

polished cross sections of each variety. Each panel contains a hand-painted illustration of the fruit, flower, or foliage, executed with great taste.

This trophy received marked attention from visitors of all classes and was frequently spoken of as one of the most interesting and instructive objects in the whole Exhibition, whether viewed from an Artistic, Educational, or Commercial standpoint.

Among the Exhibits occupying the lower wall space, were two cases, each 12 feet by 8, fitted with glazed doors. In these were arranged specimens of the various fodder plants of Canada, both wild and cultivated, including the pea vine and North West prairie grasses. Samples of wild hops, maize and specimens of all kinds of cereals in the straw filled up this collection.

British farmers invariably make most minute enquiry regarding facilities for feeding stock; such collections, therefore, which not only show the cereal straw, but the different varieties of grasses, are of very great value in supplying in the most practical way the information desired.

A portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, placed there in honour of Her Jubilee year, occupied the central position in this space. It was surmounted by a shield bearing the Dominion Coat of Arms draped with flags. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise in opening the Exhibition was pleased to notice this picture specially.

Among the other pictures in this space mention should be made of a large frame contributed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, showing interiors of the various cars in use on this trans-continental route. Also of a similar frame containing exterior and interior views of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. As illustrating modes of travel and high class hotel accommodation, these pictures were of great importance.

A panel filled with large-sized photographs of the various public schools in Winnipeg, as well as the St. Boniface, St. John and Manitoba Colleges, which constitute the University of Manitoba, created very marked interest, showing the work accomplished in the cause of education in a few years in that Province.

The large ornamental panel sent to the Colonial Exhibition by the City of Guelph, and which contains a series of views of that city and of the Royal Agricultural College, served to illustrate the commercial and agricultural importance of that place.

The floor space was occupied by the following exhibits:—

An obelisk representing the output of gold in the Province of Nova Scotia during the last twenty-five years.

An obelisk representing the output of gold in British Columbia during the same period.

A block containing about two tons of coal, from the Lethbridge mines, in the District of Alberta. This sample was taken from a 5-feet 4-inch seam, calculated to produce five and a-half millions tons to the square mile. It attracted much attention from miners from the Lancashire colliery districts, and afforded to all visitors convincing proof of the adequacy of the fuel supply of the North-West.

A quantity of geological specimens from the Canadian Pacific offices completed the collection of exhibits illustrating the mineral wealth of the Dominion.

Two octagonal trophies, 8 feet wide by 12 feet in height, the supporting pillars of which were festooned with wild grasses and grain in straw, carried on their terraces a large number of glass jars and bags containing samples of the cereals of Canada. These represented the growth of every Province from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and comprised samples of the various kinds of spring and winter wheat, black and white oats, barley, peas, beans, buckwheat, maize, linseed, rye, tares, clover, timothy, and other grass seeds, as well as flour and oatmeal, manufactured in Winnipeg from Manitoba grain. Each specimen contained a card, specifying the particular kind of product, and the Province and district in which it was grown. A further collection of the same articles occupied a bench of three terraces running the whole length of the wall space in the Court. These exhibits naturally attracted the greatest amount of attention, bearing, as they do, so directly on emigration. They were the subject of close study by farmers and those interested in the grain trade.