

REPORT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Probably at no time in the history of the Province were its inhabitants more sensible of the injustice that was done to its climate and its resources, or more desirous of availing themselves of any opportunity of protesting against these misrepresentations. Fortunately an unexpected opportunity was afforded us of doing tardy justice to Nova Scotia. The Imperial Commissioners for the International Exhibition sent to the Colonial Governments in March, 1861, an invitation to have their respective provinces represented, and with scarcely an exception it was gladly accepted, and heartily responded to. It is to be regretted that the notice was issued almost a year too late, and that Nova Scotia, like most of her sister colonies, was somewhat tardy in commencing to prepare for an undertaking for which ample time was peculiarly required. On August 6th, 1861, a number of gentlemen, embracing members of the Legislature and private persons acquainted with the resources of the province, met by invitation from the Government, as a Provincial Board of Commissioners, of which the Provincial Secretary was the chairman, and A. MacKinlay, Esq., was the vice-chairman, and having appointed a Treasurer and Secretary, instructed the latter to consult with the Commissioners, and to prepare a report on the most advisable mode of organizing the Board, and of ensuring an efficient representation of our various resources.

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

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

As it was most important that the geology and minerals of Nova Scotia should be fully represented the invaluable services of the Rev. Mr. Honeyman were at once secured. He was instructed by the Board to visit and examine the most interesting geological formations in Cape Breton, and in the eastern portion of the province, to collect suitable specimens of our minerals, and especially to turn his attention to those districts which had been found to be auriferous.

While Mr. Honeyman was thus engaged, Dr. How, the Professor of Chemistry at King's College, visited with the Secretary the principal towns and the most interesting districts in Cumberland and Colchester. The governors of Acadia College, King's College, and of Dalhousie College, very kindly placed their very valuable mineral collections at the disposal of the commissioners, and materially contributed to the marked success that attended our efforts in having that department of our resources duly represented, while the extensive cabinet of the late Dr. Webster supplied many most interesting specimens to the Nova Scotian court. James Scott, Esq., the superintendent of the Albion Mines, and chairman of the committee for Pictou county, consented to prepare a specimen of the unequalled coal seam that had attracted so much attention at the exhibition at Montreal in 1860. Illustrations of our marbles, gypsum, building stone, clays, and mineral

paints, were collected in different localities, either through the local committees and the kindness of private contributors, or through the energetic co-operation of Dr. How and Mr. Honeyman.

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

From this having been the first occasion in which the Commissioners and their officers had been engaged in such an undertaking, it was desirable to obtain as much information as possible, as to the most advisable mode of effecting the object in view; and as the New Brunswick Commissioners were about to hold a preliminary exhibition at Sussex Vale, on October 1st, it was thought advisable that an officer of the Board should visit Sussex Vale, and report on the nature and description of the articles collected there for transmission to England. The report handed into the Board on the subject of that exhibition represented it as highly creditable to the mechanical skill of our neighbors, but suggested that it would not be advisable for us to devote so much attention to the mechanical or manufacturing department, as was there apparent, except so far as might illustrate the fact that we were able to produce most of those articles of luxury or comfort which are in use in older countries. This view had throughout been acted upon by the Board, who regarded a systematic and scientific display of our natural resources as the great object before them.

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

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

A variety of experiments were tried, and at last it was found that by using diluted alcohol in air-tight glass jars, the difficulty might be overcome, although the colour and beauty of our fruits would necessarily be greatly impaired by the process adopted. It is believed that the Nova Scotia court was the only department in which such specimens were exhibited. The Royal Horticultural Society requested the Commissioners to present to their museum the fine representations of our horticulture which we displayed; and the Rev. Mr. Honeyman was

directed to place those articles at the disposal of the Society, in whose museum they are still to be seen in a good state of preservation. The propriety of not adopting casts was made peculiarly apparent from the fact, that some of the apples sent, one of which was $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, were considered so remarkable, that it was difficult to persuade the public that they were really the productions of the province.

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

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

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

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

In the mechanical department, the Board were able to show that commendable skill, as well as a great deal of artistic taste, is to be found in the province. The beautiful specimens of furniture contributed by Messrs. McEwan & Reid, and by Messrs. Gordon & Keith, and the pianos sent by Messrs. Fraser & Sons, and by Messrs. Brockley, Misener & Co., were great additions to the court, and proved that the people of the province could not only appreciate and enjoy, but could also produce those articles of luxury which are the evidence and the results of refinement and civilization. Very great surprise was expressed by visitors at these articles coming from Nova Scotia, and a good deal of scepticism on the subject was often evinced by persons who had been accustomed to the stereotyped ideas that have hitherto existed in England as to Nova Scotia and its inhabitants.

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

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

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

It is believed that the following notice of our Court may be interesting, as having appeared in a work, which having been read by a large proportion of the visitors to the Exhibition, as being the official hand-book, must have tended to

remove many of those false impressions which had so long existed respecting the province :—

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

“ The mineral resources of this colony are satisfactorily shown.

“ The coal fields of Nova Scotia are well represented by seven large specimens from different localities, the most remarkable being coal from the Albion Mines, Pictou, exhibited by J. Scott, Esq., Esq. This vein is one of the largest in the world; its vertical section being from 33 to 36 feet, and its qualities excellent for the following purposes: generation of illuminating gas, and of steam, and for manufacturing and domestic purposes. It is the property of the General Mining Association, and is worked by them to the extent of about 70,000 tons per annum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“This attractive department gained for Nova Scotia the first place for furs in 1851, and gave a gold medal to the exhibitor for that year. Though in its nature diminishing as the province becomes settled, still the export for 1860 gave £20,000 value, one-half of which was furs produced in the province. The collection now shown at the International Exhibition is a very fine one. The fur-bearing animals represented, with one exception (the ermine), in the collection of skins and manufactured articles of the exhibitor, Mr. W. J. Coleman, are in their natural order. The classification is that of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. There are five lynx skins (*Lynx canadensis*), common, said by Temminck to be identical with the lynx of Northern Europe, and is not diminishing in the province—a beautiful, rusty brown, hoary fur; and three wild cat skins (*Lynx rufus*). The wild cat, or Bay lynx, differs from the last in having shorter fur and longer pencils to the ears. It is not so abundant as the last. Both are true lynxes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The interesting report of the Rev. Dr. Honeyman, our indefatigable agent in England, will more fully explain the nature of the articles contributed to the Nova Scotian Court, and the results of the efforts made by the Provincia Comis-

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

REPORT OF REV. D. HONEYMAN.

SIR,—

Having received a commission from your Board to prepare a representation of the geology and mineral resources of the province, for the Great Exhibition, about the end of August, 1861, I immediately commenced the proper preparations, by addressing circulars to certain parties whose co-operation it was desirable to secure—such as proprietors of mines, or their agents—and by entering upon field operations.

In accordance with your instructions, I first of all visited the gold field of Tangier, to make observations that might be required for the right performance of the work in which I was engaged. Having made these observations, it was considered advisable, on account of the advanced stage of the season fitted for field work, to proceed to the extreme parts of the province. I accordingly proceeded to the Island of Cape Breton, well known as an important division of the province. On this island I was engaged in active work until about the middle of October, when I had visited almost every important locality known, and many unknown localities. What I had collected personally I had packed up and forwarded; and I had promised to me six sections of coal, illustrative of the extent, character, and importance of the coal fields of Cape Breton; and also large specimens of marble. I beg to acknowledge my obligations to Dr. Elliot, Richard Brown, Esq., and Marshal Bourinot, Esq., for the handsome manner in which they seconded my efforts.

Leaving the island of Cape Breton, I proceeded to examine the counties east of Halifax. In the county of Sydney a considerable number of interesting specimens were secured, and valuable information acquired in reference to its minerals and metals; also in that part of the county of Guysborough not included in the auriferous formation; and also in the county of Pictou. Here we have to acknowledge our obligations to J. Scott, Esq., Agent of the Mining Association, for the handsome manner in which he had acceded to our request to furnish us with a section of the great Pictou coal bed—a favor which has been duly appreciated by the province, of whose representation it formed a distinguishing feature at the International Exhibition; and also by Her Majesty's Commissioners, by the award of a prize medal. We have also to acknowledge the kindness of J. D. B. Fraser, Esq., of Pictou, in conferring similar favors. The counties of Cumberland and Colchester also furnished interesting specimens. We are here indebted to the favors of E. A. Jones, Esq., manager of the Acadian Mines, for magnificent specimens of specular iron ore and brown hematite, illustrating the character of the ores of Londonderry.

While at the Acadian Mines I received your instructions to direct attention to an illustration of the geology of the gold fields of Nova Scotia. I accordingly directed my attention to the Laidlaw and Allen gold fields as typical of the whole.

I there collected rocks and specimens, and studied the character of the fields, and determined what I suppose to be their relation to the adjacent rocks, exposed in sections by the railways from Halifax to Truro and Windsor. My observations were communicated to the Geological Society of London, and illustrated by the specimens collected. These geological observations are to be found in an abstract of the paper, published in the transactions of the society for 1862. H. Poole, Esq., Mining Engineer, kindly supplemented my collection of rich specimens from the gold field by an interesting collection forwarded to the Great Exhibition, and furnished me with an authentic list of the places where gold had then been discovered, which is to be found in the abstract paper already referred to, and also in the last edition of Mackinlay's map of Nova Scotia.

The snows of winter had now covered the ground, preventing the extension of my work into the western counties. This, however, was in some measure compensated for by the work of Professor How, who was simultaneously engaged in your service, selecting specimens of minerals and ores from public and private collections, derived to a great extent from the counties which I had not an opportunity of exploring. The results of our united labors, with the exception of the specimens of coal, were duly exhibited in Halifax, and appeared to meet with the public approval.

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

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

After the department was arranged, and the exhibition opened, it was considered absolutely necessary that I should remain in charge until the close, to answer the questions of visitors, and of the jurors of the thirty-six classes, into which the contents of the Exhibition had been divided. This required the constant attend-

ance of one who could give the necessary information, and who would properly attend to the interests of the department.

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

Applications were also made on behalf of the Industrial Museum of South Kensington, of Kew Gardens, and other important establishments of a similar nature in the British colonies, and Foreign countries, which our resources were unable to meet. The case in which our large representation of the gold fields was displayed, was presented to Prof. Tennent, Mineralogist to the Queen, in consideration of valuable services rendered, and the sum of £5. stg. was presented to our excellent attendant, Mrs. O'Reilly. All the above appropriations were made under the sanction of your Commissioner in London.

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

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

on any future occasion of a similar kind. In future exhibitions we may well imitate in this matter the example of Canada, which has learned from experience to omit such articles in their representations. It is not now necessary to show to the world that musical instruments and furniture can be produced in Nova Scotia which may be mistaken for English manufacture. These observations, however, need not prevent our manufacturers from forwarding such articles at their own risk and expense, to compete for honor and distinction.

The government's magnificent representation of our gold fields was effective, and distinguished by the Jurors' Medal. For a long time we allowed it to speak without enforcing its story, as we were afraid that it might excite expectations that would not be realized, and it was with great satisfaction that during the course of the exhibition we could point to it as a representation truthful and unexaggerated. It showed that our gold fields are important, and in comparison with the representations of gold-producing countries the quality of the ore was the best, or at least was equal to the best. Our representation of the minerals of Nova Scotia, collected and arranged by Professor How, was approved by two juries, the educational jury and the jury of glass, mining and metallurgy; the latter jury awarded also a medal for the coal column, and another for the large geological collection, and an honorable mention for the building stones. This representation of our geology and mineralogy was declared by the *London Review* to be more exhaustive than that of Canada, while that of the latter was more exhaustive than that of Great Britain. The educational jury also awarded a medal and an honorable mention to the unique collection of fish, edible mollusca, lobsters and pearls, prepared and exhibited by Messrs. Jones, Willis and Townsend. The fish, contrary to the expectations of one of the first naturalists of England, arrived at the exhibition in a perfect state of preservation, and during the period of the exhibition appeared as fresh as when they were prepared. This was considered a very important experiment, and was universally admired. The edible shell fish were interesting, especially to the naturalist, and the size of the lobsters was regarded as monstrous. The same jury awarded a medal to Mr. Downs's case of birds, which was regarded as very interesting, forming a very attractive object in front of our court. Also a medal to Mrs. Black's beautiful models of the flowers and fruits of the Province; and honorable mentions to other elegant models by the same exhibitor, and to the paintings of flowers and fruits by Miss Bessonett. The same jury condemned our specimen of the moose. We have this satisfaction, however, that the moose commanded attention, and attracted visitors to our court, and that since it was not approved of, our province has yet the privilege of exhibiting another and nobler specimen in the exhibition of 1872.

Our agricultural and horticultural departments were also considered as interesting. The distinguishing feature of the one was the quality of the black and white oats, on account of which the agricultural collection received a medal. The jury that adjudged this award also examined the horticultural collection; they expressed astonishment at the appearance of the fruit in jars, but could not decide upon their merits as their quality could not be tested. They expressed their decided approval of the garden seeds, which were considered as entitled to two medals. This happened to be overlooked in the award of prizes. This omission was, however, supplied at the Royal Horticultural Society's International Fruit, Root and Cereal Show, where a jury, composed to some extent of the same individuals as the exhibition jury, awarded medals to the beans and peas of our exhibition collection. The medal for beans appears to belong to Mr. Thompson, whose beans were the best in the collection. The medal for peas belongs to the Commissioners.

The specimen of prepared flax was very highly approved of by the jury of that department, who awarded to it a medal, and expressed a hope that it would be more extensively cultivated in our colony, so as to form an article of export at no distant period. Mr. Pryor's application of the Bokhara clover was considered as very interesting, especially at the present time, when there is a scarcity of cotton, and an earnest search after those vegetable fibres which may in some respects prove a substitute for that article; to this the jury awarded a medal. Mr. Coleman's collection of furs was considered as complete, valuable and interesting as any collection of manufactured furs in the exhibition, and without difficulty received the

jurors' award. The article of food committee commended highly the fish preserved in tins, and considered that they were equal to anything of the kind in England; these received a medal, and were recommended highly as an article of export. The pickled salmon received an honorable mention. The Digby herrings were very much admired. The fish preserved in tins, pickled salmon, and smoked herrings were in good demand; they were cooked for dinners of jurors, public and private, and the Digby herrings were honorably mentioned in the bill of fare of the Acclimatisation Society's dinner. The other kinds of pickled fish—such as shad, mackerel, herring, trout, and gaspereaux, did not appear to be appreciated, and we were recommended to try other modes of curing than pickling if we wished to introduce our noble fish into the English market.

The home-made cloth excited a good deal of attention; it is to be regretted that the supply was not greater, as well as the variety. I have no doubt that if there had been a greater supply and variety our home-made cloth would have secured the jury's approbation. When the cloth came to be sold the supply was found to be very deficient, and the wish was frequently expressed that Nova Scotia cloth could be had in Britain. Messrs. Campbell & MacLean's manufactured tobacco was very much esteemed by the jury, who gave it their award. An accident occurred which injured the appearance of the upper layer of the box; this was taken off and given to parties in the building—it became quite celebrated, and consequently was apt to be pilfered. A manufacturer from Glasgow came to the exhibition for the purpose of securing it, and was exceedingly disappointed when Mr. Campbell refused to sell it.

Miss Beggs' straw hats and bonnets had readily a medal awarded to them when it was discovered that they were manufactured of the raw material of the province. The jury considered that such laudable and successful efforts merited their unqualified approval. The cone baskets were regarded with interest, as well as Miss Lawson's collection of autumn leaves; and both received the jurors' award. Mr. O'Brien's carriage and Mr. Currie's sleigh excited interest among the crowds of visitors, but did not receive the jury's distinction. It is probable that the principle which influenced the jury in this department was of a similar nature with that of the jury on musical instruments. It was considered a mistake to send an imitation of the English pony phaeton, instead of such carriages as are in use in the colony.

Among the articles honorably distinguished, are Currie's collection of leather, Connely's axes, and Scarfe's bricks. All the bricks were considered as excellent and well made, and were highly approved of both by Englishmen and foreigners. The excellent specimens of iron, sent by Mr. Jones, the manager of the Acadia Iron Works, did not receive at the hands of the jurors the consideration which they appeared to deserve, if we are to be guided by the opinion of those who professed to be judges of their quality. It was unfortunate that the agents in Sheffield did not, as was expected, send a neat case of cutlery, such as was exhibited in the Sheffield department. If the pig iron, bars and ores, sent by Mr. Jones, had been accompanied by a representation showing the character, quality, and application of the Londonderry iron, I have not the least doubt that the united representation would have received the jurors' reward. I may state in this connection, that the "*Times*' correspondent" took occasion when writing on the subject of Londonderry iron, to make a rude attack on the Board of Provincial Commissioners for having sent to our court the specimens of our ores of iron. To this I immediately replied, over my signature, but it did not condescend to insert my reply. The correspondent of the *Morning Star*, in an excellent article on our court, took up the question, and severely rebuked the ignorance of the "*Times*' correspondent."

Crosskill's cordials were admired, well-tried, and readily sold. Sarre's perfumery attracted attention; visitors could easily believe that good bear's grease could be exhibited by Nova Scotia, but they were incredulous about the eau-de-cologne; the perfumery was readily sold. The gasilier and other brass work were asserted by Englishmen to be Sheffield ware, and not colonial. The jury on naval architecture awarded a medal to Mr. Mosher for blocks made on the both-way principle. After the award was published in the province, Mr. Haliburton, in writing to me, suggested that there must be some mistake regarding this award.

Now, this is not at all impossible, as the decorator on one occasion, in my absence, removed the blocks from their place; they then got mixed up, and I was never able to separate them. The jurors, in determining the exhibitors of these blocks which they considered most meritorious, were guided by the official catalogue, and in this way a mistake may have occurred. Mr. Mosely's ship models occupied a prominent position, but they did not secure the consideration that they appeared to merit. The attention of the shipbuilders of the Clyde, and elsewhere, was invited to them in the correspondent's article on the department, in the *Morning Star* newspaper. Simpson's gold washer and amalgamator was admired on account of its ingenuity, and received the jurors' honorable mention.

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

Nova Scotia has thus received as great a proportion of awards, when we take into account the extent of the representation, and the number of exhibitors, as any department in the International Exhibition. In the official catalogue of the Nova Scotian Court there appear 65 exhibitors. We have received 19 Medals, beside the service medal, and 11 honorable mentions, or 30 awards *in toto*.

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

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

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

The moose, fish in jars, and large specimens of minerals and ores, were presented to the government Industrial Museum, Edinburgh; the small bottles of fish, chiefly interesting to the naturalist, to the British Museum; the fruits in jars, specimens of native woods, Pryor's case of Bokhara clover and its application, the garden seeds, a bouquet of autumn leaves, and Mr. Haliburton's vegetable wax and berries, to the museum of the Royal Horticultural Society; samples of cereals, to the Royal Agricultural Society; rocks, gypsum, and ores, to the museum of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; the building stones, to Chatham. Application was also made on behalf of the Industrial museum, South Kensington, the museum of the Royal Botanic Society, Kew, and other important establishments of a similar nature in the British colonies and foreign countries, which our resources were unable to meet. All these appropriations were made under the sanction of your Commissioner in London.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

Your obedient servant,

D. HONEYMAN.

To Chairman of the Provincial Board of Commissioners for the International Exhibition

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

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

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

The acting Commissioner in England, A. M. Uniacke, Esq., on seeing the article in the *Times* respecting the iron exhibited by us, wrote to that paper to explain that none of the ore, to which it objected, was to be seen in the Nova Scotian Court. The specimens that were decried in no very measured terms, were in reality the best in our department, and realize in the English market a price second only to the very best Swedish brands. Mr. Uniacke, in an official letter, asked the *Times* to correct the mistake, but his communication was not honored with an insertion, not was its receipt acknowledged. It might naturally have been expected that a request so reasonable would have been readily granted, not as a favor to a colony but as a concession to truth.

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

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

The specimens of fruit were precluded from obtaining a medal, as their flavor and appearance were unavoidably affected by the mode of preservation that was adopted. This deficiency was, however, amply supplied by specimens contributed

in October following, to the Great International Show held by the Royal Horticultural Society, the organ of which has since remarked: "Our readers and the visitors to the recent fruit show of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, cannot have forgotten the surprising beauty and equal excellence of the apples communicated by the great colony of Nova Scotia. Certainly nothing like them had ever been seen at any public exhibition in this country."

When it is remembered that Victoria voted a sum of £80,000 stg. in order to have its resources fairly represented, it is evident that the lavish expenditure of our more wealthy sister colonies must have tended to dwarf our more limited display. Still it is believed that it was in the quantity, not in the quality, of the articles exhibited in which the disparity existed, and that the contributions sent by us have effectually dispelled those prejudices that have so long existed respecting the climate, the resources, and the people of Nova Scotia.

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

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

The difficulties which the Board have had to encounter from the lethargy that was manifested by a large portion of our population on the subject, can scarcely be conceived. Many influential persons who had articles that were well worthy of being displayed in our court, could not be induced by repeated solicitations and by liberal premiums, to contribute; others promised to send specimens, which were not forthcoming when they were required; and a general feeling seemed to have grown up throughout the province of the inferiority of its climate and productions, and of its inability to occupy even a respectable position among its sister colonies and the nations of the world.

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

In closing this report some allusion to those gentlemen to whom the public and the Provincial Commissioners are indebted is required. The gratuitous services of Andrew M. Uniacke, Esquire, our acting commissioner in England, were of a nature that is well deserving of the thanks and remembrance of the people of Nova Scotia. But for his influence and unwearied exertions, the space allotted to the Nova Scotian Court would have been altogether inadequate for the display of

our contributions; and we are indebted in a great measure to his taste and judgment for the attractive appearance which the representation of our resources assumed at the International Exhibition. The labor that was thrown upon him was very great, and the sacrifice of his time, while on a visit to the Mother Country, is no slight evidence of the zeal he has exhibited in promoting the interests of his native province. In Nova Scotia, A. MacKinlay, Esq., the vice-chairman, in consequence of the absence of the Hon. Joseph Howe in England, took charge of the general superintendence of the labors of the Board, and spared no time or pains to fulfil the onerous duties that devolved upon him, and to his judgment and energy throughout, the Commissioners are greatly indebted for the successful result of their labors.

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

J. Matthew Jones, Esq., though not a native of the province, exhibited an amount of zeal and of scientific skill in promoting the representation of our fish, which attracted the notice of the Jurors, and should not be forgotten by ourselves. Capt. Hardy, Dr. Gilpin, and Messrs. W. T. Townsend and J. R. Willis, rendered valuable services; while Prof. How, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Hea and Dr. Forrester, the chairmen of the committees for Hants, Annapolis, Kings, and Colchester, as well as those with whom they were associated, were indefatigable in their labors. All of the Commissioners had their respective departments, to which close attention was devoted, and it is hoped that the results will prove that nothing was left undone by them to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by the Legislature and the Province.

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

No. 1. *Rev. Mr. Honeyman*, (Class I.)—For a large collection of specimens illustrating the geology of the colony.

No. 2. *Professor How*, (Class I.)—For collection arranged by him illustrative of the rocks and minerals of the Province.

No. 3. *Provincial Government*, (Class I.)—For the large and instructive collection illustrating the occurrence of gold.

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

No. 5. *Nova Scotia Commissioners*, (Class III. sec. A.)—For excellent grain, garden, and field seed.

No. 6. *Provincial Commissioners*, (Class III. sec. B.)—Salmon and Lobsters, excellence of quality.

No. 7. *Messrs. McLean, Campbell & Co.*, (Class III. sec. C.)—Cavendish Tobacco,—quality of the Tobacco used, and quality of the article produced.

No. 8. *Mrs. W. Black*, (Class IV. sec. A.)—Excellent collection of fruits and flowers of the colony.

No. 9. *Miss E. Begg*, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For application of native grasses, for platting and bonnet making.

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

No. 11. *Miss Hodges*, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For baskets decorated with pinecones and other hard fruits.

No. 12. *Miss Lawson*, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For a collection of the forest leaves of the colony, so prepared as to preserve the autumn tints.

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

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

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

No. 16. *A. Downs*, (Class XXIX.)—For his collection of birds.

- No. 17. *Professor How*,—For the excellence of his mineralogical collection.
- No. 18. *J. M. Jones*,—For his collection of fish.
- No. 19. *McEwan & Reid*, (Class XXX. sec. A. & B.)—Sofas, chairs, and cabinet of native wood. For excellence of workmanship.

HONORABLE MENTION.

- No. 1. *Nova Scotia Gold Commissioners*, (Class III., sec. B.)—Salted salmon, goodness of quality.
- No. 2. *W. G. Simpson*, (Class VII.)—Model of gold washer.
- No. 3. *Professor How*, (Class X. sec. A.)—Goodness of quality of the specimens of building stones.
- No. 4. *F. Scarfe*, (Class X. sec. A.)—Good quality of common and pressed bricks and drain tiles.
- No. 5. *Cowie & Sons*, (Class XXVI., sec. A.)—Good tannage.
- No. 6. *Mrs. W. Black*, (Class XIX.)—For her model of fruits.
- No. 7. *Gordon & Keith*, (Class XXX., sec. A. & B.)—Furniture—for excellence of workmanship.
- No. 8. *G. Connelly*, (Class XXX.)—Axes.
- No. 9. *J. R. Willis*,—For his collection of pearls and mollusca.
- No. 10. *Miss Bessonett*,—For water colour paintings of native flowers as instructive.
- No. 11. *Dr. How*—Medicinal and other plants.

MEDALS

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

- No. 1. International Show Committee of N. S.—63 dishes of apples : silver medal.
- 2. Do. Do. 11 dishes of grapes : bronze medal.
- 3. Do. Do. Onions : bronze medal.
- 4. Do. Do. Collection of cereals : bronze medal.
- 5. Do. Do. Agricultural roots : bronze medal.
- 6. Do. Do. 19 kinds of potatoes : large bronze medal.
- 7. Do. Do. Gourds : large bronze medal.
- 8. Rev. D. Honeyman—peas : bronze medal.
- 9. Richard Starr, Esq.,—18 varieties of apples : bronze medal.
- 10. Dr. Hamilton—13 heads of Indian Corn : broze medal.
- 11. Mr. B. Kaye—Preserved fruits, in bottles : bronze medal.
- 12. Rev. D. Honeyman, (for Mr. James Thompson)—Collection of beans : bronze medal.
- 13. Mr. James Thompson—fruit in jars : bronze medal.

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—

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

At the International Show, at which the system of "honorable mention" was not adopted, there were three grades of medals—Silver, large bronze, and bronze medals. The three medals awarded to New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, belonged to the third class, while 1 silver and 2 large bronze medals were carried off by the collection from Nova Scotia.

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

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

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

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

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

R. G. HALIBURTON,
Secretary.

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(Messrs. Janvrin, Grassie and DeLisle, 14 a Austin Friars.)
 HENRY BOGGS, Esq., 24 Mark Lane, London.

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

INTRODUCTION.

The collection of articles from Nova Scotia consists merely, as a general rule, of average specimens of the productions of the industry and resources of the Province.

Some delay having occurred before the attempt was made to prepare for the exhibition, the Board of Commissioners was not organized until August, 1861, and the articles collected by them were shipped early in February.

They were compelled, in many instances, to buy in the market such specimens as were required, and to be content with such as were merely fair samples of what they were intended to illustrate.

In some departments, especially that of natural history, a variety of species of fish, fruits, &c., have either been left unrepresented or illustrated by samples inferior to what would have been produced at an earlier season.

But though, in some particulars, the natural history, as well as the industry of Nova Scotia, is but inadequately illustrated by a collection so hastily made, it is hoped that there is sufficient variety and excellence in the specimens sent to indicate to the world the very varied and hitherto almost unknown capabilities of this province.

R. G. HALIBURTON,
Secretary.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 15, 1862.

CATALOGUE OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN DEPARTMENT.

NATURAL HISTORY.

(The collection in this department was made under the superintendance of
J. M. JONES, Esq., F. L. S.)

- 1 A BULL MOOSE, stuffed and mounted—specimen about 2½ years old. A. Downs, Halifax.

CASE OF GAME BIRDS OF NOVA SCOTIA. A. Downs, M. Z. S.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 2 | 2 Ruffed Grouse, (<i>Tetrao umbellus</i> .) | Male and Female. |
| 3 | 2 Spotted or Spruce Grouse, (<i>Tetrao Canadensis</i> .) | Male. |
| 4 | 2 Woodcock, (<i>Scolopax minor</i> .) | “ |
| 5 | 2 Snipe, (<i>Scolopax Wilsonii</i> .) | “ |
| 6 | Virginia Rail, (<i>Rallus Virginiana</i> .) | “ |
| 7 | Rail, (<i>Rallus</i> ?) | |

CASE OF WILD DUCKS OF NOVA SCOTIA. A. Downs.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 8 | 2 Wood-ducks, (<i>Anas sponsa</i> .) | Male and Female. |
| 9 | 2 Scaup Ducks, (<i>Fuligula marila</i> .) | Male. |

- 10 Eider Ducks, (*Fuligula molissima*.) Male.
 11 King Eider Ducks, (*Fuligula spectabilis*.) "
 12 Blue-winged Teal, (*Anas discors*.) "
 13 Green-winged Teal, (*Anas Carolinensis*.) "
 14 Harlequin Duck, (*Fuligula histrionica*.) "
 15 Ring-necked Duck, (*Fuligula rutiforgues*.) "
 16 Dusky Duck, (*Anas obscura*.) Young.
 16½ Shoveller (*Anas clypeata*.) Male.
- 17 COLLECTION OF NATIVE PLANTS, with the popular and scientific names attached to each specimen, &c. PROFESSOR HOW, D. C. L.
 18 COLLECTION OF NATIVE LEAVES, Varnished. MISS LAWSON.
 19 Do. Do. Do. MRS. HALL.
 20 Do. Do. Do. MISS PILLSBURY.
- 21 BASKETS ORNAMENTED WITH FIR CONES, &c., from the Forests of Nova Scotia. MISS HODGES.
 22 1 Basket Ditto. MISS MCNAB.
 23 REPRESENTATION IN WAX OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS GROWN IN NOVA SCOTIA. MRS. W. BLACK.

PAINTINGS OF NATIVE FLOWERS, &c. MISS BESSONETT.

	Scientific name.	Popular name.
24	Plate 1 {	Cornus canadense, Pigeon Berry.
		Pontederia cordata, Picknel Weed.
		Platanthera fimbriata, Purple Fringed Orchis.
		Platanthera dilata, Northern White do.
25	Plate 2 {	Viburnum oxycoccus, Tree Cranberry.
		Asclepias amoena, Indian Hemp.
		Nymphaea odorata, White Pond Lily.
		Polygonatum pubescens, Solomon's Seal.
26	Plate 3 {	Sagittaria variabilis, Common Arrowhead.
		Actea alba and rubra Red and White Baneberry.
		Sarracenia purpurea, Indian Cup.
		Viburnum lantanoides, Moose Tree.
27	Plate 4 {	Epigea repens, Mayflower.
		Mitchella repens, Twin Berry.

EIGHTY-THREE VARIETIES OF VARIOUS WOODS GROWN IN THE PROVINCE,

Remarkable for their durability, beauty, or singular appearance, accompanied by the leaf or cone peculiar to each. AMOS FALES, JR., Wilmot.

(Scientific names appended by J. R. WILLIS, Esq.)

- 28 Curled White Maple; (*Acer dasicarpum*.) Used for cabinet-work.
 29 Plain White Maple, (*A. dasicarpum*.) Useful for the manufacture of cart fellows, ox yokes, &c.
 30 White Maple Branch, (*A. dasicarpum*.) Useful for veneers.
 31 Sugar Maple, called Rock Maple, (*A. saccharinum*.) Used for cart axles and cabinet-work, but more especially for the manufacture of sugar.
 32 Blister Maple, (*A. saccharinum*.)
 33 Bird-eye Maple, (same as No. 32.) Used for cabinet-work and veneers.
 34 Black Birch, (*B. lenta*.) Used for making carriages, tables, and furniture.
 35 Variety of No. 34.
 36 do. do.
 37 do. do.
 38 Yellow Birch, (*Betula excelsa*.) Used for ship timbers, plank, boat boards, and furniture.
 39 White Birch, (*B. papyracea*.) Has a double bark; the outside bark used by the Indians for covering their canoes and wigwams. The timber much used in boat-building and waggon making.

- 40 Winter Beech (*Fagus* —). The leaves remain on the tree during winter; the timber useful for plane.
- 41 Red Beech, (*Fagus feruginea*.) Used for trenails, carpenters' tools, &c.
- 42 White Beech, (*Fagus sylvatica*.) Employed for same purposes as the preceding.
- 43 Red Oak, (*Quercus rubra*.) Useful for wheel-spokes and general work.
- 44 White or Scrub Oak, (*Q. alba*.) Short trunk and spreading top; is shady and ornamental.
- 45 White Ash, (*Fraxinus Americana*.) Useful for making farming tools; is of rapid growth and beautiful appearance.
- 46 Yellow Ash, (*Fraxinus* —). Used for basket manufacture.
- 47 Black Ash, (*F. sambucifolia*.) Used for fences and basket making.
- 48 Black Ash Branch, same as No 47.)
- 49 White Elm, (*Ulmus Americana*.) Used chiefly for ox bows.
- 50 Black Elm, (*U. Americana*, variety.) Applicable to same purposes as the preceding.
- 51 White Poplar, (*Populus candicans*.) Used for chair bottoms and carriage seats.
- 52 Balsam of Peru, (*P. balsamifera*.) Planted chiefly for ornament and shade. Its buds are considered medicinal.
- 53 Horn Beam, (*Corpinus Americana*.) Wood tough, hard, and durable; used for rake teeth, &c.
- 54 Black Moose Wood, (*Acer striatum*.) Wood tender, but of some value for fencing.
- 55 Wild Cherry, (*Cerasus Pennsylvanica*.) Fruit small; wood useful in cabinet manufacture.
- 56 Black Cherry, (*Cerasus nigra*.) Similar to preceding; the tree larger.
- 57 Red Willow, (*Salix* —?) Wood used in the manufacture of charcoal.
- 58 White Willow, (*Salix* —?) Used as the preceding.
- 59 Native Plum, () Fruit black; used for preserves.
- 60 Nova Scotia Jesuit Bark, (—?) Bark used in pulmonary disorders and fevers.
- 61 Bilberry or Wild Pear, (*Mespilus Canadensis*.) Wood hard and durable.
- 62 Black Walnut, (*Juglans nigra*.) Wood extensively used in cabinet manufacture, not indigenous to Nova Scotia.
- 63 Hacmatack or Juniper, (*Larix Americanus*.) Wood durable, and adapted for ship building; used also in making fences.
- 64 Yellow Pine, (*Pinus lutea*.) Timber of excellent quality for boards and planks.
- 65 Pitch Pine, (*P. rubra*.) Wood much used for ship building.
- 66 Pumpkin Pine, (*P. strobus*.) Wood good for deals, planks, and shingles.
- 67 White or Sapling Pine, (*Pinus strobus*.) Good for timber and boards; produces turpentine.
- 68 White Cedar, (*Thuja occidentalis*.) Wood excellent for durable fencing; also for manufacture of musical instruments.
- 69 Hemlock, (*Abies Canadensis*.) Timber durable; bark used for tanning.
- 70 White Fir, (*A. alba*.) Wood used for timber, boards and fencing.
- 71 Silver Fir, (*A. picea*.) Wood used for similar purposes as the preceding.
- 72 White Spruce, (*A. Alba*.) The timber one of the most valuable exports in deals.
- 73 PICTURE FRAME ORNAMENTED WITH FIR CONES, &c. MISS E. ROBINSON.
- 74 MYRTLE OR BAYBERRY WAX, with plant and berries. R. G. HALIBURTON. An article that is unknown in England, and which is likely to be of service in different manufactures. It can be procured to an almost unlimited extent, and is used by settlers in some places as a substitute for tallow in the manufacture of candles. It emits an agreeable odor when burning.
- 75 WILD YAM OF NOVA SCOTIA. J. TAYLOR, Dartmouth.

- 76 SPECIMEN OF MELILOTUS LEUCANTHA MAJOR, discovered by W. Pryor to be a substitute for cotton and hemp, &c. [See manufactures from vegetable fibres.]

NOVA SCOTIAN FURS.

(Scientific names, &c. by BERNARD GILPIN, Esq., M. D.)

This attractive department gained for Nova Scotia the first place for Furs in 1851, and gave a Gold Medal to the exhibitor for that year. Though in its nature diminishing as the Province becomes settled, still the export for 1860 gave £20,000 value, one-half of which were furs produced in the Province.

The Fur bearing animals represented with one exception (the Ermine) in the collection of skins and manufactured articles of the exhibitor, Mr. W. J. Coleman, are in their natural order as follows. The classification is that of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. This though differing in some respects from British authorities, bears such weight in America as to be the first authority, at least, in American mammals.

- 77-78-79 3 Lynx Skins, (*Lynx canadensis*.) Common, said by Temnick to be identical with Lynx of Northern Europe, and is not diminishing in the Province. A beautiful rusty brown, hoary fur.
- 80-85 5 Wild Cat Skins, (*Lynx rufus*.) Wild Cat, or Bay Lynx, differing from the last in shorter fur and longer pencils to the ears; not so abundant as the last. Both true Lynxes.
- 85½ 1 Wolf Skin, (*Canis Occidentalis*.) Wolf exceedingly scarce in the province; distinct from European wolf.
- 86-95 10 Red Fox Skins, (*Vulpus Fulvus*), of exceeding beauty.
- 96-101 6 Silver or Black Fox Skins, (*V. fulvus variety argentus*.) These are the celebrated silver or black foxes—the most valuable furs the world produces, of an incomparable lustre and beauty; have brought in some cases £40 each.
- 102-107 6 Cross Fox Skins, (*V. fulvus variety decussatus*.) Of great beauty, but of less value than the last. All these foxes are of one species, and live and breed together, but owe their difference of color to unknown causes.
- 108-109 2 Fisher Skins, (*Mustela Penantii*.) Pennant, Weasel, or Fisher—a large and beautiful weasel, but rapidly diminishing in numbers.
- 110-119 10 Martin Skins, (*M. Americana*.) The American Martin differing from the Pine Martin of Europe; rapidly diminishing in the province of Nova Scotia.
(*Putorius cicognanii*—*P. Richardsonii*.) Two distinct species of Ermine, and both differing from the true Ermine, are found in Nova Scotia. They differ chiefly in length of tail.
- 120-144 25 Mink Skins, (*Putorius vison*—*P. nigrescens*.) Mink—two species—perhaps varieties exist in Nova Scotia—differing chiefly in size. The smaller, or *nigrescens*, has the more beautiful fur. This fur, of exceeding beauty and increasing value, does not diminish in numbers. Its value has increased tenfold.
- 145-150 6 Otter skins, (*Lutra Canadensis*.) American Otter, differing from the European Otter. It affords a valuable, brilliant, and most durable fur. Not rapidly diminishing.
- 151-156 4 Raccoon Skins, (*Procyon lotor*, *Raccoon*.) Increasing in number, and affording a rather handsome fur for robes; and also used in the manufacture of felt hats.
- 157-160 3 Bear Skins, (*Ursus Americanus*.) American Bear, by no means diminishing in numbers, differing from European species, and affording in season a thick and brilliant black fur.
- 161-168 8 Beaver Skins, (*Castor canadensis*.) Differing from European Beaver, became nearly extinct a few years ago, but is now increasing in numbers.

- 169-193 25 Musquash Skins, (*Fiberzethicus*.) Abundant and rather increasing. The beauty of this fur in its natural state is well seen in Mr. Coleman's manufactured articles. When dyed and plucked its resemblance to the fur-seal is so great as to deceive any but dealers. It must rise in value and importance.
- 194-200 Rabbit Skins, (*Lepus Americanus*.) Hare, formerly confounded with the varying Hare of the Old World.
It is found in enormous quantities, and is often a great boon to poor settlers. Some families with wire snares have caught in one season between two and three thousand. Sixty thousand have been shipped by one dealer alone.
- 201-202 2 Ladies Mink Muffs.
203 1 do do Boa.
204 1 do do do.
205 2 pairs do Cuffs.
- 206-207 1 Ladies Musquash Boa.
208 1 do Mink Muff.
209 1 do do Cuff.
210 1 Gentleman's Mink Cap.
211 1 do do.
212 1 do Cloth Top.
213 1 Ladies' Velvet Top.
214 1 Wolf Robe.

THE FISH DEPARTMENT.

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

The shipping owned in Nova Scotia and employed in the fisheries, &c., in 1860, amounted to 3258 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 248,061 tons, being almost a ton to every man, woman and child in the province. This amount of tonnage places Nova Scotia in the rank of one of the principal maritime countries in the world, and the first as to the proportion of tonnage to population.

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

The exhibition of fish does not include the finest specimens, but must be considered as containing fair samples of such as can be procured between the months of October and January in the Halifax market.

The reason for the largest and best specimens not being exhibited arises from two causes :

1st. The jars used, though ordered at the kind suggestion of Professor Agassiz from the New England Glass Company by the Nova Scotia Commissioners, and being larger than any manufactured in England for a similar purpose, cannot be procured of such dimensions as to admit of the exhibition of halibut or of the larger specimens of some other fish.

2nd. The season when the effort to procure specimens of fish was made was so far advanced that the best samples of many species could not be obtained.

Fish preserved in Glass Jar.*

- 215 1. Salmon, (*Salmo Salar*.) Attains the weight of 30 lbs.; abundant in the market of Halifax during the season. Price—fresh, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; smoked, from 3s. to 4s. each; pickled from £2 8s. to £4 per barrel; preserved in tins, 1s. per lb. Amount of catch in 1860, 2,481 barrels.

- 216 2. Cod, (*Morrhua vulgaris*.) Attains the weight of 90 lbs.; abundant in the fish market of Halifax all the year round. Price—fresh, same size as specimen preserved, 5d.; dried, per qtl. of 112 lbs., 10s. to 14s.—Exports from the port of Halifax alone, in 1860, 281,111 qtls.
- 217 3. Haddock, (*Mæglefinus*.) Attains the weight of 15 lbs.; abundant in the market during the season. Price—fresh, same size as specimen preserved, 5d.; dried, per qtl. of 112 lbs., 6s. to 8s.; preserved in tins, 10d. per lb.
- 218 4. Hake, (*Phycis Americanus*.) Attains the weight of 25 lbs. Price—fresh, same size as specimen preserved, 4d.; dried, per qtl. of 100 lbs., 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
- 219 5. Pollock, (*Merlangus carbonarius*.) Attains the weight of 40 lbs.; not abundant; affords serviceable oil. Price—fresh, same size as specimen preserved, 5d.; dried, per qtl. of 112 lbs., 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
- 220 6. Mackerel, (*Scomber vernalis*.) No. 1 variety. More abundant some seasons than others. Price—fresh, in the Halifax market, 6d. each; salted, per bbl. of 200 lbs., £2 10s. to £3 10s.
- 221 7. Mackerel, (*S. vernalis*.) No. 2 variety. Abundant in Halifax market during the season. Price—fresh, 3d. each; salted per bbl. of 200 lbs., £1 10s. to £2 10s.; preserved in tins, 1s. per lb.
- 222 8. Mackerel, (*S. vernalis*.) No. 3 variety. Abundant during some seasons. Price—fresh, in Halifax market, 2d. each; salted, per bbl. of 200 lbs., 15s. to 25s. The catch of mackerel in 1860 amounted to 66,108 bbls.
- 223 9. Trout, (*Salmo fontinalis*.) Attains the weight of 4 lbs. Price—fresh, in Halifax market, mixed sizes, 8d. per dozen.
- 224 10. Sea Trout, (*S. trutta*.) Attains the weight of 7 lbs. Price—salted, per bbl. of 200 lbs., 20s. to 30s.
- 225 11. Whiting, (*Merlangus* —?) Attains the weight of 3 lbs.; not very abundant; flesh very delicate. Price—fresh, 1d. to 2½d. each.
- 226 12. Eel, (*Anguilla vulgaris*) Attains the weight of 6 lbs.; abundant in Halifax market during winter months. Price—fresh, 4d. to 6d. per bunch of 12; salted, 16s. per bbl. of 200 lbs.; preserved in tins, 10d. per lb.
- 227 13. Gaspereau, (*Alosa tyrannus*.) In enormous quantities during the season; often used for manure. Price—fresh, 4d. per dozen; salted, per bbl. of 200 lbs., 12s. to 16s.
- 228 14. Herring, (*Clupea elongata*.) Abundant during the season. Price—fresh, 4d. per dozen; salted, per bbl. of 200 lbs., 13s. 6d. Catch in 1860, 194,170.
- 229 15. Tom-cod, (*Morrhua pruinosa*.) Abundant during the winter months. Price—fresh, 3½d. per dozen, mixed sizes.
- 230 16. Rock-cod, (*M. vulgaris*.) Attains the weight of 15 lbs. Price—fresh, same size as specimen preserved, 4d.; dried, per qtl. of 112 lbs. 10 to 14s.
- 231 17. Sea Perch, (*Labrus ceruleus*.) Very abundant; of fine flavor.
- 232 18. Cat-fish, (*Pimelodus catus*.)
- 233 19. Norway Haddock, (*Sebastes Norvegicus*.) Not very abundant; delicate flavor. Price—fresh, 2d. each.
- 234 20. Smelt, (*Osmerus viridescens*.) Extremely abundant during the winter months; delicious flavor. Is so abundant as to be often used for manure. Price—fresh, in Halifax fish market, 2d. per dozen.
- 235 21. Perch, (*Perca flavescens*.) Abundant in fresh waters; fine flavor. Price—fresh, in bunches of 1 dozen each, 6d.
- 236 22. Dog-fish, (*Spinax Acanthias*.) Foetus taken from the mother, October 1861. Attains the weight of 16 lbs.; very abundant on our coasts; affords a valuable oil. Price—dried, 3s. per hundred. Used for fattening pigs, &c., and frequently for manure.
- 237 23. Flounder, (*Platesra plana*.) Price—fresh, per bunch of six, 2½d.
- 238 24. Dollar-fish. Not abundant; flesh white and of fine flavor. Price—3½d. per dozen.
- 239 25. Lump Fish, (*Cyclopterus lumpus*.) Very rich flavor. Price—1½d. to 2d. each, averaging 1 lb. weight.

Pickled Fish, &c., collected under the superintendance of W. H. Townsend, Esq., late Inspector of Pickled Fish.

240	1 case of	Codfish
241	1 do	Haddock
242	1 do	Hake
243	1 do	Pollock
244	1½ bbl.	No. 1 Mackerel
245	1½ do	No. 1 Round Herrings
246	1 do	No. 1 Split Herrings
247	1 do	Trout
248	1 tub of	Salmon
249	1½ bbl.	of Alewives
250	1 do of	Shad, by J. S. O'Brien, Noel
251	1 box	Digby Herrings, by Benjamin Hardy, Digby

Collection of Fish preserved in tins.

252	1 dozen tins	Lobsters
253	1	“ Mackerel
254	1	“ Salmon
255	½	“ Eels
256	½	“ Haddock

Four dozen in all.

EDIBLE MOLUSCA OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The most important species, and the only one used generally for food, is the Oyster, of which there are unlimited deposits along the shores washed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the whole coast from Cape Breton to New Brunswick being almost continuous oyster beds. If properly worked, they would form a source of very profitable employment for a large number of persons. The Oysters of Tatamagouche resemble in appearance, and are equal in flavor, to the best English “natives.” The other species of molusca, though found generally in profusion along the shores of the province, are but little sought after by the people of Nova Scotia.

This department will be illustrated by the following collection contributed by J. R. WILLIS, Esq., Principal of the National School, Halifax.

257	Oyster (<i>Ostrea Borealis</i>), very abundant,
258	Do. (<i>O. Vtrginiana</i>), very abundant,
259	Scallop (<i>Pecten Magellancius</i>), very abundant,
260	Do. (<i>P. Islandicus</i>), very abundant,
261	Do. (<i>P. concentricus</i>), small and rare,
262	Clam (<i>Mactra gigantea</i>), very abundant and cheap,
263	Do. (<i>M. solidissima</i>), very abundant and cheap,
264	Do. (<i>Venus mercenaria</i>), very abundant and cheap,
265	Do. (<i>Cyprina Islandica</i>), very abundant,
266	Do. (<i>Solen ensis</i>), very abundant,
267	Do. (<i>Mya arenaria</i>) very abundant,
268	Mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>), very abundant and cheap,
269	Do. (<i>Modiola Americana</i>) very abundant and cheap,
270	Whelk (<i>Buccinum undatum</i>), very abundant,
271	Do. (<i>Fusus decemcostatus</i>), very abundant,
272	Do. (<i>F. Islandicus</i>), very abundant,
273	Periwinkle (<i>Littorina littorea</i>), very abundant,
274	Egg Case (<i>Natica heros</i>), very abundant.

CRUSTACEA.

LOBSTER, (*Homarus Americanus*.)

The most important species found in Nova Scotia, and the only one exhibited, is the Lobster. It is found in enormous quantities, on every part of the coast. It is stated that not less than a million dozens of Lobsters are annually disposed of at or in the vicinity of Halifax, for exportation or domestic use. Along the northern coast of Nova Scotia they are thrown up in such quantities by gales that they are used extensively for manure. Their price in the market in Halifax are generally about 1d. each. Occasionally, however, there has been so large a supply, that a wheelbarrow-full has been sold for one shilling.

275 A case is exhibited by J. R. WILLIS, Esq., containing several specimens. The most interesting feature of the collection is an enormous claw, about 15 inches long, which belonged to a Lobster about 30 inches in length, and of almost the same dimensions from point to point of extended claws.

276 CASE OF NOVA SCOTIA PEARLS.

(Prepared by J. R. WILLIS, Esq.)

A large quantity of Pearls have recently been found in the fresh water Bivalve, *Alasmod Magaritifera*, in streams and lakes of Annapolis and Kings County, and are apparently abundant. Fifteen selections are exhibited, from contributions by the following persons: Wm. McIntyre, Job Randall, E. J. McNeill, Thaddeus Walker, Wallace Kirkpatrick, Austin Woodberry, and Joseph Grogan. In the pearl case are animals with corresponding valves, preserved in alcohol by J. R. Willis.

GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

(Prepared by REV. D. HONEYMAN.)

The Geology of Nova Scotia will be represented by an interesting collection, all of which has been contributed by the Rev. Mr. Honeyman from his cabinet, or collected by him since he has been engaged by the Commissioners to examine into the Geology of the province.

Mr. Honeyman has prepared a map, sections, &c., to illustrate the subject, and has gone to London to take charge personally of his collection, which, while being of great future value in determining the extent and nature of the mineral resources of the Province, will, it is believed, greatly attract the attention of the scientific world to Nova Scotia, from its illustrating new and interesting features in geology, peculiar, it is believed, to the formations of this province.

A representation of the Rocks, useful Minerals, and Ores of the different formations of the Province, arranged in four groups.

- 1st group—The Laurentian formation, containing gold, and the rocks associated with it.
 2nd do The Silurian and Devonian.
 3rd do The Carboniferous.
 4th do The new Red Sandstone.

These are illustrated by colored sections.

Representation of the Fauna of the Fossiliferous Rocks.

SILURIAN.

- 277 Zosphyta
 278 Annelida
 279 Crustacea

- Graptolites and Corals.
 Serpulae and Cornulites.
 Dalmania Logani.

280			Homolonotus Dawsonii, &c.
281	Mollusca Acephala	Brachiopoda	Crania Acadiensis.
282			Chonotes Nov. Scot., &c.
183		Lamelli brachiata	Cledophori.
284			Avicula Honeymani.
285	Excephala	Gasteropoda	Murchisonia, &c. &c.
286		Heteropoda	Bellerophon acutus
287			Trilobatus, carinatus,
288		Pteropoda	Conularia Thea
289		Cephalopoda	Orthoceras, &c.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS, OR MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE.

290	Zosphyta		Fenestella, &c
291	Annelida		Spirorbis
292	Crustacea (?)		
293	Mollusca, Acephala—	Brachiopoda—	Productus Giganteus, contributed by
			R. G. Haliburton.
294		Lamellibranchiata	
295	Excephala	Gasteropoda	
296		Heteropoda	
297		Steropoda	
298		Cephalopoda	Nautilus, &c.

These, whether Silurian or Carboniferous, are arranged into groups according to their geological position. Each group begins with the lowest organization and ends with the highest. This division is also illustrated by colored sections.

MIDDLE CARBONIFEROUS.

299	Annelida	Spirorbis
300	Crustacea	Cyprides
301	Mollusca	Modiola
302	Pisces	Deplodus' teeth
303		Scales, Coprolites, &c.
	Reptilia (?)	

ALLUVIAL.

304 Mastodon Tooth.

A representation of Carboniferous Flora.

	Ferns.
305	Calamites.
306	Artisia.
307	Poacites.
308	Asterophyllites.
309	Sphnophylla.
310	Lepidodendra.
311	Ulodendra.
312	Sigillaria.
313	Stigmaria.
314	Pinites.
315	Carpolites Trigonocarpa, varia.

MINERAL COLLECTION.

(Made under the superintendence of HENRY HOW, Esq., D.C.L., Es Professor of Chemistry, &c., at King's College, Windsor.

GOLD.

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

(See note B. at end of Catalogue respecting the extent of the gold fields; also a copy of the mining regulations appended.)

The gold is also exhibited in a manufactured state by the following pieces of Jewelry, by J. Cornelius, Jeweler, Halifax.

- 316 1 Bracelet. (For sale.)
- 317 1 Necklace, with figure of a gold miner at work, with a drop consisting of a Nova Scotian Pearl.
- 318 1 Massive Brooch, with Dolphin in centre.
- 319 1 Brooch, made of Nova Scotian gold quartz; and also Nova Scotian Amethysts and Pearls.
- 320 1 Masonic Mark Jewel.
- 321 1 small Brooch of Nova Scotian gold, with Nova Scotian Amethyst, (Etruscan style.)

ORES OF METALS AND OTHER MINERALS AND ROCKS COMMERCIALLY USEFUL.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
322 1. Native Copper.	Bay of Fundy,	Samuel Caldwell, Esq.
323 2. [a & b] Copper Pyrites,	Polson's Lake, Sydney Co.,	Professor How.
324 Ditto, large specimen,		Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
325 Copper Pyrites,	Salmon River,	Trustees Halifax Mec. Inst.
326 Grey Copper Ore,	Five Islands,	H. Harrington, Esq.
327 Ditto,	Ditto,	Professor How.
328 Ditto,	Pictou,	Trustees Halifax Mec. Inst.
329 Carbonate of Copper,	Ditto,	Ditto.

IRON ORES.

330 Micaceous Iron Ore,	Five Islands,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Inst.
331 Ditto,	Ditto,	Gov'rs. of King's College.
332 Ditto,	Digby,	Ditto.
333 Ditto,	Sand Cove,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Inst.
334 Ditto,	Londonderry,	Ditto.
335 Specular Iron Ore, large specimen,	Polson's Lake,	Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
336 Ditto, large specimen,		Ditto.
337 Fibrous Hematite,	Pictou,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Inst.
338 Ditto,	Londonderry,	A. MacKinlay, Esq.
339-348 Hematite, large specimen,	Ditto,	E. F. Jones, Esq.

These specimens show the nature of the ores worked at the Acadia Iron Works.
349-352 Hematite, large specimen, } East River, Pictou, } Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.

One of these from an out-crop of a vein 25 feet wide at surface.

353 Red Hematite,	Nictaux,	Prof. How,
This ore formerly worked—is very		abundant.
354 Red Hematite,	Digby,	Prof. How.
355 Ditto,	Old Barns,	Ditto.
356 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.
357 Magnetic Ore,	Cornwallis,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Inst.
358 Ditto,	Annapolis,	Ditto.
359 Bog Ore,	Cape Negro,	H. Poole, Esq.
360 Ditto,	Lapland,	Ditto.
361 Titaniferous sand, average,	Sable Island,	G. Handley, Esq.
362 Ditto, washed,		Ditto,
363 Ditto, average,	Digby County,	R. G. Haliburton, Esq.

364-365 The Iron made from the ores 339-348 at the Acadia Iron Works, is illustrated by four specimens of pig iron; also by bars of iron. The amount of iron made is twelve hundred tons per annum, value £16 sterling per ton.

There are also specimens of Acadian Cutlery, similar to those which obtained a Gold Medal in the Exhibition of 1851, exhibited in the Nova Scotian department, besides those exhibited in the cutlery department by the Acadia Iron Company, from their establishment at Sheffield.

COAL.

The Coal Fields of Nova Scotia are well represented by seven large specimens from different localities.

366 Coal from Albion Mines, Pictou, J. Scott, Esq.

A similar section was exhibited in 1855 at Montreal, with the following label attached:—

“Section of the Main Coal Seam, Albion Mines, Pictou, N. S.

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

“This specimen was extracted by James Scott, Esq., Superintendent of the mine, for the exhibition at Montreal.”

367 Coal from Sydney Mines, C. B., R. Brown, Esq.

368 Coal from Langan Mines, C. B., Ditto.

369 Do. Glace Bay, C. B., Messrs. Bourinot.

370 Do. Fraser Mine, Pictou, J. B. D. Fraser.

371 Oil Coal from Fraser Mine, Pictou, Ditto.

372 Do. Patrick's Mine, Ditto.

The amount of coal raised in 1860 at Pictou was 165,055 tons.

Sydney, 100,098 “

Langan, 35,300 “

Joggins, 5,295 “

1861 at Glace Bay, 7,652 “

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

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

ARSENIC.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
373 Arsenical Pyrites,	Lunenburg,	H. Poole, Esq.
Found in some substance—suitable for the production of white arsenic.		

ORES OF MANGANESE.

374 Pyrolusite,	Cumberland,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Inst.
375 Ditto, [95 p.c.oxide,]	Amherst,	Prof. How.
376 Ditto,	Pictou,	Gov'rs. of King's College.
377 Ditto,	Kentville,	Prof. How.
378 Ditto,	Gore, Douglas,	N. Mosher, Esq.
379 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.
380 Ditto, [95 p. c. ox.,]	Teny Cape,	Ditto.
381 Ditto, large spec'mn,	Ditto,	Ditto.
382 Compact grey Ore, } [60 p c ox,]	Cheverie,	Ditto.
383 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
384 Impure Ore,	Cornwallis,	Prof. How.

None of the preceding have yet been found in large deposits, but a small quantity has been exported from Cheverie, and a locality not represented.

LEAD ORES.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
385 Galena,	Margaret's Bay,	Mr. T. Laurilliard.
386 Ditto,	Cape North, Victoria,	Rev. D. Sutherland.
387 (a & b) ditto,	Joggins, Cumberland,	Prof. How.
388 Ditto,	Gay's River, Halifax,	B. G. Fraser, Esq.

None of these ores have been found in large quantities.

MOLYBDENUM ORES.

389 Molybdenite,	Musquodoboit,	Professor How.
390 Ditto,	Gabarus, C. B.,	Ditto.

This is said to be rather abundant.

PLUMBAGO.

391 Plumbago, earthy,	Salmon River, Colchester,	Professor How.
392 Ditto,	Parrsboro', Cumberland,	Ditto.

Nothing known of the quantities of these minerals.

GYPSUM AND ANHYDRITE.

393 Anhydrite,	Shubenacadie,	Trustees Halifax Mec. Inst.
394 Ditto,	Pictou,	Ditto.
395 Ditto,	Windsor,	J. P. Pellow, Esq.
396 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.

This is cut and polished to show its nature as a substitute for Marble in in-door work.

397 Anhydrite,	Falmouth,	J. P. Pellow, Esq.
398 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.

Also cut and polished for the same purpose as 193. Both these can be obtained in large blocks.

399 Selenite,	Windsor,	Prof. How.
400 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	J. P. Pellow, Esq.
401 Ditto,	Mabou,	{ Commissioners per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
402 Fibrous Gypsum,	Shubenacadie,	Trustees Halifax Mec. Inst.
403 Ditto,	Windsor,	Prof. How.
404 Ditto,	Cape North, Victoria co.,	Rev. D. Sutherland.
405 Red Gypsum,	Wentworth,	Prof. How.
406 Common Gypsum,	Windsor,	J. P. Pellow, Esq.
407 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.
408 Ditto, same ground,	Ditto,	Ditto.
409 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.
410 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
411 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
412 Ditto,	Winckworth,	Ditto.
413 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.

The last eight specimens show the qualities of the Plaster quarried at the localities. Operations are carried on upon a very large scale.

414 Gypsum, large speci.	Shubenacadie,	S. Gray, Esq.
415 Ditto,	Antigonishe,	{ Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
416 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
417 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.

The last three from different parts of a district 15 miles long and 4 miles broad

418 Gypsum, large spec.,	Cheverie,	J. Nutting.
419 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.

The amount of gypsum quarried throughout the Province in 1860 was 126,700 tons; value \$85,196.

LIMESTONES AND ALLIED MINERALS.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
420 Limestone,	McLatchey's, Windsor,	Professor How,
421 Ditto,	O. King's, Windsor,	Ditto,
422 Ditto,	Kentville,	J. Lyons, Esq.
423 Ditto,	St. Peter's, C. B.	G. Handley, Esq.
424 Ditto,	Chester,	Professor How.
425 Ditto, Bitum and phosphate,	} Joggins, Cumberland,	Ditto.
426 Ditto, Cement stone,		St. Peter's, C. B.
427 Do. another variety,	Ditto,	Ditto.
428 "Cement,"	Chester,	Rev. Dr. Shreve

BARYTES.

429 Barytes,	Falmouth,	Professor How.
430 Ditto,	Five Islands,	Governors Acadia College.

This has been worked to a considerable extent, and the deposit yet believed to be extensive.

MARBLES.

431 Marble, red-banded,	Cheverie,	J. Nutting, Esq.
432 Ditto, green,	Parrsboro',	Mrs. Webster.
433 Ditto, purple with green spots,	} Five Islands,	Prof. How.
434 Ditto, red & white, mottled,		Onslow,
435 Ditto, chocolate,	Ditto,	Ditto.
436 Ditto, white large specimen,	} Five Islands,	H. Harrington, Esq.
437 Ditto, black with white veins,		Cape Breton,
438 Ditto, white with black veins,	Whycocomagh, C. B.,	Ditto.
439 Ditto, grey patterned,	Fraser Mount,	Messrs. Wesley & Sandford.
440 Ditto, red,	Craignish, C. B.,	{ Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
441 Ditto, clouded grey,	Ditto,	Dr. Elliott.
442 Ditto, white & green,	George's River, C. B.,	Ditto.
443 Ditto, greenish,	} East Arm East River, Pictou,	{ Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.

All the marbles are surface specimens, as no quarrying operations are carried on. Some of the deposits are very extensive.

Several of the specimens were gratuitously polished and prepared by Messrs. Wesley & Sandford, Marble-workers, Halifax.

INFUSORIAL EARTH.

444 Infusorial Earth,	Cornwallis,	Mrs. Webster.
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This material has been found useful in polishing marble.

BUILDING STONES.

445-450 Freestone,	Pictou,	Trustees Halifax Mec. Inst.
451 Freestone, dressed block,	} Tatamagouche,	G. Lang, Esq.
452 Do. dressed block,		Ditto,
453 Do. " "	Wallace,	Ditto.
454 Do. " "	Kennetcook,	Ditto.
455 Do. " "	Boulardarie, C. B.	Ditto.

Most of these stones are extensively quarried for building purposes, some being

exported to the United States; and some quarries yield grindstones, of which 46,496 were made in 1860.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
456 Granite, dress'd block.	Queen's Quarry, Halifax,	R. Davis, Esq.
457 Do. " "	Shelburne,	Ditto.
458 Do. (polished,)	Birch Cove Quarry, Hx.	Ditto.

These granites are extensively quarried.

459 Ironstone, dressed block,	} N. W. Arm, Halifax,	R. Davis, Esq.
		This is used in making walls.
460 Red Sandstone, dressed block,	} Horton,	H. Webster, Esq.

A material useful in making walls of fireplaces and ovens; can be got in any quantity, is easily wrought, and hardens by heat.

MINERAL PAINTS.

461 Mineral paint, brown,	Chester,	Rev. Dr. Shreve.
462 Ditto, " "	Ditto,	Mr. Feader.
463 Do. Red	Ditto,	Ditto
464 Do. Yellow	Ditto,	Ditto
465 Do. Brown	Ditto,	Ditto
466 Do. Red, burnt un-ground,	} Ditto,	Ditto
467 Do. Purple,	Louisburg, C. B.,	} Commissioners, per Rev Mr. Honeyman
468 Do. Brown,	Sydney, C. B.,	Ditto
469 Do. " "	Lochabar,	Ditto
470 Do. " "	Antigonish,	Ditto
471 Do. a clay used as a wash,	} Dartmouth,	Mr. G. Taylor
472 Do. do	Ditto,	Ditto
473 Do. do	Ditto,	Ditto
474 Do. Yellow Brown,	Acadia Iron Works,	} Commissioners, per Rev Mr. Honeyman
475 Do Red, Ground and and Burnt,	} Folly River,	Professor How
476 Do. Brown,	Ditto,	Ditto

These ochres are found in great abundance, and some of them have been very extensively used.

ROOFING SLATE.

477 Slate,	Rawdon,	S. Caldwell, Esq.
A surface specimen. This slate exists in enormous quantities. There are besides extensive deposits elsewhere in the Province.		

CLAYS.

478 Clay,	Whycocomagh, C. B.,	} Commissioners, per Rev Mr. Honeyman.
479 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
480 Ditto,	Lochaber, Sydney county,	Ditto.
481 Ditto,	Albion Mines, Pictou Co.,	Ditto.
482 Ditto,	15 miles from Halifax,	W. Pryor, Esq.
483 Ditto, Fire Clay,	St. Croix, Hants county,	Messrs. Dymock.

The number of bricks made in Nova Scotia in 1860, from its clay deposits, was 7,659,000.

MILLSTONE.

484 Millstone, large specimen,	?	[See Manufactures.]
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SALT.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
485 Made salt, in bottle,	R. Philip, Cumberland Co.,	R. Thomson, Esq.
Believed to have been boiled down from a Brine Spring. It is known that there are several Brine Springs in the Province.		

NATRO-BORO-CALCITE.

486 Natro-Boro-Calcite,	Gypsum Quarry, Windsor,	Professor How.
Not as yet found in quantity. Would be very valuable in making glazes for Pottery.		

MINERALS ADMITTING OF USE IN JEWELRY AND OTHER ORNAMENTAL ARTS.

487 Smoky Quartz,	Paradise, Annapolis Co.,	Governors King's College.
488 Ditto, Crystal,	Ditto,	Ditto.
489 Ditto,	Ditto,	Mrs. Webster.
490 Ditto,	Ditto,	Governors King's College.
This is found in some considerable quantity.		
491 Ditto, with Clorite,	Paradise, Annapolis Co.,	Professor How.
492-495 Red Carnelian,	Cape Blomedon,	Trustee Halifax Mec. Inst.
cut and polished,		
496 Amethysts,	Ditto,	Mrs. Webster.
497 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
498 Ditto,	Ditto,	Governors Acadia College.
499 Do., with Cacholong,	Ditto,	Ditto.
This mineral is tolerably abundant.		
500 Amethysts, with agate	Digby?	?
501 Do. with agate,	Ditto,	Governors Acadia College
502 Agate,	?	Mrs. Webster
503 Ditto	?	Ditto
504 Ditto Fortification,	?	Ditto
505 Ditto "	?	Ditto
506 Ditto "	?	Ditto
507 Ditto "	?	Ditto
508-513 Ditto Moss	Scotch Bay?	Ditto
514 Ditto Moss,	Ditto,	Governors Acadia College
515 Ditto	Ditto,	Mrs. Webster
516-517 [a & b] Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto
polished,		
518 Ditto Ditto	Ditto,	Governors Acadia College

The Agates are found in some considerable quantity at various localities along the Nova Scotia coast of the Bay of Fundy, and at places in the Basin of Minas.

519 Jasper,	Parrsborough,	Governors King's College
520 Ditto,	Bay of Fundy,	Ditto
521 Ditto,	Ditto	Ditto
522 Ditto, Red,	Two Islands	Ditto
523 Ditto, Green,	Blomedon,	Professor How
524 Ditto, Variegated,	?	Governors King's College
525 Ditto, Ribbon,	?	Mrs. Webster
526 Ditto "	?	Governors Acadia College
527 Ditto "	?	Ditto
528 Ditto "	Digby,	?
529 Ditto " large sp'n.	Ditto,	Ditto

The Jaspers are found in some considerable quantities at various localities along the Nova Scotia coast of the Bay of Fundy, and at places in the Basin of Minas.

530 Garnet Sand,	Yarmouth county,	R. G. Haliburton, Esq.
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A deposit on the shores of a lake, used in the vicinity in ornamenting houses, by dusting it over them externally.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
531 Garnets,	Shelburne, Not yet found of fine quality.	H. Poole, Esq.
532 Topaz, rough	Cape Breton	Mr. McDonald
533 Do, cut and polished, Ditto		Ditto
Nothing known of the quantity of this mineral. The specimen was cut and polished in the province, at Pictou.		
534 Clay Slate—Indian Pipestone,	Montegan, Admits of fine carving.	H. Poole, Esq.
535 Clay Slate, varieg'td.	Beech Hill, King's Co.	Mrs. Webster.
A material suitable for inlaid work; not subject to friction. Nothing known with certainty of the quantity in which the last two are found.		

**MINERALS FURTHER ILLUSTRATING THE MINERALOGY OF
THE PROVINCE.**

536 Iron Pyrites	Thrum Cap,	H. Poole, Esq.
537 Magnetic Pyrites,	Nictaux,	Professor How
537½ Fluor-spar	Mabou, C. B.	Governors King's College
538 Quartz : Opaque } Crystals,	McKay's Head,	Ditto
539 Quartz : Ferruginous	?	Mrs. Webster
540 Black Tourmaline,	Harrietsfield, Halifax Co.	Mr. Laurillard
541 Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
542 Apophyllite	Isle Haut?	Mrs. Webster
543 Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
544 Ditto	Port George, Bay Fundy,	Professor How
545 Red Heulandite	Hall's Harbor "	Governors King's College
546 Ditto	Ditto	Mrs. Webster
547 White Heulandite,	Two Islands,	Governors King's College,
548 Pearly "	?	Mrs. Webster
549 Analcime,	Blomedon?	Ditto
550 Ditto	Two Islands,	Governors King's College
551 Ditto	Blomedon?	Professor How
552 Red Analcime,	Ditto	Ditto
553 Needlestone and } Analcime,	Two Islands,	Governors King's College
554 Ditto Ditto	?	Ditto
555 Natrolite,	Bay of Fundy,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Institu.
556 Gyrolite in Apo- } phylite,	Margaretville,	Professor How
557 Farcelite & Mesolite,	Port George,	Ditto
558 Mesolite,	N. Mt, Annapolis Co.,	Ditto
559 Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
560 Centrallassite,	Near Black Rock,	Ditto
561 Needlestone and } Heulandite,	?	Mrs. Webster
562 Honey Yellow Stilbite,	Moose Island,	Professor How
563 Stilbite,	Bay of Fundy,	Mrs. Webster
564 Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
565 Do. with Laumonite,	Morden	Governors King's College
566 Ditto	?	Governors Acadia College
567 Ditto, large Coptals,	Morden,	Governors King's College
568 Ditto with Analcime,	Ditto,	Ditto
569 Ditto, in a Geode,	Isle Haut?	Mrs. Webster
570 Chabazite,	Port George,	Professor How
571 Ditto (Acadiolite) } in Quartz,	Two Islands,	Governors King's College
572 Ditto, Ditto,	?	Governors Acadia College

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
573 Calc-spar,	(N. S.?)	Mrs. Webster
574 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto
575 Ditto, coated with } Pyrites.	Joggins,	R. G. Haliburton
576 Ankerite,	Acadia Iron Works,	Professor How.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, ETC.*

APPLES.

The climate of Nova Scotia is particularly suitable to the growth of the apple tree. Crop is generally sure and large. Sorts which in England require a wall or espaliers will here grow and thrive in the open orchards as standards. Fruit attains an enormous size; specimen of "Gloria Mundi" sent to England measured from 15 to 17 inches in circumference.

The amount of apples raised in 1860 was 186,484 bushels—Annapolis county raising 65,405 bushels. Mr. R. Starr, of Kings county, and Mr. W. Chesley, of Annapolis county, contributed to the preliminary local exhibition at Halifax not less than 50 varieties of apples raised in their own orchards.

Apples (preserved in spirits) in glass jars :

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Contributor.</i>
578 Gloria Mundi, and others,	{ C. C. Hamilton, Esq., M. D., Cornwallis.
579 Do, and Gilliflower, and others,	{ Richd. Starr, Esq., Corn- wallis.
580 Green Seek-no-further, and others.	
581 Do and Bishop's Pippin.	
582 Bishop's Pippin and Greening, and others.	
583 Ribston Pippin, and others,	J. Kaye, Esq., Cornwallis.
584 Bishop's Pippin and Detroit Red, and others.	
585 Spitzenburgh, and others.	
586 Westfield Seek-no-further, and others.	
587 Vandevere, and others,	Jas. Thomson, Windsor.
588 Golden Pippin, and others.	
589 Large and Small Siberian Crab.	
590 Gloria Mundi,	{ Purchased in market dur- ing the Exhibition.
591 Dried Apples.	

GRAPES.

Hardy sorts of grapes will, in the western counties, do well in the open air, and even Black Hambro and White Cluster have, during the past year ripened their fruit in the open air. All the best sorts will (under glass without artificial heat) grow most luxuriantly, and bear better than in England under the same treatment. Mr. Justice Wilkins for several years most successfully ripened Black Hambros at Windsor, on a stone wall, and in the last year raised, on two vines not more than

*Nova Scotia is peculiarly adapted for an Agricultural country. The best lands are alluvial, or "dyked marsh," and "intervale." The former are formed by the deposit left by the rapid tides of the Bay of Fundy, which rise in some places to a height of 60 feet.

The fertility of the "dyked marsh" is, it is believed, quite unparalleled. Some of it, such as the Grand Pre (the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline"), was reclaimed by the Acadian French, about 200 years ago; and there are instances of this species of land having been cultivated for a century, without any manure. Uplands "top-dressed" with this alluvial deposit may be cultivated for twenty years without any manure. "Intervale" land is formed by the deposit of fresh water rivers, &c., and is exceedingly productive.

seven years old, thirty-three pounds of Grapes, of quite equal flavor to those ripened in a hot-house. The vines, of course, required careful covering in winter. Mr. Downing, the eminent American authority on horticulture, in a communication addressed to Judge Wilkins, expressed his great surprise at the adaptation of Nova Scotia for the growth of the grape, and stated that the Black Hamburg, with similar treatment, would only ripen one year in six, at his gardens, at Newburg, on the Hudson.

PEARS, TOMATOES, &c.

The pear grows vigorously, is very productive, and sorts such as Marie Louise, Williams Bon Chretien, Louis Bon of Jersey, Knight Monarch, Flemish Beauty, Passe Colman, Vicar of Wakefield, and other hardy sorts, will, as standards, do exceedingly well—crop constant. A gentleman at Windsor obtained from a scion of the Bon Chretien (in the same year in which it was grafted) eight very fine specimens; and in the following year the same graft produced one hundred and twenty pears of excellent quality. Plums and cherries grow very well. Tomatoes grow well, fruit, and ripen well in the open air. The squash and pumpkin attain an enormous size; have been grown of 140 and 170 lbs. weight, and, grown by the acre, prove a very profitable crop for cattle.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Contributor.</i>
592 Black Hambro and White Cluster,	J. Kaye, Esq., Cornwallis.
593 Do. do. Indian Corn,	
594 Do. do. do.	John G. Byrne, King's county,
595 Do. Orange Gourd and Strawberry Tomatoe,	{ John K. Viets, Esq., Digby.
596 Isabella and Chassells,	{ C. C. Hamilton, Esq., M. D., Cornwallis.
597 Pear Quinces,	
598 Marie Louise Pear, and others,	
599 Cranberry, (preserved in sugar),	
600 Blueberry, (pickled in vinegar),	
601 Tomatoes, Green	{ Preserved in sugar, {
602 Do. Red,	
603 Do. Orange,	
604 Do. Green, (pickled in vinegar),	
605 Apple pie, Melon Squash,	Richard Starr, Esq., Cornwallis.
606 Marrow Squash,	
607 Citron Melon Gourd,	Rev. H. L. Yewens, Cornwallis.

ONIONS, &c.

The climate and soil of Nova Scotia are very suitable for the growth of all kinds of root crops. The cooling dews, which fall almost every night after harvest, are so refreshing and invigorating, that all green crops produce extraordinary returns.

Onions grow well, yielding large crops, especially in the Western counties. Specimens sent to England measure 17 inches in circumference. Yam—a Native Patatoe procured from the woods. Indians use it as food.

Onions, &c., (preserved in Spirits) in Jars:—

608 Red Spanish Onion,	{ C. C. Hamilton, Esq., M.D., Corn- wallis.
609 White do.	
610 White and Red do.,	
611 Yams, or native potato,	Edward Taylor, Dartmouth.
612 Ears Indian and Rice Corn,	C. C. Hamilton, M. D., Cornwallis.
613 Celery, Red,	
614 Do. White,	James Forman, Esq., Halifax.
615 Early Horn Carrot, 3 roots,	Mr. James MacKay, do.
616 Long Orange do. 3 roots,	Ross Chipman, Cornwallis.
617 Kohl Rabbi,	James Kaye, Esq., Halifax.
618 Purple Top, Swede Turnip, 2 roots,	James Ross, Rawdon.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
619 Aberdeen, Swede Turnip, 2 roots,	T. W. Harris, Kentville.
620 White Field Carrots, 3 roots,	James MacKay, Halifax.
621 Dutch Parsnips, 3 roots,	James O'Donnell, do.
622 Mangel Wurzel, 2 roots,	James MacKay, do.
623 Orange Globe do 1 root,	Wm. Faulkner, Truro.
624 Blood Beets, 5 roots,	{ James MacKay, Halifax, (Gardener to W. A. Black, Esq., Halifax.) }

POTATOES.

Potatoes in Nova Scotia will yield on an average about 230 bushels per acre. Have yielded as much as 450 bushels per acre of a superior quality. This crop is not so much effected with the potato disease as in other countries. 3,284,864 bushels were raised in 1860.

625 Malagash Blues,	R. McHeffy, Windsor.
626 London Ladies,	Ward Eaton, Cornwallis.
627 Carters,	James Thomson, Windsor.
628 Prince Albert,	Richard Starr, Cornwallis.
629 Jackson Whites,	R. McHeffy, Windsor.
630 Late Calicoes,	Ward Eaton, Cornwallis.
631 Early Amiens,	Wm. Murdoch, senr., New Annan.
632 Early Chinangoes,	Ward Eaton, Cornwallis.
633 Early Blues,	George G. Fellows.
634 Early White Blues,	Ward Eaton, Cornwallis.
635 Sutherland Blues,	Wm. Murdoch, New Annan.
636 Berwick,	Wm. Findlay, Aylesford.
637 Early Cow Horns,	Wm. Murdoch, New Annan.
638 Pink Eye,	James Thomson, Windsor.
639 Forty Fold,	Ditto.
640 Early Jackson Whites,	Ward Eaton, Cornwallis.
641 Early Whites,	John Garston, Cole Harbor.
642 Jenny Lind,	Wm. Findlay, Aylesford.
643 Calicoes,	George Hamilton, Horton.
644 Early Russian Blues,	John Garston, Cole Harbor.
645 Bermudian,	Wm. Murdoch, New Annan.
646 Rohan,	George Hamilton, Horton.
647 Sporta Nature,	

WHEAT, &c.

Wheat, under very inferior cultivation, will yield from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Specimens sent weigh 62 and 64 lbs. per bushel. The competitors in this department were very few, and the specimens sent are very much inferior to those exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition in 1854.

The following is an extract from the official report:—

“Every person who has any real knowledge of agriculture, and who saw the specimens of grain entered at our Exhibition, will readily admit that it was almost all of first-rate quality, and scarcely, if at all, inferior to any equal number of samples either in the Mother country or the United States. Take the following extract from the *Presbyterian Witness* newspaper of October 14th, 1854:—The *Dumfries Courier* states that 60 lbs. per bushel for Wheat, 50 lbs. per bushel for Barley, and 40 lbs. per bushel for Oats, have generally been considered a kind of standard or medium weight between the heavier and lighter quality; and it mentions, as a specimen of the present crop, that at last week's Haddington Market samples of new grain were shown of the following extraordinary weights; Wheat, 65 lbs. per bushel; Barley, 58½ lbs. per bushel; and Oats, 48 lbs. per bushel.”

“Now, the grain at our Exhibition compares very favorably with this statement, as, out of fifty-four parcels of Wheat of various kinds, only two were below 60 lbs. per bushel, and, to balance this, sixteen parcels were above 64 lbs. per bushel, while two parcels were above 66 lbs. per bushel. In Barley, they exceed us in nearly one pound per bushel, our heaviest being only 47 lbs. and 14 ounces per bushel; but we equal them in White Oats, as ours is 48 lbs. as well as theirs, and then they admit it to be an extraordinary weight in Haddington, one of the greatest grain markets in the south of Scotland, more especially for Oats. Then we have twenty samples of Indian Corn, mostly all very excellent, some of it weighing 53½ lbs. per bushel, and twenty-two samples of Buckwheat, all verging upon, and some of it quite 58 lbs. per bushel.”

Barley is a sure and heavy crop; the bald Barley will yield about 40 bushels per acre, specimens sent weighing 54 and 56 lbs. per bushel. Indian Corn (Yea Mais) in the Western Counties proves a most profitable crop, yielding 60 to 65 bushels per acre—specimens sent weigh 60 lbs. per bushel. The climate of Nova Scotia is particularly suited for the growth of Buckwheat, specimens sent weighing as much as 56 lbs. per bushel.

All kinds of Garden and Field Seeds grow remarkably well in Nova Scotia, producing excellent and profitable returns.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Exhibitor,</i>
648 Spring Wheat, (bald)	George Wallace, Rawdon.
649 Red Wheat,	Wm. Murdoch, New Annan.
650 Bald Wheat,	Ditto.
651 Winter Wheat,	Peter McNab, S. E. Passage.
652 Canada Club Spring Wheat,	Thomas W. Rand, Cornwallis.
653 Rye Wheat,	Thomas W. Chesley, Bridgetown.
654 Bald Barley, (six rowed)	P. McNab, senr., S. E. Passage.
655 Barley,	John Garston, Cole Harbor.
656 Oats, White,	Ditto.
657 Do. Black,	
658 Buckwheat,	
659 Flax Seed,	Wm. Murdoch, New Annan.
660 White Field Peas,	Wm. Sutherland, Truro.
661 Indian Corn, (zea mais)	R. D. Thomas, Cornwallis.
662 Timothy Seed,	George Campbell, Truro.
663 White Field Beans,	C. C. Hamilton, Cornwallis.
664 Ears of Indian Corn,	D. R. Thomas, do.

GRAIN, SEEDS, &c.

665 Pot Barley,	Purchased.
666 Split Peas,	Ditto.
667 Oatmeal,	
668 Barley Meal,	John Garston, Cole Harbor.
669 Indian Corn Meal,	Hugh Dunlop, Stewiacke.
670 Flour (wheat)	Samuel Palmer, Windsor.
671 Meal (wheat)	
672 Buckwheat Meal,	Mr. Geldert, Halifax.
673 Parsnip (Dutch),	James Thomson, Windsor.
674 Blood Beet,	Ditto.
675 Mangel Wurzel,	Ditto.
676 Early Frame Pea,	Edward Taylor, Dartmouth.
677 Dwarf Field Pea,	Ditto.
678 Prussian Blue Pea,	L. Woodworth, Cornwallis.
679 Horticultural Pole Beans,	B. DeWolf, Windsor.
680 Case knife ditto.	Ditto.
681 Six week, or early China Bean,	J. Thompson.
682 Horticultural Bush Bean,	Ditto.
688 Yellow Six Week Bush Bean,	Ditto.
684 Indian Chief Pole Bean,	Ditto.
685 Cranberry Pole Bean,	Ditto.
686 Scarlet Runner Pole Bean, }	{ Jas. McKay, Gardener to Hon. W.
687 Sweedish Turnip, }	
688 Cabbage (Drumhead),	Benaiah Morse, Cornwallis.
689 Dwarf Marrow Pea, }	{ Andrew Wallace, Gardner to James
690 Early Charlton Pea, }	
691 Bishop's Long Pod Pea,	Ditto.
692 Daniel O'Rourke Pea,	Ditto.
693 Sangster's No. 1 Pea,	Ditto.
694 Acorn Squash.	David Miller, Halifax.
695 Honolulu Nectarine Squash,	H. Harris, Halifax.
696 100 varieties Flower Seeds,	{ H. Harris and J. McKay, Halifax,
	{ as per printed list.

MANUFACTURES.

MANUFACTURES IN IRON, &c.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
698 Waggon Axles Patent, half dozen,	E. Curry, Windsor.
699 Horse Shoes,	John Sullivan, Halifax.
700 Do. do.,	Peter Grant, St. Croix.
701 Churd Chopper,	Wm. Brown, Merrigomish.
702 Fleam for bleeding horses,	Wm. Brown, Merrigomish.
703 6 bars Charcoal Iron,	{ Acadian Charcoal Iron Company, } Londonderry.
704 3 do. Pig Iron,	Ditto.
705 Set Cooper's Tools, 6 pieces,	Bill & Skerry, Liverpool.
706 Narrow Axes (6),	Ditto.
707-709 Skates, 3 pieces,	Ditto.
710-739 Assortment of Edge Tools (29),	Ditto.
740 Hay Forks (6),	Ditto.
741 Dung Forks (6),	Ditto.
742 Assortment of Brass Castings,	Donald & Watson, Halifax.
742½ Finished Brass Work,	Ditto.
743 Iron Plough,	
744 6 Narrow Axes,	
745 Iron Capstan.	
746 " Gypsy Wrench,	
747 " Patent Windlass,	

MANUFACTURES IN CLAY, &c.

748 Common Brick,	F. Scarfe, Halifax.
749 Sand Brick,	Ditto.
750 Fire Brick,	Robert Malcom, Halifax.
751 Pressed Brick,	F. Scarfe, Halifax.
752 Drain Brick,	Ditto.
753 Drain Pipes,	Robert Malcom, Halifax.
754 Pottery Ware,	Ditto.
755 Carving in Stone (Wallace Freestone),	A. Johnston, Halifax.
756 Grindstone, Minudic,	
757 Ditto, Wallace,	
758 Ditto, Picton,	
759 Curling Stones and Sleigh,	{ R. Davis, President Halifax Curl } ing Club.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

760-762 Single, Double and Treble Ships' Blocks,	{ Thomas Holloway & Sons, Halifax.
763 Log Reel, lignumvitæ,	W. Wilson, Dartmouth.
764-765 Dead Eyes and Belaying Pin.	
766-768 Single, double & treble blocks,	Ditto.
769 Sofa of Native Oak, covered with green Utrecht velvet—elbows supported by dolphins—the front rail and legs resembling fish, aquatic plants, shells and rocks—the back legs forming cornucopiæ,	{ McEwan & Reid, Halifax.
770 Easy Chair to match—the front rail carved into a rabbit's head, with bunches of Indian corn, wheat and barley on either side—the back ornamented with maple leaves, and a king-fisher resting on the top branch,	{ Ditto.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
771 Small Chair to match—on each of the front legs a fox's head and foot, with bunches of fox-berries; the sides represent squirrels climbing boughs of oak and beech, which meet and intertwine at the top,	McEwen & Reid, Halifax.
These articles are adapted for a library.	
772 Drawing-room Chair of Maple, cut from the grounds of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, at "The Lodge," on Bedford Basin. The front legs and rail ornamented with Indian cups, pigeon berries and blossoms, Solomon's seal and May-flowers; the back forming a wreath of National and Provincial emblems, combining the rose, thistle, and shamrock, crowned with Mayflowers.	Ditto.
773 Elizabethan Cabinet of native woods, composed of nine different woods, the leaves of five of which are wrought into the five panels of the lower door.	Ditto.
774-78 Assortment of Furniture,	Gordon & Keith, Halifax.
1. A Drawing Room Centre Table (walnut) in the Cinquecento Arabesque style, the legs being supported on the backs of dolphins. Surmounting the stretcher, stands a fisherman in the act of returning home with his net and fish. On the four sides of the rim are added representations of fish, shells, and a king-fisher, which appears in the act of descending upon its prey.	
2. A Walnut Chiffoneir, of the above named style, with plate glass back, a Moose deer head surmounting the carved foilage in the centre.	
3. 2 Walnut Couches, worked in Cinquecento scroll work and mouldings, doves ornamenting carved ornaments on the back.	
4. A Walnut Drawing Room Chair, in the same style as the table.	
The whole (with the exception of the ornaments, which are from nature) are conventional.	
779 Ship's Wheel,	Ditto,
780 Ox Yoke,	John Moore, Truro.
781 Ditto, Dutch,	Ditto.
782 Patent Harrow,	G. Dickie, Amherst.
783 Piano of native wood,	Fraser & Son, Halifax.
784 Ditto,	Brockley, Misener & Brockley, Halifax
785 Box Laths, (100)	Wyman & Freeman, Milton.
786 Poney Carriage,	Late G. L. O'Brien, Halifax.
787 Sleigh,	E. Curry, Windsor.
788-790 Patent Roller Blocks, (3)	G. J. Mosher, Avondale, Hants.
791 Wooden Plough,	John Moore, Truro.
792 Ditto,	Wm. Fish, Halifax.
793 Blocks, (3)	Wm. Hackett, Sydney, C. B.
794 Liquor Keg, with compartments,	Thomas Graves, Halifax.
795 Shoe Lasts,	

MODELS, &c.

In no country in the world can ships be built so cheaply as in Nova Scotia. There is every facility for this branch of industry, the coast being in every direction indented with bays and harbors, connected with the interior by numerous rivers and lakes. Ships of from 200 to 500 tons can be built for from £3 to £4 per ton, and including rigging for from £6 to £7. In many counties the farmers occupy the leisure of winter in building vessels. This is often done by a

family—one of which is the blacksmith, others the shipwrights—some haul the timber often cut from their own land; and the vessel is frequently manned by members of the family, or at least commanded by one of them. Consequently a very serviceable species of vessels is produced at but little outlay of capital. Vessels required for the rivers or coast trade of Great Britain could be supplied by Nova Scotia at quite as low a rate as that at which old vessels are frequently purchased for that trade; and, being new, would be much more profitable to the purchaser. Nova Scotia could also supply the fishermen of Great Britain with fishing yawls at from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the price usually paid for them.

*Article.**Exhibitor.*

796 Steamboat Model,	James Cameron, New Glasgow.
797 Ship's do.	E. Mosely, LaHave,
798 Draughts for ship-building,	Ditto.

These were invented by the contributor, and illustrate quite a new and ingenious mode of ship-building.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

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

799 16 yards brown fullered Cloth,	Miss E. McCurdy, Onslow.
S00 10 yards grey Homespun, (all wool)	J. T. Dunlap, Stewiacke.
S01 10 yards ditto, (cotton and wool)	Hugh Dunlap, do.
S02 10 yards ditto, (all wool)	George Creed, Rawdon.
S03 10 yards Sattinet, (black)	Laquille Mills, Annapolis.
S04 10 yards ditto, (grey)	Ditto.
S05 6 pair gloves,	Ditto.
S06 12 pair Women's Hose,	Mrs. Beals, Bedford,
S07 Sewing Worsted,	Mrs. Simon H. Blair, Onslow.
S08 1 lot Linen Thread,	Miss E. McCurdy, Onslow.
S09 Down Cape,	Mrs. Davieson, Dartmouth.

VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

810 1 Bonnet (grass straw)	Miss Begg, N. River, Colchester.
S11 1 Hat (grass straw)	Ditto.
S12 1 box Tobacco,	Maclean & Campbell, Halifax.

S13 A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON, Hemp, &c., Wm. Pryor, Esq., Halifax.

Melilotus Leucantha Major, or, Bokhara Clover of Seed Shops, a new fibrous plant, suitable for manufacturing paper stock and textile fabrics, either alone or in combination with cotton, flax, wool, or other fibres. Discovered and applied by Wm. Pryor, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. PLANTS · Melilotus Leucantha Major,—Melilotus Alba,—Melilotus Officinalis. Flowers, white and light yellow, in a raceme or spike small. Corolla falling after flowering. Perennial.—(See specimen No. 1.)

The Melilotus planted in drills twelve inches apart, in May (in Nova Scotia, or earlier in England), comes above ground in twelve or fifteen days, grows luxuriantly, yielding an enormous crop both in Europe and America, from one planting for several years. This plant may be cropped at that stage of growth when it is found to yield a fibre most suitable for the fabric or purpose required. It may be cut of the first year's growth from three to four feet high, by the 20th August, the second and after year's growth of same height, as early as 1st to 10th August. Its proper fertilizer is ground gypsum, best applied when above ground, in full leaf.

For Paper Stock, the Melilotus may be cut, dried like hay, and converted into pulp immediately from the field—the fibre and wood, or stalk, being, together, available for the different varieties of paper.

For fibre alone, the process after cropping is so simple and economical, that any intelligent farmer, or farmer's family, can produce it in the shape exhibited, and have it baled or packed, for the further manipulation and purposes of the manufacturer. (See specimens 2, 3, 4 and 5.)

A peculiarity—a valuable one—of the Melilotus is, that it may remain in the fields all winter, the air, snow, frost and rain rotting it effectually, and so freeing the fibre of its natural glutin, as to afford the farmer the greatest facility of simply threshing it out into linter or tow; the strength of the fibre being but little, if at all affected. It may, however, in some cases, be slightly affected by this process, in its otherwise great facility of after bleaching. (See sample No. 6.)

In this rough state, freed from stalk, it is worth in Boston five to seven cents per lb. As food for cattle, the Melilotus, cropped at eight or twelve inches growth, is very superior.

Patents for discovery and application are in progress.

AGENT:—Thos. R. Grassie, Esq., Messrs. Janvin, Grassie & DeLisle, 14 a. Austin Friars.

Specimens.

- 814 Dried leaf and flower.
 915 Fibre as first peeled from plant.
 816 Fibre slightly bleached.
 817 Fibre, broken out as linter or tow, for cottonizing—bleached.
 818 Fibre, same as No. 4—more perfectly bleached.
 819 Fibre, and stalk from which it is broken out, after remaining in field during the winter.
 820 Stalk of plant, second year's growth.
 821 Do. after being peeled of its fibre.
 822 Paper, made from stalk, unbleached.
 823 1 Table Cloth, Miss E. McCurdy, Onslow.
 824 1 box dew rotted flax,

LEATHER, &c.

- | <i>Article.</i> | <i>Exhibitor.</i> |
|---|---|
| 825–826 2 sides sole Leather, | A. Cowie, Liverpool. |
| 827–829 3 hog skins, | A. Cowie & Sons, Liverpool. |
| 830–832 3 sides sole Leather, | Ditto. |
| 833 1 side black harness Leather, | Ditto. |
| 834 Holy Bible, bound by | Phillips, Brothers, Halifax. |
| 835 1 pair of dress boots, made for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, | By R. Romans of Halifax, (By permission) Bootmaker to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. |

FINE ARTS.

- 836 Pen and Ink Drawing, by C. E. Harding, Windsor. } R. G. Haliburton.
 837 Sketch of Halifax, Capt. Lyttleton, Halifax.
 838 Colored Photographs, Miss McKie.
 839 American Winter Scene, Capt. Lyttleton.
 840 Photographs, W. Chase, Halifax.
 841 View of Arch erected by the Freemasons of Halifax, in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 842 View of Arch erected by Major-General Trollope, C. B., in front of his residence, in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
 843 Group of Officers belonging to H. M. S. *St. George* (39) in the centre Prince Alfred.
 844 Group of Officers belonging to H. M. S. *Nile*—43.
 845 Group of Officers belonging to H. M. S. *Orlando*—43.
 846 Picture representing Nova Scotia Vegetables.
 847 Two views of the newly built portion of Granville street.
 848 View of Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
 849 View of Commissioners' House in H. M. Dockyard.
 850 Landing Stairs at Dockyard, H. M. S. *Nile* in the distance.
 851 View of Welsford and Parker monument, showing Government House in the distance,

- 852 View of Welsford and Parker monument, showing new Court House in the distance.
- 853 View of H. M. S. Nile, Flag Ship of Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, commanding North American and West India Station.
- 854 View of Admiralty House.
- 855 View of residence of Hon. J. H. Anderson, Receiver General, Province of Nova Scotia.
- 856 Group of Exhibition Furniture—manufactured in this city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
857 1 case of Trout and Salmon Flies,	James Connell, Halifax.
858 12 bottles Hair Tonic,	
859-60 Bear's Grease and Eau de Cologne,	N. Sarre, Halifax,
861 Cordials (30 varieties),	James Crosskill, Halifax.
862 Box Cordials, for testing,	Ditto.
863-64 Cider and Bitters,	G. W. Dupe, Halifax.
865 1 case Artificial Teeth,	Dr. A. C. Cogswell, Halifax.
866 1 box Silix,	Ditto.
867 2 cakes Maple Sugar,	
868 12 bottles Lane's Indian Liniment,	J. T. Lane, Halifax.
Sold extensively as a remedy for Rheumatism, &c.	
869 Indian Remedy for Small Pox, as	} J. T. Lane, Halifax.
stated by contributor,	
870-75 Oils (samples),	R. G. Fraser, Halifax.
876 Model of Gold Washing Machine	} W. Simpson, Dartmouth.
and Amalgamator, invented by	
exhibitor,	
877 Report of Educational Institutions,	Dr. Forrester, Truro.
878 Do. Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	J. Hutton, Halifax.
879 Do. Protestant Orphan's Home,	Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Halifax.
880 Home for the Aged.	Ditto.
881 King's College Calendar,	Windsor.
882 Acadia do.,	Wolfville.
883-4 2 Tracts in Micmac.	Rev. S. T. Rand.
885 1 vol. Gospel St. Matthew, in Micmac,	Ditto.
886 1 do. do. St. Luke, do.	Ditto.
887 1 do. do. St. John, do.	Ditto.
888 2 do. Psalms of David, do.	Ditto.
889 1 do. Genesis, do.	Ditto.
890 1 do. Spelling Book, do.	Ditto.
891 Specimen of the diploma granted by the Provincial Commissioners to successful competitors at the preliminary local exhibition at Halifax.	
The Vignette illustrates different resources of the Province, and was Lithographed by Messrs. C. & A. Clarke, Lithographers, Halifax.	
892 Messrs. Poole and Campbell's report on the Gold Mines.	

NOTE B.—(See page 29.)

In 1861 it was satisfactorily proved that gold exists in Nova Scotia in large quantities. The discovery of rich leads at Tangier and Lunenburg lead persons throughout the province to prospect; and the result has been that gold has been found from the Strait of Canso to Yarmouth, the eastern and Western extremities of Nova Scotia proper—extending over a district of country equal in size to almost half of England. The search for gold, as well as the works commenced, has been conducted by persons unacquainted with the subject, and yet the returns have been most encouraging. A large number of claims have been taken up throughout the province, varying in extent from 1000 square feet to five acres, and

situate among other localities at the following places:—In Halifax county: Tangier, Elmsdale, Lawrencetown, Nine Mile River, Preston, Laidlaw's Farm, Allan's Mill. In Guysboro' county: at Sherbrooke, Country Harbor, Wine Harbor, Liscomb Harbor, Necum Secum, Isaac's Harbor. Also, at Malignant Cove, in Sydney county; at Rawdon, in Hants county; the Ovens, in Lunenburg county; at Marshalltown, in Digby county; in Yarmouth county, and in a variety of other places. It has also been discovered in Inverness county, in Cape Breton. Every day there are fresh applications for claims, as well as new localities announced as auriferous. The leads run east and west, and extend probably from one extremity of the province to the other. A large part of the province is unexplored, and it is quite impossible to say what will be the result of the rush for gold in the present summer. As an indication of the state of affairs in the gold districts of Nova Scotia, an extract from a letter in one of the latest Halifax papers is inserted. The Halifax *Express* says, the subjoined extract from a letter dated Sherbrooke, St. Mary's, will be interesting to many:

"Our village is overrun with people from all parts of the Province, and there are several here from the United States. There are two crushers building at the Sherbrooke diggings, to be driven by steam. There are also one or two mills down the harbor, to be driven by water-power. New leads are still being discovered, said to be rich with gold. I saw yesterday a very good specimen in possession of a young lad, taken from a lead in sight of my house, distant about four hundred yards. You might suppose that owing to the state of the roads, people would not travel, but every day the rush is greater. It is difficult for persons to get lodgings at this place at present. Thirty-two horses and eighteen men arrived here on Saturday night, bringing hither the crushing machine, and all the apparatus. There were one hundred and fifty applications for claims put in to Mr. Cumming (the Surveyor) during his absence."

This is confirmed by the following extract from a letter from Mr. Wm. Gossip, C. E., addressed to the Crown Land Office, dated at the above place, March 26, 1862:

"I find that about 150 acres have been taken up during my absence, and a large number of buildings put up in the diggings.

"There has been a large influx of strangers, and they are coming and going continually. Several new gold-bearing veins have been discovered. Applications are coming in for claims in new localities. Gold has been discovered on the west side of the river, just above Sherbrooke, at Still Water, 6 miles above, and at Cochran's mills, 8 miles above."

A member of the Legislative Council, who has made careful inquiries as to the gold discoveries in the county of Guysborough, in a letter to myself, says: "I have stated it as my opinion that within a year there will be taken up four thousand $\frac{3}{4}$ acre claims in the county of Guysborough alone, and I am still of the same opinion.

"About 500 $\frac{3}{4}$ acre claims have been already taken up at Sherbrooke alone, and more applications are daily made; and they are continually finding new leads to the northward of those first discovered, *i. e.*, at right angles from the first leads.

"A gentleman from the Sherbrooke diggings told me 'he assisted in testing the quartz taken from one claim, and that, with the labor of six men for three months, they had 10 tons of quartz that would yield \$400 to the ton, and 23 tons that would yield about half of that, or perhaps \$140 per ton. The owner of the next claim believed that he had done as well as his neighbour, though he had not employed so much labor.'"

It is worthy of note, that the cheapness of all the necessaries of life at the diggings of Nova Scotia is unexampled. The price of provisions in 1861 at Tangier was lower than in the city of Halifax.

The following is a list of prices of provisions at Tangier in 1861:—Fresh Beef, 3d. per lb.; Mutton, 3d per lb.; Flour per bbl., 28s.; Butter, fresh, 10d. per lb.; Potatoes, 1s. 8d. per bushel; Hemlock Boards, 30s. per M. feet; Firewood per cord, 8s.

Prices mentioned in the Catalogue are in sterling.

R. G. HALLIBURTON, *Secretary.*

March 31st, 1862.

