

Game Exhibits at the Paris Fair.

Paris, Aug. 11.—It was an admirable idea for the exhibition authorities to group in the same building the departments of forestry, fishing and hunting. The same individual is not interested in all these subjects, but at least there is a picturesque appearance of kinship between them all which makes the combined display extremely interesting and effective.

The building devoted to these subjects stands on the right, or Champ de Mars, shore of the Seine, right at the edge of the Pont d'Iena and juts out conspicuously in the suburb that is presented, looking from the Trocadero toward the distant Chateau d'Eau. The structure inside is an enlarged and elaborate edition of a forest shooting box and appears to be of hewn timber. The main entrance is on the level of the wide promenade that continues in a straight line from the Trocadero steps to the furthest end of the Champ de Mars. Being built, however, on the slope of the hill just at the waters edge the architect designed a lower story which should be on a level with the terrace bordering the river. This plan afforded a convenient and effective method of presenting the general exhibit, further facilitated by the erection of an extensive gallery running completely around the wide and long building.

The interior aspect as observed through the capacious doorway tempts the passer by to enter, and when he enters his eyes fill upon such an interminable range of interesting things most interestingly displayed that he is not likely to leave the huge palace until he has made a thorough tour of it.

Looking out as if awaiting the chance to dash off into the open air of freedom, one sees here a big herd of deer, and there, peeping from behind trees in a dense wood wild bears, foxes, wolves and the countless denizens of the forest. The branches of the trees overhead are weighed down with winged creatures of every size and race, some eye-dazzling with their plumage. This is a sort of vestibule suggestion of the many things within.

The main area, running all the width of the building and stretching back to a depth of about 125 feet, is occupied by the French exhibit. Naturally it is far and away the largest, but is not by any means the most varied or comprehensive. This is easily understood, indeed it is a matter of surprise, that France, not much bigger than one of our States, and occupied by a population of thirty six millions, should have any forest stretches at all or that there should be any wild animals still left in a country so overrun with the human species. The French exhibit, however, is rich in samples of timber and contains a varied representation of the sea, river and stream fish of the country that atones for the paucity of big and little game.

Nothing if not artistic the French have presented their exhibits in the forestry, hunting and fishing sections in a manner that captivates all visitors. At every turn one falls upon some entrancing stage setting, representing a densely wooded corner of the forest of Fontainebleau; Normandy fishing beach, a wild bear hunt in Picardy, a group of sponge-gatherers cutting the product from the semi-merged rock in a French colony, and Arcachon oystermen rowing home after a busy day. All these tableaux represent their subjects to the life the surroundings enhancing the effect incalculably.

Then there are the latest things in the way of fishing tackle (or, be it understood, three out of every five Frenchmen of the city and country are ardent fishermen) and as fine a display of game and varied implements of the chase as the most enthusiastic sportsmen could conjure in his sweetest dream.

The timber exhibit of France is displayed in several fashions. Photographs are shown of the tallest, the stoutest and the densest trees as seen in life. Huge blocks of wood are scattered artistically about to show the dimensions of some French trees. And to indicate the surface polish and beauty of French woods a collection of several hundred species, cut in the form and size of books, are shown back to the back in a bookcase, precisely as if they were component parts of a library.

The French exhibit probably occupied one-eighth of the entire building and unlike the display of any other country, has a space of the same width and length on the two main floors, and in the galleries overhead. France's well-beloved Russia is, of course her next-door neighbor in the Forest building. The Russian Empire is appropriately represented, although one

looks in vain for specimens of the strange animal races found in that huge land. The ravenous wolf, of course, is shown trailing his lonely way across a trackless waste of snow, and Russian bears, white foxes, etc. add an unusual character to the exhibit. Then there are furs, infinite in variety and exquisite in beauty. The collection of Russian woods, lent by the Imperial Ministry of Agriculture and Domains, seems limitless in variety. A fine exhibit is also made of the Russian cork industry, a conspicuous feature being a Moscow church made entirely of cork. A thoroughly interesting exhibit is also made of the great Russian fisheries, embracing odd processes of artificial propagation of the sturgeon, besides models of enormous establishments for preserving fish.

After the French and Russian exhibits, in fact the best national displays are those of the United States, Japan, Sweden, Holland, Hungary and Canada. The exhibits of England, Germany, Spain, Austria, Belgium, Denmark and Romania are far below the level of the other countries, this being particularly true of England and Germany, which excel in many other sections of the Universal Exposition.

As usual the United States are well to the fore, and are, indeed, almost unique among the exhibiting nations in the respect that their display covers with the utmost impartiality the three classes for which the building is designed. One again they have been treated with marked favor by the exhibition authorities, who have allotted to the United States all the circular space at the far end of the long gallery, which for area and prominence, surpasses that of nearly all the other countries.

When the visitor reaches the American section he is impressed with the excellent taste and striking appropriateness of the decorations and disposition of the exhibits. From ceiling and the walls hang huge fishmen's nets, implements of the chase, &c., and the heads of antlered stags and big woolly buffaloes add immensely to the general decorative design. The walls are partly wainscoted in representative American woods. The collection of American game birds is the largest in all the vast building, and there is a menagerie of the animals of forest, mountain and prairie.

The piscatorial section is most complete and interesting. The United States Fish Commission is represented by a very comprehensive habit. A model is shown of a big fish hatchery on Lake Erie, and of the car of the commission, illustrating the methods of transporting the living fish for transplanting, &c. The commission also sends three show cases filled with models of every variety of American fish, two thirds of which, even edible ones, are absolutely unknown to Europeans.

An admirable exhibit is also sent by the State of Massachusetts in the shape of an enormous model of Gloucester, representing the harbor, the wharves, buildings, flake yards, marine railway &c., and lying in the harbor the different classes of craft employed in the industry.

One large show case is devoted to a demonstration of the Atlantic coast lobster industry, showing the method of catching the succulent crustacean, and displaying a life size model of the biggest lobster ever caught off the New Jersey shore, which is regarded by European visitors as a species of sea elephant. A fishermen's outfit of twenty years ago is shown in comparison with the devices employed by him at this end of the century.

The exhibit of American shot guns and rifles is thoroughly representative of the chief manufacturers and dealers throughout all parts of the United States. Many quaint or picturesque little details invest their display with exceptional interest. One of these, for instance, is a steel plate about fourteen inches long by eight inches wide, and a quarter of an inch in thickness, on which is shown the head of an Indian chief. Upon investigation one discovers that the outlines are perforated, and a label reveals that the plate served as a target at a distance of thirty five feet when the artist marksmen blazed away at it with a certain make of American rifle loaded with a small caliber bullet.

One corner of the American section is devoted to a display of woods from the United States, shown by polished and unpolished slabs, as well as by a series of photographs illustrating the trees in their natural state. The pictures of the gigantic redwoods of California are naturally, a never ending theme of wonder to Europeans.

Japan's exhibit, like that of the United

States, is wonderfully complete in the several branches. Her great national fisheries are elucidated by a series of superbly colored plates, supplemented by a collection of extraordinary sea shells, among which is one of a Japanese oyster that must have been as big as a year-old baby. Even the most up to date American amateur fisherman would find this to enlighten and delight him in the collection of Japanese hooks, lines and flies.

The woods of Japan are chiefly represented by a variegated assortment of reeds and bamboo rods that are thoroughly typical of the vegetable growth of that far away land.

The piece of resistance of the Japanese exhibits, more conspicuous even than the display of flowers and brilliant foliage, is the collection of dead plumage birds that represent a bewildering number and variety. You can find every color in the rainbow or the imagination on the dazzling wings or bodies of those feathered marvels, yet, somehow or other the most amazing of all appear to be the various races of white birds that fly through that land of sunshine. Three specimens of these snow-hued songsters are exhibited, the Hakee Bountie, about the size of a sparrow, the Spro Hato, which is almost as large as a partridge, and the Maku Justimatu, that doesn't seem to be much bigger than a snowflake. All of them are absolutely unflicked by a single trace of darker hue.

The Swedish exhibit is devoted chiefly to a demonstration of the great timber-producing character of that country, but it is presented so picturesquely as to attract the attention of every one. The most conspicuous features are large models of a great sawmill on the coast of the kingdom, showing the port, incoming lumber barks, the mill, railway, workmen's homes, &c., all very lifelike and natural. Another model represents a bit of Swedish forest, peopled with its northland birds.

Holland's exhibit almost exclusively concerns her sea fisheries, illustrated by admirable stage settings showing the fisherfolk in their typical costumes, going about their daily occupations in their quaint way. Other models give a view of a big establishment for salting herrings at Harderwijk, and of an anchovy packing house at Volendam. The Ministry of the Interior also sends samples of Dutch timber, and specimens of the game birds of the little kingdom.

Hungary's exhibit is arranged to show the wild and interesting character of that country, with its rich forests, through which stalk savage bears and timid deer, and its rapidly rushing rivers filled with all varieties of fish. An unusual feature of the Hungarian display is the facade enclosing the exhibit, on which are hung enormous collections of antlers and antlered heads, lent for the occasion by such illustrious hunters as the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Grand Duke Joseph Augustus, and Countess Frederic Weuckheim and Dymos Almay.

Our neighbor, Canada, is mostly worthily represented in the Forestry Building. Indeed, from the collection of precious or serviceable timbers sent Canada makes much the best show of all the competing countries. Not only by prints is the Canadian lumber richness shown, but by blocks, planks, slabs, and suitable bits of furniture constructed from the representative timber. You are literally in a forest of wood, whose redolent odors permeate the whole place. Incidentally, some fine specimens of Canadian big game are shown wandering through the virgin woods or perched in the branches of mammoth trees.

When the judges visited the Forestry Building they, like every visitor, were most impressed by Canada's timber exhibit and that country received the first prize for the forest products.

England's exhibit consist simply of implements of the chase and fishing; Spain's of her wood and cork industries; Germany shows only an ordinary collection of hunting guns; Austria contents herself with an instructive exposition of her forest and bird life and Belgium shows nothing but a collection of dressed furs.

One Touch of Beauty.

In the dismal tenement, life often becomes as gray and blank as the grimy walls. There the simplest ornament, the commonest reminder of the commandment that we must not live by bread alone, often gives more comfort to the very poor than the food or money which charity supplies. The author of 'A Ten Years' War' gives this picture of one of his battles in the slums;

The stuffy rooms of some of the tenements seem as if they were made for dwarfs. Most decidedly, there is not room to swing the proverbial cat in any one of them.

In one, I helped the children last holiday to set up a Christmas tree, so that a glimpse of something not utterly sordid and mean might for once enter their lives. Three weeks later I found the tree

standing yet in the corner. It was very cold, and there was no fire in the room. 'We were going to burn it,' said the little woman, whose husband was in the insane asylum, 'and then I couldn't. It looked so kind o' cheery like there in the corner.' My tree had borne the fruit I wished.

CANADA'S FOREST WEALTH.

Her Apparently Inexhaustible Supply of Spruce Suitable for Pulp.

The award of the grand prize to Canada for her forestry exhibit at the Paris Exposition was not unexpected. The exhibit is a collective one from the whole Dominion, and it occupies little more than 1,000 square feet of space. It is made up of a very complete representation of the Canadian woods, with the principal articles exported from Canada in a semi-manufactured form. Of the 121 species of trees indigenous to Canada, twenty-six are included in the exhibit, the remainder being of small economic value or of rare occurrence. No other country is so rich in forests, and it is not surprising that the Canadian authorities bent all their energies in making this exhibit complete in order to demonstrate to the world this principal source of Canada's wealth.

Much attention was given in the endeavor to impress the European paper manufacturer with the importance of the pulp forests and pulp industries of the Dominion. This line of enterprise is so new as not only to be of special interest to such visitors at the French capital, but its vast possibilities for this country are, as yet, just beginning to be appreciated by Canadians. Carefully prepared statistics and information upon this subject have been collated and printed by the Government for distribution from the Canadian section at the Exposition.

The Dominion census of 1881 first mentions pulp mills, but it was merely the beginning of the Canadian pulp and fire industry. There are now thirty five important pulp and fibre mills, some of the latest established being on a gigantic scale, the largest having a capacity of 250 tons of pulp a day. The total output of these mills is now about 1,100 tons per day, and the capital invested in the industry is between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000, a considerable portion of which is from the United States. This development has been due to a specially favorable communication of circumstances. Not only is Canadian pulp spruce of exceptionally good quality for paper manufacture, but the forests are the largest in the world, comparatively easy of access, and possess abundant water power. The supply in Canada is virtually unlimited and the area of growth may be regarded as almost continuous with the geographical boundaries of the Dominion. From the Labrador peninsula on the east, and along the northern shores of the St. Lawrence, the spruce grows abundantly, and extends over that great triangle between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic. Ontario has an abundance of pulp spruce, and it stretches northward almost to where the Mackenzie River flows into the Arctic Ocean. On the Pacific coast, along the mountainous bays of British Columbia, the spruce is found more abundantly as exploration is pushed northward. The Douglas fir, although partaking more of the nature of balsam than spruce, is a good pulp wood, and the trees, towering 250 feet in the air, and measuring from thirty to fifty feet in circumference at the ground, have made the timber of the coast famous.

This forest growth, which modern science has made so serviceable to man, is abundant around James Bay and extends northward on both sides of Hudson Bay, but receding a few miles from the coast and reaching almost to the shores of Hudson Strait on the east and the Arctic channels on the west. The great peninsula of Labrador, a thousand miles long and about the same in width, larger in extent than Great Britain, France and Germany combined, abundantly wooded, is but a very small part of Canada's pulp spruce area.

From a calculation based on the forestry reports of 1894 it is estimated that about 40 per cent. of Canadian territory consists of woodland and forests. It gives a forest area of 1,400,000 square miles, and if half of that is spruce there are about 450,000,000 acres of pulp wood in Canada. By the present methods of manufacturing news papers a cord of spruce wood, or 650 feet board measure, will make half a ton of sulphate or one ton of ground pulp. News paper stock is made up of 20 per cent. of the former and 80 per cent. of the latter. It is estimated that an acre of spruce contains, on an average, about 7,000 feet, board measure, and would make about five and a half tons of sulphate or eleven tons of ground pulp.

If the proportion of ground pulp be estimated at ten tons to the acre, there is the incomprehensible amount of four billion and a half tons of pulp in sight in Canada. But this estimate is below that of Dr. Bell, the explorer of the Geological Survey of Canada, who places the area of the north-

ern forests of the Dominion at 1,657,600,000 acres. It half of this is spruce it would yield a total of 8,288,000,000 tons of ground pulp. Great Britain and the United States consume yearly 900,000 tons of wood pulp, which is the product of 90,000 acres of spruce. If, therefore, the entire amount were taken from Canada it would take fifty years to exhaust the present supply according to the most conservative estimate. But as spruce reproduces itself to the size best adapted for pulp manufacture within a period of thirty years the problem of exhaustion is evidently in the very remote future as far as the spruce forests of Canada are concerned. Although Canada has a ready gigantic pulp mills supplying distant markets, the industry is still in its infancy in this country and it is destined to become one of the leading sources of wealth in the Dominion.

No Personality.

The Antiquarian Society of Smithton was holding its anniversary meeting, an occasion of much splendor and importance. A young woman who acted in the capacity of society reporter for one of the morning papers of the city, in making her rounds for the purpose of securing the names of those in attendance, approached a some-what elderly but well-preserved spinster, who was moving in her stately manner amid the throng.

'I suppose, Miss Bunham,' the reporter said, jotting down the name in her notebook, 'you are an Antiquarian?'

'I am a member of the Antiquarian Society,' responded Miss Bunham, with great dignity, evidently having an impression that an 'antiquarian,' objectively considered, was about the same thing as an antiquity.

Scene In China.

The hens of China, according to a German scientific journal, find life more real and earnest than wholly enjoyable. When not hatching out broods of their own kind, the additional and novel task of hatching fish eggs is thrust upon them. Their owners collect fish spawn, introduce it into empty egg shells, hermetically seal them and place them under the deceived and conscientious hen. In due time the shells are removed, and the spawn, now warmed into life, is emptied into a shallow pool. Here the fish which appear are nursed and guarded till strong enough to be turned into a lake or stream, and subsequently add to the edible resources of the people. It is all right for 'the people,' but perhaps the hens find life a little too strenuous.

U. S. Colonial Customs.

The President has approved an order placing the customs service both in Porto Rico and Hawaii under civil service rules. Hereafter appointments must be made from lists of those who have passed a competitive examination, and are therefore known to be qualified. Moreover, the chairman of the Central Board of Examiners of the Civil Service Commission has been sent to Manila to establish the merit system in the Philippines. These are extremely important steps toward making the administration of our island possessions a success.

Heavy Failures.

The heaviest failures during the first six months of this year were those of speculative and brokerage concerns which never added much to the wealth or worth of the country. Omittting their twenty eight millions of debt, the 'average defaulted liability' to each failure was ten thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars, which is about sixty-five hundred dollars less than the average liability last year, and, in fact, is the lowest average recorded in twenty six years.

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