

### A VISIT TO THE WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.

[BY OUR TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE.]

After going through Wisconsin I made a rapid journey through Beloit to Peoria and Galesburg, Illinois. From the latter place I went direct south to St. Louis, striking the Mississippi river at Alton.

Crossing the famous Eads bridge I saw the waters of the great Mississippi and Missouri rivers rolling their mighty flood onward to the Mexican gulf.

St. Louis is wide-awake at any ordinary time, but it was more especially so when I saw it. Thousands of workmen were there helping to put up hundreds of building destined for the

ing and by forest cultivation will be shown. Under the various groups will be shown all the lumbering appliances, including saw mills, logging roads, dry kilns, storage yards, etc.

When I arrived at St. Louis the fair grounds presented an animated scene. Many of the larger buildings were already completed and ready for occupancy, whilst the rattle of hammers and machinery on all sides betokened the great enterprise being rapidly pushed forward.

Canada is expected to put forth her best efforts and as the eyes of all lumbermen are turning to our northern forests it is expected that her exhibit will be a representative one.

distance of about 4,000 miles east and west, with a breadth of some 700 miles. The trees consist principally of the following species: black and white spruce, banksian pine, white pine, red pine, larch, balsam fir, balsam poplar, aspen, canoe birch, bird cherry, white cedar. Black ash and mountain ash occur sparingly in the southern part of this belt.

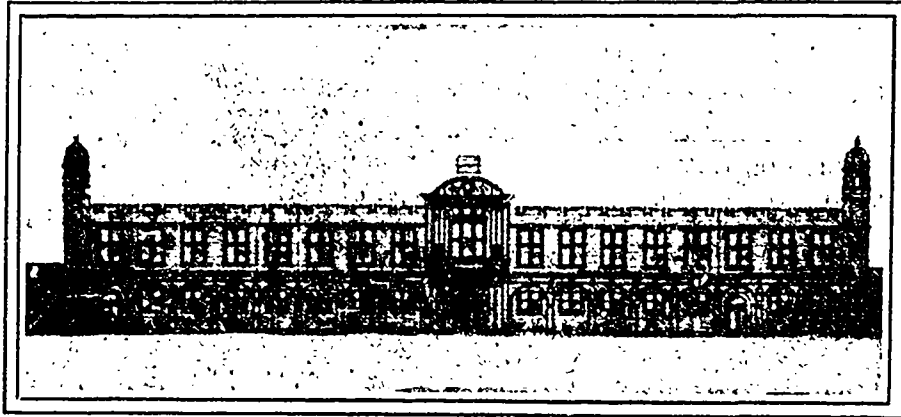
"British Columbia is thought to possess the greatest compact reserve of timber in the world. The wooded area is estimated at 285,000 square miles and includes many kinds of timber. The Douglas spruce is the show tree of British Columbia and indeed of Canada.

"The forests of Canada contain pine, spruce, hemlock, oak, elm, maple, beech, birch, butternut, hickory, bass wood, etc. Nearly 38 per cent. of its whole area is forested.

"In 1899 the capital invested in the pulp mills of Canada alone was about \$15,000,000. The capacity of the mills was over 1200 tons per day. The value of the forest products exported in 1901 was nearly \$33,000,000, and their total must have been at least three times that amount."

By this it will be seen that Canada will have something to show. The Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Wm. Hutchison, is now actively engaged in making preparations for a thoroughly representative exhibit of the timber and lumbering industry. British Columbia is to furnish a forest monster in the shape of the largest and longest piece of Douglas fir ever shown.

On making a tour of the World's Fair site I was struck by the remarkable number of carpenters and wood-workers actively engaged. It was an interesting sight to watch the hundreds of skilled workmen using the latest approved appliances putting up modern build-



HALL OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

great Exposition.

The formal dedication of the grounds took place on the 30th of April. The exposition will open on the 30th of April next. The approximate cost will be over forty millions of dollars, it will be built upon a 1200 acre site. To grasp St. Louis one must know that it is spread out over an area exceeding by far that of New York city, an area of 62½ square miles, twenty miles of river frontage, 8000 factories, a population of over 600,000, with twenty-five railroads.

Speaking to one of the officials I asked if it would be larger than the Chicago World's Fair, and his reply was:—"This exposition will surpass all former expositions in the largest total fair ground area ever included, the biggest exhibit area ever held under one roof, and the largest sum of money ever available for an exposition."

The courts, avenues, terraces, artificial lakes and falls, etc., will surpass anything ever known. The big Atlantic liner "St. Louis" will be reproduced in wood, full size. A two-acre map of the United States will be shown with every state and town marked, and Jerusalem is to be reproduced intact with its famous wall.

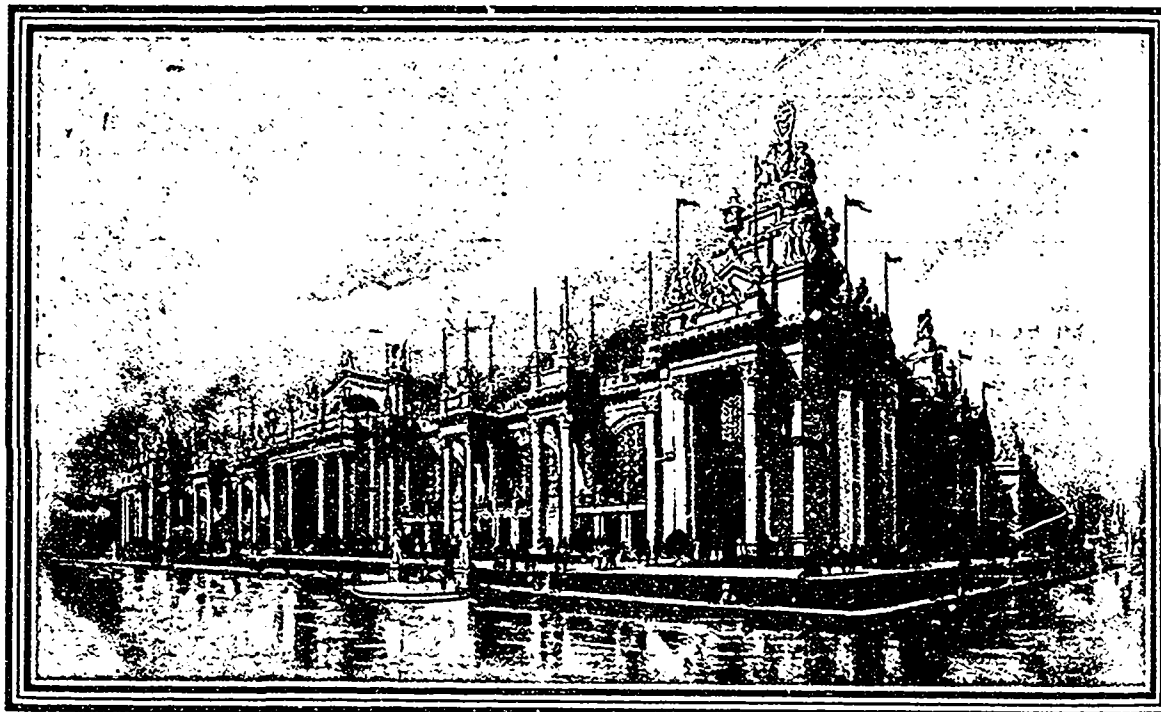
Provision has been made for a splendid building in which to display the appliances and processes used in lumbering and the relations of lumber to the industry and progress of the world. This building will be known as the forestry building, and will be 600 feet long by 400 feet broad. It will include illustrations and models of lumbering operations, transportation, storing, drying and manufacturing.

One of the principal exhibits will be on forest destruction by fires, by sheep-grazing, by destructive lumbering and by natural causes, such as storms, diseases and enemies.

The regeneration of forests by natural seed-

"Canada will take part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as a Nation." Such was the answer given by Sir Wilfred Laurier from his seat in the House of Commons, to an inquiry made by one of the members of Parliament.

From all I could learn, the lumbering and forestry departments will be well represented



ONE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS AT ST. LOUIS IN WHICH LUMBER PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART.

by Canada's exhibits. Talking to one of our Canadian officials on the exhibit to be made, he said:

"Lumbering ranks third among the extensive industries of Canada and the forest wealth is very great. It is stated that 123 species of trees grow in that country, 94 occurring east of the Rocky Mountains, and 29 on the Pacific coast. The forest belt extends a

ings with a rapidity that was in itself startling.

Running through the grounds are many railway lines with an intra-mural electric service. The city and its surroundings looked very fine to me. Down on the levee were thousands of colored workmen, and innumerable stern-wheelers, like great floating palaces. Other parts of the city, with their French names and places, reminded me of our own historic Quebec.

J. R. H.