

Canada at the Panama Pacific Exhibition.

Since the Centennial Exposition of 1876, Canada has participated in all the International Expositions held. These have been thirteen in number. Fixtures have been held in stock by the Canadian Government and used at each exposition and shipped from place to place as required. These consist of railings, mounted animals, fish and birds, mounted heads, fruit receptacles, etc., etc., valued at about \$3,000. These were shipped direct from Ghent, Belgium to San Francisco. The Canadian Government appropriated \$600,000 for the Panama Pacific Exhibition at San Francisco. This amount will be exceeded. The building and equipment as it now stands is valued at \$1,000,000. It is of colonial style of architecture and is tinted in harmony with the general color scheme of the exhibition which is in eight colors: French green for lattices, blue for vaulted ceilings, orange pink for flag poles, a pinkish red for colonnades, golden burnt orange for mouldings, terra cotta for domes. Six flags are constantly flying from the top of the Canadian building, one large red with Union Jack, two with Jack and coat of arms in corners, one Stars and Stripes, one red with "Canada" in large white letters, and one large Union Jack.

The ground floor covers an area of 70,000 square feet and 2,000,000 feet of lumber were used in the construction of the building. The main floor is divided into three large halls 220 feet long and 40 feet, 30 feet and 30 feet wide respectively. The height of ceiling is 34 feet from floor. The halls and ceilings are decorated with red felt upon which have been designed various figures with grains, grasses, and leaves from Canadian fields and forests. The entire building is lighted by roof windows which are covered with white velarium to soften the light.

On entering by front or main entrance, one notices prominent placards: "Keep to the left." The first exhibit to left is the Water Power Exhibit. This exhibit consists of an aeroplane view of the Dominion of Canada painted in oil 8 feet by 70 feet, showing eleven models of some of the most important developments in Canada. The whole exhibit is intended to show that nearly every industrial centre in Canada can be supplied with electrical energy. This will no doubt soon be given to farmers throughout Canada at very attractive rates. Mounted heads of moose, deer and buffalo, etc., are placed in all conspicuous places. Over sixty of these were counted aloft beside those on the floor. The most noted feature of the decorations is a wider border next ceiling with relief work made of grasses and leaves and beneath this frieze work in the main hall is an almost continuous panel of scenes worked wholly in grains and grasses depicting scenes from Canadian farm life, harvesting, etc., etc. Inside halls are, next to the ceiling, decorations of coats of arms, flags, etc., and beneath these panels are scenes in water colors and steel engravings of picturesque views on Canada's leading railways as well as various farm and harvesting scenes.

Next to the Power Exhibit are nine scenes of a total length of 175 feet by 33 feet deep on ground floor (horizontal) backed by vertical canvas on which is painted a continuation of the scene so that it appears to extend back as far as the eye can reach. These views are the most remarkable ever seen by the writer and called forth the wonder and admiration of all visitors. Immediately adjoining the passage in these scenes were flat tablets which explained the scene and also gave data of crops of various kinds grown in Canada in 1913 and 1914, also exports of products of farms, mines, fisheries and forests.

The first scene portrayed wild prairie in foreground with mounted wild geese, ducks and prairie chickens, and harvesting in progress. Three binders were at work and men "stooking" on canvas in rear which appeared as a continuation as far as eye could reach. On the next appeared

buffalo and elk in foreground (mounted) with gophers, badgers and jack rabbits in and around burrows, and a settler breaking prairie on the canvas in the rear. Scene three, showed the progress of the settler in five years,—first a shack and hay stack put up on arrival, then a fine house with plantation of trees, a windmill for pumping water, a thrifty herd of cattle, and good out buildings. The fourth scene showed wild animals mounted in the foreground, with a large herd of range cattle and a horse ranch near the foothills, representing the forcing back of ranches by grain growing. Scene five, consists of wood buffalo, reindeer, large moose, showing big trees in background. And the sixth showed mountain sheep, mountain white goat, antelope and forest in rear. A pond of real water with fish formed the foreground for the seventh scene with mounted otter (two specimens), mink and weasel on the bank. Also included were two immense cinnamon bears, two black bears with cubs, and hawks and an eagle suspended by invisible wire. There was always a crowd around eight, the beaver dam with six live beavers on the dam and a rock in the centre or swimming in the water. The last scene showed pulpwood five feet long standing on end on top of which were many glass jars filled with pulp and at right angles to the aisle lay a roll of paper fifteen feet long by two feet thick. Twenty-five years ago pulp mills were unknown in Canada, now 85 mills are in operation with an investment of \$40,000,000. Ninety per cent. of United States newspapers are printed on paper made from Canadian pulpwood.

In the next section were shown polished woods of Canada, panels of birch, cedar and fir, four feet wide with five rows of smaller panels of finished and polished woods of various kinds above. Near the ceiling were bent woods of all kinds, hockey sticks, lacrosse sticks, chair parts and like materials. Following this came a large glass case coal exhibit from British Columbia and across the entrance hall a large case of gold nuggets, alluvial gold and gold quartz. "Dawson city under the midnight sun" with brilliant Aurora Borealis in the distance composed the next exhibit. This was placed beside a scene depicting Vancouver Harbor in the distance with large warehouses and elevators in the foreground and a bay of real water in the centre with commerce moving in ships. Passing on we came to two models of trains running on an oblong track, stopping at grain elevators to load cars and running out through a tunnel and returning. Beside this was placed a large green lawn 100 feet by 30 feet, covered with trays of apples in groups, and stands of bottled fruits. In all thirty varieties of apples were shown.

The south centre hall was almost entirely filled with bottled fruit. This view was extended on canvas, representing peach and apple orchards loaded with ripe fruit being picked. These fruits were put up expressly for this exhibit by the Fruit Department of the Exhibition Commission. The chemical preparation in which they are preserved was discovered by an American of Los Angeles, California.

Immediately opposite the main fruit exhibit is situated the Royal Court. Here are seen draped in crimson and green velvet hangings life size portraits of His Majesty, George V. of England; His Consort Queen Mary; the late King Edward VII.; Queen Alexandra; The Duke and Duchess of Connaught; The Right Hon. Sir Robt. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada; The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier; The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald; and the late Lord Strathcona, formerly Canadian High Commissioner. These portraits are photographed on canvas and colored and are very life-like indeed.

The fish exhibit is perhaps not so extensive as some others but is well represented by live and canned fish, also fish mounted. These are mainly from British Columbia. The Commission have strictly avoided making sectional exhibits and the whole spread is Dominion of Canada. The value of fish caught in Canadian waters in 1913 was

\$33,389,464 and the number of vessels and boats engaged in the fisheries was 35,670 with a capital invested of over \$24,000,000 and the total number of persons employed in the industry was 44,408. There are at present fifty-one hatcheries in operation throughout the Dominion and six more are under construction.

The Canadian Forestry resources are almost unlimited. The area of Canada's forests is 535,000,000 acres of which 300,000,000 are of commercial value. Canada has 120 species of native trees and 20,000,000 acres of forest reserves. The mountain Parks in British Columbia alone contain 2,450,720 acres.

The mineral section occupies the whole area of the main hall and the ends of the main and side halls, and contains exhibits from over 1,500 locations. It is said that the exhibit of metallic and non-metallic ores shown in the Canadian building is the most complete that Canada has ever placed before the public, as well as the largest and most varied the world has ever seen. The visitor will notice the well-known ores, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, etc., also asbestos, of which Canada produces over 85 per cent. of the world's supply, nickel and mica and many others. The samples are all labelled showing the Province and mine from which they came.

Conspicuous tablets in the grain exhibit recite that the Canadian wheat belt is four times the area of the wheat belt in the United States, that Canada has 171,000,000 acres of wheat land, that Canada's wheat belt is 900 miles long and in some parts extends in width to Fort Vermilion, 800 miles north from the United States boundary, that the production of wheat in the Province of Saskatchewan alone is more than the combined crops of the States of Washington, Oregon and California and the Government gives free of charge, in the three prairie provinces 160 acres of wheat land to any male adult. A large map of Canada in the information bureau shows the boundary lines of the country and the systems of the three great transcontinental railways. The Intercolonial Railway is also shown. A courteous and obliging staff is at all times in attendance to give visitors any information they may desire; pamphlets, maps and literature about Canada are freely distributed.

No exhibits are shown upstairs. The space is given up to offices of the Commission, a reception room and large reading rooms, with Canada's leading dailies on file. Rest rooms and a smoking room, with writing desk and materials, and lounges and easy chairs are found on this floor. The magnificent porches and verandas surrounding the beautiful Canadian Palace are daily the haven of the tired and hungry who find there tables and seats—where they can enjoy their lunch in comfort.

The grounds surrounding the Canadian building are set with a varied assortment of Canadian evergreens and shrubs, and seeded to grass which is now just appearing green and shrubs just coming into leaf. In two weeks the grounds should be beautiful. Two couchant Lions (one on each side) adorn the main as well as rear entrances, with one at each side entrance. The writer heard of the Canadian exhibit as soon as he entered the State of California, 1,600 miles away and the exhibit as an advertising scheme should induce valuable immigration to Canada.

Canada's progress as taken from tablets in foreground of scene nine:

	1912	1913
Total trade	\$814,637,794	\$1,085,264,449
Imports	559,325,544	686,604,413
Exports	315,317,250	377,058,355
Trade with U. S.	488,679,741	662,432,937
Trade with United Kingdom	267,054,844	317,635,589
Trade with British Empire	307,840,816	361,759,086

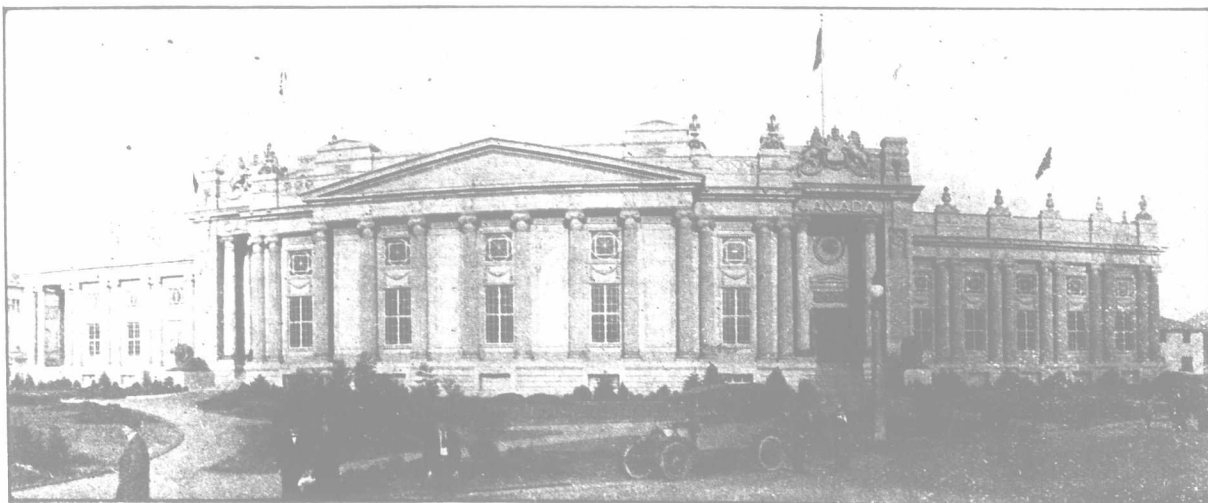
Canada's productive wealth in 1913 was:—Field crops \$552,771,500; Forest Production \$161,802,049; Mineral Products \$136,048,296; Fisheries \$33,384,469; Dairy Products \$121,000,000; Fruit Products \$125,000,000.

A BRANT COUNTY SUBSCRIBER.

Reforestation in One Generation.

It does not require ages to reforest land or bring trees to a useful stage of maturity. Twenty years ago, A. Gilbert, of Elgin County, Ontario, was cleaning off a piece of ground and wherever a young maple sapling occurred it was left uninjured. These trees, which at that time were very small, covered twenty acres of land and they took possession of it. Now many of them measure eight or nine inches through. A large number are large enough to tap and this season Mr. Gilbert expects to make 100 gallons of syrup. Approximately one-half of the maples are yet untapped and when they all become a little larger and begin to yield the golden product, Mr. Gilbert will not be sorry that he spared the little trees. In fact he is not sorry now, he is glad.

A woodlot is a valuable asset on any farm; not only on account of the wood and lumber it may provide but the effect it has upon crops as



The Canadian Building at the Panama Pacific.