada's success at the Exhibition may well congratulate themselves; and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to his technical knowledge, assiduity and courtesy.

The magnificent display of agricultural machinery immediately attracted attention and induced enquiry. Some of the harvesting machinery was found not to be adapted to English husbandry, from the fact that it breaks up the straw too much, clean, straight straw being of such value in England. This objection, however, might be overcome, and the cheapness of our wood, the employment of machinery in making these machines, and, lastly, the superior working powers of the Canadian workman, might enable us to compete successfully in England in these few exceptions, as well as in the larger number of machines which have found favor. At an early

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period of the exhibition, attention was turned to the exhibit of the Massey Manufacturing Company, and orders were taken for their Toronto horse rake and horse mower, and subsequently the Marquis of Lorne gave Mr. Massey an order for harvesting machinery to be used on his own estates, while a very extensive purchase was made about the same time for shipment to South America. The hay tedders of Messrs. Mathew Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, and J. O. Wisner, Son, & Co., of Brantford, and the fanning mills of Messrs. Edmund L. Goold & Co., of Brantford, secured early orders, and that exhibited by Mr. Morrison Campbell, of Chatham, Ont., was also disposed of. The great hay press of Messrs. J. & S. Bissette, of Iberville, Que., was conspicuous from its strength and ingenuity, and soon secured a trial order. I may here observe that our implements are of much lighter draught than the corresponding classes of English manufacture, in many cases doing the same work with two horses which requires three or four with English machines. But, though lighter, they are equally durable. The portable engines of Mr. John Abell also recommended themselves, as did also the Victor clover huller of the same maker. The self-binder of Messrs. John Elliott & Son, of London, Ont., also induced inquiry, and sustained a very satisfactory trial in the harvest fields at Hitchin, doing work with two horses for which other machines required three. The hay tedders of Messrs. Boyd & Co., of Huntingdon, Que., also found purchasers. A very large order was taken for nearly every description of machines in the Western Gallery for introduction to the Australian markets, and that enterprising State, the Argentine Republic, extended its previous acquaintance with the agricultural machinery of Canada. The Cockshutt Plough Company, of Brantford, secured an extensive connection for their sulky and riding ploughs, and established an agency in England. The implements exhibited did not possess the same novelty as the machinery, and therefore attracted less attention; but they were nevertheless much admired for that lightness and strength which so distinguish them from the clumsy tools which they persist in using in England. The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, of St. Catharines, and the A. S. Whiting Company, of Oshawa, succeeded in attracting attention to their scythes, forks and horse rakes. A few purchases were also made of axes, spades and steel shovels, the Finerty's Patent Socket Shovel of the Halifax Manufacturing Company being especially successful. This company has agencies in London and Manchester.

Associated with the agricultural machinery in the Western Gallery was a fine display of machines showing the labor-saving devices of a country where "hands" are scarce. The wood-working machines of Messrs. McKechnie & Bertram, of Dundas, Ont., proved quite a revelation as to what can be effected by a few hands in turning out material for cabinet work and house fittings. The "Corliss" and "Westinghouse" steam engines, exhibited by Messrs. Inglis & Hunter, of Toronto, were attentively studied by practical men. The "Halladay" windmill pumps of the Ontario Pump Company were freely purchased. These admirable machines are remarkable

for their automatic action, by which their sails close when the wind grows too high, and by which they stop when the tank is filled. They are especially adapted for supplying farms and villages with water, and for purposes of drainage and irrigation, and are of course very economical in their working. The bisouit machinery of Messrs. R. Gardner & Son, of Montreal, and the bandsawing machine of Messrs. McGregor, Gourlay & Co, of Galt, Ont., also came in for a large share of attention, and the latter was sold. A considerable business has for some years been done by Messrs. J. C. Wilson & Co., of Picton, Ont., in their turbine wheels, through their London agents, and they also received some orders directly traceable to the Exhibition.

Sewing and knitting machines may also be mentioned here. They occupied a very conspicuous position in the Central Gallery and were constantly surrounded by interested visitors. The sewing machines of Canada were represented by the exhibits of Messrs. R. M. Wanzer & Co., of Hamilton, Mr. Charles Raymond, of Guelph, and the Williams' Manufacturing Company, of Montreal. The first mentioned firm express themselves very highly pleased with the results of the Exhibition to their business, and the others have also done fairly well, although their machines were not previously so widely known in England as the Wanzer. The knitting machines of Messrs. Creelman Brothers, of Georgetown, Ont., were speedily appreciated, and a large business resulted.

The patent wooden belt pulley, exhibited by the Dodge Wood Split Pulley Company, of Toronto, will probably lead to business on a large scale. "Wood pulleys," said *The Builder*, July 17th, "have the advantage in 'grip' over iron pulleys, and the reason why they have not been hitherto used has been that they have never until now been constructed on scientific principles." This difficulty solved, our Canadian makers will now doubtless reap the benefit of their well directed ingenuity.

Apart from all considerations of trade, the exhibition of so much excellent agricultural and other machinery must bring home to the mind the extent of the field for mechanical employment and for the investment of capital in this branch of industry, a branch which must expand until the development of Canadian agricultural and other industries shall have reached its final limits, and until our ability to compete in these lines in foreign markets shall exist no longer. Of the many objects of the Exhibition, none is more important than that of proving that Canada is not merely a land of forest occupations and of a rude and primitive agriculture, but a country where skill is in demand in almost every calling exercised in civilized life, and to an extent which must expand for an indefinite time to come.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Passing from agricultural machinery and implements to the products of the soil I come to the great agricultural trophy of the Dominion, to which I have already alluded, and in which were displayed the contributions of the Federal and Provincial

Governments, together with many by private exhibitors. This beautiful structure was designed, at my request, by Mr. John W. H. Watts, and carried out under my personal supervision by Mr. Alexander Begg, with the very valuable artistic aid of Mr. James Wilson. To the judgment and good taste of these gentlemen it is not too much to say that the Dominion is very greatly indebted, for from this trophy our great staple industry appealed to the eye in all its diversity, yet as one harmonious whole. A vivid and comprehensive picture of Canadian agriculture from ocean to ocean, in all its ramifications, was presented to the spectator in one moment, suggesting to his mind all the blessings attending the possession and the skilful use of boundless and fruitful expanses, and telling of skies of unfailling kindness. The position I assigned to this trophy was a commanding one, and was made the most of by Mr. Watts and the gentlemen associated with him in the masterly composition of the structure. Standing in the middle of the eastern transept of the Central Gallery, and towering up to the centre of the arched roof, it was the first striking object confronting the visitor entering the Canadian court from the East Arcade, by which he must pass from the main entrance on Exhibition Road. Covering a space of some 676 square feet, and reaching, as I have said, to the highest point of the roof, its size alone would have made it sufficiently conspicuous. It was supported by four uprights, around which were shelves covered by the admirable collection of fruits from all parts of the Dominion, which, standing in order on these projecting buttresses, appeared in bright relief amid the more sombre tints of the grasses and cereals above and around them. We are indebted to Professor Saunders, of London, Ont., for the means of preserving our fruits in such excellent condition, for their scientific grouping, and for his able superintendence, during the early stages of the exhibition, of all matters connected with this important interest. Between the fruit-laden supports of the trophy were four archways, around which the cereals and grasses were gracefully festooned, other specimens also standing upon the upper portion of the trophy. As the trophy was intended to be completely representative, everything was upon it, from agricultural implements to the manufactured products of the farm, animal and vegetable; butter and lard, condensed milk, canned fruits and meats, hams of many grades, cheeses, samples of pressed hay, bags of seed grains, oatmeal and flour. In the centre of the trophy stood a pillar, around whose base were arranged polished specimens of British Columbia woods, twenty-five in number, arranged by Professor Macoun, and collected under the supervision of Dr. Selwyn. On the polished surfaces of these were well executed paintings of Canadian wild flowers.

The wisdom of the course adopted in having our exhibits displayed by classes and not by provinces, became very evident in comparing our courts with those of Australia, where, owing to the absence of confederation, each class of exhibit was scattered over five different spaces in as many different courts, the result, as may be easily imagined, being far less impressive than in the case of the massed exhibits of the Dominion. Nowhere throughout our courts is the advantage of this arrange-

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ment more apparent than in the agricultural section. Without it, the imposing trophy I have described would have been impossible, and nothing else would have been so effectual in catching the eye and suggesting objects of inquiry to the mind. It was a comprehensive pictorial volume, at once affording information and creating a desire for further knowledge, and the questions it suggested could be immediately answered by the gentlemen in charge. To Captain William Clark, of Winnipeg, who finally assumed the charge of the agricultural section, more than a passing tribute is due. His intimate acquaintance with his subject, his assiduity, his genuine and unflinching courtesy, contributed to an extent which can never be estimated, to the spread of knowledge of our agricultural achievements and possibilities; and to his conscientious accuracy in recording each day's events and observations, I am mainly indebted for whatever information I am able to lay before you as to this most important feature of the Exhibition, and its vital results in our country's favour.

No time could have been more opportune for the attraction of the attention of agriculturists in England to the fields of the Colonies. For many years the landed interest here has suffered much from American and Canadian competition, and a series of bad seasons, which may recur at any time, has strengthened the conviction of the precariousness of agriculture in these islands. The Exhibition made it very evident that Colonial and Indian competition would very soon be added to the difficulties already well-nigh overwhelming the British farmer, who has been in this way led still further to weigh his troubles here against his chances in the Colonies. Such was the position of things described by tenant farmers in conversation with Captain Clark, who profited to the utmost by the state of receptivity in which he found the minds of his numerous visitors of this very important class. From Captain Clark's weekly reports to me, I am able to state that the results of the agricultural exhibit have surpassed all expectations. Many well-to-do tenant farmers who came were already about to emigrate to Canada, and went away, wiser, but by no means sadder men. Others were induced by what they saw and heard to state their intention of doing so as soon as possible. Many declared their intention not to renew their leases on expiry, but to become owners in Canada instead of tenants here. Many more, not content with going out themselves, stated their determination to induce their neighbors to do so too. Nor were enquiries confined to the farming class. Many gentlemen having friends in Canada were induced, by the confirmation they found in the Exhibition of the favorable reports already received, to consider the propriety of going out themselves, while others went away well pleased that those dear to them should have found a home in a land where their labors are so sure of reward. Employers of labor in some instances brought their workmen, and professors their students, in order that they might study at first hand the agricultural capabilities of Canada.

The immediate commercial results of our agricultural exhibits were no less gratifying than those of a character more indirect but equally certain. At an early

period of the Exhibition, enquiries were numerous for the addresses of Canadian supplies of grains, seeds and milling products. Even the prairie grasses came into demand, and arrangements were made for trial shipments from Winnipeg. The superior quality of the Red Fyfe and other wheats of Manitoba and the North-West was recognized here as in the United States, and a leading place in the markets of Europe has been secured for those grains, and only awaits the assurance, shortly to come, of a steady supply. A paper read by Mr E. B. Biggar, in the Conference Room of the Exhibition, on flax culture in Canada, drew attention to this subject. Up to the present time five-sixths of the flax used in Britain has been obtained from Russia. Last year an Ontario firm sent over 1,000 tons of flax to Belfast, which was pronounced superior to the Russian and equal to the best Irish. One hundred thousand tons of flax are imported annually into Great Britain, and there appears to be no reason why Canada should not have the supplying of this or most of it.

The Exhibition had not been open long before the inquiries of English dealers for our farm and dairy produce, tinned meats and fish, &c., became so numerous as to lead to the formation of a committee of Canadian producers for the purpose of considering measures for the better preservation of those articles during ocean transit. The deliberations of these gentlemen resulted in valuable practical suggestions, which I transmitted to you. I was however much gratified to learn that you had already taken steps to carry out the same object. The quantity of Canadian food products sold in the Colonial Market connected with the Exhibition, as will be seen when I reach that portion of my report, were considerable, while the large orders from private dealers made an important addition to our already extensive English trade

Upon the return of Professor Saunders to Canada, the fruit exhibits were placed under the charge of Mr. C. R. H. Starr, Secretary to the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, who has been all along most assiduous and efficient in promoting the knowledge of Canada's great advantages as a fruit-growing country. The importance of these exhibits extends far beyond the question of trade with Europe in fruits, important as that question is. They have been of immense service in dispelling prejudices against our climate. Corn, as every body knows, will grow under a comparatively gloomy sky, but wine and fruit want a genial sun; and the infinite variety of fine fruits from nearly every province between ocean and ocean, convinced all who saw them that, whatever may have been said about our winters, our summers and autumns must be such as any land may be satisfied with. Inquiries from English fruit-dealers came early and rapidly, and Mr. Starr was finally obliged to travel over the provinces for the purpose of giving information and making arrangements for the future supply of the home market. He visited the commercial centres of England, had interviews with parties interested in the fruit trade, and found in Manchester a considerable direct trade with Canada already established, while in other provincial centres it was evident that an extensive market may be opened. Glasgow, indeed, like Manchester, already takes a good deal of our fruit, and Mr. Starr made the acquaintance

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of leading importers in Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee, as well as in Sheffield, Leeds and Newcastle, with a view of placing them in direct communication with Canadian shippers. Early in September fresh consignments of fruit were received through the agency of Professor Saunders, Mr. J. Fraser Torrance and others, and those which arrived in good order were at once disposed of in the Colonial Market and in the shops in "Old London." In October the shipment ex "Sardinian" and "Vancouver" came to hand. These vessels had been fitted with cold storage appliances, and the admirable condition in which all the fruit arrived which had been conveyed in the refrigerating chambers, established once for all the satisfactory nature of this means of transport. It had been hoped that these shipments would arrive in time to be displayed side by side with the fruits of the Royal Horticultural Society, on exhibition in the conservatory of the Royal Albert Hall; and although this hope was disappointed they came so shortly after that the effect of the contrast was almost as great. The English fruit, it is true, was magnificent in size, and of very great beauty of form; but it lacked color, and was, to a great extent, the result of much forcing and artificial appliances. The following week, the tables presented a much gayer appearance, being laden with Canadian fruit, all grown in the open air, and of colors so rich and varied as to form a delightful and striking contrast to the pale hues of the home-grown fruit, and telling eloquently of the skies and sunshine of their native land. It may be hoped that a central depot may be established for the distribution of Canadian fruits at first prices, for the benefit of consumers and of the smaller members of the distributing classes, who are unable to make large direct importations. I may state that our fruit won the medal of the Royal Horticultural Society.

I may introduce here two documents which you will find both interesting and instructive, showing, as they do, the position which our fruits have won in England, and the benefits which Canada must derive from her fruit exhibits, and also containing suggestions which our fruit growers may note with profit to themselves. The first of these is the report of Mr. A. T. Barrow, Secretary to the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, and is a perfectly unbiassed expression of an Englishman's opinion. The second is a communication addressed to me by Messrs. Alex. McD. Allan and P. C. Dempsey.

REPORT ON CANADIAN FRUITS EXHIBITED AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

20th October, 1886.

A special meeting of members of the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society was held this day in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition—F. F. Rivers, Esq., in the chair—to inspect the collection of hardy fruits exhibited by the Canadian Commission.

These comprised extensive collections of apples, pears, grapes, &c, from the Provinces of Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.

Apples constituted the most prominent and important feature, and proved of much interest to the committee, many of the examples shown being of large size, and extremely handsome in appearance, the high coloration of many being specially

remarkable and noteworthy, greatly excelling in this respect the same varieties grown in this country.

The following varieties of apples were specially noted, as possessing fine appearance, viz :—

Beauty of Kent.	Hyslop Crab, very beautiful.
Bienheim Orange.	Jonathan, small; bright; good; late.
Ben Davis.	Johnston Red, small.
Boston Russett.	King of Tomkins County, very large and beautiful.
Blue Pearmain, good.	King of the Pippins.
Bourassa Russet (Scarlet Russet).	Mann, late green.
Baldwin, large; good.	Maiden's Blush, very handsome.
Cayagu, red streak.	Mammoth Pippin.
Calvert.	Northern Spy.
Canada Red.	Ribston Pippin.
Clyde Beauty, large.	Emperor Alexander, extremely hand-some.
Emperor Alexander, extremely hand-some.	Snow or Fameuse, excellent.
Fillbasket.	St. Lawrence.
Fallwater.	Seek No Further.
Flushing Spitzemburg.	Swizzie Pomme Grise.
Foundling, excellent quality; hand-some.	Trenton, very handsome and good.
Guile Noire, dark.	Twenty Ounce.
Gravenstein, good.	Vandivere, peculiarly spotted.
Gloria Mundi, very large.	Wealthy, fine quality; good color.
Hamilton's Beauty.	Wagener.
Hawker Pippin.	Wellington.
	Yellow Bellefleur, fine quality.

Cox's Orange Pippin was remarked as being greatly inferior to those of English growth, both in appearance and quality.

The collection of pears did not present such an attractive appearance. Some very fine examples were, however, shown of the following varieties :—

Beurré Clairgeau.	Marie Louise.
Beurré Hardy.	Moul Verva.
Beurré d'Anjou.	Onondaga.
Duchesse d'Angoulême.	Vicar of Wakefield.
Flemish Beauty.	White Doyeuve, extremely rich.
Louise Bonne of Jersey.	

Grapes made a conspicuous display, but of these, as dessert fruit, no opinion could be expressed, the peculiar foxy taste and gelatinous flesh belonging to the grapes of America requiring some experience to discriminate. Some of Roger's new seedlings were remarked as both large and handsome.

The following new seedling fruits submitted to the committee were considered worthy :—

(1.) Apple—Trenton, seedling from Golden Russet, raised by P. C. Dempsey, Ontario; fruit, medium size, round, bright red, flesh tender, sweet and extremely pleasant, somewhat resembles the Snow Apple.

(2.) Apple—seedling from Mr. C. B. Fitzgerald, London, Ontario; fruit medium size, highly colored, fine tender flesh.

(3.) Apple—seedling from Mr. W. Scott, Lambeth, Ontario; greatly resembles "Duchess of Oldenburgh."

(4.) Seedling Pear (Dempsey) raised by Mr. Dempsey, Trenton, Ontario, from Williams' Bon Chrétien and Duchesse d'Angoulême; fruit large, resembling Duchesse d'Angoulême, flesh melting, sweet and pleasant.

(5.) Seedling Grape, Emerald, from Professor W. Saunders, London, Ontario, was considered the best of the Canadian sorts exhibited.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the committee :—

Having inspected the extensive and attractive exhibition of hardy fruits comprising apples, pears, grapes, &c., from the several fruit growing provinces of the Dominion of Canada, the committee desire to express the great gratification they derived from the opportunity of seeing the fine growth and high color of the majority of the specimens. Many varieties were tasted and found excellent, more especially the tender fleshed apples.

In comparing some well known varieties that have long been in cultivation in Great Britain, the Canadian apples are found to differ in that rich flavor which is peculiar to some of the British apples.

The committee are aware that some samples of fruit were gathered before maturity, in order to be presented at this Exhibition.

A. T. BARROW,

Secretary to the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

LONDON, Eng., 13th November, 1886.

The Honorable

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
High Commissioner for Canada in London.

HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR,—Before leaving for Canada we feel it a pleasant duty to report to you upon some points connected with the work in the fruit department not heretofore referred to particularly.

It is well known in our country that one of the chief points upon which almost all foreigners require educating regarding Canada is that of climate. In Britain we have found that very few appreciated or considered the extent of territory contained within the limits of our Dominion, but that as a rule they measured our country by the measurement of their own, and hence have never allowed for a variation of climate. Then again, more is known of the older parts of Canada, especially the Province of Quebec; and it has been most generally taken for granted that the severe climate of north-eastern Quebec was a fair sample of that of Canada. In correcting these views, we have invariably given the people a statement showing the area covered by the Dominion, the number of provinces and extent of each, the products of each, and the time it takes to travel by an express train from ocean to ocean at a given rate of speed.

After this, pointing to our fruit and vegetable tables, we had an argument that no sensible mortal man, woman, or child could resist.

We cannot express in two strong terms of praise and gratitude the feelings that should possess every true Canadian towards our Government for having laid so clearly before Britain and the world such unanswerable evidence. Nothing that could be suggested by our Fruit Growers' Associations as necessary or useful in making our display complete, was withheld by the Government, but on the contrary everything has been done promptly and cheerfully that the combined wisdom of such associations, as well as horticultural authorities, could suggest. Nor would we feel that we had properly terminated our duties at the Colonial Exhibition, without expressing our debt of gratitude to yourself, and the hope that our country may feel equally indebted for that judgment, energy and tact, with which you so successfully conducted and directed the affairs of Canada at the Exhibition, as to make her exhibit in every department the most practical and useful, and altogether the backbone of the entire exhibition.

We have felt interested to find that it will pay our fruit growers and shippers to pack choice apples in bushel boxes, each specimen wound in tissue paper. This has been abundantly proved by the shipments made by our Government of early as

well as late fall kinds, the prices realized being actually better than choice winter varieties have sold at per barrel. But only choice samples can be successfully shipped in this way. Nor need the Canadian growers desire to ship any other, for the demand for seconds and thirds for the manufacture of clarified cider will be such that they will be more valuable for that purpose, as well as for evaporating, than for export.

You will feel interested to know that Canadian apples are recognized now on the markets of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the three great distributing points for Britain, as quite distinct and superior to American apples, and also that even in a full market they sell for good prices averaging about two shillings per barrel more than American.

Such is the impetus given by the exhibition, that we find fruit brokers who heretofore never purchased outright a barrel of fruit, but only sold on commission for the shippers, are now making arrangements to purchase for cash next season all the first quality Canadian apples that they can secure. Indeed several have to our knowledge purchased this season, and are still anxious to secure such fruit by cable order from such parties as they can rely upon for good samples. It will be gratifying to know also that this year was not the "bearing" year for our apples and that specimens were not up to that state of perfection we generally have, and besides that all our late kinds were picked from a month to a month and a-half before maturity and yet our display was universally acknowledged to be the finest and largest ever seen either in this or any other European country.

It is also most gratifying to feel that we have not overpainted our picture, either in fruits or vegetables, but on the contrary everything shown was produced by the most ordinary field culture, and anyone visiting our country and seeing these products in their more perfect state as regards season, will see and appreciate the fact that our statements as to fruits and vegetables here are well within the mark.

If cultivators in Canada expended as much in manure and labor upon the soil as do cultivators in this country, our exhibits would have been very much larger in samples, and this point was strongly dwelt upon by tenant farmers in conversation with us. If such a display of our products should be required another season we would like to see samples of roots, vegetables and fruits specially grown in order to fully exemplify this point.

The display of fruits we selected from the tables here, to show at the Industrial Exhibition in Glasgow, is much larger and finer than that which we had at Edinburgh, and as the Industrial is the most important yet held in Scotland, we believe this display will be productive of much good for Canada. And these samples being nearly all of late keeping varieties, they will show well for two months at least. We distributed the best samples of roots and vegetables among butchers and shopkeepers who have undertaken to keep them upon exhibition in their windows as long as they last. We thought it better to send them mostly to good towns in the best farming districts. These with the large placards, "Canada, grown in open air by ordinary field culture," will form a number of important exhibits for the next month at least.

Trusting that our efforts may meet the approval of yourself and our Government, we have the honor to be,

Yours faithfully,

ALEX McD. ALLEN.

P. C. DEMPSEY.

Early in September the magnificent exhibit of the Ontario Beekeeper's Association arrived, and was at once installed in a spacious building in the South Promenade, erected for the purpose, where the honey attracted great attention and found a rapid sale. The exhibit included honey in all forms, made up in packages to suit the

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purchasers, and preserved so as to resist all effects of time and transport. It was placed under the personal supervision of a delegation, consisting of Messrs. R. McKnight, G. Corneill, D. A. Jones, and S. T. Pettit. Some forty tons of honey were exhibited, supplied by twenty or thirty beekeepers. Requests were immediately made by four English houses for permission to take the entire exhibit at wholesale prices. This offer the delegates wisely declined, not wishing to allow present gain to interfere with the more distant, but more far reaching, benefits, which they hoped to derive from the exhibit, and trusting to distribute the honey among the public. The honey proved to be both whiter and clearer than English honey, and some of the flavors were quite new to the English taste. The prices quoted also promised a margin. The foreign honeys we have to compete with in the English market are those of Chili and California, which are dearer than our own, and not of high repute. The only question is that of a regular supply from Canada, and this should present no difficulty.

Before quitting the subject of agriculture, I should mention the samples of the soils of the North-West, which stood in glass tubes on a tasteful stand near the agricultural trophy. These were examined with much interest, and quite explained that puzzle to the European farmer, the capacity of our soils for growing rich crops, year after year, without manure.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

The greater the attention attracted to the exhibits of our forest wealth, the stronger must be the conviction of the necessity for everything that scientific care and judicious legislation can do, to enable us to hand down to our children this great and, I may say, gratuitous source of so much of our prosperity. In the forests which we planted not, we reap where we have not sown, and we have therefore been heedless and ungrateful in our treatment of them, until, in the diminished size of the timber coming down the rivers of the older provinces, and in the distance from which it must be obtained, we perceive the magnitude of our mistake. In the earlier stages of our history it was quite natural that the settler, finding himself face to face with a stubborn forest wilderness, whose riches were sealed to him by the circumstances of his time, should look upon trees as natural enemies, to be got rid of by any and every means. This feeling has, unhappily, been suffered to survive the circumstances under which it arose, and we may well stand aghast at the waste and destruction of nature's primal bounty, which continues until the present day.

Owing to various causes, our wood exhibits were unavoidably denied the advantage of that imposing collective grouping which proved so effective in the case of the Canadian exhibits in general, although to this rule the beautiful wood trophy of New Brunswick afforded a happy exception, attracting a degree of notice and commendation which proved how much it is to be regretted that a similar effort was not made by our other provinces, or, indeed, by the Dominion. Nothing could be more

hapily conceived nor more artistically carried out. The base was composed of sections of trunks of trees standing perpendicularly. These were surmounted by polished slabs of ornamental woods, each in a frame of the same wood in the bark, and on each slab the foliage, flower and fruit of the tree were beautifully painted. These pretty slabs, which were disposed in a slanting position, were in turn surmounted by a vertical row of slabs of the more essentially useful woods, also bearing well executed representations of their foliage. The whole structure was some twenty-five feet long and about ten feet in height, and, standing in an excellent position in the Central Gallery, next to the fine exhibit of Douglas pine of the Hastings Sawmills Company, was at once seen by the visitor entering the gallery by the Central Avenue. The very grateful thanks of all interested in the credit of the Dominion are due to Messrs. J. & J. D. Howe, of St. Johns, N.B., to whom we are indebted for this clever conception.

The quality of our woods speedily attracted the attention of scientific men, among whom I may mention Mr. Baker, Chief Botanist, and Mr. Morris, Assistant Director, of Kew Gardens, the great botanical paradise of England. These gentlemen, at an early period of the Exhibition, consulted Professor Macoun as to the extension of their collection of Canadian trees and flora in general. Subsequently the attention of Dr. Brantis, the originator of forest conservation in India, who has had charge of the Indian forests for the last twenty-eight years, was attracted to the economic value of our hard woods, especially to their power of resisting exposure to the sun. The value of many of the trees which we, in our ignorance, have wasted entirely or turned to base uses, was at once apparent to the scientist from India, who noted the excellence, for cabinet making purposes, of our black ash, black walnut, butternut and black birch. The case of the black walnut may be cited here as being especially illustrative of the want of foresight which has marked our treatment of our forests. This beautiful wood once existed in great abundance in south-western Ontario, but it was burned, and made into snake fences, until it grew very scarce. Now, as I read in an English journal (*Engineering*, July 2nd, 1886), the people along Lake Erie are digging up the old stumps of the trees they wasted thirty years ago and selling them to the cabinetmakers to be used for veneers. The old black walnut fences are also being taken down and made into costly furniture. Some farmers and others are now planting black walnut trees, and the fine old stock still remaining receives due appreciation. Still, in the case of other ornamental woods, although they exist in great abundance, there would appear to be danger, unless time and care be taken, that the waste may continue, and that another generation may be glad to dig up the stumps of the birds-eye and curly maples, the ash, cherry, beech, birch, elm and other trees, which we still so recklessly slash and burn. It appears certain, however, that among the many valuable lessons of the Exhibition, we may have learned the value of our woods, which is so plain to others if not to ourselves. English manufacturers of articles into which wood enters, have enquired extensive

as to the supplies we can furnish. Mr. Hooper, Master of the Coachmakers' Guild in London, accompanied me to Canada in August, for the purpose of obtaining information on this subject, and I could mention several large English firms who will now look to Canada for their supplies of hard woods.

I have not thought it necessary to allude at length to our great staple timbers used in house and ship building. Lumber in all its forms was well represented in the exhibits of Messrs. J. Burstall & Co., of Quebec; Messrs. Perley & Pattee, of Ottawa; the Royal City Planing Mills, of New Westminster, B.C., and the Hastings Sawmill Company, of Granville, B.C. These exhibits were well placed and received their share of attention, but this class of Canadian produce is too well established in the markets of the world to require further mention. I must, however, speak of the attention attracted by the Douglas pine. At a meeting held at Chelsea on the 8th October, at the works of Messrs. A. Ransome & Co., Mr. Ransome stated that the Douglas fir would answer all the purposes of the white pine, and is especially adapted for engineers' models. Professor Macoun is of opinion that this magnificent tree may take the place of the white pine should the latter become exhausted. A very fine exhibit of the Douglas pine was made by Mr. Heatley on behalf of the Hastings Sawmill Company, in the form of a porch, which, standing in the very middle of the Central Gallery, at the point of its entrance by the Central Avenue, attracted all eyes by the size and beauty of its polished planks. Sections of this tree were placed at advantageous points, the largest being a monstrous slab some 12 feet in length by over 8 feet in width, cut from a tree 300 feet high and 25 feet in girth. This fine specimen was exhibited by Messrs. Croft & Angus, of Chemainus, B.C.

The forestry section was placed under the charge of Professor John Macoun, Botanist to the Geological and Natural History Survey, the great value of whose assistance I have much pleasure in acknowledging. His scientific researches over the whole Dominion not only constitute him a high authority on all questions relating to the capabilities of her soil and to her climatic conditions, but have inspired him with a fervent belief in her future, which enables him to bring home his views with the force of honest conviction to all who hear him. He has been in constant communication with many of the leading scientific men of England, and has also been very active in spreading a knowledge of the value of our forest resources among men whose business will lead them to be our customers for their raw material. He has also lost no opportunity of correcting erroneous impressions with regard to his country.

Up to the present time, 94½ per cent. of our exports of wood and wood manufactures has consisted of rough products, and for many years to come, square timber and sawn lumber must constitute the bulk of these exports. But the manufacturing ambition of Canada, which has manifested itself so signally in directions apparently less germane to her natural position and endowments, will now be more than ever directed to her forest resources. The census of 1881 gave a list of thirty-four of the

chief Canadian industries using wood as their raw material. The products of several of these are already known in England, and those of others have been introduced by the exhibition. Of those I shall speak in due course. While noticing the rougher classes of wood manufactures, I may state that a large business might be done in England in wood pulp. The present supply is obtained from Norway, and is necessarily limited, though it is truly wonderful what that old and little country accomplishes in forest culture and trade. It will be well if Canada, notwithstanding her comparative youth and her vast area, will take a lesson betimes from Norway and Germany in the management and the preservation of her forests. The Master of the Coachmaker's Guild of London, whom I have already mentioned as having proceeded to Canada in quest of information as to the supply of hard woods, has returned to England, and in his report upon the results of his journey, he makes many very valuable suggestions as to the necessity of cultivation, in order to obtain woods of the highest class, which Canadians would do well to note. Mr. Hooper points out that forest trees are no less susceptible of improvement by cultivation than fruit, vegetables and flowers, and he states that owing to a want of proper forestry, the hardwoods which he found in Canada are by no means so valuable as they might become by scientific care.

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

The exhibits representing the Animal Kingdom as existing in Canada embrace only the wild animals and birds and their products. It was very much desired that the horses, cattle, sheep and other domestic animals of the Dominion, which have such a deservedly high repute, should have taken their proper place among the other illustrations of our country's resources. But no adequate provision could be made for them in the grounds or buildings at South Kensington, and it was thought that any results likely to accrue from an exhibition of live stock apart from the great centre of attraction, would not justify the very heavy expenditure necessary to ensure a satisfactory showing; and our domestic animals have so thoroughly won their way in England that, in a commercial point of view, their exhibition is not so necessary as that of resources less familiar to the English people. Animals and their products already head the lists of our exports, the value shipped last year having been \$26,503,994.

Our wild animal wealth, however, deserves much more attention than it has hitherto received. There are, in nearly every province of the Dominion, regions more or less extensive, which will never repay the toil of the husbandman, nor afford any room for the arts of civilized life. That these regions are not therefore useless, is proved by the single fact that the wealth of such a corporation as the Hudson Bay Company was, until quite lately, wholly derived from the labors of the hunter and trapper. We have, in our extensive districts available for no other purpose, a source of revenue which, like the resources of our forest and fisheries, are worthy of scientific

fic and legislative care, and which, like them, will depart from us unless this care be given.

The Canadian section was in many ways indebted to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, who, among other tokens of regard and good will, contributed a very pretty collection of Canadian birds, prepared by the Rev. J. Anderson of Quebec. The Dominion Government exhibited the collection of birds prepared by the Geological and Natural History Survey, embracing 417 specimens representing forty-six families, and the collection of mammals, also the work of the Survey, showing sixty-eight specimens of twelve different families. The Hudson Bay Company also exhibited a small stuffed collection.

But it is to Mr. J. H. Hubbard, of Winnipeg, that the Dominion is indebted for the most comprehensive exposition of her riches of the chase. I have described the attractions of the agricultural trophy at the west end of the Central Gallery. Mr. Hubbard's trophy of wild animals and birds at the west end formed a fitting complement to it. The former attracted the farmer and intending settler, the latter the wealthy nobleman and gentleman intent on sport. And although the sportsman may never become a settler, he travels over a great extent of country, and takes home with him much and varied knowledge; and this, as in the well known cases of Lords Dunraven and Milton and others, he often gives to the world through the medium of book and magazine. Mr. Hubbard's game trophy was the chief attraction in the whole Exhibition to the classes of wealth and leisure, and was the means of sending to the Dominion many parties of distinguished sportsmen. Like the agricultural trophy, it was pyramidal in form. The numerous specimens, exhausting the catalogue of birds and beasts of the chase, were prepared with the utmost taste and skill, and were so placed by Mr. Hubbard himself as to display them to conspicuous advantage. The collection was constantly visited by persons of royal or aristocratic rank, and it would have been impossible to contrive any more effectual means of guiding the powerful sporting element of England in the direction of Canada.

Canadian manufactured furs, though not so abundantly present as might have been desired, were well represented by the exhibits of Messrs. G. R. Renfrew & Co., and Mr. J. B. Laliberté, of Quebec, which, tastefully displayed around the base of the game trophy, shared the attention of all parties who were attracted by that conspicuous object, or who were in search of novelty or beauty in winter wraps. Shortly after the opening of the Exhibition Her Majesty honoured Messrs. Renfrew & Co. by making a purchase for her own wearing, and the exhibit of those gentlemen was throughout the scene of a lively business and the object of much interest.

It is very generally stated that furs can be purchased much more cheaply in London than in Canada. This statement is true to a certain extent only, and should not be made so broadly as it is. With the exception of sealskins, and Astrachan and Persian lamb, on which a duty is levied in Canada, the higher classes of furs can be

obtained much more cheaply in Canada than in England. This is the case with sable, mink, beaver, otter, fisher, foxes, silver, cross and red, wolf, racoon and bear. All these are sent over to Europe and sold at a profit in the raw state in very large quantities, the value of the exports to England alone in 1885 having been \$1,426,502, while the manufactured furs sent here only amounted to \$6,570. A great change in these figures may result from the exhibition. So great was the impression produced by the fur exhibits, and so novel was the beauty of many of them, that people of the wealthy classes were attracted to them as to something hitherto unknown and at the same time very desirable.

The birds of Canada, as shown in our various collections, astonished even persons accustomed to her woods and waters by their variety and beauty, and like the exhibits of the Dominion in general, they have a marked character of utility. When it is remembered that a single sportsman easily bags a hundred-weight of ducks in the course of a day's shooting, and that the professional hunter often secures twice as many, it becomes evident that, in the family of the Anatidæ alone, we have considerable economic resources. There are unfortunately no statistics available of the value of game consumed in and exported from the Dominion, but were this known, I am convinced that the figures would prove the value of our deer, geese, ducks, partridges and other game animals and birds, to be such as to entitle them to a greater degree of protection and preservation than they have hitherto received; while the attraction of a wealthy and influential class of visitors, who are always glad to hear of good shooting, may be followed by results more wide spread than we generally suppose.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries of Canada have, for a very long period, been so famous that it would appear quite unnecessary to take any further steps to draw attention to them. Diplomatically, they have again and again come prominently before the world; and economically, their value has become yearly more apparent. Their foremost position in the world was amply proved by the Fisheries Exhibition of 1883. At the banquet given by the Fishmongers' Guild upon the opening of that Exhibition, the Prince of Wales said:—"The Canadian exhibit is especially remarkable, and the products surpass those of other countries." And the consensus of opinion in the English press sustained the verdict of His Royal Highness. Canada's natural prominence as a fishing country is very evident from her geographical position, the extent of her coasts, the multitude of her bays and estuaries, and the unrivalled extent of her inland waters. That these natural advantages are thoroughly perceived and appreciated is proved by the steady increase of our "harvest of the sea," and by the scientific and fostering care bestowed by our Government upon this great growing source of trade and industry.

The fishery section of the Exhibition of 1886 contained, substantially, the same objects which had gained such high praise in 1883. These were well displayed along

the West Arcade, where, together with the appliances for fishing, they occupied a space of 8,400 feet. The fishing section was placed under the able superintendence of Mr. Philip S. Veale, already so well known by his valuable services at the exhibition of 1883. The specimens, embracing all varieties of fresh and salt-water fish of the Dominion which are known to sport or commerce, were well placed for observation, and received the attention to which they were so fully entitled. The variety and fine quality of our game fish produced an effect analogous to that of Mr. Hubbard's game trophy, and will certainly very much increase the interest of English sportsmen in Canadian streams. That exhibitions of this kind can hardly be too long kept open or too often repeated, is evident from the fact that the fishery section lost nothing in interest from its contents having been here three years ago. Nor were its visitors confined to the curious, or to gentlemen interested in sport. The excellence of the food fishes and the abundance of the supply excited renewed attention and eager enquiry, and the benefits secured in 1883 received a great addition in 1886.

The United States have hitherto been our best customers for fresh and pickled fish, and their proximity will probably ensure their remaining so. But the steps which have lately been so successfully taken by Canadian shippers of food products, in conjunction with the Government, in the direction of affording cool storage to goods in transit, may lead to the addition of fresh fish to the articles already supplied to the markets of Europe. It has, during the last four or five years, been found practicable to ship thousands of tons of meat to England from Australia, in dry air compartments kept at a low temperature by means of a refrigerating engine. A temperature of from 40° to 100° below zero can be maintained in this manner, so that fresh fish might be delivered in England in perfectly good order; and the high prices ruling in some of the leading kinds should leave a large margin for profit. Of our canned lobsters Great Britain already takes more than all the rest of the world, and the excellence of many of the exhibits attracted further attention to them, which extended to fish otherwise preserved, in which an increased trade may be looked for. Their foremost extended to fish otherwise preserved, in which an increased trade may be looked for. I am informed by Mr. W. D. Dimock, whose services I have much pleasure in acknowledging, that the canned salmon of British Columbia and the lobsters of the Maritime Provinces can always be had in the English market, but that the exhibits of opinion in these parts this year have had a great effect in popularizing them with the masses, and must therefore lead to a greatly increased trade. The lobsters from Nova Scotia found a ready sale, and the demand for next year's production has shown a marked increase and the unrivalled order that of former years. Mr. Dimock states that if lobsters can be delivered in London at 23 shillings per case, the demand will be almost unlimited, and that arrangements are completed between large buyers in London and some of the leading packing houses of Nova Scotia to take the entire output of 1887. Tinned clams from British Columbia may also find their way, and will be quite a new feature even among the enormous variety of good things consumed in London. All the canned

goods have been thoroughly tested by experts, and have stood the tests well. The trade with Britain in Canadian canned fish, already amounting to nearly a million dollars per annum, has no doubt received a very marked impetus from the Exhibition of 1886.

The exhibits of dried and pickled fish were rather meagre, exhibitors fearing that these goods would succumb to the London atmosphere. They were, however, of the very best quality. The pickled mackerel from Prince Edward Island, the shad from New Brunswick, the salmon from British Columbia, excited much curious attention which, however, led to no trade. A prejudice appears to exist in the English mind against fish so preserved, and this must be removed before any trade of importance can be done.

The small consignment of dried cod sold readily at full market price. The boneless cod was also in good demand, especially that of Mr. F. W. Hart, of Halifax. After a trial in the School of Cookery connected with the Exhibition, and elsewhere, it was pronounced to be a desirable breakfast relish. We may look for a trade in these lines with the London market.

It is to be regretted that the exhibits of food fish did not receive more especial attention. As I have stated, the prices ruling in London leave a large margin for profit, and had we made a fuller display of what we can do in supplying the manifold demand of the English markets, the result of the Exhibition to Canadian dealers might have been still more satisfactory.

MINERAL KINGDOM.

As I proceed from one department of our resources to another, the question forces itself upon my mind: In what source of well-being is Canada most richly endowed? I have spoken of our soil, our forests, our fisheries, and each has vie with the others in importance as I considered their imposing representations in this memorable Exhibition. The question is extended a step further when I reach our minerals. More than forty years ago the underground treasures of Quebec and Ontario emerged from obscurity under the labors of Sir Wm. E. Logan and the staff of the Geological Survey, the researches of private individuals, or by accidental discovery. During the years which have passed since then, investigation has never flagged in the provinces of old Canada. Nova Scotia had early taken the lead in the development of her coal mines, and all geological students are aware of the extent to which they figure in the works of Lyell and Dawson. She now furnishes between one-third and one-half of the mineral product of the whole Dominion. Geological and mining investigation has kept pace with the acquisition of new territory, and we now know that Canada is rich exceedingly in nearly every mineral useful in the arts of life, or available for its adornment.

The diffusion of this knowledge is of an importance which can scarcely be estimated. Capital, and especially English capital, is what the Dominion wants, and

capital will follow the conviction of the existence of resources to work upon. In the past, mining in Canada has been sadly discredited by speculation and gambling, and the results of unskilful and unscientific efforts are everywhere apparent. The consequence has been that, in Europe at least, Canadian mines have come to be regarded as something the honest investor should keep clear of. It might have been thought that this impression would have been dispelled by previous exhibitions, for in 1851, the Canadian mineral exhibit elicited much commendation, and in every international fair from that time to this, special attention has been devoted to the display of our mineral wealth. All doubt as to the extent of this must surely be set at rest by the magnificent collection sent to London this year, which contained some 725 specimens of ores and minerals, and their products, and displayed our mineral resources in bewildering variety.

In treating of minerals, the first place is of course due to coal, for, without coal, most other minerals are comparatively valueless. The extent of our wealth in this first of minerals may be estimated, when I state that the coal-bearing strata of the Dominion cover an area of 97,000 square miles, or more than the surface of the British Isles. Of this vast extent, the larger portion is in the North-West, where it is most required, while the coal beds of the best quality are upon the seaboard, east and west, in positions of the greatest possible advantage, whether for export or distribution at home, for the coaling of steamers, or for the smelting of the iron abounding in their vicinity upon both the Atlantic and Pacific shores. The mines of Vancouver Island furnish almost the only coaling station along the whole vast western coast of North and South America, and, situated as they are at the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, they seem destined at once to supply the prairie cities of the North-West, should the lignite beds of the plains prove inadequate, and the markets of China and Japan, now depending chiefly on Australasia. The position of the mines on the eastern seaboard is almost equally advantageous. Situated at the other end of our great trans-continental railway system, their output is at once available for all purposes. The coal mines of Nova Scotia have been known from an early period of the history of the province, and have long ranked among her leading resources. They are worked with all possible energy and skill, and the capital invested must be very large. They have an aggregate length of 120 miles of railway, built by the respective companies. Their reputation was sustained at the exhibition by contributions from the Joggin's mine, so interesting to geologists from the works of Lyell and Dawson, the Springhill mine, whose output is now some 1,700 tons daily, the Stellarton, Bridgeport, Albion, Lingan, Glace Bay, Sydney and Louisburg, and Acadia mines. The coal of the North-West was represented by exhibits of the North-West Coal and Navigation Company, from the Lethbridge mines in Alberta, and from the Banff mines, belonging to Mr. McLeod Stewart, of Ottawa; that of British Columbia, by a splendid block from the Wellington Mines at Departure Bay, sent by Messrs. R. Dunsmuir & Sons, of Victoria, and

from the Esplanade shaft at Nanaimo, the property of the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company. While speaking of the coal of British Columbia, I must allude to the fact that it has been developed to a considerable extent by American capital, and that it may be hoped, now, that distance and ignorance may no longer be suffered to militate against the development of our resources by our own people.

Although coal has not as yet figured very largely among our exports, it appears in the Trade and Navigation Returns as having been shipped both to Great Britain and the United States; to the latter country, in 1885, to the value of \$1,312,943. As our mines in the Rocky Mountains and the North-West come into play, we may supply the Western States and Territories of the Union. It cannot of course be expected that we can ship coal in any quantity to Europe, but the Exhibition has quite established the fact that Canada possesses inexhaustible stores, very advantageously distributed; and this must be a great encouragement to the settler going to a country whose climate has been depicted to him as being so rigorous, and to the manufacturer looking about for a new field of enterprise.

A novel exhibit, which attracted much attention, was that of Messrs. T. D. Archibald & Co., of North Sydney, C.B., who, in addition to their coal from the Gowrie Mines, exhibited a number of briquettes of patent fuel made from their slack coal. This fuel is made by the Seadon Patent Briquette Machine, the slack being mixed with pitch, and the mixture compressed into blocks. These briquettes are especially adapted for steam purposes, and particularly for locomotives. A firm of consulting engineers here have been put in correspondence with Mr. Archibald, and there is every probability that extensive works for the manufacture of the fuel will be established in Nova Scotia.

Naturally following upon coal, and associated with it in importance as a *primo* necessity to a country ambitious of a high place among nations, the iron of Canada now claims attention. Some seventy or eighty specimens of iron ore were sent to the Exhibition by the Geological Survey, and were in most cases such as yield the best brands of both iron and steel. Iron ores of the best quantities in the world have long been known to exist in great abundance in almost every province of the Dominion, but hitherto the development of the country has not advanced to such a point as to admit of their profitable manufacture. Competition with the cheap fuel, the cheap labor, and the metallurgical science of Europe, has not been possible so far; and when we remember that the United States, with their rich coal and iron mines, their teeming population, their command of capital, and their enormous protective tariff, still import steel rails from England, we need not wonder that Canada has, up to the present time, been forced to obtain her supplies of iron and steel and their products from the same flowing source. On the other hand, when we remember that our imports of iron and steel, in various forms, amount at present to some \$15,000,000 a year, and that they must increase unless the demand be supplied by home production, we may form an idea of the extent of the home market awaiting the development of our own manufactures.

So far, our magnificent deposits may be said to have lain idle. For many years quantities of ore greater or less have been shipped to the United States, but to an extent only which must appear insignificant considering the unlimited nature of the supply. The only exhibits of manufactured iron this year were of the Steel Company of Canada, Londonderry, N.S., and those from Texada Island, B.C. The latter attracted the attention of capitalists, who have stated their intention of establishing smelting works on the island at a cost of some \$3,000,000. Mr. Percy Gilchrist, the well-known iron master and metallurgist, visited the mineral department as one of the committee appointed by the Iron and Steel Institute to inquire into the iron-producing capabilities of the various colonies. He received full information, which will appear in his report. Many other inquirers visited the mineral exhibits for practical purposes, in several cases expressing their intention of buying largely if satisfactory quotations can be obtained. In a paper read before the Iron and Steel Institute in October, it was pointed out that if a small quantity of chromium be added to steel, it improves its quality for many purposes. This information drew attention to the specimens of chromic iron ores from the Province of Quebec, and may lead to their utilization. Several samples were sent to a firm in Glasgow dealing extensively in this ore, in order to ascertain the value of that from various localities, with a view to importation. The report of this firm shows that some of the ores sent from our court are rich enough in chromium for manufacturers' purposes, and as these ores occur largely in the district lately opened up by the extension of the Quebec Central Railway, the development of the mines may now be looked for.

The gold and silver of the Dominion were fully represented. In the centre of the mineral court were two gilded obelisks whose size showed respectively the quantities of gold mined in Nova Scotia and British Columbia from the beginning, amounting in the former case to the value of \$7,706,010, and in the latter to about \$50,000,000. Beside these obelisks stood a large glass case containing specimens of rich gold quartz, nuggets and alluvial gold, from various provinces, belonging to the collection sent by the Geological Survey. The gold and silver ores from British Columbia were much noticed, and now that the interior of the province is rendered easy of access by the Canadian Pacific Railway, many mines which have not been sufficiently rich to overcome the disadvantages of remoteness and want of scientific methods, will now come into play and be made profitable.

The Sheffield Smelting Company, an old firm engaged in metallurgical operations, and requiring refuse gold and silver for its purposes, made enquiry as to the chances of obtaining such material from the mines of Nova Scotia; and Mr. J. Wycliffe Wilson, a member of the company, proceeded to Halifax to make further enquiries as to the "tailings" from the gold mines. These tailings will be concentrated in Nova Scotia to a certain degree of richness, and then shipped to England for further treatment. The company have made assays of the tailings, and have satisfied themselves that they will pay for treatment. The silver ores of Lake

Superior were illustrated principally by the specimens in the collection of Mr. T. A. Keefer, of Port Arthur, which was also completely representative of the riches of the shores of Lake Superior, including, besides the rich silver ores, gold, copper, zinc and very beautiful agates and amethysts. The Port Arthur district, as the country develops, must become one of the most important mining districts of the Dominion. Mining on Lake Superior was long marked by want of enterprize, capital and skill. With the improved state of feeling towards the Colonies resulting from the Exhibition, the fresh evidence it has afforded of their great mineral wealth, and the facilities afforded by the Canadian Pacific Railway, we may hope for efforts stronger and better directed than those which have left so many deserted mining locations along the Canadian shore of Lake Superior.

The beautiful exhibit of plumbago and its manufactures, furnished by the Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, formed a very conspicuous feature of the mineral court, standing as it did between the gold obelisks of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. It attracted great attention, and several consumers from various parts of England were placed in communication with the exhibitors, and intend, if suitable arrangements can be made, to import and use it extensively.

Inquiries concerning mica were made by a firm in Germany, where this mineral is now in great demand in the construction of stoves on the American pattern, which have come very extensively into use in that country.

Mr. C. LeNeve Foster, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for North Wales, and who has under his supervision many of the celebrated Welsh slate quarries, states that the slates exhibited by the New Rockland Slate Company of Montreal, although they do not split so smoothly as the Welsh slates, are fully equal to the best of the latter when planed or otherwise worked. The slabs are very large, and the slate is free from iron pyrites, which is often present in the Welsh slates, and, by its decomposition, stains them with spots of rust. Like many other gentlemen interested in slates, Mr. Foster spoke in terms of admiration of the manner in which the wash-tubs &c., sent by this company, were put together.

The exhibits of phosphate of lime were such as to excite astonishment, and to induce much enquiry on the part of practical men. One crystal, sent by Mr. Wm. Allan, of Ottawa, was of such exceptional size and perfection that the authorities of the British Museum offered £10 for it as a specimen. Great Britain has for many years taken all the output of the Canadian mines, and we may now hope that this may be largely increased by the further application of British capital.

The beautiful exhibits of asbestos and its applications, by the Anglo-Canadian Asbestos Company and Messrs. Irwin, Hopper & Co., of Montreal, were the subject of much attention and inquiry. The specimens of oxide of manganese shown also induced inquiry and demand. Our fine granites attracted the notice of the proprietors of Glyn's monumental works at Kensal Green. Messrs. Hurd & Roberts, of Hamil-

ton, Ont., disposed of a handsome marble monument through their London agent. The molybdenite exhibited secured the attention of Dr. Theodor Schuchardt, of Goerlitz, Germany, who offered to take from 3,000 to 4,000 kilogrammes next year.

The Government of Nova Scotia despatched a collection of minerals fully representative of the Province, partly its own property and partly lent by private individuals. This collection sustained and extended the high celebrity of the Province for mineral wealth. The coal and gold quartz were particularly noticeable, and besides these, there were iron ores in great variety, copper, manganese, gypsum, barytes, marbles, mica. Many collections belonging to private individuals were also included.

Although not of mineral origin, pearls may properly be mentioned here. The exhibit of Mr. Seifert of Quebec, proved that the oyster of the eastern seas is not the only source of these beautiful gems, and that the fresh water mussels of the streams of Quebec yield treasures scarcely less precious. The pearls exhibited by Mr. Seifert are taken from the *Unio margariferous*, which is found in nearly all the small streams of Quebec, especially in the country traversed by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. Many offers were received from parties desiring to purchase this collection, which contained specimens weighing from seventy grains downward.

The manner in which the mineral collections were arranged reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Selwyn and his staff. The presence of a scientific and experienced hand was evident in every detail. The position of the mineral court could not have been more advantageous. It occupied the western end of the Central Gallery, which the visitor reached by ascending a few steps, finding himself in a spacious square, in which the gold obelisks, the fine cases of gold quartz and nuggets, the beautiful marbles, and the endless array of interesting specimens, at once invited inspection, and, by their skilful disposal, imparted the fullest information.

Every effort was made by the geological staff to spread the knowledge of our treasures, by means of exhaustive reports to such publications as the *Times*, *Engineering*, *Globe*, and *Mechanical World*. They were also indefatigable in their attendance and in their attention to the inquiries of visitors.

A sample of the lead ore from the mine of Mr. Edward Wright, of Hull, situated at Lake Temiscamingne, was sent for assay to Mr. Richard Smith of the Royal School of Mines, London; and the following report upon it was addressed to Dr. Selwyn:

LONDON, 22nd November, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—The specimen of argentiferous lead ore from Canada has been submitted to examination, according to instructions, with the following results:—

Lead (metallic) by dry assay, 52.0 per cent.

Silver 13 oz., 14 dwts., 10 grs. per ton of ore of 2,240 lbs., or 26 oz. 7 dwts., 21 grs. per ton of lead of 2,240 lbs.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD SMITH,
Of the Royal School of Mines.

This mine is connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway by water and tramway carriage, and must soon prove a valuable feeder to the railway, and a means of advancing the settlement of the district.

A sample of copper ore from the Sudbury mine on the Canadian Pacific Railway, was submitted for assay to Mr. Smith, who reported upon it to Dr. Selwyn as follows:—

LONDON, 22nd November, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—A fair average sample of the lump of copper ore weighing 27 lbs. from Canada, has been submitted to examination according to instructions, and found to contain of

Copper (metallic) by wet assay 16.55 per cent.
It also contains a sensible proportion of nickel.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) RICHARD SMITH,
Royal School of Mines.

This and other discoveries along that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway which has so far been the least favorably regarded, would give assurance that, when exploration is more general, the mineral wealth of this region alone will justify the construction of the road, leaving out of sight all considerations as to its general necessity to the country.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRIZE.

I have now reached a department in which Canada has, even to an extent greater than in those I have already noticed, surprized all thoughtful persons visiting the Exhibition. The manufactures displayed in the Canadian section proved an unexpected revelation, even to persons who had considered themselves well informed as to the progress of the Dominion, and showed how far she has advanced toward the position of a self contained and self-sufficing nation, so far as any nation can be so. Although she must, for some time to come, look to older countries for many classes of manufactures, the Exhibition has proved that these are diminishing with ever-increasing speed. But while Canada is rapidly developing an ability to supply her own needs, the manufacturing supremacy of England is too well established, and is due to too many causes, to permit of anything like general competition in her own markets. Canadian manufacturers who have visited the factories of England this year will have seen enough to convince them of this, and will no doubt have learned much that may be of service to them. There are, nevertheless, many branches in which our special advantages have enabled us to introduce our products to the markets of England, and to an extent far surpassing all our expectations.

We may therefore be well pleased with the impression made by our splendid exhibits of manufactures, and the proof they afford of our ability to offer a great

diversity of employment to skilled artisans, and to supply our own needs to so great an extent. The woollens, cottons and prints were closely examined by manufacturers visiting the Exhibition, who were evidently bent on recovering some portion of their former trade with Canada, and who sought information for their guidance as to the means of again invading the markets of which our home producers have taken possession. Our manufacturers may therefore be put on their mettle, and I introduce here for their benefit the remarks of Professor Beaumont, of the Yorkshire Technical College, Leeds, upon the woollens exhibited in the Canadian court. After stating that "the goods, on the whole, are creditably made," the Professor makes some criticisms which our woollen manufacturers might note to their own advantage. "Many styles on exhibition at South Kensington provoke a smile, reminding us of old acquaintances long lost sight of. If some of the pattern books made in Yorkshire and Scotland some thirty years ago could be disinterred, and samples taken from them placed side by side with these Canadian exhibits, a good copyist might exclaim—'they are the same,' so near is the copy to the original. In fact, in travelling from case to case, and making notes, we find, taking the styles as a whole, they are almost invariably reproductions of English and Scotch patterns. * * * Color and the associations of colors are in almost all classes of fancy woven goods the first features that invite the attention of the buyer, and if the colorings be incongruous in arrangement, or extravagant in effect, it is difficult to reconcile him to any other excellencies the fabric may possess. For instance, the goods may be fine in quality, substantially made, soft in handle, and well finished, but if the colors are not bright and harmoniously combined, these qualities alone will scarcely secure a sale. On the other hand, should the shades be good in themselves, and attractively blended, the buyer's attention will be fixed on the characteristic of color, while quality, softness and fineness of texture will become to some extent subordinate. Respecting the goods made by the Canadian manufacturers, it will be difficult for us to commend a large number of those effects which are principally due to a combination of shades, for many of these are extremely wild in character, and out of harmony with the generally recognized canons of art coloring. There are, however, some commendable exceptions, among which may be mentioned what appear to be good imitations of Scotch heather mixtures, made by Wm. Thoburn, Almonte. The colorings in these goods are beautifully arranged and well balanced, no single color being allowed to neutralize its neighbor, but each helping to form one harmonious blend." The Professor also says:—"On a further examination of these productions, it will be evident to all those who are in the habit of handling woollen goods, that many of the samples which have been made from home grown stock handle extremely harsh, and are in not a few instances disagreeable to the touch. No doubt a number of the makers of these goods intend them to be imitations of the well-known and highly esteemed Scotch Cheviots, but as regards mellowness of handle and softness of touch, they are as dissimilar as possible. This condition of the cloths may be attributed to a variety of causes, such as the character of the stock used in their production, the

amount of twines in the yarns employed, and in the manner in which they have been finished."

The sales effected in the various lines of manufactured goods cannot be arrived at, inasmuch as parties inquiring for them were often placed in direct communication with the firms in Canada. I am, however, pleased to have so many to record which have come to my knowledge. In woollens, I may mention the Oxford Manufacturing Company of Nova Scotia, who received an order from a London tailoring house for all the tweeds they can make for five years. These goods became very popular with military men stationed at Halifax, being found unrivalled for the rough wear of travel and sport. Purchases were made from other exhibitors, among whom I may mention Messrs. Mills and Hutchinson, of Montreal, who disposed of their entire exhibit, and will probably form a permanent connection with England, and the Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke, Que. In cotton goods, our exhibits elicited much frank commendation from English manufacturers. Purchases were made from that of the Dundas Cotton Mills Company. The plain ducks of the Ontario Cotton Mills Company of Hamilton were inquired after by shipping houses, chiefly for the South American and West Indian trade. The check goods, warps and yarns of Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son, of St. John, N.B., also received much attention. The goods of the Magog Textile and Print Company found purchasers, and our prints in general received much praise from the manner in which their colors resisted the effects of exposure. The underclothing for which Messrs. Cantlie, Ewan & Co., of Montreal, were the agents, that of the Penman Manufacturing Company of Paris, Ont., and that of Mr. W. N. Fairall, of St. John, N.B., elicited much inquiry.

Although we could not hope to compete in the markets of England in those branches of manufactures in which she has long held the championship of the world, our exhibits in these lines fully established our pre-eminence among the colonies, and, as I have said, proved our ability to provide for our own wants. The thanks of the Dominion are therefore due to those companies and firms which, with little hope of direct reward, have taken so much pains, and incurred so much expense, to insure a full and fair representation of their country's industries. And although their reward may not always come in the direct form of orders for the English or other markets, they will certainly reap the benefits which must follow from the success of the Exhibition, to which they have so materially contributed, in the development of the Dominion which they have helped to place so favorably before the world. There were five exhibits of cottons and woollens from a large number of companies and firms, representing all the older provinces of Canada. These were:—

The Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company of Cornwall, Ontario.
 The Charlottetown Wollen Company, Prince Edward Island.
 The Cobourg Wollen Company, Cobourg, Ontario.
 The Dundas Cotton Mills Company, Dundas, Ontario.
 A. G. Van Egmond & Sons, Seaforth, Ontario.

Elliott & Co., Almonte, Ontario.
 Gault Brothers & Company, Montreal.
 The Magog Textile and Print Company, Montreal.
 The Merchant Manufacturing Company, Montreal.
 Mills & Hutchison, Montreal.
 The Moncton Manufacturing Company, Moncton, N. B.
 The Montreal Cotton Company, Montreal.
 The Nova Scotia Cotton Manufacturing Company, Halifax.
 The Ontario Cotton Mills Company, Hamilton, Ontario.
 The Oxford Manufacturing Company, Oxford, N. S.
 Wm. Parks & Son, St. John, N. B.
 The Paton Manufacturing Company, Sherbrooke, Que.
 The Rosamond Woollen Company, Almonte, Ontario.
 The St. Hyacinthe Manufacturing Company, St. Hyacinthe, Que.
 Wm. Slingsby & Sons, Brantford Ontario.
 The Stormont Manufacturing Company, Cornwall, Ontario.
 Wm. Thoburn, Almonte, Ontario.
 The Trent Woollen Manufacturing Company, Campbellford, Ontario.
 The Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Company, Yarmouth, N. S.
 The Yarmouth Woollen Mill Company, Yarmouth, N. S.
 The St. Croix Cotton Mills, Milltown, N.B.

In silks, the display was limited to the exhibits of Messrs. Bolding, Paul & Co., of Montreal, and the Corriveau Silk Mills also of Montreal. These pretty exhibits were much admired, and formed a very attractive feature in the Central Gallery. Their presence was also one proof more of the advanced state of manufacturing industries in the Dominion.

In papers, fine exhibits were made by the Canada Paper Company of Montreal, and the Toronto Paper Company. These exhibits were of great importance in assisting to show the perfection of our paper manufactures, and were very advantageously placed. I am not, however, in a position to state whether business resulted from them.

In all branches of manufactures wherein circumstances afforded any hope of connection with England or other European countries, and in many in which no such hope appeared, the Exhibition has proved successful beyond the most sanguine expectations, in leading to the extension of Canadian trade with England and her dependencies, and also with continental nations. In all manufactures of wood, in agricultural machinery and implements, in food products, in house and office furniture, musical instruments, stoves, safes, carriages and carriage furniture and supplies, in edge tools of certain classes, wood-working and other machinery, barb wire and wire mats and mattresses, beekeepers' supplies, stable fittings, wind-mill pumps, and other matters which will appear in their proper places, connections were established, or inquiries made which may lead to connections.

Among the many exhibits which distinguished Canada among the colonies, none did so in a more marked degree than those of musical instruments, in which she might be said to stand quite alone, the exhibits from other colonies being limited to a very few from South Australia, Malta, New Zealand, Cyprus and British India,

consisting largely of native instruments of a primitive description. The extensive business established in England for many years by Messrs. Bell & Co., of Guelph, Ont., and some other Canadian firms, had made our chamber organs very well known in Europe and in many more distant lands as well. The excellence and extent of the Canadian exhibits of this year exceeded all expectations. They extended at least half way along the Central Gallery and the beauty of their workmanship added very materially to the appearance of the court. Their excellence was universally acknowledged, and many heavy sales were effected, both of organs and pianos. Messrs. D. W. Karn & Co., of Woodstock, Ont., who made a very handsome display of ten different kinds of organs, established a permanent agency in London, and at an early period of the exhibition disposed of a considerable number of instruments to a single purchaser. Messrs. Chute, Hall & Co., of Yarmouth, N. S., sold the only organ they exhibited to the Honorable Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Messrs. Bell & Co., of Guelph, exhibited sixteen organs, four of which were very handsome. The instruments of this firm received high praise from the President of the London Organ School, and also from Dr. Turpin, of the College of Organists, who described their pedal touches as being little short of perfection, and were much pleased with their quality of tone. Dr. Turpin, after a personal inspection of the instruments, sent several professional gentlemen to see them, who were equally pleased. Messrs. W. Doherty & Co., of Clinton, Ont., made a fine display of eight cabinet organs, cathedral, chapel and boudoir, as well as cheaper styles, including a students' pedal organ. This firm received an order for shipment to Australia. The Huntingdon Organ Co., of Huntingdon, Que., and the Uxbridge Cabinet Organ Co., of Uxbridge, Ont., each displayed five instruments varying in size and finish. The exhibit of the Huntingdon Co. was all sold.

The exhibits of pianos were no less important. That of Messrs. Mason & Risch, of Toronto, comprised nine instruments of different styles, including the "Princess Model," with its case of Canadian cherry, finished in olive green and gold. This beautiful instrument was selected for Her Majesty the Queen, and now fills a place of honour in Windsor Castle. All these instruments received the highest praise from competent critics. Dr. W. C. Selee, Organist in Ordinary to Her Majesty at Hampton Court Palace, admired them in every respect, but chiefly for their perfect damping power, with which he had met in no other instruments. Mr. C. S. Jekyll, Organist of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, also paid a high tribute to the pianos of this exhibit, classing them among the finest instruments in the world. But, far above the testimony of even these authorities, we must place that of a master lately passed away, with whose name anything once associated will not be forgotten. The handsome canopy of Messrs. Mason & Risch, contained an attraction which stood quite alone in the whole Exhibition, and drew to the spot all those whom music could touch and whom art could delight. This was a life-size portrait of the late Abbé Franz Liszt, painted by Baron Joukovsky at the master's request, especially for presentation to

Messrs. Mason & Risch, in acknowledgment of the excellence of a piano-forte sent to him at Weimar by those gentlemen. The portrait was accompanied by a most flattering autograph letter, which I have seen, and which I introduce here.

(Translation.)

VERY HONORED GENTLEMEN:—The Mason & Risch Grand Piano you forwarded to me is excellent, magnificent, unequalled (*ist vortreflich, praechtig, musterhaft*). Artists, judges and the public will certainly be of the same opinion.

With my sincerest regards I desire to send you my portrait. It has been painted for you by Baron Joukovsky, son of the renowned Russian author, and personal friend and instructor of the Emperor Alexander II.

But now this Liszt portrait has turned out to be so remarkably successful, that people here wished to have a second similar one from Joukovsky for the museum. The painter kindly complied with the request, by which a delay of two or three months is necessitated in my forwarding the first portrait to Toronto.

Baron Joukovsky made the original sketches for the "Parisfal" scenes at Bayreuth, which were so successfully carried out.

Excuse, very honored gentlemen, the delay, and accept the assurance of my highest regard.

F. LISZT.

10th November, 1882, Weimar.

Messrs. Mason & Risch did not exhibit with a view to doing business in Europe, but several gentlemen who did so succeeded in introducing their instruments at good prices, and established agencies in London. Among these were Messrs. Heintzmann & Co., of Toronto, who exhibited five upright and two grand pianos, remarkable for important improvements, notably in their action, which is simple and not liable to derangement. Like the instruments of Messrs. Mason & Risch, these pianos were very highly commended, and some of them realized high prices. A good English and continental connection is anticipated by Messrs. Heintzmann & Co., who sold 83 instruments during the Exhibition, and who had the opportunity of establishing an agency for sale on consignment had they thought proper to do so. Messrs. R. S. Williams & Son, of Toronto, exhibited seven pianos, square, grand and upright, one of which, designed especially for the Exhibition, was much admired both as to appearance and quality. A piano was also selected for the Queen from the exhibits of Messrs. Williams & Son, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept an instrument from the exhibit of Messrs. Newcombe & Co., of Toronto. Enquiries for these instruments were numerous, and a good business in them may be expected. Messrs. Newcombe & Co., exhibited six pianos, conspicuous for their duplicate veneer arrangement, by means of which climatic influence is very materially lessened. The Lansdowne Piano Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, exhibited six instruments, and these pianos, already so well known in the United States and the Dominion, may now become so in Europe. The Dominion Organ and Piano Company, of Bowmanville, Ont., made a fine display of seven instruments, which, as in the case of their exhibit at Philadelphia, obtained high praise.

I regard our fine display of musical instruments as being of very great value. As I have already said, Canada is the only colony exhibiting them to any extent worthy of notice, and they therefore afford very conspicuous evidence of our advanced position. Their high qualities are a valuable proof that Canada can already afford to devote much thought and ingenuity to matters concerned with æsthetic culture and social refinement. The extent of the business already done in them proves that they afford a field for the employment of skilled labor of a very high class. I would therefore remark especially upon the value of these exhibits, in distinction from those of staples in which Canada's standing is so well known, and in which her pre-eminence might naturally be looked for. That Canadian manufacturers of musical instruments should compel such high praise from the highest authorities, and should introduce their instruments into countries which have for ages been the sources of music to the rest of the world, is a triumph of which she may well be proud.

In furniture the principal object of exhibitors would seem to have been the introduction of goods whose prices would suit the English market, rather than of showing the quality of furniture they could turn out, and a heavy business was set on foot by several firms. The novelty and ingenuity of many of the exhibits also brought them into notice, and secured an opening for them. The combination iron bedsteads and patent wire mattresses of Messrs. George Gale & Sons, of Waterville, Que. soon came into notice, and were extensively purchased, a single order being taken for 500 of the latter. The goods of the Toronto Wire Door Mat Company found a demand quite unexpected. They were purchased by hospitals and steamship companies, and the sales soon extended beyond Great Britain. The billiard tables of Messrs. Samuel May & Co., of Toronto, made of Canadian woods, were very much admired, and a portion of the exhibit was disposed of. Messrs. J. Hoodless & Son, of Hamilton, Ont., disposed of their entire exhibit of furniture to a London house, whom they constituted their agents. The advantages enjoyed by the Canadian manufacturer of furniture lie in the cheapness of his woods, and the habit of turning out, by the aid of a more extensive use of machinery than is customary in England, a large quantity of goods of a single pattern. These advantages were especially apparent in the cheaper furniture of Messrs. Hoodless & Son. Messrs. G. Armstrong & Co., of Montreal, also disposed of their exhibit, and established an agency in London. Still greater was the success achieved, and in a very important direction, by Messrs. Tees & Co., of Montreal, whose handsome and ingenious office furniture, with its labor-saving contrivances, at once recommended itself. A very extensive business was done by this firm, whose desks, &c., were soon found in offices all over London and in the provinces, and in many private houses, among which were those of Lord Milton and Mr. Spurgeon. Orders were also received from the continent, and even for shipment to places so distant as Ceylon, the Canary Islands and Madeira. Messrs.

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Tees & Co. came to London without any expectation of selling even the exhibit they brought with them; but the Exhibition brought such an increase to their business that they had to make a large addition to their working staff in Canada. Similar exhibits were made, and with great success, by Messrs. Schlicht & Field, of Toronto, who displayed some twenty-five or thirty pieces in various styles, and by Messrs. Stahlschmidt & Co., of Preston, Ont. The office furniture of these firms was, in fact, quite one of the leading features in the Central Gallery, and had much influence in establishing Canada's pre-eminence among the colonies. The Bennett Furnishing Company, of London, Ont., had a very fine exhibit of church and school furniture, in which they established a business which renders them well pleased at having become exhibitors. The furniture shown by Messrs. Owen, McGarvey & Son, of Montreal, was made expressly for the Exhibition. It consisted of a handsome black walnut suite, and a quantity of horn furniture, which was much admired, and which would have been readily disposed of had the exhibitors desired. Messrs. Hope & Co., of Winnipeg, also exhibited some very handsome horn furniture, which appeared to great advantage in a recess in the game trophy. Messrs. Simpson & Co., of Berlin, Ont., had an excellent exhibit of black walnut furniture, which elicited much inquiry. Messrs. G. Armstrong & Co., of Montreal, met with much success in disposing of their chairs and cots, the prices of which were found to compare very favorably with those of similar goods in England.

In house-fittings, a very large business has been done for many years by Canadian manufacturers with English contractors, and this business has received a fresh impulse from the Exhibition. Canadian doors, mouldings, sashes, blinds and shades, wall papers and other matters in this line, have all found a place in the English market. Among the exhibitors of doors, sashes and other woodwork, the following firms must be mentioned:—Messrs. Gobier & Dagenais, of Montreal; Boyd & Co., of Huntingdon, Que.; Hawkes & Co., of St. John, N.B.; Johnson, Walker & Flett, of Victoria, B.C.; the Royal City Planing Mills, of New Westminster, B.C.; Mr. James Shearer, of Montreal; and Messrs. Paquet & Godbout, of St. Hyacinthe, Que. In wall papers, the exhibits of Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co., of Montreal; M. Staunton & Co., of Toronto; and John C. Watson, of Quebec, received great attention. The patent window shades of Messrs. McFarlane, McKinlay & Co., of Toronto, enjoyed great favor, and a very extensive connection was established by these gentlemen with Great Britain, India, Australia and other countries. Like so many others, they were surprised at the benefits they received from the Exhibition, and expressed themselves highly gratified at having taken part in it. Mr. Donald Campbell, of Lachute, also had a fine display of window blinds. One of the most beautiful of the exhibits in the department of house-fittings was that of Mr. Alfred E. Roberts, consisting of panelling, displaying the woods of British Columbia—Vancouver fir, yellow cypress, maple, arbutus, yew, oak, blended together with due regard to the harmony of color. The panel paintings of Mr. John Murphy, of Montreal, received well-merited appro-

val. The Dominion Oil Cloth Company, of Montreal, displayed a fine trophy which occupied a very advantageous position in the Central Gallery. The upholstering leathers of the Montreal Carriage Leather Company should be mentioned here, though I shall have to return to them in due order.

In the decorative arts some fine displays were made. In stained glass, the exhibits of Messrs. Spence & Son and Castle & Son, of Montreal, and Messrs. Joseph McCausland & Son, of Toronto, were greatly commended, the latter firm receiving orders from several churches in England. These exhibits appeared to great advantage in the large windows of the quadrant. The Cobban Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, made an excellent display of picture-frame mouldings. Mr. Joseph A. Egginton, of Montreal, exhibited cut-glass door panels and cut-glass mirrors, and Mr. Frank Howson, of Montreal, also made a display of art decorations.

In carriages, the exhibits were both extensive and creditable, although complaints were made by English judges that they were, on the whole, too much as the American pattern, in which taste and beauty are sacrificed to speed, to suit English views. They occupied a great part of the Western Annex, formerly used for the Art and Science Collection of the South Kensington Museum, and placed at my disposal for exhibition purposes through the kind offices of the Marquis of Lorne whose interest in the Dominion remains undiminished. The greater number of our carriages were sold before the close of the Exhibition, and sales of them commenced at an early day. Messrs. J. N. Brown & Co., of Kingston, Ont.; J. M. de Wolfe, of Halifax; Adams & Son, of Paris, Ont.; John Boyd, of Baltimore, Ont.; G. W. Robinson, of Kingston, and W. J. Hamill, of St. Catharines, Ont., all succeeded in disposing of their vehicles to a greater or less extent. As in other lines, the Exhibition will be the means of teaching our carriage builders the wants and tastes of England, and the prices at which the lighter classes of carriages can be made in Canada, should enable them to find a market here. The exhibits of Messrs. J. W. Brown & Co., and Messrs. G. W. Robinson & Co., were very comprehensive.

In carriagemakers' supplies the exhibits were also extensive, and the attention of English coachbuilders was thoroughly awakened to the excellence of Canadian material. The *Coachmakers' Journal*, of London, devoted a large space in several consecutive numbers to the woods of Canada available for the purposes of the trade, and I have already stated that the Master of the Coachmakers' Guild of London sailed with me to Canada for the purpose of securing supplies of these woods, whose excellence was demonstrated in the wheels and wheel material of the Woodburn "Sarven Wheel" Company, of St. Catharines, Ont., who did an extensive business during the Exhibition, and in the goods of Mr. George Minchin, of Shakspeare, Ont. In carriage hardware the J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company of Guelph, Ont., had a very extensive exhibit; also Messrs. Warnock & Co., of Galt, Ont., and Mr. Josiah Fowler, of St. John, N.B. Many ingenious inventions for convenience in travelling were also exhibited.

In manufactures of iron and steel, the extensive works which are to be found in every considerable town in the Dominion were well represented, and, as in so many other lines, Canada stood alone in this class of industry also. Most of the extensive wall space on one side of the Western Gallery was covered by the exhibit of the McClary Manufacturing Company and the James Smart Manufacturing Company, both of Brockville, and Mr. G. R. Prowse, of Montreal, which beneath these were stoves of all descriptions, refrigerators, safes, weighing machines, &c., in endless variety and profusion. The wall at the north end of the gallery, and also that on the west side, were lined with fine displays of edge tools. In fact, the display of so many useful things along the walls of this great gallery quite divided the attention of visitors with the agricultural machinery in the centre. The stoves and cooking ranges immediately came into notice, and many sales were effected. A large business in stoves has for many years been carried on between the United and Germany, and now that the comforts of the heating stove and the convenience and economy of the cooking stove have been demonstrated in England, we may hope for a trade in the same line, in which Canada has the same advantage in the extensive use of machinery in the manufacture as will enable her to compete successfully in England in agricultural machinery. Sales of stoves were effected by Mr. G. R. Prowse, of Montreal; Messrs. E. Cogswell & Company, of Sackville, N. B.; Messrs. James Stewart & Company, of Hamilton; Messrs. H. R. Ives & Company, of Montreal; the James Smart Manufacturing Company, of Brockville, and Messrs. J. M. Williams & Company, of Hamilton. In other branches of manufactures of iron, purchases were also made, notably of the handled axes of Mr. R. T. Wilson, of Dundas, the steel spades of Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, of Montreal; the refrigerators of Mr. E. L. Gould, of Hamilton; the Finerty's patent socket shovels of the Halifax Manufacturing Company; the barb wire of the Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Company, of Toronto. Inquiries were made as to wrought and steel nails, mangers and stable fittings.

Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of the Toronto Safe Works, exhibited twelve fine safes, and established a connection with the home market and India. The exhibit of perforated sheet metal of Messrs. B. Greening & Company, of Hamilton, was a very conspicuous feature in the Western Gallery, and with it were associated wire rope, wire cloth and other articles of wire. The display of tacks, nails, spikes and bolts made by Messrs. Pillow, Hersey & Company, of Montreal, exhibited conspicuously in a very handsome show case in the centre gallery, proved a perfect revelation as to our requirements in this line. The refrigerators of Messrs. John Fletcher, Edward Gould & Company (already mentioned), G. W. Reid, Withrow & Hillock, C. W. Gauthier, and J. F. Hanrahan, were all deserving of mention. Canadian fish were preserved during the whole summer in Mr. Gauthier's exhibit in the colonial market, and that of Mr. Hanrahan proved very useful in bringing over the fruit from Canada for exhibition and sale. The weighing machines of Messrs. Gurney & Ware, of Hamilton, Ont., should also be mentioned here.

In brass and copper work the chief exhibits were those of Mr. E. Chanteloup, of Montreal, Messrs. Booth & Sons, of Toronto, Garth & Co., of Montreal, Skinner & Co., of Gananoque, and Robt. Mitchell & Co. of Montreal. The display made by Mr. Chanteloup justified the reputation of his celebrated and extensive establishment, and in addition to his very handsome show case of brass and copper work, he exhibited a revolving light, of the description generally used by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, kept in motion by an ingenious system of clockwork. Many enquiries were made as to this light. Almost the whole exhibit of Messrs. Booth & Sons was disposed of, and all the articles comprising it were found to compare very favourably with the best English makes, both as to price and quality. This is a department in which we should hardly have looked for so great success in England on the part of a Canadian maker.

The Hart Emery Wheel Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, achieved very gratifying success. No less than 140 Canadian manufacturers participating in the Exhibition use these admirable grinding wheels in their works, and their qualities soon recommended themselves to parties in England, orders being also taken for India and Australia.

A beautiful exhibit of silver-plated goods was made by the Acme Silver Company of Toronto, which occupied a very good position near the middle of the Central Gallery, forming one of the most attractive features of the court. The designs and styles were generally admired, the greater number of visitors pronouncing them superior to the average in England. Many sales were effected from this exhibit.

The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, made an excellent display of every variety of India rubber manufacture, including a great assortment of overshoes. This exhibit also was well placed in the Central Gallery, and was the subject of very considerable attention. It might be supposed that the Canadian overshoes would be welcome in England, where there is a good deal of very wet snow at times in the winter season, when people suffer severely for want of protection for their feet.

LEATHER AND SKINS.

A considerable trade in leather has for many years existed between Canada and Great Britain, the exports from Quebec alone having amounted last year to some \$383,045. The Province of Quebec possesses a great advantage in the abundance of tan bark, and the craft of the tanner is a favorite one throughout her pretty villages. The exhibits of leather were highly creditable, so much so that offers were made by London houses to purchase them all, while many enquiries were made on behalf of continental firms. Our French Canadian fellow-subjects were the principal exhibitors, and their goods were the favourites among enquirers. Of twenty-four exhibits, eighteen were from the Province of Quebec. The exhibits had every advantage of space and position, being displayed in an excellent light in the East Quadrant. The patent and grained goods of the Montreal Carriage Leather Com-

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pany were remarkable not only for their excellence, but for the enormous size of some of the hides, which excited the astonishment of experienced English tanners. The exhibits included sole and upper, harness leather, kip, calf, morocco, goat, sheep, salted Texas, kid, Cordova, enamelled, patent and buff, also buff splits and stiffenings and belting.

In harness a few excellent exhibits were made, notably those of Messrs. J. Choquette, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Messrs. Fisher & Blouin, of Quebec. The quality and prices of these goods were considered satisfactory by English dealers. The goods of the Hamilton Whip Company were much admired as to quality, but the patterns were strange to the English market. A good many of them were sold however, and the patterns might of course be adapted to the taste prevailing here.

In boots and shoes the prices were, as a rule, too high for the general English market. I am at the same time of opinion that, were Canadian leather alone used in their manufacture, the cheapness of the material, the great extent to which machinery is used, and the skill of our workmen, should enable our manufacturers to establish a footing here; up to the present time a large amount of imported material is worked up with our own leathers, the Canadian boot, in fact, representing a considerable portion of the earth's surface. This, I should think, must be a mistake.

The trunks and travelling bags of Messrs. J. Eveleigh & Co., of Montreal, were much admired, and a large amount of sales was effected in them.

WOODENWARE.

As might be expected, the exhibits of woodenware formed an important item in the Canadian section. The trophy of Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, Que., standing near the great agricultural trophy of the Dominion, the exhibits of Messrs. Charles Boeckh & Sons, of Toronto, the Brandon Manufacturing Company of Toronto, and Messrs. Hawes & Co., of St. John, N. B., being the principal representatives of this branch of manufacture. Had the commercial aspect of the Exhibition been so fully apprehended by exhibitors at the early stages of its history as it was afterwards, arrangements would no doubt have been made for the establishment of an extensive trade in woodenware, inasmuch as the cheapness and convenience of very many of the articles exhibited were fully perceived by visitors, who eagerly purchased them. Enquiries were very numerous as to the goods of the exhibitors I have mentioned above, and it is much to be regretted that this aspect of the Exhibition did not secure a greater share of their attention. As I have intimated in treating of our forest products, Canadians have, in many respects, lost sight of the extraordinary advantages placed at their disposal by nature. This neglect, it is to be hoped, they may now be stimulated to repair, but an excellent opportunity of introducing our woodenwares has been slighted in the case of the Exhibition.

The exhibits of manufactures of wood included all the articles so well known to Canadians, and which I need not mention in detail. The value of Canadian wood

in the construction of pianofortes was well shown by Mr. G. O. Gates, of Truro, N.S. Besides the firms I have already mentioned, exhibits of the applications of our woods were made by the Bolton Veneer Company, Mr. John Boyd, of Montreal, Messrs. Fitch, Edson & Co., of Etchemin, Que., Mr. O. V. Goulette, of Gananoque, Ont., Messrs. Hawes & Co., of St. John, N. B., Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons, of Montreal, Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, N.S., the Royal City Planing Mills Company of New Westminster, B.C., the Sussex Wood Manufacturing Company, N.B., Mr. David C. White, of Hamilton, N.B., Messrs. Whitehead & Turner, of Quebec, and Messrs. Wintermate & Hill, of Tilbury Centre, Ont.

NAVIGATION, SHIPS AND BOATS.

Canada, in this department, by no means made a display corresponding with her position as the fourth country of the world in maritime importance, but it must be remembered that she had been canvassed for the Exhibition in Liverpool before your agents took the field on behalf of South Kensington, and that she was well represented on the Mersey. The ship-yards of Quebec were wholly unrepresented in London, and with the single exception of the models of lumber ships exhibited by Messrs. Henderson Brothers, of Montreal, the models were all from the Maritime Provinces. The internal navigation of Canada, which is such a great and distinctive feature of our country, was almost wholly omitted. The models of ships were nearly all from Nova Scotia. They were very beautiful, and offers to purchase them were freely made, but were declined by the exhibitors. Mr. W. D. Lawrence, of Maitland, N. S., exhibited models of three vessels built in his own yard, one being a ship of 2,458 tons, the largest ever built in Canada, and which is now owned in Sweden. Mr. Wm. McDougall, of South Maitland, N. S., also exhibited models of large ships built by himself. Mr. Lewis P. Fairbanks, of Dartmouth, N. S., showed a design for the better application of the screw propeller to vessels of all kinds. Mr. H. F. Coombs, of St. John, N. B., exhibited on behalf of himself and others, a model of an improved metallic life-boat, showing the application of life-saving apparatus to ordinary ships boats. The full size fishing dories, whalers and sloops of Nova Scotia were all sold and orders taken for others.

The canoes of the Ontario Canoe Company, of Peterborough, Ontario, and those of Mr. Thomas Gordon, of Lakefield, Ontario, were very much admired. These pretty vessels have long been known in England, and are in great favour on English rivers. Messrs. Herald & Hutchinson, of Gore's Landing, Ontario, also exhibited three very beautiful canoes. It is very much to be regretted that the pleasure skiffs, so generally in use in Ontario, were unrepresented. They would have speedily won their way in England, being in many respects superior to the boats seen on the Thames and elsewhere, while the difference in price between England and Canada should afford an ample margin for profit. If once fairly introduced, they would, no doubt, be at least as much liked as the canoes. I am informed by Mr. Cross that he pointed out this omission to your Ontario agents, but the makers were probably deterred

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from exhibiting by some difficulty, real or imaginary. Had a few skiffs been sent over, agencies would certainly have been established and a large connection secured.

In shipping appliances the exhibits were also very limited, and from the cause I have stated in the case of the ships. They consisted merely of a few capstans, windlasses, tillers, blocks, cabooses, belaying pins, caulking irons and mallets, all from the Maritime Provinces.

FOOD PREPARATIONS.

This branch was naturally a very important one in the Canadian section, and all the leading divisions of it were well represented. I shall give the first place to cheese, which has for many years ranked among our leading exports, Great Britain taking nearly the whole of our shipments. Still, much good work remained to be done by the Exhibition, not so much in establishing the excellence of Canadian cheese as in ensuring the bestowal of credit where it is due. Some years ago the best Canadian cheese was sold in England as American, while the inferior qualities of American cheese were sold as Canadian. At a later period the best qualities of Canadian cheese were sold as English, and inferior English as Canadian. This injustice has, it may be hoped, been finally disposed of by the Exhibition, where, at all the numerous places of refreshment, Canadian Cheddar was supplied, as a matter of course, to all parties asking for cheese. The superiority of this article received ample testimony in the English press. A gentleman engaged in the business, writing to the *Times* (18th October) said: "I went to the Canadian cheese with the high quality of the Cheddars from Frome and Islington fresh upon me, and I am bound to say that at neither at Frome nor London could 400 cheese of such even quality as those now in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition have been picked out." It was stated elsewhere that the Canadian article was superior to three-fourths of the English Cheddar, and that it is quoted at four shillings per cwt. above the purest United States cheese.

The cheese exhibits had from the first been a conspicuous feature, notably that of Mr. T. D. Millar, of Ingersoll, Ont.; and in September the dairy products already on exhibition received a most important accession in the shipments of the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations of Ontario and the Ontario Creamery Association. These bodies sent over some 500 boxes of the finest Ontario and Stilton cheeses, contributed by about 40 factories, and 250 tubs of fancy creamery butter. These were arranged in the form of two trophies of cheese and butter, in the eastern transept of the Central Gallery, with a subsidiary display of small Stilton cheeses and fancy packages of butter. The exhibit was under the charge of Mr. James W. Robertson, of the dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

From the great improvements made in late years in Canada in the manufacture of cheese and butter, and in the facilities for safe and cheap transport, a large increase may be anticipated in our European trade in these articles. The excellent arrangements for refrigerators, both in land and ocean transit, and the fact that butter and

cheese can be carried from the Canadian factory to the docks at London, Liverpool or Bristol for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound, should enable our dairymen to compete successfully with the English producers.

The other food preparations exhibited comprised canned and preserved fish, meats, fruits and vegetables; many excellent farinaceous preparations, besides the usual varieties of flour, meal, &c.; evaporated vegetables, macaroni, and many kinds of baking powder. Business in these lines was limited, owing largely to the high prices asked. To this Johnston's Fluid Beef was an exception, for the sale of which there is an agency in London, and which was also freely sold in the Exhibition. Among the most conspicuous exhibits of food products I may mention those of the Golden Crown Packing Company, of Halifax, consisting of preserved fish and meats; the Aylmer Canning Company, of Aylmer, Ont., who exhibited canned meats and poultry and vegetables, and canned and evaporated fruits, and whose goods were especially appreciated and sold freely; Messrs. Fish & Ireland, of Lachute, Que., whose display of prepared cereals included so many excellent articles of vegetable diet; the Canada Food Company, of Toronto, who made a fine and varied exhibit of farinaceous foods prepared from cereals. The "Pure Gold" Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, had a very extensive and attractive show of baking powders, spices, extracts, and other things domestically useful, which, being very tastefully displayed in the Central Gallery, near the Agricultural Trophy, was the object of much attention and enquiry. The condensed milk of the Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company was declared superior to the Anglo Swiss and all other condensed milks, but cannot compete with them in price. The condensed coffee of this company was much appreciated and very extensively enquired for. Unfortunately, being sold ready mixed with sugar and cream, it comes under the ban of adulteration, and cannot be admitted under the English customs laws, though a market may be found for it in India and Australia, and, when the steamship communications of the Pacific Railway afford direct communication with the east, these goods, like so many others, may find outlets hitherto undreamed of. The exhibit of canned lobster and salmon of Messrs. Forrest & Co., of Halifax, was readily disposed of at full prices. This firm, I should mention, carried off the gold medal at Antwerp last year, and their goods are well known both in England and on the continent. The canned evaporated vegetables of Messrs. S. G. Kerr & Sons, of Canning, N.S., have already a high reputation in the British Navy, and an extensive business in them may no doubt result from the Exhibition. Messrs. J. P. Mott & Co., of Halifax, have an agency in London for the sale of their cocoa, chocolate, bromo, cocoa-butter, &c., but I have not been informed as to its success.

In sugars and confectionery the exhibits were very creditable. The former were represented by the Canadian Sugar Refining Company, of Montreal, the Halifax Sugar Refining Company, and the Moncton Sugar Refining Company. In confectionery, the exhibit of Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co., of Toronto, deserves special

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mention, forming one of the most conspicuous features in the Central Gallery, and containing no less than 400 kinds of biscuits. A large business might have been done in these biscuits during the Exhibition, had a supply been on hand, but no permanent competition with English manufacturers would be possible in confectionery of any kind. There were many exhibits of maple sugar and syrup, which were extensively sold in the Colonial Market and in the Court as well. There were also numerous exhibits of jellies, jams, sauces, pickles, extracts, &c.

FERMENTED AND DISTILLED LIQUORS.

In this department the exhibits, except in the matter of wine, were many, all the Provinces being represented except Manitoba. Most of the leading breweries in the Dominion sent exhibits, and their ales and porters found ready sale. Among these I may mention the Carling Brewing and Malting Company, Messrs. J. K. Boswell & Son, of Quebec, Messrs. Dawes & Co., of Lachine, Que., Messrs. A. Keith & Sons and S. Oland Sons, of Halifax, Mr. John Labatt of London, Ont., and the Prescott Brewing and Malting Company. British Columbia came out well in this line, having three exhibits in the court, those of Messrs. Carter Brothers' of Victoria, Charles N. Gowen, also of Victoria, and Loewen & Erb, of Victoria. It is very much to be regretted that all the exhibits of wines entered did not come to the Exhibition. The wines of Australia and the Cape were abundantly exhibited and sold, and extensively advertised, and the products of the vineyards of Ontario might have taken a good place beside them, had care been taken to secure a proper representation; and although the wine trade with Europe might not have been materially increased, further evidence would have been given in favor of the Canadian climate by the vintages of Pelee Island, and other parts of Ontario. The wines exhibited by Messrs. Barré & Co., of Montreal, could not be regarded as other than fair average samples of the products of our vineyards; still they found rapid sale. Fine exhibits of whiskies were made by Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, of Toronto, Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons of Walkerville, Ont., and Mr. Joseph E. Seagram, of Waterloo, Ont. These whiskies are much relished by Englishmen visiting Canada, and the small trade which has hitherto existed between the two countries may perhaps be extended.

COLONIAL MARKET.

A Colonial Market was established in the South Promenade by the Royal Commission, for the sale of colonial produce, such as meat in various forms, vegetables, fruit, fish, cheese, butter, &c. Here, as elsewhere in the Exhibition, Canada took a foremost place, and a large quantity of her produce was sold on behalf of exhibitors and otherwise. The Colonial Market proved to be the means of extending the knowledge of our food products, and of directing the attention of dealers to the sources of supply. Under the head of "Food products," I have already described the results of the exhibits in those lines. The Colonial Market was found to be very convenient for

the purposes of the National School of Cookery, which was situated in the Exhibition, quite close to it, and by means of which colonial, and especially Canadian products were consumed by visitors. It also furnished the materials for several numerously attended colonial dinners, which were the best possible illustrations of the sources of food supply existing in the distant dependencies of the Empire.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under this head are included varnishes, paints, soaps, medicines, chemical manures, petroleum and its compound oils, &c., and toilet preparations. The most important exhibit in this department was that of Mr. Isaac Waterman, of London, Ont., which embraced every conceivable product of petroleum, and which fully vindicated the equal position of the Canadian article beside that of the United States, which has hitherto been doubted in England. The exhibits of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Mason, and Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., in chemicals, and that of Mr. D. A. McCaskill, in varnish and japans, were conspicuous in the Central Gallery, also the fine display of Messrs. Archdale, Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, of pharmaceutical preparations. This latter exhibit was all sold, and at prices, I am told, 15 per cent. higher than those asked by the exhibitor. Messrs. W. Strachan & Co., of Montreal, made shipments of lard oil to London and Liverpool, and expect a profitable trade. In medicines, I may mention the "Sotherion" of Dr. Pourtier, of Quebec, This is a remedy for disorders of the respiratory organs. Taken altogether, the exhibits in these lines were very fair, and contributed valuably towards the general representation of the state of advancement of the Dominion.

SURGICAL, OPTICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The exhibits in these lines were also of considerable merit. Among them were the lenses and surgical appliances of Mr. Charles Cluthe, of Toronto. Optical instruments were represented in the exhibits of Mr. L. K. Leon, of Toronto, Messrs. Shell & Hart (Alaska stone), and Messrs. Henry Grant, Son, of Montreal (Rocky Mountain pebbles). The patent adjustment in eye glasses and spectacles, invented by Mr. Leon, received the approval of leading oculists and members of the medical faculty in London, and a very large business resulted, leading to the establishment of an agency in Piccadilly.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

In this branch the exhibits were very numerous, occupying a large portion of the Quadrant, while some of the larger ones by Messrs. Wm. Notman & Son, of Montreal, were displayed in the Central Gallery. These beautiful pictures, which included representative scenes from Canadian life and portraits of leading Canadians were very much admired. The scenery of the Dominion was extensively illustrated and there were many city views also. It is to be regretted, however, that the art of the photographer was not so largely employed in Canada as in Australia in giving good pictures of the chief public buildings in the cities. The visitors to the Australia

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Courts, and especially in the case of Victoria, went away much impressed with the wealth and magnificence of Melbourne and other cities, while no illustrations on nearly so fine a scale were to be seen of the many noble buildings adorning the cities of the Dominion. The large pictures of the leading cities, which adorned the main entrance, were the only adequate illustrations of their wealth and beauty, which it would have been well to keep before the mind of the visitor as he proceeded through our courts.

Associated with the photographic exhibits in the Quadrant was the large and beautiful display of paintings of Canadian fungi and wild flowers, the work of Mrs. Chamberlin, of Ottawa, and her sister, Mrs. C. P. Traill, so well known for her beautiful illustrations of the botany of Canada, and also by her delightful writings. This beautiful exhibit covered four large screens, and contained 250 plates of wild flowers and fungi, 25 groups of flowers, including the original plates of Mrs. Chamberlin's (Agnes Fitzgibbon) "Canadian Wild Flowers;" also the original plates of Mrs. Traill's "Plant Life in Canada." These ladies are members of the celebrated family of Strickland.

TOBACCO.

The exhibits of tobacco elicited much praise from connoisseurs, notably those of Mr. F. A. M. Foucher, of St. Jacques, Que., la Compagnie Manufacturière de Tabac Canadien de Joliette, Que., Messrs. Reed, Goring & Co., and Messrs. G. E. Tuckett & Sons, of Hamilton, Ont. Mr. J. B. A. Richard, of Joliette, and Messrs. Thomas B. Riley, and Hickey & Stewart, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., also exhibited tobacco. The home growth of the Province of Quebec furnishes the raw material for the Joliette manufactories, and these were especially approved by connoisseurs. The fact that tobacco is so extensively grown and manufactured in Canada was not generally known in England prior to the Exhibition.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPHIC WORK—TELEPHONES.

The exhibits in these lines, as might be expected in a country whose railway facilities are so extensive as those of Canada, were numerous and very respectable. They included a standard freight car truck, such as are in use on the Intercolonial Railway, and a pair of "Peerless" steel-tyred car wheels, both exhibited by Messrs. J. Harris & Co., of St. John, N. B., cast iron charcoal chilled car wheels, exhibited by the St. Thomas Car Wheel Company, of St. Thomas, Ont., and many ingenious contrivances for comfort and safety in travelling. It had been intended by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to exhibit a locomotive, and a magnificent engine was present, but the expense of transport was found to be too heavy to permit of its being compared to England. The same objection prevented the exhibition by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of some of their beautiful sleeping and other coaches. A very fine display of railway lamps, semaphores, &c., was made by Messrs. Noah Piper & Son, of Toronto, whose inventions and manufactures are well known and exten-

sively used on the railways of Canada and the United States. The automatic semaphore exhibited by these gentlemen was very generally and very highly commended, and received much praise from no less an authority than Sir Edward Watkin, and although English railways may not see fit to alter their whole system of signalling that of the Messrs. Piper may now find its way into the colonies and abroad.

A beautiful model of a day and night semaphore was exhibited by Mr. F. N. Gisborne, electrician to the Department of Public Works, and so widely known as the inventor of many electrical appliances now extensively in use. This is a highly useful invention, both for railway and marine purposes, and must ultimately extend Mr. Gisborne's already wide reputation. Dr. Abner M. Rosetrugh, of Toronto, exhibited a model of a mechanical telephone exchange system, which attracted much attention.

ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING.

The exhibits of specimens of engraving occupied a conspicuous position and a very considerable space in the Quadrant, where they were well seen and much admired. Noteworthy among them were those of the George Bishop Engraving and Printing Company, the British North American Bank Note Company, the Burland Lithographic Company, the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, all of Montreal; Messrs. Rolph, Smith & Co., of Toronto, and the Toronto Lithographic Company. These were all fine specimens of the engraver's art.

In bookbinding, a very fine exhibit was made by Messrs. Brown Bros., of Toronto, which was very advantageously displayed in the Centre Gallery. This exhibit was very comprehensive in its extent, and of excellent and tasteful workmanship.

Mr. E. B. Biggar, of Montreal, exhibited a printing press, with type, paper and fittings for newspaper work. The press was placed in the Western Gallery, and shown at work. Mr. Biggar also conducted the printing of a newspaper called the *Canadian Exhibitor*.

In the press-room were to be found the newspapers and periodicals published in the Dominion. This portion of the section was constantly visited, and I have to express my acknowledgments of the courtesy of the editors of the several newspapers and journals who contributed towards this exhibit.

INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

The Indians of Canada have for many years turned their manual dexterity and their excellent taste to account in the manufacture of articles equally useful and ornamental. No stalls in the Exhibition were surrounded by a greater number of admirers and purchasers than those where these pretty and serviceable objects were to be obtained. The principal exhibitors were Messrs. W. J. Thompson, of St. John

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N.B ; Messrs. G. N. Renfrew & Co., of Quebec; Messrs. F. X. Brazeau & Co., of Montreal, and Messrs. C. J. Whellams & Co., of Rapid City, Man. The business in these articles must have been extensive and profitable, and the connection with England already existing in these goods will, no doubt, be extended by the Exhibition. The fact that the names of several Indian chiefs appeared among the exhibitors added very materially to the general interest in the exhibits.

EDUCATION.

The high position of the Dominion in the department of Education, which has been so successfully asserted in former Exhibitions as to excite general admiration, was vindicated anew this year in the Educational Court, where the motto, "Education is the glory of Canada," which confronted the visitor on his entrance, was fully justified.

The Educational Exhibit of Ontario was placed under the charge of Dr. May, C.L.S.D., and, under his admirable arrangement, every grade of instruction was fully illustrated, from the Kindergarten to the University. In the catalogue compiled by Dr. May with so much care and judgment, the educational institutions of Ontario are divided into the following classes:—

- (1.) Elementary schools.
- (2.) Schools for the training of teachers.
- (3.) Classical schools.
- (4.) The University.
- (5.) Technical Schools;
- (6.) Schools for special classes (deaf, dumb, and blind.)
- (7.) Institutions partly aided by Government.
- (8.) Universities, Colleges and Schools not under Provincial control.

The working of this comprehensive educational system was illustrated with all possible clearness. A trophy confronted the visitor on his entrance, displaying large charts affording statistical information regarding the institutions under the control of the Educational Department of Ontario. This information was given in a terse and summary form, which enabled the visitor to carry away with him a vivid idea of the magnitude of the provision made by the Province for the manifold intellectual needs of a highly civilized and progressive community. Near this trophy stood three large glass cases, filled with philosophical and other instruments used in the schools. The sides of the Court were divided into five archives, containing full illustrations of the work done in the Art Schools of Ontario. Above these archives were galleries containing specimens of the work done in Public Schools, Ladies' Colleges, Roman Catholic Seminaries, and other educational institutions. The work of the Art Schools forms a much more important feature of the Court than might at first be supposed. It consists very largely of practical applications of art to house decoration, furniture, mantels and over mantels, and to iron work of all ornamental descriptions. The Toronto School of Art supplied some excellent work in electro-metallurgy and electro-type, also models in clay and plaster casts. The paintings on china of

the Art School of London, Ont., were much admired. The mechanical work of the Kingston Art School elicited the admiration of the Principal of the School of Art in South Kensington. The original industrial designs from Ottawa also received very favourable notice.

The work of several Mechanics' Institutes was displayed in the Ontario section, illustrating the value of these institutions, and the benefits they derive from being associated, as many of them are, with the Art Schools. Their value in spreading the knowledge of applied science was also shown by illustrations of the bearing of this knowledge upon the manufactures of the Province.

The illustrations of the mode adopted in Ontario of educating the deaf, dumb and blind, proved her to be unquestionably in advance of England in her methods of training those who are, from the nature of their afflictions, unable to profit by the ordinary means of education. The methods practised at the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville are the most modern known, and surprised many who were unaware of the high physical and mental training of which deaf mutes are capable. The training of the combined scholastic and industrial systems, and the gymnasium and games, show what can be done to deliver these afflicted ones from the sense of helplessness in which they must otherwise pass their lives. The threefold course of the Ontario Institution for the Blind at Brantford was equally well illustrated, showing the sound English education imparted by the literary department, the excellent training in music, that natural resource and solace of the blind, and the industrial department, where such occupations are taught as do not require perfect vision, the Institution being for the benefit of all whose sight is too defective for ordinary modes of instruction. The Agricultural College of Guelph also found a place in the Gallery, displaying the anatomical models, statistical charts, samples of seeds, botanical and geological specimens, &c., by means of which instruction is imparted. Perhaps the most interesting feature in the Gallery may be said to have been the specimens of work from the 5,300 Public and Separate Schools of the Province, work done by children between the ages of seven and fourteen. Among this work the drawings and maps of the Public Schools of Toronto, and the Separate Schools of Ottawa, deserve special mention.

The whole exhibit was full of instruction to visitors interested in educational questions, and Dr. May's report to the Provincial Government will be a most interesting document. Under his direction the exhibits were arranged in such a manner as to show their relative importance, and with due regard for convenience of reference, which was very necessary in order to reply to the constant stream of enquiries.

The educational exhibit of the Province of Quebec could scarcely be said to be fully representative, several leading institutions having considered the time of preparation too brief, and therefore declined to exhibit at all, rather than do so imperfectly. Still, the 164 collections exhibited enabled the visitor to form a very fair idea of the methods and the condition of education in the Province. As in the Ontario

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Court, the centre of the Quebec educational exhibit was marked by an illustrative chart, prepared from the reports of the Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, during the ten years in which he has held office. This chart shows the rapid growth of education in Quebec since Confederation. The various exhibits were disposed about the chart, and consisted of reports and authorized text books, and journals subsidized by the Provincial Government. Also books and illustrative photographs of the Universities of Laval at Quebec, McGill at Montreal, and Bishop's College at Lennoxville. Descriptive publications were also exhibited by the Quebec Seminary, the Colleges of St. Hyacinthe, L'Assomption, Chicoutimi, St. Thérèse, and Lévis. The Normal Schools came next, showing illustrative photographs, books, and specimens of pupils' work; then many hundreds of examples of pupils' work from more than seventy elementary schools in various parts of the Province, and from more than sixty schools in Montreal alone. The collection, although, as I have said, not fully representative, was fully of instruction, especially in the branches of commercial and technical education, the former of these branches being represented by the exhibit of the Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal, and the latter by the Montreal Polytechnic School, founded in 1873 by Mr. Ouimet and the Catholic School Commissioners.

The Institution for the Blind at Montreal sent samples of work, but none of the four institutions for the benefit of deaf mutes contributed anything, although in receipt of an annual subsidy from the Legislature.

The educational exhibit of Nova Scotia, arranged under the supervision of Dr. Allison, Chief Superintendent of Education, shows, in a remarkable manner, the progress of education since the introduction of the free school system some twenty years ago. In the centre of the Court stood a large board, on which were arranged, conveniently for reference, facts relating to the schools, colleges and universities of the Province. The exhibit included the excellent school desks made by Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, N.S., and by Mr. F. Scarfe, of Dartmouth, a cabinet of minerals, and an excellent entomological collection in twenty-four cases, collected and arranged by Mr. L. McLennan, of the Pictou Academy. The text books used in the schools of the Province were also shown, as well as plans of schoolhouses, photographic views of educational buildings, collections of maps, copybooks &c. The work of the pupils of the schools was fully represented. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the School for the Blind, occupied their full share, both in the space of the Court and the attention of visitors.

In the case of New Brunswick nearly all the schools of the Province were represented, and the arrangement of the exhibit was such as to add very greatly to the appearance of the Court, and at the same time to illustrate in the clearest manner the working of the educational system. Much of the pupil's work received high praise from visitors. This work was not selected, but was intended to show the average progress made under the system. Photographs of schools and class rooms

also formed part of the exhibit. The mode of instruction was marked by some original and highly useful features, among which I may mention the "blackboard globe," exhibited by Mr. John Marsh, secretary of the School Board of St. John, by means of which a very vivid impression of the features of the earth's surface may be produced on very young minds. Text books, registers, reports, &c., were also shown.

The exhibit of Prince Edward Island was also fairly representative, including text books and specimens of work from the St. Dunstan's and Prince of Wales Colleges, and also from the public schools of the Island. The visitor could not fail to note the prominent position given to education in this Province.

Manitoba has for a long period been well provided with the means of education. The collection exhibited contained the principal features marking those of other Provinces; the work on view showed a general average of the pupils' performances, and was not especially prepared for the Exhibition. The work of the Normal School and of the University of Manitoba and the affiliated colleges of St. John and St. Boniface, was illustrated in a manner in keeping with the well known excellence of those institutions, which have educated so many leading professional and public men.

The exhibit of British Columbia consisted merely of a small collection of books, affording little idea as to the system of education prevailing in the Province, which is at the present time of a very simple character, and awaiting the development of the country.

In the educational section there was a library of works bearing on Canadian and general subjects, chiefly by Canadian authors, consisting of about 1,000 volumes, and containing works on education, history, biography, literature, science, law, theology, travel and most other subjects interesting to the present age.

FINE ARTS.

In this department, also, Canada has asserted her supremacy among the Colonies. An English critic, writing in the *Magazine of Art*, says:—"While walking among the Canadian pictures you can imagine yourself in a good European gallery much more easily than you can if you are in the fine art collection of any other Colony." Another critic said:—"A school of clever landscape painters, inspired by grand mountain and river scenery, appears to have been formed in Canada. The names of Forbes, Fraser and L. R. O'Brien may be mentioned in this connection. Two views of Quebec, lent by Her Majesty the Queen, are good examples of Mr. O'Brien's art. Some of his water-colour paintings are also deserving of special commendation. One of the best works in the gallery is the 'Meeting of School Trustees,' by R. Harris. * * * *Regardel as a whole, the contributions from Canada are full of interest and promise.*"

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During my absence in Canada, Mr. Cross approached His Excellency the Governor General, who was then in England, with the view of obtaining a report from some English artist of standing upon the works of our painters. His Excellency was pleased to approve of the suggestion, and, with his unfailing interest in all matters affecting the credit of the Dominion, exerted himself to obtain such a report. Lord Lansdowne succeeded in securing the kind offices of Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R. A., Professor of Painting and Librarian to the Royal Academy, whose criticisms and suggestions are full of most valuable instruction to our artists, and are made in a spirit of thorough good will, while they are, at the same time, accompanied by words of praise and encouragement very welcome from an artist of Mr. Hodgson's standing. I introduce his report here.

To Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

DEAR SIR,—Lord Lansdowne has requested me to convey to you, in writing, my opinion of the pictures contributed by Canadian artists to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. His Lordship seems to be of opinion that the verdict of a painter, who, from his years and position, must necessarily have had a great deal of experience in the matter of art education, is likely to be useful to the young and rising school of Canada. It gives me great pleasure to do this, apart from the general principle conveyed in the old adage of "*navita d: ventis narrat*," solely on the ground of the varied interest attached to the Exhibition itself. I am not acquainted with any of the Canadian artists, so that I trust that the remarks I am going to make, whatever other value they may have, may at all events claim the merit of being perfectly genuine and disinterested.

My first impression, on making a careful survey of the pictures, was, that Canada already possessed in Mr. L. R. O'Brien a very considerable and accomplished artist, and in Messrs. John A. Fraser, F. M. Bell Smith, Paul Peel, Homer Watson, P. G. Wickson, W. Brymner and R. Harris, others who promised, if well directed, to attain to still higher distinction. Good direction is, I think, the one thing needful; a country which has already produced so much talent and energy, has no doubt plenty more in reserve; the pictorial resources of nature appear to be boundless, whilst the life of the people, so much less removed from primitive simplicity than is the case in our old world, supplies that element of pictoresqueness for which we are compelled to search far and wide and often in vain: in a word, everything seems to me to favour the production of a noble and original school of painting. But as it is foolish to forget our gratitude for the good things which we enjoy, by dwelling upon others which we hope to possess some day, I shall take in review the present Exhibition before I venture on general remarks.

The fifteen contributions of Mr. L. R. O'Brien, P.R.C.A., are all admirable. In his oil pictures, possibly from want of familiarity with that stubborn material, he is less ambitious than in his water colours. I especially miss the figure element which he introduces with great skill in the latter. His view of Quebec by sunset, however, shows no want of skill in manipulation—it is well drawn and executed with a spirited touch. The "St. Lawrence from the foot of Quebec" is also a very impressive picture; the aspect of that mighty river which seems to dwindle ocean-going ships to the proportion of fishing boats, sends the imagination travelling backwards through thousands of miles of great lakes and rivers, and I try to conjecture where the first drops of that great mass of water began their long pilgrimage to the sea. But, as I said before, it is in his water colours that Mr. O'Brien is most impressive, and most at his ease; the merit of these drawings is great enough to bear comparison with the works of the chosen professors of the art who have for so many years had

their local habitation in Pall Mall East. "Partage at Chute au Diable," "September on the Saguenay" and "Mount Eboulement" are beautiful landscapes; but the two drawings which appeal most to my imagination are the Voyageurs on the St. Maurice, and the lovely sketch of "Sunrise on Lake St. John;" this may be partly owing to reminiscences of Washington Irving. The Canadian voyageur paddling his canoe amongst those vast inland waters, is to me like a creature of half mythical romance, I long to hear of his exploits, and am delighted when he is visibly presented to my eyes.

Mr. John A. Fraser, R.C.A., is the next largest contributor to the Exhibition. He is an artist with whom I venture to express very hearty sympathy. In several respects he may appropriately be called the pioneer of a new School of Art. He seems to have gone forth into the outer wilderness in search of the picturesque, and on the evidence of the scenes he represents, in the solitudes of the far West, he must often have startled the eagle and the "grizzly" by the unwonted apparition of an easel and sketching umbrella; he shows the same daring spirit in the subjects he chooses and the natural effects he tries to represent. I feel too much genuine admiration for his efforts to indulge in promiscuous commendation; I do not think that he has been completely successful; but his failures, as far as they go, are worth a great deal more than successes achieved on the beaten paths, along which less original painters are content to plod. With Mr. Fraser I may conveniently mention J. O. Forbes, R.C.A., whose new oil pictures—"Mount of the Holy Cross," "Rocky Mountain Canon," and "Mount Stephen"—evince the same pioneering spirit. In the latter there is a palpable want of mastery over the material, which is apt to prejudice the professional eye. There is an unpleasant redness in the colouring for instance, but the resolute and careful drawing, the earnestness and fidelity to nature are in every way admirable. With a little more practice and experience we may expect great results. Mr. Fraser's drawings, notably the "Percé," "Mount Stephen," "Mount Hermit" and "Summit Lake," have, to my mind, more of the new world in them than anything in the Exhibition, at least as I imagine the new world which I have never seen. My impressions of it derived from books, if such may be called impressions, represent a country which, to borrow a metaphor from the studio, the Great Artificer has established before laying on those glazings and scumblings with which artists are in the habit of completing their work; there is less mellowing of tints than in our hemisphere, and a more rigid insistence upon outline, and I thoroughly applaud Mr. Fraser, painting in his own country and to the manner born, in his efforts to grapple with the artistic difficulties of such an atmosphere; if he is not thoroughly successful, and if a certain rawness is observable in his pictures, time and practice will, I feel certain, bring ultimate triumph. A more serious indictment to be brought against him, is carelessness in the matter of form. The same atmosphere which would enhance the vividness of colouring, would also bring the accidents of outline into more prominent relief; and it is a fact based upon subtle artistic laws, on the effect produced on the minds by synthesis of effect, that, were the outlines more clearly defined, as for instance in the pines on "Mount Hermit," more clearly defined and more individualized, the colouring would appear less harsh and exaggerated.

This seems an appropriate place to mention the charming drawing of Niagara contributed by H. R. H. the Princess Louise, which indicates the same courageous attempt to grapple with the difficulties of Canadian colouring. As I imagine it, the burning intensity of that wall of liquid emerald which hangs over the ledge of Niagara, is strictly inimitable by art, but the mimic presentment given by this drawing enables us to form a vivid idea of what the reality must be. If royal birth has hitherto been an obstacle to the production of good art, it may fairly be said that H. R. H. has been the first to prove that that obstacle is not insuperable.

Mr. Paul Peel, A. R. C. A., is, I understand, a young man, and is evidently acquainted with French ateliers, and he has imbibed many of the precepts which are current in such places. His hand and eye have been trained and he has learnt the orderly management of a palette and brushes.

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His picture entitled "Admiration," representing a boy blowing soap bubbles, is painted in a firm and masterly way, all the resources by means of which relief is obtained have been employed with knowledge and judgment. The picture is complete, so far as it goes, and leaves very little to be desired. "Return of the Harvester," the most important of his contributions, and the largest picture in the collection, bears evidence of the same training and acquirements. I imagine the scene to be laid in Brittany, but a doubt arises in my mind, which in my ignorance I am unable to solve, as to whether the peasants in French Canada may not possibly have retained or adopted the costume which we are familiar with in the north-west of France. The conception of this picture is poetical, but in the carrying out, as I shall endeavor to point out when I come to general remarks, youth and inexperience have had to wage a somewhat unequal battle with the special difficulties inherent in a large scale. The same resources which are adequate in a small picture, fail when applied to a large one. The effect produced on the eye is not one of relative, but absolute proportions, and a blank space may represent the same area in a large as in a small picture, but the eye judges of the absolute size of that blank space, and is pleased or offended accordingly. "Covent Garden Market, London, Ontario," is another of Mr. Peel's thoroughly successful works. It is well drawn, and the execution is firm and scholarly. His other works I will mention incidentally later on.

R. Harris, R. C. A., another young aspirant in figure painting, is represented by four pictures. These are full of promise and in the "Meeting of Trustees," &c., there is evident achievement also. The character of the backwoods trustees, big with brief authority, is admirably given—it is a sober, earnest, conscientious work; all I will venture to say, and not at all in the way of disparagement, is that in that far off adumbration, which we call the representation of nature, of which alone art is capable, large sacrifices have to be made. The scale of nature is so many octaves more extensive than that of art, that though we endeavor to imitate her harmony we are compelled to reduce its compass. Lightness and darkness in nature melt into each other by infinite gradations; and if we follow her accurately at one end of the scale we shall find ourselves without resources when we come to the other. We must take an average of nature, and do the best we can, or the thing most generally suggestive of truth, with that. It seems to me that Mr. Harris has followed nature a little too closely and conscientiously at the dark end of her scale and has failed to render her brilliancy in a way at all proportionate to her gloom.

Homer Watson, R. C. A., another young artist, seems to me to be quite on the right road. Saving and excepting certain objections which I need not apply to him personally, but to the school in general, his work is thoroughly satisfactory. It supplies the primary requisite of a work of art, namely, individuality. Without going into metaphysics and the abysses of Fichteism, we may safely assert that the variety and versatility of external nature are only made apparent to us by their appeal to peculiar mental constitutions, and what Charles Lamb called the "corregiosity of Corregio" was in reality a revelation of something existing in nature which had hitherto passed unnoticed. We associate certain effects with individuals, such as sunset glow with Cuyper and cavernous gloom with Rembrandt, as they were really the discoverers of the one and the other; and I should consider that any professor or teacher of art who objected to any peculiar rendering he might observe in one of his pupil, was venturing into regions where he had no business. I think that Mr. Homer Watson sees nature in his own way, perhaps in a somewhat weird, inhospitable and cheerless way; but it is his own, and if any word of mine can carry encouragement to him, I would bid him persevere and express the thing that is in him. All I would venture to suggest applies strictly to the language, not to the motive impulse, of his art. All he has got to say is comparable with careful drawing of parts, such as leaves and bushes, and the impressiveness and terror which he wishes to convey in his fine picture of the "Saw Mill" can be rendered without an unpleasant inky hue in sky and water.

Mr. F. M. Ball Smith, A. R. C. A., is no novice, to judge by his firm touch, and that I may call the judicious reticence he is able to command when speech is

unnecessary. His picture of "Last Rays, Bay of Fundy," tempts me to forget Canada and to generalize. It seems to me as good as most landscapes which are being painted in these days; but then Mr. Bell Smith must remember that very great landscapes are not being painted, and there are still new worlds for him to conquer. His pictures are a trifle French, perhaps; there is just a little of that parade of art which is so offensive in the landscapes which hail from Paris; just a suspicion of self-assertion. The good people of Canada live farther from France than we do; they have not been bored to death as we have; they have not been daily told by Frenchmen: "See how clever we are," "how well we know how to do things," "in that place in your picture you must put a flat tint, with a palette knife if possible," "that must all be dark," "it is the law," and so on; and Mr. Bell Smith, with his artistic training and fine eye, might well afford to set such things at defiance. As he walks on the sea-beach and drinks in the pure Atlantic breeze, and watches the green waves rolling on the sand and splitting themselves in spray upon the rocks, he would do well to let love of nature and beauty be his only guide, and I don't think it will lead him far astray.

W. Brymner, R.C.A., is a talented artist who shows in a more marked degree the influence of French teaching. His best picture, in my opinion, entitled "Crazy Patchwork," has all the characteristic excellencies, or let me call them truths, for which modern French art is remarkable, giving a scene in which a number of objects of different colours are grouped together; that art is mainly pre-occupied with rendering the exact value in point of lightness or darkness which those objects have respectively to each other, and this one truth has been rendered with an accuracy which may be reckoned as a new achievement in art. Mr. Brymner has accomplished this in his "Crazy Patchwork" and in "A Wreath of Flowers." The former picture is, moreover, carefully and skilfully drawn and painted. It has also an agreeable, silvery tone of colour. This artist has naturally a good eye and delicate appreciation of tone—in itself a rare gift—and he is capable of producing beautiful work. All that appears to me to be necessary is a more extended sphere of effort, as, for instance, an endeavour to unite grace and beauty of form and feature with the charm of tone and aerial perspective, which he already excels in.

Of Albert Bierstadt, who is not a Canadian, I need say nothing. He has often exhibited in Europe and the value of his work has been fixed by very competent critics.

Allan Edson, R.C.A., deserves a word of hearty commendation, especially for his landscape in water colours. It is a beautiful harmony in grey and gold, with a clear limpid sky. There is nothing better in point of colour in the collection. The grey trunk on the right with the autumn leaves clustering round it, very subtle and full of fine artistic feeling.

William Gill. The three drawings by this artist, are in a very pure style of water colour, neatly and deftly executed in single washes. I should like to see Mr. Gill's work on a larger scale and with a more ambitious theme. I may make a remark here which applies also to Mr. Edson and indeed to all the Canadian landscape painters. There seems to me to be a want of character and individualization in their drawing of trees. I ask myself which of these is the maple, the sumach or the hemlock, of which I have so often read, and I cannot answer the question. These trees might be growing in Sussex or Kent. Grand Pré, the country Mr. Gill paints in at once recalls Longfellow's "Evangeline," and I think of the opening lines:—

This is the forest primeval; the murmuring pines and the hemlocks
Bearded with moss in garments grey, indistinct in the twilight,
Stand,

There is more local colouring in those lines than in scores of Canadian pictures. This is a defect which the artists should certainly correct.

F. A. Verner must practice assiduously, to overcome a certain clumsiness of handling which mars his good intentions. His subjects are very interesting to us who live on this side of the great salt lake; they record things which I suppose are

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doomed to pass away. The buffalo may already be classed with the Great Auk and the Dodo, and the aboriginal Red Indian, in flannel shirt and trousers, no longer reminds one of the noble savage in his war paint who stalks so majestically through the narratives of Fennimore Cooper.

D. Fowler, R.C.A. This artist's drawings of dead game and flowers are spirited in execution and particularly rich and brilliant in colouring. His partridges seem to me the most successful in point of execution. There are several other exhibitors whose subjects place them in the same category with Mr. Fowler to all of whom I will give a passing word of commendation, and also another of admonition. They must bear in mind that the limited range of their art compels them to employ the utmost delicacy and fidelity of drawing and rendering of texture, and that it is only by technical perfection that they can raise their art to the level of an intellectual enjoyment.

T. Mower Martin, R.C.A., in addition to the pictures of the above class, exhibits a landscape in oil, "Fir Trees," which is broad and effective, and some water colour drawings, amongst which I noticed "Old House at Ancaster," as particularly successful.

Geo. Harvy, A.R.C.A., is only represented by one picture, "In the Annapolis Valley;" but that picture is one of the very best in the Exhibition. There is a sense of repose in its solemn twilight tones, which reminds one of Venetian art. This picture is on the range of high art. Suppose it to be the background to some touching human incident, and as disappointed ambition might be the cause of, and we at once find ourselves on the confines of a high order of things. The ultimate height of refinement to which poet and artist have hitherto reached, is to point out the sympathy between the aspect of external nature and the mind of man, as in Coleridge and Wordsworth, Michel Angelo and Titian. Mr. Geo. Harvey's work only wants to be a little more firm; one thing seems to melt into another. To be really impressive, each object should assert itself boldly. This is a snake fence and this is a road; there should be no mistake about it.

P. G. Wiekson is also represented by a single picture: "The young Artist," represents an incident which may have been borrowed from the life of Giotto. This picture, is I hope, the work of a young man, and as such indicates promise. It wants careful treatment throughout, especially in the modelling of flesh, and is deficient in the blending of warm and cool tints. The young man who begins by trying to paint all he sees, will eventually learn what is most essential; but he who begins by only telling half a story, will learn perhaps, when it is too late, that he missed the point.

P. F. Woodcock, R. C. A. "Returning from the Well" is the best of the two pictures exhibited by this artist. The composition is very skilful and agreeable, the proportion of the figure to the background and the canvas generally is admirably adjusted; the sunny glow on the farm buildings is also very beautiful. He tells us a good deal, but he also suppresses many things we should like to know; facts about faces, the articulations of fingers and the folds of drapery, for instance. When Mr. Woodcock is older and sees this picture again, he will perhaps be surprised to observe how nearly he ran to missing his point.

Besides the pictures mentioned above I noticed a very well painted picture by F. C. Gordon entitled "Washing day," and another by W. Raphael, R. C. A., called "The Amateur," also a splendid drawing of "Shooting the Rapids," by Washington Friend. But all of those hang rather too high to be well seen in a gallery so badly lighted as the Albert Hall.

So far I have confined my remarks to what appear to me to be the merits or demerits of the individual artists who contribute to this Exhibition. I trust that I shall not be trespassing too much upon the space you are pleased to allot to this report, or on the patience of those to whom it is addressed, if I conclude with a short essay on the general principles which govern art, which principles in the case of a young and isolated school like that of Canada it is important to insist upon.

Dr. Robertson, in his History of America, remarks that amongst the inhabitants of the newly discovered continent, who had had no intercourse with the rest of the

world, there were found the same passions and propensities, the same virtues, vices and foibles which had been illustrated by centuries of history and which had been the theme of philosophers and satirists since the days of Homer. In art we observe the same uniformity. We, in our time, may be said to have discovered a new art, that of Japan, which has grown to its present perfection without any extraneous influence. In that art we find identically the same principles of contrast, harmony and variety which regulated the art of the Athenians and of mediæval and renaissance Italians; but that uniformity of principle admits of all the dissimilarity which is observable between a Greek sarcophagus, a Florentine cassone and a decorated Japanese screen. That which is uniform constitutes the fundamental laws which govern art and which are founded on nature; that which is various illustrates man's individuality and the endless combinations of which human faculties are capable. The uniformity rests upon laws which may not be violated; the variety has always been governed by the circumstances which surround the artist, by the age and country in which he lived, and by the conditions of his intellectual requirements. It is the main source of interest in art; it helps to explain history and it constitutes the claim on which reputations are built. In a young country like Canada we must expect the first ventures in the direction of art to be timid. The artists who found that school, and whose example will eventually build up the traditions on which it rests, are in duty bound to be careful that their practice is grounded on principles which are enduring and inviolable; but they must beware of mistaking fashion for principle, and the whims and fancies of individuals for organic laws. They must study, as Reynolds said, the full body of the best general practice. No school, to be worthy of the name, can be founded upon a few examples. The whole range of art must be traversed, and, its laws once ascertained, the individual genius of the artists and the influence of the nature which surrounds them; the circumstances which call works of art into existence, all extraneous influences, in fact, must be allowed their natural and untrammelled sway. It is thus that Egyptian, Greek, Italian and Dutch art were produced. All of these were admirable and of momentous importance to the world, and all of them sprang directly from the requirements of their time and the circumstances which surrounded the artists. What is demanded of the artist, and what he must supply or pay the penalty of neglect and oblivion, is a faithful record of himself, a truthful testimony to the things which he knows and has seen and which he loves. A striking instance will prove the truth of this assertion. Benjamin West, the first artist of note who came from the new world, was unquestionably a man of genius; but we should have been ignorant of the fact, and allowed his reputation to sink in his grave without the tribute of a regretful epitaph, but for two pictures. On two occasions and only two during his long life he escaped from the slavery of conventional ideas and dared to be true to himself. He produced the "Death of General Wolfe" and the "Treaty of Penn with the Indians," two pictures which the world will not willingly let die. All the rest that he did deserves only to be forgotten; it was a feeble effort to revive an art with which he had no real sympathy and which he himself did not thoroughly understand.

In applying these remarks to the young school of Canadian art, I trust that due allowance will be made for the emphasis which I have thought necessary to use to make my meaning clear. I have put the case in an extreme light, not because it is appropriate to the occasion, but in order that I may not be misunderstood. On the evidence of this Exhibition, I judge that the artists of Canada are sufficiently grounded in general principles; but I observe a tendency to adopt the external form, the peculiarities which belong to individuals, which I regret, and which, in the exercise of what may be called an official duty, I feel bound to object to. I will not repeat any of the numerous common places about England and her colonies, which have been spoken and written since the opening of the Exhibition. I quite share in the general enthusiasm, I go the whole length, in fact, I think it the noblest task ever proposed to itself by a nation, that of spreading the blessings of civilization over the barbarous regions of the earth, and of gathering the benighted nations into the fold of Christ; and I make it part and parcel of that glorious dream that art shall be

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practised wherever Britain holds dominion; an art which shall be no slavish imitation of foreign examples, but which shall be an indigenous product, which shall have grown up at the source of nature, out of the circumstances, the wants and occupations of the people who practice it. With such ideas, it has been rather a shock to me to observe in the Canadian pictures such evident traces of French influence; not the influence of the great French painters, Gerome, Meissonier, Ingris and Flandrin, &c., but of the rank and file of mediocrity, the influence, to speak plainly, of a school which is daily becoming more debased, which is substituting pedantic rules for the freedom of nature,—which is shutting out from us the clear bright air of heaven, and stifling us with the smoke and dust of studios. This is strong language, and I must prove my case. The chief of pictorial difficulties is to preserve unity with detail, to subordinate parts to a whole; no one will venture to deny that he who accomplishes this is passed master. But in the name of common sense, and taking the full body of the best general practice as authoritative, who but a modern Frenchman has ever ventured to assert that the right way to do that is to leave out all detail, and to avoid parts altogether. Yet this is the principle at this moment in vogue in Paris. According to these self-complacent theorists, the world has been toiling and struggling all these centuries, wasting its genius and its energies in a foolish pursuit, that now in the fulness of time has come the last revelation, which has made art easy, and turned the efforts of ages into foolishness. To be precise, the new French theory is this. Details and minutiae are unnecessary and irrelevant; what is important is to render the general effect the relief (le saliant) of nature, the broad impression produced by her. If you represent a man standing in a field, you must render the exact tone of his head and his clothes as compared with the tones of grass, of the sky and the trees. When you have adjusted these tones they cannot be laid on too flatly or simply, and then you will have given a perfect rendering of nature, and produced the highest art. Now, in answer to this, I beg humbly to submit, that more than four centuries ago, at the court of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, when Europe was plunged in that state of anarchy and barbarism which we find so graphically described in Walter Scott's "Quentin Durward," there was an artist of the name of John Van Eyck, who painted a picture still to be seen in perfect preservation in the Church of St. Bavon, in Ghent. It represents the mystic scene of the adoration of the Paschal Lamb. It is full of figures kneeling before the enthroned Lamb and it has a rich landscape for its background. It is quite evident to the practised eye, that in the whole of that picture, Van Eyck used his newly discovered French principle (perhaps I ought to say he anticipated it) but only as the basis and starting point, just as the mason lays the solid stones of pillar, capital and architrave before he begins to carve them. Over that groundwork of adjusted tones he patiently and labouriously, but with untiring tenderness, piled Polion upon Ossa of complicated and beautiful detail. He represented all the folds and wrinkles of skin and the hairs on the heads; he covered the draperies with complicated folds, intricate embroidery and he spangled the green grass with hundreds of varied flowers. And he was not alone, hundreds did the same. Rubens, of the mighty brush, who covered acres of canvas, did not disdain it; witness a landscape in our British National Gallery, with its foreground covered with brambles, where there are partridges with little black shining eyes, red legs and barred plumage, and a man six inches high who carries a musket with flint and steel lock, you can see the flint. Let us take the question into court before competent judges, and weigh it on evidence, authority against authority, the practice of four centuries against the dictum of a small number of Frenchmen. Or let us appeal to a still higher tribunal, that which sits in our own hearts and feeling. Does this wholesale excision of all little trifles really bring delight? Can we imagine the joys of an early morning in June, where there shall only be flat tones, no daisies or lilies of the valley, no butterflies or robin red breasts? I, myself, cannot. And moreover I do at this present, though an old hand and dubbed Professor, who have labouriously read many a dull book on art in pursuit of knowledge, solemnly abjure all theories and rules, as of authority in the same, other than that of giving pleasure. The beauty of this universe bewilders and intoxicates me; science informs me that no

instrument yet invented can probe the minuteness of its details or the vastness of its expanse. I am happy in the thought and grateful to its Almighty Creator; and when a work of art gives an echo to this sentiment, I take real pleasure in it. When it does not, why then I treat it as mature age has taught me to treat many other things; I shrug my shoulders and take no notice. But I have been led into argument and digression when I was dreaming of a great school of art which had arisen in Canada, and surely of all places in the world there is none more likely to produce such a phenomenon. What special advantages it enjoys! Its people are heirs to all the latest results of civilization, and yet they are in immediate contact with nature, still struggling to subdue her untamed forces. They possess exactly what nations in a high state of civilization have always sighed for, what the Augustan Romans sighed for, the life *ut prisca gens mortalium*. What interest to the world at large, what picturesqueness there must be, in the lumberers' camp, the cottage of the backwoodsman, and the hunter's wigwam; and what history they have to draw upon; the French settlements, the wars, the Indian treaties, the annals of the Hudson Bay and North-West Companies, must be full of striking incidents and pictorial scenes; and behind the human incidents there is the impressive grandeur of untrammelled nature, the primeval forest, the self sown vegetation and the rush of waters which are impelled only by their own wild forces. The Canadians are beginning life afresh, but not as people have hitherto been compelled to begin it. They have good coats on their backs and patent stoves to cook their food on. I would they could begin art afresh also; not as red Indians began it on their buffalo robes, but with all the great examples before them, and colours supplied in collapsible tubes duly labelled. I should like to see Canadian art Canadian to the backbone, not reminding me of Patrick Nasmyth or John Richardson or of French Impressionistes; a thing developed by nature in a special soil and climate like a prairie flower, which grows nowhere else, which we import and cultivate tenderly, and whose beauty we admire; but which we cannot thoroughly appreciate or sympathize with until we see it in its native luxuriance, bending to the winds which have blown over thousands of miles of open plains, and watered by the spray of cataracts whose sources have never been explored.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HODGSON, R. A.,

*Professor of Painting and Librarian
to the Royal Academy, London.*

41 CIRCUS ROAD,
ST. JOHN'S WOOD,
1st November, 1886.

A Horticultural and Botanical Garden, illustrating the Flora of Canada, was laid out in the grounds of the Exhibition by Mr. James Fletcher, Entomologist to the Department of Agriculture, and also an accomplished botanist, whom you despatched to England for this purpose. This exhibit possessed an especial value from the fact that all the plants composing it are adapted to cultivation in the English climate, proving, in this very important respect, a resemblance between Canada and the Mother Country which exists in the case of no other colony. The collection comprised timber trees, medicinal plants, ornamental trees and shrubs, flowering plants, and plants generally interesting to botanical students. Mr. Fletcher was entirely successful, during his short stay in London, in placing the garden in such a condition as to ensure its flourishing throughout the summer.

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CONFERENCES.

The Conferences commenced on the 28th of May, and were continued regularly through June and July. Eighty-one meetings in all were held.

Series of Conferences were arranged by the Royal Colonial Institute (four Conferences); the Geologists' Association (four Conferences), and the Anthropological Institute (six Conferences).

The subjects dealt with by the first-named Institute included "Imperial Federation," "Land Transfer," "Emigration," and "Imperial Defence." The Geologists' Association dealt in succession with the geological and mineralogical exhibits, while the Anthropological Institute did the same for exhibits of an anthropological and ethnical character.

Conferences were also held by the Imperial Federation League, the National Association for promoting State-directed Colonization, the Central Emigration Society, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the National Fish-Culture Association, the East India Association, and the British Bee-Keepers' Association.

The arrangements for all the other meetings were made specially by the Conference Committee. At them the following, amongst other subjects, were dealt with:—Wool and Silk Supply; the Importation of Meat and of Grain; Tea, Coffee, &c.; Fruit, Forestry, Colonial Telegraphs and Railways, Education, Statistics, Tariffs, Emigration, &c. Papers were also read dealing with the Resources, Industries, Social Condition, &c., of the following Colonies and Dependencies: India, Canada, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape, West Africa, West Indies, Ceylon, Cyprus. The Meetings were in general well attended, and in very many instances, the accommodation proved quite insufficient. In a few cases, on the other hand, the audiences were small.

To those gentlemen who were so good as to prepare papers relating to the Dominion, I have to express my warmest acknowledgments.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

No time could have been more opportune than the year 1886 for a display of the resources and the achievements of Canada before the British public. The opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition by Her Majesty, with all the pomp with which the royalty of England could invest an occasion in which it was profoundly interested, preceded, by a few weeks, that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the completion of which, from ocean to ocean, had however been virtually accomplished in 1885. The ability of Canada to prosecute this gigantic work to a successful conclusion had, almost to the end, been doubted in very many quarters in England; but when the Canadian Pacific Railway became a realized fact, all remains of the old scepticism of England vanished, and the enterprise, the resources, and the credit of the

Dominion were recognized with that generosity with which Englishmen are wont to atone for the tardiness of their appreciation of the capabilities of those whose powers they have regarded as not proven.

It was therefore not surprising, when the opening of the Exhibition displayed Canada's achievements in every department of civilization in such a manner as to astonish many even of our own people; when she asserted, not in words, but in visible deeds, her position as the foremost of the dependencies of Great Britain; that the enthusiasm and the interest of Englishmen were profoundly excited; that the revelation of the worth of their possessions in British North America came upon them as something splendid and unsuspected.

Neither is it surprising that enthusiasm and interest were, after a while, tempered with alarm, as it became evident that Canada was in a position to supply the home market with the many articles which I have mentioned in the foregoing pages. At an early stage of the Exhibition, the *Saturday Review*, and other leading periodicals, called attention to the enterprise, intelligence and industry of which the Canadian exhibits, of all others, gave evidence, and warned British producers that their exports to Canada would, in all probability, gradually cease. Indeed these journals roundly stated that a visit to the Canadian section quite explained the existing depression in English trade.

This alarm appears to me to be, if not wholly unfounded, at least very greatly exaggerated; and the causes of the depression of English trade extend far beyond the industries of Canada. Be this as it may, no better proof could be imagined of the effect of the Exhibition in settling the position of the Dominion, once for all, in the eyes of the Mother Country, and the alarm which regards her, justly or otherwise, as a probable competitor with England, proves her to be a desirable home for those who, in seeking more room for their energies, do not wish to abandon the comforts of civilization.

But whatever feelings of this nature the achievements of the Colonies might give rise to, did not in the least interfere with the generous kindness with which their representatives were welcomed on every hand. The royalty, the rank and splendour, the wealth of England, all contributed to their welcome and to their enjoyment. The great civic and trading corporations of London and the provinces, the army and navy and many private persons, proved their good will in the most agreeable manner in their power. At every banquet, and the banquets were many and splendid, the foremost men in England dwelt upon the value of the Colonies, and the necessity of a new departure in the mode of regarding and treating them. The Reception Committee, appointed by the Prince of Wales, included the Duke of Abercorn, Chairman, the Marquis of Lorne and Earl Cadogan, Vice Chairmen, the Duke of Manchester, the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Peter Ramsden, and many other persons distinguished in various departments of civil and military life. Under

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their auspices an immense number of most interesting and delightful entertainments and excursions were arranged in honour of the Colonial and Indian visitors. With these the press has already made you acquainted, and I shall only say that they were both magnificent and varied in the highest degree, extending over all the Three Kingdoms, and embracing all forms of hospitality known to the civilization of England.

What the commercial benefits of the Exhibition have proved to be, you will gather from the preceding pages. The exhibitors, as a body, have more than once assured me of the excellent reasons they found in the Exhibition for gratification at having taken part in it, and parties in Canada who declined to do so have freely expressed their regret; while, as to the Dominion at large, the verdict of the English press must be in the highest degree satisfactory.

In conclusion, I have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging the services of the staff by whom I have been seconded with so much zeal and ability in the work, sometimes very trying, of organizing and carrying out the arrangements of a section of the Exhibition so extensive and of such infinite diversity as the Canadian. At the meetings to which I have referred, the exhibitors, one and all, in acknowledging the benefits of the Exhibition, also freely recognized the services of those gentlemen to whose exertions those benefits were so largely owing.

I must also express my sense of our indebtedness to the unfailing interest and goodness of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. To Lord Lorne the Canadian section owed many services of the most substantial and valuable character, while Her Royal Highness constantly graced it with her presence, and encouraged those engaged in it by her kindly interest. Shortly before the close of the Exhibition she visited the section in company with Lord Lorne to take leave, in the most gracious manner possible, of the Canadians then present.

The utmost care has been taken to limit, so far as possible, the necessarily large expenditure involved in carrying out this Exhibition. A full statement of all the expenditure made by me will be found in an appendix to this Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Executive Commissioner for Canada.

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APPENDIX No. I.

REPORT UPON DRAWING OF CANADIAN WILD FLOWERS.

(By J. E. HODGSON, Esq., R.A.)

DEAR SIR CHARLES,—I have looked carefully over the drawings of Canadian wild flowers which you have sent me. They are extremely interesting and well executed, especially those by Maria Moore, the late Mrs. Miller.

Many of the plants are familiar as growing in our hedgerows and gardens; the latter class, owing no doubt to the effect of cultivation, appear small in the drawings. The nursery gardener accepts expanse of petal as the only standard of floral beauty, a mistaken idea in which I do not propose to follow him. Many of these drawings have an impress of truth about them, the growth and habit of the plant is well indicated, though the colour, judging at least by such flowers as I am acquainted with, seems to want richness and decision. In some cases very inferior specimens have been chosen, as for instance, the "Helosium Autumnale," by Mrs. Albert G. Hill, which hardly does justice to its starlike beauty.

The task these lady artists have undertaken is an extremely fascinating one, and I would encourage them to persevere, as the poet says :

" Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

And it is not only a tribute of praise to the Creator of these beautiful things, but even like an act of universal justice occasionally to draw attention to the modest merits and the lowly charms which escape the notice of the proud and vulgar. I wish the task could be brought to anything like completion, which I suppose, impossible, even in a very limited area. There are thousands of lovely forms amongst the smaller plants, such as the saxifrages, the mosses, and even the lichens, which would look beautiful on paper. If I might venture on a word of advice, it would be to put a little less labour into the work. There is a sense of fitness which ought to establish a relation between the execution and the importance of the subject, and by giving to the little things of nature the finish of a miniature, we make them doubly small without increasing their beauty. The form, the colour, the grace of their foliage, constitute the beauty of plants. The more simply and unaffectedly these are rendered, the nearer do we approach the unsteal beauty of nature. Fine specimens of Japanese drawing appear to me to point the road to a very perfect style of flower painting. Water-colour lends itself very happily to its requirements, and there is, I think, no artifice of execution which so well represents the sharp, clear outline of a leaf or petal as a wash of liquid colour laid on firmly and not retouched.

Hoping that what I have written will have no other effect than to stimulate in the field which has found such able explorers as Mrs. Maria Moore and Mrs. Albert J. Hill,

I remain, dear Sir Charles,

Yours faithfully,

J. E. HODGSON, R.A.

APPENDIX No. 3.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES IN LONDON ON THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION (CANADIAN SECTION.)

	£.	s.	d.
Installation, including decorations and trophies	9,134	9	0
Dismantling	2,055	5	11
	£.	s.	d.
Freight—Docks to Exhibition.....	1,400	10	3
do Exhibition to Docks.....	595	10	4
do Sundry, including freight of exhibits from Antwerp.....	878	13	1
	2,874	13	8
Storage of empty cases.....	530	6	0
Staff, from Canada.....	3,173	16	5
do clerks, &c.....	1,204	1	9
	4,377	18	2
Wages of caretakers, &c.....	1,721	5	8
Printing and stationery, including catalogues.....	1,361	0	6
Rent of additional buildings required	732	17	5
Photographs of court	71	9	6
Postages	177	0	0
Show cases.....	152	7	0
Office fittings	36	16	4
Sign writing.....	58	4	3
Insurance.....	5	18	5
Flags.....	33	12	6
Customs' duties advanced*.....	56	17	3
Ice for refrigeration	64	5	0
Botanical exhibit	104	3	2
Miscellaneous accounts.....	180	17	10
Petty disbursements	83	18	1
Travelling expenses	308	6	9
	£24,171	12	5

*This amount has been refunded and deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General.

