

attractive of all the displays in the Canadian building, the pretty and unique arrangement of the sheaves of cereals and fodder plants and the pillars, urns and glass globes of threshed grains appealing at once to the eye, and constituting an exhibit of harvest wealth that is not equalled by any display in the same class at the Exposition.

The collection of this exhibit was under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, and, like the others of a similar nature, is wholly a Dominion one. The various provinces and private contributors have their several products labelled with small cards showing name and locality, but the exhibit as a whole is a Canadian one, and as such will be entered in the award. There are no fewer than 360 individual contributors to the joint collection, and every variety of grain and fodder plant grown in the Dominion is represented. There are samples, in sheaf and threshed, of oats, wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, corn, pease, beans, flax, etc., and also of all kinds of fodder plants and grasses. These are arranged with much artistic effect in arches, pillars, columns and monumental trophies around three sides of the second floor, while one large trophy, in the form of a mammoth chandelier, formed of festoons of various grains in the sheaf, hangs suspended from the centre of the ceiling over the open court from the story below.

In the section of horticulture and arboriculture still further illustration is afforded of the extent and variety of Canadian farm products and of the fertility of Canadian soil. There are shown samples of vegetables in solution, of fruits in solution, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cranberries, strawberries, pears, apples, and cherries, and trees and bushes of the same. Some forty or more varieties of Canadian leaf tobacco and samples of Canadian hops are also exhibited.

The Canadian forestry exhibit—the first of the Dominion's displays to receive a *grand award*—occupies a space

on the ground floor of the Forestry Building, on the opposite side of the Seine from the Canadian pavilion. This exhibit is also a Dominion Government one, though several of the provinces and many individuals have contributed specimens. The section at Paris is under the charge of Mr. Jas. M. Macoun, Assistant Dominion Naturalist, by whom the material of which it is composed was collected.

Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba furnish nearly all the timber in the Canadian exhibit, the Provincial Governments of those provinces alone having done anything towards sending specimens of their timber wealth to the Exposition. British Columbia perhaps ranks first as regards the quantity and variety of material exhibited, though the collection from Quebec, which comprises most of the display of polished woods and sections of trees, which formed part of the province's exhibit at Chicago in 1893, as well as new specimens, is also very complete. Manitoba, though not generally regarded as a timber-producing Province, ranks next to British Columbia and Quebec. The Ontario Government has not contributed to the forestry exhibit, though much of the manufactured material shown is the product of mills and factories in that province. The Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are not represented by either government or private exhibit.

The fact that the Canadian exhibit was accorded the *grand award* in competition with the exhibits of such famous timber-producing and manufacturing countries as Russia, the United States, Norway and Brazil is sufficient proof of the statement that Canada shows at Paris a greater variety of forest products than any other country. It is particularly the commercial woods of Canada, with samples of their various uses in manufactured articles, that the exhibit is intended to illustrate. To this end, besides the specimens shown of lumber and timber, sections of trees, deals and polished boards, there are exhibited a great variety of