

plan of the exhibition ground and buildings shows, it is much nearer the chief buildings of the exhibition proper than are a number of the structures situated on the opposite side of the stream—in the Place des Invalides, for example. Moreover, the colonization departments, which will be all placed in the Trocadero Gardens, embrace exhibits by every nation having colonies throughout the world, and will afford Canada very desirable opportunity of showing its resources alongside those of other countries.

As to the exhibition proper, the general plan is to have it divided by classes in 18 general groups, according to their nature, without respect to the country from which they come. Thus it is officially stated that the portion of the Imperial space allotted to Canada, apart from the Colonial building, is distributed through the different buildings according to classes, and in this space the exhibits must appear as exhibits of the British Empire, and cannot be grouped as coming especially from Canada, although each exhibit will be clearly marked in prominent letters, with the name and full address of exhibitor.

The total space conceded to the Dominion being only 45,721 square feet, it has been necessary for the Commissioners to arrange that it shall be occupied so as to most effectively advance the interests of Canada. The object aimed at has been to make such a representation of the products of the industry and enterprise of the people of the Dominion as to add to the attractiveness of the country as a place of settlement, as a field for investment, as a land from which to obtain needed supplies for the sustenance of man and beast. Therefore, while an endeavor has been made to compete in as many of the classes as is possible, the efforts of the Commissioners have been chiefly directed to making the most of the greater of our industries. And it can be said thus early that never before has there been got together such a display of Canada's mineral, agricultural, fishery and forest products as will be presented to the gaze of visitors. All parts of the country will be represented, and the products will be shown raw, semi-manufactured, and completed ready for use. They will be so arranged as to be of a thorough national character, illustrating the products, arts, and manufactures of the Dominion as a whole. Exhibitors may set a price on their property, and it can be sold subject to removal at the close of the Exposition.

It is most appropriate that in the Canadian department the central figure should be an agricultural trophy. It will be of octagon shape, and the hall will be entered by means of four archways. In the blind archways will be placed a magnificent collection of the food products of the Dominion; indeed, the space on the ground floor will be devoted almost entirely to the varied collection of Canadian food products, including cheese, bacon, hams. Added interest will be lent to this exhibit through the operation of a cold-storage plant as an illustration of the system to improve the quality of the exports of perishable products and add to the market of farmers. A unique display in the center of the Canadian department, in the Colonial exhibit, will be a large bin of wheat of finest quality, which, by a mechanical contrivance, will be kept in motion.

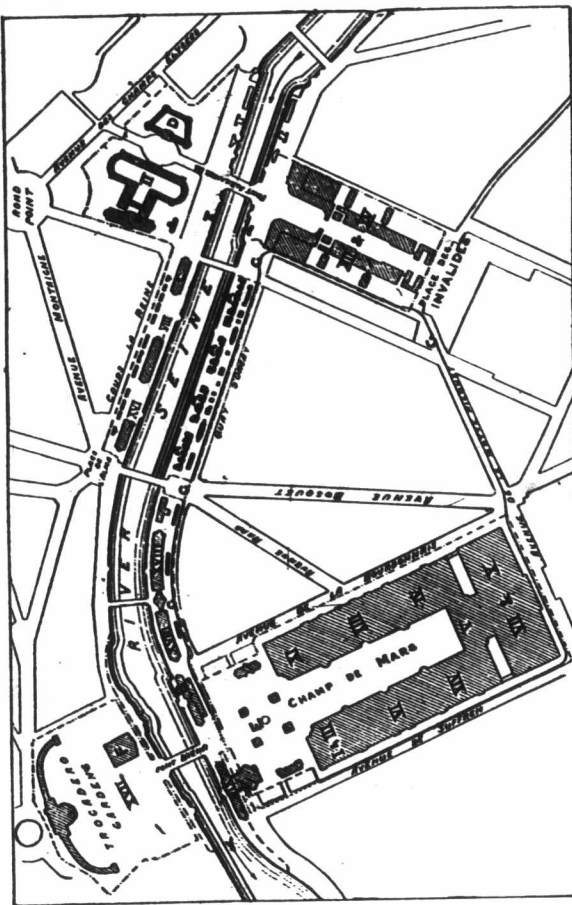
The first-floor space in the Canadian department will be devoted in part to agricultural products, and to such non-edible products as tobacco. Side by side will be a varied exhibit of manufactures from Canada—boots and shoes, furs, gloves, perfumes and extracts, and leather. In addition to a reception room for lady visitors and rooms for the Canadian Commissioners, there is also on this floor a department where mechanical contrivances manufactured in Canada will be seen in motion: linotype machines, typewriters, and boot and shoe machines, will be operated for the instruction of visitors. In another wing Canada will show what her manufacturer can do in the matter of producing heating apparatus, edge-tool machines, and other useful manufactures.

In all the great lines of industry, Canada will also be an exhibitor in those departments of the Exhibition which are situated on the opposite side of the River Seine, and will everywhere take her place as a competitor with the world. In the transportation building she will exhibit wagons, carriages, sleighs, and even the latest agency of motion—the automobile. The principal boat-builders in Canada will also have fine specimens of their handicraft on exhibition, and there will be models of what our shipbuilders have recently been accomplishing in the production of steel steamships and of the best types of mercantile marine. Canada's export trade in furniture will no doubt also be promoted by the fine exhibit of house and office furnishings, school desks, etc. In the exhibit of machinery and tools required for agriculture, Canada will, of course, take no secondary place; and she will take an equally creditable position in the exhibit of musical instruments and of fishing material of all kinds. Her show of animals and fish, prepared by the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will also be very complete.

The display of fruit by Canada promises to be very fine. Already there has been sent forward nearly 3,000 jars filled with specimens, which will represent our fruit products in the early days of the Exhibition. As the season advances, it is intended to send forward in cold storage every variety of fruit that Canada produces. The display of apples by this country will, as usual, be very fine. Five hundred barrels of the choicest fruit have been shipped to Paris, and we will be much mistaken if they do not take front rank in the competition.

There are two great industries in Canada companions to the cultivation of the soil, and at the Paris Exhibition these, too, will be most attractively brought under public notice. Never before have so complete arrangements been made for interesting exhibits of the products of our forests and mines. Canada's forestry exhibit has been prepared by the noted naturalist, Mr. J. M. Macoun, and it will embrace specimens of the many varieties of wood that this country is famed for producing, gathered from every part of the Dominion, between British Columbia and Anticosti. It will be shown in merchantable form, from deals down to the finest polished woods. The great pulp industry of the Dominion will be exemplified by an exhibit of the process of manufacturing the wood, through its various pulpy and other stages, until it is finally evolved into paper of every variety.

The display of Canadian minerals will be striking. The principal exhibits will, of course, be made by Ontario and British Columbia, but it will be demonstrated that every Province of the Dominion has its mining districts of greater or less extent and richness. The Ontario exhibit, which has been arranged by Mr. Archibald Blue, Director of the



PLAN OF PARIS EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

- KEY TO PLAN OF EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.
- I. Education and Instruction.
  - II. Works of Art.
  - III. Appliances and General Processes relating to Literature, Science, and Art.
  - IV. Mechanical Engineering.
  - V. Electricity.
  - VI. Civil Engineering and Transportation.
  - VII. Agriculture.
  - VIII. Horticulture and Arboriculture.
  - IX. Forests, Sport, Fishing, etc.
  - X. Food Products.
  - XI. Mining and Metallurgy.
  - XII. Decoration and Furniture of Public Buildings and of Dwelling Houses.
  - XIII. Thread, Yarns, Textile Fabrics, and Clothing.
  - XIV. Chemical Industries.
  - XV. Various Industries.
  - XVI. Social Economy, Hygiene, and Public Charitable Relief.
  - XVII. Colonization.
  - XVIII. Army and Navy.
  - XIX. Foreign Pavilions.
  - AAA. Mercantile Marine (Part of Group VI.).
  - B. Pavillon of the City of Paris.
  - C. Historical Exhibition of French Art.
  - D. Eiffel Tower.
  - E. British Colonies and India.
  - F. Circular Railway.
- Boundary of the Exhibition.

Bureau of Mines, shows how great are the varieties of the metals produced in the Province. In the exhibit are specimens of gold, silver, copper, mica, nickel, corundum, iron, and other ores. The British Columbia exhibit in this department will be very attractive. Samples of all the gold, silver, copper, and other rocks will be shown. There will be 100 samples of placer gold from 100 different creeks in B. C., the Rossland region, and every district to the far-away Klondike has been laid tribute to in order to produce a thoroughly representative showing of the richness of the rocks for hundreds of miles. All the different processes of smelting will be exemplified in the ores shown, and there will be models of some of the famous smelters. This collection has been arranged by Mr. W. F. Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist.

The two great Canadian railways—the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk—will each make an exhibit of the striking scenery along their lines, and there will be illustrations of the social and school life of the country. Care will be taken to keep visitors thoroughly instructed as to the advantages and progress of the Dominion by means of descriptive literature.

The National Council of Women of Canada will have for distribution a special handbook relating to woman's work and standing in the Dominion, a volume unique in its character.

The Exhibition, which opens on the 15th of April and closes on the 5th November, 1900, promises to be by far the largest and best exposition that has ever taken place on the Continent of Europe. France is spending \$20,000,000 upon it, and in addition will provide the awards, which will take the form of diplomas, offered by the Minister of Commerce and by the Commissaire-General. These diplomas will consist of grand prize diplomas, gold medal diplomas, silver medal diplomas, bronze medal diplomas, and honorable mention diplomas. Then, foreign nations are spending on their preparations upwards of \$10,000,000, so that the display will be magnificent as well as comprehensive. As it is expected that more than 100,000,000 persons, from all parts of the world, will visit the Exhibition, the wisdom of seeing that the very best of our products are displayed must be conceded. It is to be hoped that whatever is yet necessary to be undertaken to do full justice to the Dominion will be carried out, and that Canada will come off with flying honors in the competitions that will take place and in the results that will follow from her enterprise.

### Agricultural Situation and Outlook for the Dominion.

BY HON. SYDNEY FISHER, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

The year 1899 has been a prosperous one for agriculture in Canada and the commerce in its products. Our farmers generally have received an unusually large amount of money for their year's work, and this money has been very well distributed over all sections of the country and all branches of the industry. I feel, therefore, that I can congratulate the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on the results of the season.

Let us take a little survey of our crops. First, let us take up wheat. The price has been fair to good, though not abnormal. The yield per acre in Manitoba and the Northwest has been only average, and that in Ontario no greater. Yet, in consequence of a great increase in area in the newer parts of the Dominion, the aggregate value of the product has been probably the greatest in our history.

Of the coarse grains, roots and corn, hay and grass, much the same can be said, though as most of these crops is consumed on the farm or in local market, we have not such accurate data of yield and price. The season has been very dry in some parts of the country, and in others there have been periods of the year when the crops were almost drowned out. This has occasioned some local or special deficiencies, but the varied character of our agriculture and the great extent of the Dominion have made these of small moment; and again I say that the season's crops on the great Canadian farm which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific have been most satisfactory.

Let us now examine the live-stock business, which exists by virtue of the crops that our farm has produced. Here we find an even more satisfactory state of affairs. The prices for cattle of all classes have been unusually good; the demand has been brisk, even eager, during most of the season, and all over the country. Every Canadian stock-owner has had an opportunity of disposing, at remunerative prices, of every animal he has been willing to sell. It is true the export of live stock to Europe by the St. Lawrence port has seriously fallen off, but this year's record of this trade does not tell the whole truth. Space in ships on the St. Lawrence was so scarce and dear for some time at the end of the season that many Canadian animals went to Europe through United States ports. The United States demand was so keen, and such good prices were obtained in that market, now open to us through the removal of quarantine, that the Canadian stock-raiser was not obliged to ship across the Atlantic to make good profits. Although there were not so many as usual of Northwest cattle going to Europe, there was a very large sale of cattle from the ranches in the home market, and the best prices in many years were realized. It is also stated, I believe with truth, that over 30,000 head of cattle were sold from Ontario alone to go to the United States this season; while a constant stream of stockers and young females has been crossing the international boundary between Quebec and New England during the whole year, at prices which have been most tempting.

The demand for sheep and lambs has been good, and prices better than for years. Notably has this been the case in the Northwest Territories, where there seems to be a great opening in certain sections for further sheep breeding. I am sure that sheep should receive more attention all over Canada.

Good horses have fetched good prices; and if our export to Europe has fallen off, it seems rather due to the scarcity of the right kind of animal than the lack of a fair demand.

As to the sale of hogs from the farm, we have a somewhat different picture to look upon. The prices have ruled lower than for several years. Still, the production has been very large, and the aggregate sum brought to the farmers from the sale of hog products is probably the largest ever known in Canada. To those who have applied the best methods of care and feeding, even the low prices of this season have brought a fair profit, while the increased manure pile and the utilization