

436. It will be seen that the business, both of the Patent office and of the copyright and industrial designs branches, has increased very largely since Confederation, and they are the only branches of any of the Departments where the receipts are in excess of the expenditure. The total amount of fees received in 1886 was more than 6 times as large as that of 1868, and there is every reason to suppose that the business will increase. A large number of persons, as usual, visited the model rooms during the year.

Increase
in busi-
ness.

437. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition was opened in London by Her Majesty on the 4th May, 1886, and remained open until the following 10th November, during which time it was visited by no less than 5,550,749 persons. Out of the sum of \$150,000 asked for as a contribution by the Colonies to the guarantee fund, the sum of \$50,000 was granted by Parliament as the share of Canada, India contributed \$100,000, and private subscriptions amounted to \$750,000 more. The part taken by Canada in this exhibition was larger and more important than that taken on any previous occasion. The space occupied was 90,475 feet, as compared with 14,296 feet at the Paris Exhibition, where the next largest effort had been made, and over 3,000 tons of exhibits sent to London, as compared with only 800 tons to Paris. Every part of the Dominion, and every industry and manufacture in Canada was represented, the Dominion Government assuming the principal responsibility of making a sufficiently important display, and appointing special commissioners in each Province to see that nothing was overlooked. The Provincial Governments undertook the representation of their several educational systems, the Ontario Government also taking charge of the exhibition of dairy produce, and the Government of New Brunswick contributed a very fine display of the woods of that Province.

Indian
and Colo-
nial Ex-
hibition.

438. Special attention was given to the agricultural exhi-

Success of