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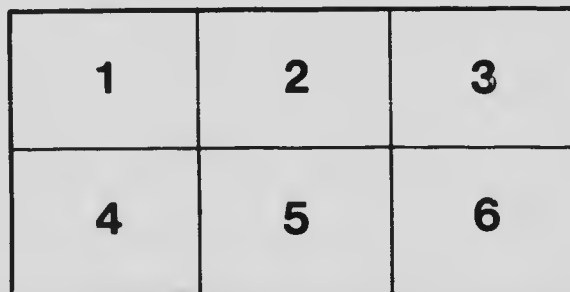
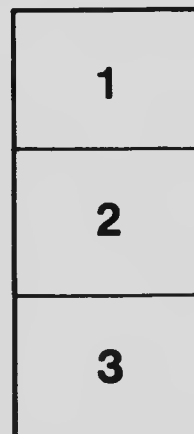
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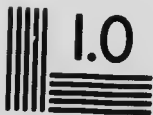
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THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

— AT THE —

Paris Universal Exposition

— OF —

— 1900 —

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REPORT

— OF —

MR. AUGUSTE DUPUIS

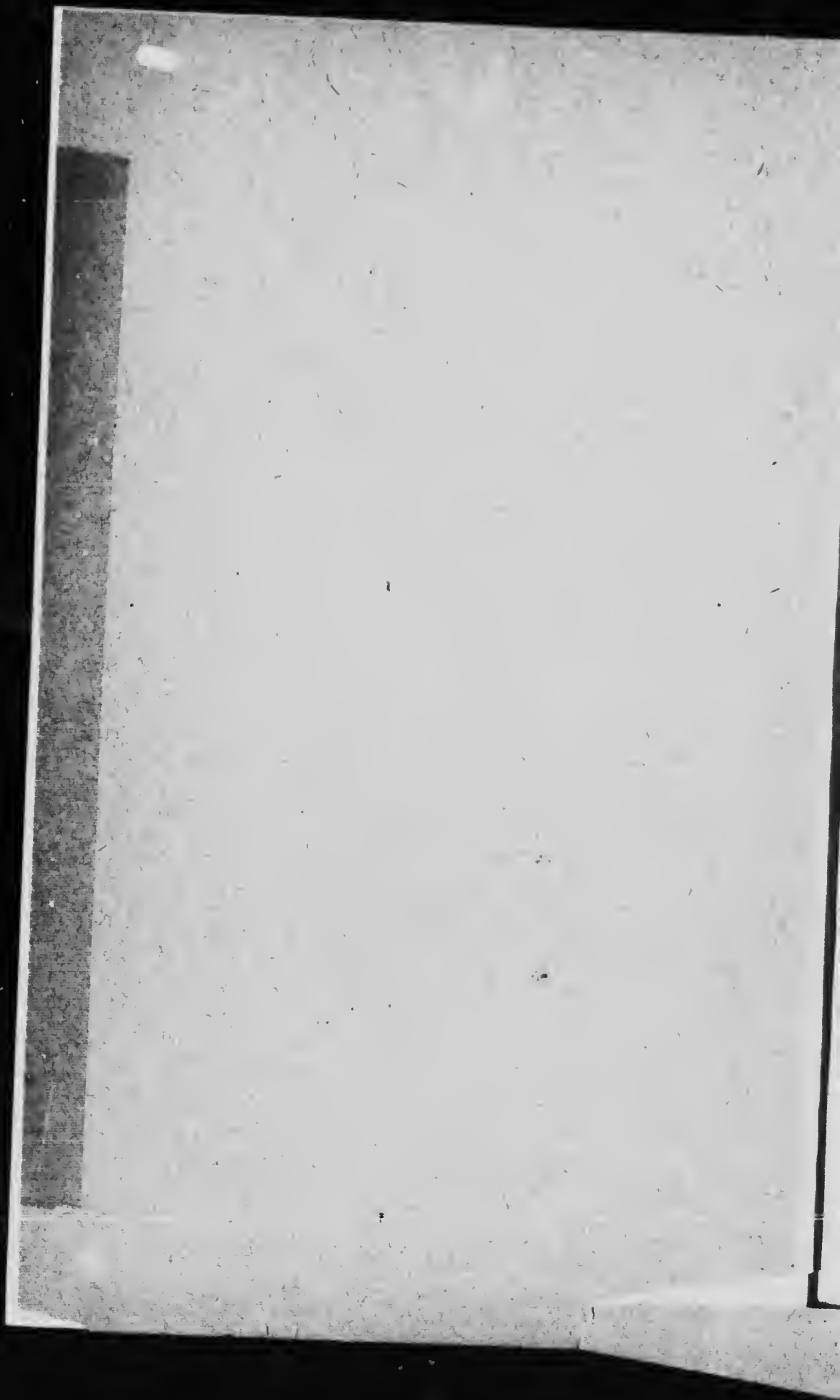
Secretary of the Canadian Commission.



QUEBEC
PRINTED AT THE QUEBEC DAILY MERCURY.

1901





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THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
AT THE
Paris Universal Exposition
OF
1900

REPORT OF
MR. AUGUSTE DUPUIS
Secretary of the Canadian Commission.

VILLAGE DES AULNAIES, JUNE 1901.

*To the Honorable The Minister of Agriculture and to the
Members of the Council of Agriculture of the
Province of Quebec.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to make the following report of my mission to the Paris Universal Exposition. It is scarcely necessary to mention here, that, after the return of the Hon. Mr Dechêne from the Exposition in July last, knowing that I would be leaving in a short time to attend the Exposition in my capacity of Secretary to the Canadian Commission, the Honorable Gentleman asked me to act in the interest of the Province of Quebec and to

continue the work he had there begun. Furnished with all the information and necessary instructions for the thorough understanding of the objects proposed to be attained, I accepted, with pleasure, his proposal that I should do every thing in my power to be useful to the Province of Quebec. Upon my arrival in Paris I at once recognized the results of his presence there, the jury having already in several sections, rewarded the Province of Quebec in quite a special manner.

My duty was to push forward in the same direction as he had done, and I believe that I can safely state that Canada and above all the Province of Quebec, was so remarkably successful at Paris that a complete report of the same should have been intrusted to a better qualified and experienced chronicler than myself. Fortunately, the correspondents of the various Canadian newspapers at Paris have given full accounts of the brilliant exhibition of the products of the Province, and of the great commercial advantages to be derived from the same. All nations at the great Exposition have recognized the enviable position which she has secured through the industry of her people and through the quality, and richness of her products and resources. The development of agriculture, of manufactures, of the mercantile marine, of the fisheries, and of general commerce throughout Canada and particularly in the Province of Quebec, during the last 50 years, has been a real revelation to the vast numbers of people visiting the Exposition (from 250,000 to 465,000 entered the gates of the Exposition every day.)

The Government of the Province of Quebec was the first of the Provinces of Canada to inform the Canadian Commission to the Paris Exposition that it would prepare

a pamphlet for distribution at Paris. This work was entrusted to the much regretted Arthur Buies, a Canadian writer of well known reputation, whom death has just removed from his family and country. This admirable work, which did so much justice to the Province was as highly appreciated in Europe, as the most instructive books and pamphlets of the Canadian Commission.

The object of the Government of Quebec in publishing this pamphlet was to make known the extent, the soil, the climate, the forests, the lakes, the rivers, the water-powers, the manufactures, the trade and navigation, the colonization and the administrative and political system of our Province.

The further object of this pamphlet was to reply in advance to all questions, which would naturally suggest themselves to persons visiting the Exposition, concerning the trophies of agriculture, of horticulture, of the forest, the mines, the fisheries, and the factories exhibited by the Province at the Exposition with the very legitimate desire to take a position with other nations and to attract foreign capital to aid in the development of the inexhaustible resources of our Province, to attract a good class of colonists to our shores and lastly to open new markets for the sale of those products of the country of which numerous and magnificent samples were exhibited at Paris.

The Government of Quebec obtained the realization of its object in making the country known even beyond its hopes. Buies' pamphlet, which was distributed to a hundred thousand people, and the display of the various products, highly spoken of by the European press and by the visitors to the Exposition, testified to the truth of the descriptions given in the pamphlet.

The Canadian exhibit (at Paris) was a business exhibit managed by business men, directed by a government, and minister of Agriculture, devoted to the best interests of their country; the most striking fact being that such success and extensive publicity should have been obtained at such a comparatively small cost

Instead of employing a crowd of people to promenade about Paris, as was done at Chicago, the Government preferred the free distribution of instructive brochures and maps which should interest the most eminent men in science, commerce, agriculture and arts as well as the general public.

The directors of Universities and Academies studied this pamphlet of Buies (of 352 pages with engravings) with the greatest attention and were good enough to state that the geographies, published in France, were very far from doing justice to Canada and to the Province of Quebec, as they represented Canada of a past century. They intend to give other and more correct descriptions in the new editions of geographies which they will publish for the use of their institutions

Before entering upon the details and the merits of the Exposition it may be as well to state at once that we are convinced, from the position taken by the Province of Quebec in the grand competition of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, that she will reap advantages which will largely compensate her for all amounts expended.

EXHIBITION

OF THE

Products of Canada, in France.

(A REVIEW OF THE PAST)

Before entering upon the details of the Exposition of 1900, we believe it will be interesting to take a retrospective view of what Canada has done in the past in matters of European Expositions and of the part taken therein by the Province of Quebec.

When Jacques Cartier, in 1534, upon his return from his explorations in the Eastern part of the country, now known as Canada, was received in audience, by the King of France, he had naturally to reply to various questions concerning the inhabitants, their country, the products of the same, the possibilities of commerce, the climate, the rivers of the lands which he had discovered.

Cartier had brought back with him upon his ship, Donnacona, the chief of the then best known Indians of Canada, accompanied by other of the aborigines so as to give an idea of the appearance and physiognomy of these people. He had also in his possession samples of minerals and other native products to demonstrate the value of his discoveries.

Canada can boast of having sent to France, her mother country the first collection of the first products of the country, and thus of having been the first promoter of International Expositions. Giles Hocquart, Intendant of New France, formed the project of having an Exposition giving a general view of the resources of his country. With the object of making this Exposition both scientific and commercial, he appointed competent men to name and classify the trees and plants, products of the mines and fisheries, trophies of the forest, both wood and fur, the best keeping fruits and grain of all kinds should there be found. After having kept this Exposition open for a time in Canada, Hocquart determined to send the whole collection to France, where it was exhibited in 1737.

In 1747, Mr. de la Galissonière formed a large collection of the flora and fauna and also of the minerals of Canada. This collection was also sent to France and had the honor of a public Exposition in the mother country.

Canada also took part in the universal Expositions in Paris in 1855 and 1878.

It is therefore the fifth occasion on which Canada has asserted herself, before France and the world, upon the variety and extent of her products and of their commercial value, upon the development of agriculture, of commerce, of railways, of manufactures and that the Province of Quebec has been called upon to take a leading part.

The first Exposition of an international character in which Canada took part, was that in London in 1851. The different Provinces of British North America were there represented separately.

There were one hundred and ninety-five persons who sent exhibits from British North America, of these

exhibits ninety-two formed part of Group 1, " Raw material and produce ; " twenty-nine of Group 2, " Engines ready for work and manufacturing machinery ; " twenty-two of Group 3, " Manufactured articles ready for use ; " and two of Group 4, " Fine-Arts."

Almost superhuman efforts were necessary to collect the various articles sent to the first London Exposition. A committee of fourteen members of the Legislative Assembly was named, to which were joined the Municipal Councils of the Province, the wardens and mayors, the presidents and secretaries of agricultural societies and of Mechanics' Institutes.

Notwithstanding every effort to have the country show to advantage, large quantities of various products had to be purchased, as the local and Provincial Expositions failed to bring out the required articles.

The crowning result of such vast effort to bring together the desired collection, was that the total value of the Exhibits from Canada, was under \$10,000.00, and the value of the entire exhibits from British North America was a trifle over \$15,000.00.

The exhibits at the present Exposition (1900) are valued at \$200,000.00 and they were sent forward from the different parts of the country, with a readiness which showed that the people were wide awake and willing to send every thing asked from them.

The contrast between the abundance of the present exhibits and the scarcity of those of 1851, gives a just idea of the development of the Dominion of Canada during the last 50 years.

In 1851, the inhabitants of the Province of Canada lived in 269,940 houses of which 56 per cent were shanties or huts. In 1891, the citizens of Ontario and Quebec, which formed the former Province of Canada, were possessed of 949,650 residences and there were so few shanties that their number was not taken into account. In 1851, there were 19,400, stone and brick houses, and in 1891, there were 154,100, and even these figures give no idea of the improvement in the size of the houses, the number of the rooms, the hygeian and other conditions during that period.

In 1851, the people of Canada, after deducting a small surplus for exportation, subsisted upon the produce of the farm, covering five and one half millions of acres of cultivated land and gardens. In 1891, there were twenty and one half millions acres of land under cultivation. (Dr. George Johnston, Statistician.)

The change in the condition of our country therefore, which does honor to the energetic work of our people and is the best evidence we can offer to stangers, who are not in a position to inform themselves of the immense progress made in the last 50 years, is to be found in the undoubted success obtained in Paris as will be seen in the following chapters and by the list of awards and prizes.

CANADA IN PARIS IN 1900

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION,
At the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1900.

COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION

LORD SRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G. C. M. G.,
Representing Canada in the British Imperial
Commission, President of the Colonial Committee
and Member of the General Executive Council.

HON. SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture and President of the
Board of Commissioners.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

DR. G. M. DAWSON, G. M. G. L. L. D. F. R. S.
Director of the Geological Commission at O. .va.

DR. W. SAUNDERS, L. L. D. F. R. S. C.,
Director of the Experimental farms, Ottawa.

JAMES W. ROBERTSON, Esq ,
Commissioner of Agriculture and of the Dairy
Industry, Ottawa.

MAJOR F. F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

J. X. FERRAULT, Esq.,
Chevalier of the Legion of Honor,
Officer of the Order of Agricultural Merit and of
Public Instruction, 80, St. Denis street, Montreal,
P. Q.

JAMES GEORGE JARDINE, Esq.,
Government Office, Toronto, Ontario.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A. H. GILMORE, Esq.,
St. George, N. B. (having resigned), was replaced
by the Hon. C. Burpee, of St. John, N. B.

AUGUSTE DUPUIS,
Of the Village des Aulnaies, Q. Ex-Commissioner
at the Jamaica Exposition, and Secretary of the
Commission. W. A. Mackinnon, Assistant Secre-
tary.

THE PERSONS WHOSE NAMES APPEAR IN THE
FOLLOWING LIST ALSO FORMED PART OF
THE COMMITTEE OF THE EXPOSITION :

THE HONORABLE J. ISRAEL TARTE,
Minister of Public Works, who was named in
1900, as Commissioner General, Montreal.

THE HONORABLE F. G. M. DÉCHÈNE,
Minister of Agriculture, Honorary Commissioner,
Special Delegate of the Province of Québec.

MRS. R. DANDURAND,
Of Montreal, Honorary Lady Commissioner.
Assistant Lady Commissioners, Miss Eva Lebou-
tillier, Miss S. Galbraith.

THE HONORABLE THOMAS BALANTYNE,
Of Stratford, Ontario, and
THE REVEREND C. P. CHOQUETTE,
Professor of St. Hyacinthe, were all also named
Honorary Members of the Commission.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE POSITION TAKEN
BY CANADA AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPO-
SITION OF PARIS IN 1900.

This Exposition has attracted the attention of the whole world and has drawn together in one incomparable whole the products of all foreign nations, who were invited by France to participate in this grand display of universal labor.

The British Government appointed an Imperial Commission, presided over by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and this commission requested the co-operation of the colonies.

With the object of securing a fair representation of the latter a colonial committee was named by the Imperial Commission. It was then that the Canadian Government named Lord Strathcona, Her High Commissioner to represent her on this committee. Elected President of the Colonial Committee Lord Strathcona was named to represent all the colonies on the Executive Committee of the Imperial Commission: The result of which was that Canada held one of the most honored positions in the Imperial Commission, owing to the high consideration in which her representative was held in the city of London.

The Colonial Committee with a view to obtaining for the British Colonies all necessary space, asked the privilege of erecting a pavilion for their own special use. After many interviews and much trouble, and a long correspondence between the Imperial Commission and the French authorities, it was only on the first of January 1899 that the permission to construct a special pavilion for Canada was granted and the conditions definitively settled.

In the course of this correspondence it became evident, that the space, granted to the colonies as a whole, would leave to Canada absolutely insufficient space for a perfect Exhibition of her products. Upon Honorable Mr. Fisher's representations we were enabled to obtain considerable additional space in the Section of the British Empire beyond the space already granted in the Colonial Pavilion.

This Pavilion, situated in the park of the Trocadero, in view of the Champ de Mars, and facing the famous Eiffel tower, covered 36,000 square feet, of which Canada received 27,000 feet. In this Pavilion products of every kind were exhibited; the Canadian Commission having absolute control.

The principle upon which the products were Exhibited was that of division into classes and not according to the countries of their production as was the case in former Expositions. Thus the space allotted to Canada in the imperial section was subdivided between the different classes which could not be grouped in one block as the Canadian Exhibit, although the articles exhibited were accompanied by the complete and easily distinguished address of the Exhibitor. Canada had 12,000 square feet in the different classes in the section of the British Empire.

It may be here stated that the space reserved for Canada was much too small for the products of such an extensive territory. In consequence of which it was necessary to make a most judicious selection of articles for Exhibition, so that the most perfect samples alone should be displayed in order to establish their value or to maintain their reputation.

The Government wished to take charge of the Exhibition of certain classes but even in these cases, it counted upon the cooperation of local organizations and of interested parties, to enable it to complete its collections in mineralogy, agriculture and in the products of the forests and of the fisheries in which all parts of the country should be represented. In manufactured articles the spirit of enterprise of the private exhibitor had to be chiefly relied upon.

It was determined that the Federal Government would undertake the free transportation of all exhibits from certain sea ports of Canada to Paris. The unpacking, placing in position and guardianship of articles during the Exposition as well as the repacking and return to Canada, of all articles not sold in Paris were equally at the charge of the Government.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

AT THE

Universal Exposition of Paris, in 1900

When the Government of Canada determined to take part in this Exposition, it requested the cooperation of the Province of Quebec and this was freely granted.

But the Province of Quebec had not the advantage of an entirely Provincial Exposition at Paris. The space allotted to Canada by the Royal Commission of England being entirely too limited as mentioned above to allow of a sufficiently large subdivision between each of the seven Provinces of the Dominion.

The Government of Quebec would have preferred exhibiting the products of the Province separately as was done at Chicago.

But, unable to gain this point, it immediately commenced in the autumn of 1898, to get together a collection of the products of agriculture, of the forest, of the mines, &c. The selection and preparation of the best samples of agricultural products was carefully conducted by the Department of Agriculture of Quebec, while the other Departments also furnished a large number of articles for Exhibition.

Of all the Agricultural Exhibits at the Paris Exposition the trophies of Canada were the handsomest and the most artistically arranged.

To Dr. W. Saunders, the director of the Experimental Farms and to Mr. Hays his assistant are due the credit of having conceived and executed the plans for the placing in position of the agricultural and horticultural exhibits which formed the grand attraction in the Canadian pavilion. The Honorable Mr. Déchéne, Minister of Agriculture of Quebec and honorary commissioner to the Exposition, upon his arrival in Paris, had large cards, indicating the locality of production, placed upon divers products of the Province of Quebec and obtained for them a more prominent position than they had received.

This change, joined to the explanations given by the honorable commissioner to the different juries, upon the qualities of the Quebec exhibits, had the effect of having these exhibits judged separately and of obtaining special prizes for the Province instead of prizes allotted collectively as exhibits of the Dominion. Every one is agreed upon the fact that if the Province showed up with so much splendour, and was enabled to reveal the richness of her resources and her productions, in a word if the Province was able to cause herself to be known and so highly thought of by the entire world, it is mostly due to the point gained by the Honorable Commissioner who caused the Quebec Exhibits to be distinguished from those of the other Provinces and who fought so determinedly to obtain special prizes for them.

Other causes which contributed largely to the knowledge and appreciation of the Province of Quebec at Paris were the eloquent speeches of the honorable Mr. Déchéne at the meetings of the National Society of Agriculture of France, where he gave lucid descriptions of the Province, of its institutions, of its revenues, of the immense progress achieved in all industries and where he knew so well

how to describe the true sentiments of the inhabitants of the Province towards their former mother country without weakness but also without boasting. Besides this the Parisian press had the most flattering praises for the representative of the Province of Quebec which cannot be otherwise than most pleasing to all of us.

Many distinguished men who listened to him and to the bright speeches of Honorable J. I. Tarte, Commissioner General came on different occasions to visit the Exposition of this ancient colony of France. They accepted with thanks the book on the Province of Quebec, published by order of the Department of Agriculture, a work admired by all.

How the European people praised this book, having once read it. How frequently heard the remarks: "Strange that these Canadians should have continued French in heart and intelligence after a century and a half of separation from the mother country! What a future! What a loss for France!"

Mr. Regelsperger, a doctor of law, and publisher, of Paris, who was struck by the speeches of the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture, called upon him to express his regret at his departure from Paris: after having received the brochures of the Dominion and of the Province he wrote: "That he desired to say how much he had been impressed by the progress which had been simultaneously realized by Canada in all branches of industry. He believed that in agriculture were vast riches for our Province. He admired the magnificent collections of natural history; as a French man he had formed the most sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Canadians, a sister people."

Doctor Dufourmant, a professor at the college of the Social Sciences, Kleber Avenue, Paris, wrote : " The Canadian Exposition is one of the most successful and instructive and the management of its Exposition cannot be too highly praised for the largeness of the ideas by which they demonstrated the progress of their country and its resources to all visitors by the distribution of books and pamphlets of the greatest interest."

Professor Siequel, after visiting the Educational department of the Exposition and receiving the pamphlets, thanked the representative of the Province of Quebec for the kindness extended to him by the department, which evidenced the loyal sympathy of this French Country. " The standard of education in Canada, from which however the system in the French Province of Quebec is entirely separate, is fully equal to that of the great civilized nations of Europe."

In other parts of this report the reader will find further evidence of the same nature, the publication of which will make known to the people of the Province, the consideration in which they are held in Europe. This knowledge will create in them a legitimate pride in their Province, in its institutions and resources and will stimulate them to further noble efforts to develop the national industries and to maintain their Province in the distinguished position it has obtained among the other Provinces of the Confederation.

These testimonials will also show that the Province of Quebec and its products received great advantage from the considerate attention of visitors to the Exposition.

Besides this the numbers of friends of Canada were vastly increased by the publication of the speeches of the

Honorable Mr. Dôchène and by articles upon Canada, published by 700 French newspapers to which, by the orders of the Honorable Minister, had been sent copies of the book "The Province of Quebec" and of the Pamphlets on the Mines" and on "Horticulture in Canada".

Without going further into detail the following is the general classification of the exhibits as drawn up by the General Commission of the Exposition of Paris :

GROUP:

- I Education and Tuition.
 - II Works of Art.
 - III Instruments and general procedure in connection with Litterature, Sciences and the Arts.
 - IV Apparatus and ordinary processes in mechanism
 - V Electricity.
 - VI Civil Engineering. Modes of transport.
 - VII Agriculture.
 - VIII Horticulture and Arboriculture.
 - IX Forests, Hunting, Fishing, &c.
 - X Food stuffs.
 - XI Mines and Metallurgy.
 - XII Decoration and Furnishing of Public Buildings and Private Dwellings.
 - XIII Threads, Textile fabrics, Clothing.
 - XIV Chemical business.
 - XV Various trades.
 - XVI Social Economy, Hygiene, Public Assistance
 - XVII Colonization.
 - XVIII Military and Naval forces.
- Further on will be shown the sections in which the Province of Quebec took an honorable position.

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SECTION
OF THE
DAIRY INDUSTRY
BUTTER, CHEESE

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE JURY ON CLASS 40.

As every person knows, about 45 per cent of the population of Canada are engaged in agricultural pursuits; a large number of persons are also employed in occupations arising from agriculture.

The value of the crops and of agricultural produce in Canada is estimated at \$600,000,000 or about 3 billions of francs annually.

Butter and cheese go a long way toward making up this amount. The exportation of these two articles, which, in 1880, were only valued at 34 millions of francs, increased in 1899, as follows :

Butter	10,000,000 k.	valued at 16,500,000 fr.
Cheese	100,000,000 k.	valued at 84,000,000 fr.

that is to say for these two articles of exportation a total value of more than one hundred millions of francs (20,000,000).

The following table shows the value of canadian butter and cheese, exported, on the different markets.

	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
Great Britain	\$3,525,000	\$16,800,000.
United States	4,000	20,000
Germany	15,200	
Other Provinces of British North America	75,000	13,000
British India	42,000	16,000

In consideration of the great advance made in the dairy industry in our Province and of the expectations of our farmers in the profits from the same, it was our duty to take a high stand in the section of the Exposition reserved for these articles.

And this object was assuredly attained since we obtained the highest award (the grand prize), granted for a lot of produce selected by Prof. Robertson, manufactured and forwarded by the following exhibitors :

Louis Bibeau,	Saint-Agapit,	Lotbinière.
Philius Laroche,	St-Patrick's Hill,	Arthabaska
A. Lévesque,	La-Baie-du-Febvre,	Yamaska.
W. H. Bullock,	Marlington,	
Jos. Cormier,	Contrecoeur,	Verchères.
Elie Bourbeau,	L'Ange-Gardien,	Rouville.
H. W. Learned,	Glen Sutton,	Brome.
John Jones,	Sutton,	
Art. MacFarlane,	Cowansville,	
Louis Loyau,	Rochelle,	
Ed. McGowan,	Ste-Martine,	Chateauguay.
Henri Coté,	Ste-Anne de-Chicouti- mi,	

Ed. Girard,	St-Dominique Jon- quières,	
Ad. Menard,	Baie-St-Paul,	
Jos. Fortin,	Baie-St-Paul,	
Alfred Trudel,	Saint-Prosper,	Champlain.
L. P. Lacoursière,	Batiscan,	Champlain.
François Ducharme,	Saint-Maurice,	
Vve Ant. Nobert.	St-Cuthbert,	Berthier.
Peter Monaghan,	Ste-Marthe,	Vaudreuil.
M. Cournoyer,	St-Pierre de Sorel.	
L'Ecole d'Industrie Laitière,		St. Hyacinthe.
The District of Bedford Dairymen Asso- ciation,		Knowlton.
Dairymen Association of Quebec,		St Hyacinthe.
Elgin Road Butter and Cheese factory,		Roch des Aulnaies.

Quebec cheese has been too long quoted as inferior to that of Ontario by canadian exporters, who thus succeed in buying it at a lower price, causing an enormous loss to our farmers. It is nevertheless true that these same exporters often sell our cheese in Europe under the name of " Ontario."

Now, after the success we have obtained in Paris, have we not a right to expect that the produce of our farmers will obtain justice from the exporters and that the latter will not in future strive to run down and depreciate the products of the Province of Quebec This is no favor which we ask, it is simply a matter of justice which we have a right to demand.

The *Patriote de l'Est* (France) of the 4th October 1900 expressed itself as follows upon the resources of our country :

“ Before colonization took place, Canada was nothing but a vast forest, but when the colonists arrived the clearing of the forest, commenced, since which time no country, except Norway, can compare with her in the timber trade. Farms formerly covered with timber have been transformed into meadows and fields where agriculture has prospered to a marvellous degree. The produce exhibited are the best proofs of this. Here are seen the wheat, barley, rye and oats from the vast plains of Manitoba; further on meats, leathers, mounds of butter and cheese, or in one word, of every thing which is produced from the great herds which graze in the regions of the St Lawrence River.”

Before giving the decisions of the jury in class 40 of the Universal Exposition of 1900, it is but right to mention the Diploma of Honor awarded to the Minister of Agriculture of the Province by a jury of the most distinguished men of Europe and of the United States and this after the most serious consideration of our endeavours crowned with the most complete success. We have secured the highest testimony in favor of the agricultural classes of the Province who devote their attention to the dairy industry, a class to which has been awarded the diploma of the grand prize with the maximum number of points for the products exhibited.

If the report of the jury in awarding the prizes and the reasons given for so doing were the ordinary reasons it would not be necessary to do more than publish the conclusions arrived at. But in view of the deep study and searching to the very bottom of the causes which placed the cheese from Canada and chiefly that from the Province of Quebec, in the very front rank of cheese from the whole world, it is much more advisable to put it before the public *in extenso*.

It is to hoped that the farmers will redouble their efforts to bring the best of milk to the creameries and cheese factories and that the butter and cheese makers will not neglect to inform themselves of and to put into practice the most perfect systems of manufacture, of packing and of refrigeration. Other nations, seeing Canada securing the best paying markets of the world, will do every thing possible to wrest them from us. Upon this point there can be but one opinion.

It is quite true that many European producers exclaim: "How can we compete with Canada where the Governments assist the agricultural classes by every means in their power. Here we are insufficiently assisted by our Governments." But whatever may be the assistance given by the government to the dairy industry, we must never lose sight of the fact that without any aid from their governments our foreign competitors keep themselves well informed of every progressive movement and know well how to take advantage of it. The Canadian farmer may then count upon the government giving him some assistance, but in this as in every other business he must not forget the old adage which says "Help yourself and God will help you."

With reference to the system of Refrigeration or cold storage set up in the Canadian pavilion by the Linde Co., it astonished all who saw it. Mr. de Varigny, editor of the "Temps" of Paris, declared that he had been amazed at it as well as at the practical results obtained. This journal further drew the attention of its readers to the surprises obtained by an examination of our freezing apparatus which leaves France far behind in inventions of this nature.

The Canadian Exposition in the section of the dairy industry therefore scored a signal success both in the approbation accorded it and from its actual merits.

REPORT OF THE JURY ON CLASS 40.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

“After due consideration of the official reports published by the Ministers of Agriculture both of the Federal Government and of the Provincial Governments of Canada the jury arrived at the following conclusions :

“ The enormous development of Canada is due to diverse causes :

1o To the constant, intelligent and progressive efforts of not only the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion, but also of the Commissioners of each of the Provinces of Canada.

2o To the establishment of Dairy Schools in the Provinces, where the producer can obtain both scientific and practical information, wise counsels and a knowledge of machines and methods used in the manufacture.

3o To the perfect organization of the inspection of creameries and the determined repression of all fraud such as the employment of skim milk in the manufacture of cheese.

4o To the spreading of the system of cooperation which consists in the establishment of central factories, to

which the neighboring farmers bring their milk and where the division of the product in cheese takes place; this division being based not upon the weight of the milk furnished by each individual but upon its richness in fatty matter, which causes great rivalry among the parties employing the factory to obtain the richest milk.

And finally to the system of refrigeration, not only during the manufacture but also during the transportation both by sea and railroad of the manufactured product as well as for its preservation in the docks at the ports where it is received.

With the object of encouraging the establishment of cold storage chambers in creameries the government allows premiums to all proprietors having them installed in their factories. The Minister of Agriculture has also accorded premiums to all factories erecting good ripening rooms for cheese.

A matter of general observation and attention in the Canadian pavilion in the Trocadero, was a glass case through which a current of cold air, produced by a Linde cooling plant set up in the basement, which permitted the display of butter, cheese, eggs, apples, &c., in full view of the public during the whole period of the Exposition and in a perfect state of preservation.

To give an idea of the annual expansion of the dairy industry in Canada, it is sufficient to state that the number of creameries and cheese factories in the Dominion were 1735, in 1891, and 3649, in 1899.

At the time of the visit of the jury of class 40 to the permanent Exposition in the Trocadero, about fifteen individual exhibitors and associations as well as a collective

exhibit from the Departments of Agriculture for the various Provinces of the Dominion, were entered on the official catalogue. All these exhibitors were not represented, per contra, cheeses of other makers not entered on the catalogue were among those submitted to the jury.

The produce submitted to the jury consisted in butter of very fine quality, packed in wooden cases perfectly conditioned for exportation and of cheese of the quality known as Cheddar, some coloured and some uncoloured. It must be admitted that owing to the impossibility of obtaining cold storage for the butter during its transit from Liverpool to Paris it had lost something of its freshness, but the cheeses were perfect.

The Canadian Commissioner having requested that the produce should be examined as a collection, it is impossible to make special mention of each article.

But from the examination of the whole collection the following impression was the result: that of its kind, Canadian cheese may have rivals, but has no superiors, for which reason the jury of class 40 accorded to the collection of the Canadian producers the Diploma of the Grand Prize, with the maximum of points, and the same to each of the Departments of Agriculture of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

To sum up the matter the produce of the dairy industry in the Canadian Exposition was one of the most important and most noticed among them all."

Before concluding this chapter let us see how the *Journal of Practical Agriculture of France*, of the 19th July, 1900, appreciated our exhibit.

The following is an extract from an article specially dedicated to Canada :

“ Finally see the cheese and butter of Canada, always forwarded and preserved fresh by means of the Linde Refrigerator.

In this produce we see that which proclaims more than anything else the progress of canadian agriculture.

During the past year Canada exported over 200 millions of pounds of butter.

Further we have repeatedly pointed out the ever increasing importance of the dairy industry principally in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.”

Now let us take a rapid glance at the production of butter in France, Belgium and Denmark.

France herself obtained a larger number of prizes than any other country represented at the Exposition of Paris for fresh butter and the numerous kinds of cheese and condensed milk.

In the Machinery Hall, on the Champ de Mars, there were complete and perfect creameries in which butter was being made every day. The milk was brought in from the country passed through several strainers and then placed in the separators, where the butter was made in the presence of the public who bought and tasted it. The machines and vessels used in the various operations were kept in the most perfect state of cleanliness and the men and women, making the butter, were clothed in garments as white as snow.

Fresh butter without any salt in it, brings the highest price. the majority of the jury prefering it to the butters of Belgium, Denmark or Canada, which were all slightly salted.

In Paris, butter perfectly fresh and sweet as cream is most in demand and sells at from 40 to 50 cents a pound, Canadian creamery salt butter is looked upon as kitchen butter and is retailed at from 20 to 30 cents of our money per pound.

Canadian butter cannot be profitably exported now to France, while canadian cheese is highly thought of and worth from 15 to 18 cen's a pound. The French customs duties and the city toll (octroi) in Paris are high, but still French dealers import a considerable quantity of canadian cheese from England.

DAIRY INDUSTRY IN BELGIUM AND DENMARK

For several years past Belgian land owners have provided themselves with small separators of various kinds and make their butter at home. They find this system more profitable than sending their milk to the cooperative creameries. This practice, which is spreading, injures the cooperative establishments and makes the exportation of Belgian butter difficult as it is not of uniform quality.

There are 2,500 separators or hand skimmers in operation on Belgian farms and 300 cooperative creameries.

Here in Canada, venders of hand skimmers have been succesful in introducing their machines to large numbers of farmers

This is unfortunate as Canada like Belgium will lose the reputation of its butter, which will not find a ready sale for exportation.

Denmark, more careful than any other country of the reputation of its butter, assists its cooperative creameries ; which accounts for the fact that butter from Denmark sells at a higher price, than that of any other nation, on the English market.

In the chapter reserved for foreign countries it will be seen that in Russia, particularly, the disadvantages of the creation of small factories, have made themselves seriously felt.

EXPOSITION
OF
FOREST TREES
BUILDING LUMBER—PULP WOOD.

The Province of Quebec was largely represented in the wood section. More than thirty samples of our forest trees were shown to advantage in the canadian pavilion and in the court of forestry. There was also a lot of pulp wood, peeled mechanically—a lot of butter boxes and other things. In fact so well was Canada represented both by the Government and by private exhibits, that she made an excellent showing in the section of building and pulp wood.

In the Court of Forestry at Paris, canadian woods had a great attraction for visitors who gazed with astonishment at the log from British Columbia which measured 28 feet in circumference.

The giant of the forest from which this log was cut, measured 17 feet in diameter at the root or about 51 feet round (it was found impossible to bring out of the forest the enormous log cut from the foot of the tree)

The Canadian representative explained every thing to the visitors and presented them with the interesting pamphlet "La Richesse Forestière du Canada", "Wood Pulp" and the book "La Province de Québec."

The beautiful specimens of canadian wood in various shapes the principal commercial woods of the Province of Quebec, cut so as to imitate the books in a library, with the name of each kind correctly given, attracted considerable crowds of people interested in the lumber business, during the whole time of the Exposition.

The forest wealth of the country so truly and clearly described in Buies book and in the volume on the exportation of woods from the forests of Canada, was a revelation to a great number. Dealers and contractors left their addresses and explained the kinds of wood which they employed in their business and obtained the names of the lumber merchants of Canada.

The Canadian pulp wood business must be particularly mentioned among all others deserving of special notice. The business was represented by two exhibiting companies the Laurentide Pulp Co., Ltd, of Grand Mère, and the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., each of which companies received a gold medal. There is no doubt the pulp wood business is destined to grow to enormous proportions. As expressed by some of our distinguished writers it will become an eminently national business.

Canada among all nations has the greatest forest wealth, especially in pine and spruce woods which are the best for the manufacture of pulp. The United States come to us for their raw material. In 1899, Canada exported over \$10,000,000 worth of pulp wood to the neighboring Republic.

In England our pulp is considered superior to that of Scandinavia and from year to year there is noticed a marked increase in this branch of trade on the European market.

Besides this there is the certainty that the Canada spruce forests will never become unstocked owing to the rapid growth of the spruce tree, and the manufacture of pulp will be continued for all time because Canada is the only country in the world which has sufficient water power to keep the pulp mills in perpetual operation.

In an editorial article, "Le Bois," a newspaper published by Mr. E. Julien at Paris, recommended the direct purchase of wood in Canada, and made the following allusions to the forest wealth of the country :

"Canada.—Again another country where the lumber business is the preponderating trade. The specimens exhibited in the galleries of the Court of Forestry cannot, notwithstanding their numbers and variety, give any idea of the importance of the business of which they are the object. Among the specimens shown are sections of white elm and Douglass fir trees of prodigious size.

"The kinds of woods most generally used are white and black spruce (*épicéas*). The first is preferred for the manufacture of wood pulp a business of large proportions in the country. White cedar (*thuya*), spruce (*sapin*) are used for beams, posts, fencing, &c. Red and white pine are highly prized for construction purposes. In Europe the latter kind, known as Weymouth pine is considered of inferior quality.

Canada exports annually 133 millions worth of lumber the greater part of which is sent to England and the United States. The local consumption is enormous, it is put down at 40,535,000 cubic meters. Exportation accounts for about 10 million cubic meters. If the waste, resulting from the want of sufficient care in working, is taken into account, it will be found that the enormous

quantity of 80 millions of cubic meters are taken annually, from the forests."

Upon this subject the "Journal d'Agriculture Pratique de Paris" takes a correct view of the situation in its issue of the 19th of July, 1900, when it say :

" But if Canada up to the present has been chiefly agricultural, it will soon be known as a manufacturing country. The snow, which for many long months, covers its immense territories assures a regular and abundant supply of water to its countless rivers and streams. Particularly in the Province of Quebec, the rivers, running down from the Laurentide Mountains form a series of water falls, giving hydraulic power to an almost unlimited degree. Up to the present this power has not been used but today it is beginning to be understood what extraordinary advantages it offers for every species of manufacture. Among others we might mention, are the vast establishments for the manufacture of wood pulp lately erected in the Province of Quebec. The works at Grand-Mère, on the Saint Maurice, which have a fine exhibit in the Canadian pavilion, alone have a daily output of 40 tons of pasteboard and 40 tons of paper of a value of \$4,750."

Therefore if we are to judge from the interest taken by Europeans in the forest riches of Canada large orders for canadian lumber and purchases of timber limits by capitalists will be the result of the good showing made at Paris.

England purchases in France and Spain, in Sweden and Norway, large quantity of posts for use in her mines.

Could Canada not furnish a great part of this wood to England? Our interest should be to study the kind, size and quality of the timber required for the mines.

The fact that Sweden and Norway furnish quantities of these posts to England shows us that Canadian woods, which are the same as those to be found growing in the Northern parts of Europe, would be equally suitable for the purposes pointed out.

Before concluding these remarks on the woods of Canada, the reproduction of the writings of Mr. Julien, in the newspaper "Le Bois", of the 1st Decembet, 1900, will not be without interest :

"Up to the present time, he say, French buyers have not treated directly with the lumber merchants of Canada. We believe they could avoid buying through the intermediary of the English houses of London and Liverpool by communicating with the French consulates

The "Patriote de l'Est" wrote :

Here before us we have paper made from wood. For some years past the consumption of paper has grown to such enormous proportions that, to supply the same, recourse had to be had to new processes. One of these consists in chopping fine the fibres of wood and converting into paper the pulp thus obtained. Although still of inferior quality the wood paper is being more and more used every day, this arises principally from its moderate cost. Canada with its immense forest reserves is one of the countries which furnishes the largest portion of this.

The "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce", published a circumstantial report of Mr. Gabriel Hostachy from which

the following extract will be of interest if for no other purpose than to show the advantages derived from the Exposition by the publicity we have received, and in the interest which the principal organs of commerce have taken in our resources.

' Canada and above all the Province of Quebec is under exceptional conditions for the manufacture of pulp. The immense forests of cone bearing trees contain an almost unlimited supply of the very best kinds of wood suited for conversion into paper pulp. Further it is admitted by all manufacturers of paper that the white spruce of Canada gives a superior article in pulp to that from Norway or Sweeden and in the English market particularly Canada pulp commands a better price than the same product from the Scandinavian Peninsula.

" Water power, falls and rapids are almost unlimited in the very regions where the pulp wood is in abundance, for example in the Eastern part of the Province of Quebec, comprising the Lake St. John region and in many parts of the Maritime Provinces. The Lake Superior region in the Province of Ontario has also immense resources in this line, particularly in that part of the country where american capitalists are building side by side with the pulp mills, numerous establishments for the manufacture of chemicals.

" A single example, among others, will give an idea of the richness of some parts of canadian territory as well in the extent of its well wooded regions as in the quality of the wood and in the hydraulic power to be found in the same parts.

"The latest exploration, made by Canadian Government agents in the Lake St. John region, shows that the count-

less rivers and streams flowing into Lake St. John, which itself feeds the river Saguenay are able to give an hydraulic force of 700,000 horse power which can be utilized for manufacturing purposes. This amount of power, is said to exceed that which could be produced by the whole of the water courses of Norway and Sweeden."

Mr. Hostachy concluded his excellent report as follows :

" In 1899, France imported 86,078,319 kilos of manufactured pulp valued at 17,15,664 francs, of which 56,264,520 kilos came from Norway, 21,111,229 kilos from Sweeden, and 5,605,359 kilos from Germany. Of chemical pulp in 1899, France imported 46,424,335 kilos worth 16,712,761 francs, of which 11,634,716 kilos came from Germany, 11,364,049 from Norway, 6,915,774 from Sweeden, 9,304,407 from Austro-Hungary, 3,263,590 from Switzerland and 2,893,453 from Belgium.

" A market such as that of France which imports annually 132,502,654 kilos of pulp both mechanical and chemical or about 132,000 tons, worth 1,600,000 francs, is not only not to be despised, but on the contrary is well worth the attention of all countries, which like Canada are continually seeking to create outlets for the products of their toil

"The french market is therefore one, likely to become a most important outlet for canadian pulp wood, which, from the statements of those well informed upon the subject, will find, especially in the South a profitable field for business.

" Further, canadian pulp wood is included in the Franco-Canadian treaty and is permitted entry into France

under the minimum customs duty. However canadian pulp has been unable to take advantage of this cheap entry into France owing to the absence of a direct line of steamers between France and Canada. But this obstacle no longer exists and every one now predicts that the direct french importation of canadian pulp wood will give rise to extensive business transactions and reciprocal advantages.

“ We should here remark, that the french customs regulations, which require that the pulp should be perforated, have often been most inconvenient and a real obstacle in the way of attempts at exportation into France by some of the canadian factories on various occasions. Such perforation requires special machinery which the canadian establishments cannot consent to adopt without the complete assurance of a large and continuous exportation and that they will not be liable to see their consignments hampered by regrettable delays.

“ No doubt the french establishments desiring to supply themselves with pulp from Canada will enter into communication with the canadian manufacturers and with the French Customs Authorities, and that by serious action a solution will be found and all difficulties smoothed away.”

Finally we read in the “ Petit Parisien ”, of the 6th September, 1900 :

“ Every one knows that at the present time wood pulp is almost exclusively used in the manufacture of the paper used by the journals of large circulation. Certain american newspapers, which publish not less than twenty, twenty-four and sometimes even thirty-two pages a day, consume a formidable quantity of this pulp and people have been

enquiring for some time past, whether all the forest of Canada and Siberia will suffice to satisfy the ever increasing voracity of the daily press, for the coming century."

" A foreign technical publication treating of the consumption of wood pulp in the United States alone, gives us the following astounding details.

Thus, can it be credited, that the principal journals of New-York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia each require the cutting down of 120 to 125,000 trees par year, which would form a forest of ten thousand hectares. Christmas numbers of these journals, often consisting of eighty pages, use as much as 270,000 kilos of paper, equal to two hundred thousand feet of spruce logs ! and there are twenty-two thousand of such papers in the United States.

" Canada supplies the greater part of the pulp required for the american press. Forty-eight mills are working in the Northern forests of the Dominion and the single Province of Quebec manufactures an average of 500 millions of kilogrammes of paper every year."

" La Tribune ", of Amiens, published the following :

" Although direct trade with Canada has more than doubled, there exists in this country a population of french origin, which has preserved the warmest sympathies for us We should be wrong in not taking advantage of the special situation created for us.

" Canada contains immense natural resources, lumber is there in vast quantities ; the people consume our productions they follow our fashions and use our fancy goods, let us therefore establish with them a system of exchange which will be of the greatest advantage to our

manufactures and commerce. The French Chamber of Commerce of Montreal is actively engaged in forwarding this object. We can not do less than congratulate it and advise our commercial houses of the North to second its efforts."

Since the closing of the Exposition we have seen with pleasure that the Canadian Parliament has unanimously voted a subsidy to a line which will unite our ports with those of France. This was the best way of meeting the wishes of all the people in the country who are interested in the development of our national resources. We can therefore but wish success to the enterprize.

In Belgium the tariff on wood was amended a short time before my departure from Paris, this change in the tariff favors the entry of canadian wood into this country which is making noble efforts to increase the volume of exchange.

The loading of one of the steamers of the Leyland line at Quebec, with grain for Antwerp, had a loud echo in Europe.

The newspapers of Brussels look forward to a considerable increase in business between Canada and Belgium, and counsel the lowering of the cost of loading and unloading, of storage and of commissions, so as to attract to Antwerp the cargoes of German sugar for America and other foreign products passing by way of Belgium.

Here also are the names of some french houses who are anxious to enter into relations with our Canadian merchants :

We are purchasers of ash in the bark. "L'usine de Beaumont, (Yonne)."

Paul Malaport. Exporting and importing yard "A la porte d'Allemagne. Wood Mart, Pautin, (Seine).

Bansart (Alexandre) bois Momignies (Belgium) purchaser of bark, white birch, alder and beach, state price on shipment.

Offers solicited of wood, bark, deals plane soft maple, beach, lime, chesnut, cherry, &c. Address, price and conditions, to M. A. Guillaume, Junior, Bel-Air à Niort.

Mr. Alfred Belvalette of Persan-Beaumont (Seine-et-Oise), is a purchaser of ash, acacia, undressed walnuts of fine quality.

We buy well cut ash in rough, Description and price. M. R. Lemaire, 50 cours Vitton à Lyon.

The Mines of Mariemont et Bascoup (Belgium) will receive offers for props for mines

Address the General Manager at Mariemont (Belgium).

Mr. E. L. Moreau of Mouy is a purchaser of undressed beach, elm and pear tree lumber.

Sawn and in the rough All kinds of lumber.—Charles Baffoy at Pantin (Seine) near the Station. Give price.—Pantin.

Mr. J. Morin, of Mohon (Ardennes) is a purchaser of lumber, ash and acacia.

Mr. Paul Jaluzot, of Leugny (Yonne), is a purchaser of oak poles and props. Send price to the station at Auxerre.

Oak timber. — Mr Victor Harmand of Charency (Meurthe and Moselle), will receive offers and pay well for good lots.

Fir and poplar wood.—We are always large purchasers of cut up dry poplar of a thickness of 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 30, 35 and 40 m/m of all sizes and lengths, 40 francs. station at Reims, 3 per cent at 30 days.

Mr. L. Plessis of Vienne (Isère), is a purchaser of walnut, and lumber of all kinds.

We purchase beach wood in the rough of 126 round and upwards. Send price and description to Messrs Meurisse, brothers at Lille.

MINES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

The Exposition of the products of the mines of the Province of Quebec was prepared by the Geological Commission of Ottawa, it is some what to be regretted that it was not so prepared under our own Mining Board which would have enabled us to have had a much more complete exposition, more advantageous and giving a better reputation to our mineral wealth.

Nevertheless every assistance possible was given by Mr. J. Obalski, Inspector of Mines, who notified all parties interested to send their products to Ottawa, had a collection of reports and maps prepared and a special pamphlet printed (*Industries Minérales de la Province de Québec*) with an illustrated cover, ten thousand copies of which were printed for free distribution and obtained a grand success. In this way the Province and our Mining Companies were enabled to make a good showing as proved by the awards granted by the jury of the Exposition.

Incomplete though it undoubtedly was, our exposition gave a fairly good idea of our mineral resources and attracted the attention of miners, capitalists and mineralogists causing numerous enquiries which cannot fail to be fruitful in their results.

Following is a short sketch of the products exhibited :

ASBESTOS was shown in the rough state in some very fine specimens from Thetford, as well as in the prepared article from Danville, including Asbestic, with illustrations showing its uses.

MICA — Many show cases filled with leaves of amber colored mica from the Ottawa region showing the dimensions and qualities of this product which is now so much in demand for electrical apparatus. There were also specimens of white mica from Ottawa and the Saguenay. Also isolating coverings for boilers and steam pipes, made from the debris of mica.

GRAPHITE. — The mineral in its natural state and prepared graphite of different qualities, crucibles and other accessories from Buckingham and Grenville.

CHROME.—in the natural state and prepared, from Coleraine.

COPPER. - Copper ore of low grade from Capleton and of high grade from Leeds,

OCHRE. - A manufactured product from St. Malo.

IRON.—Different varieties of cast iron prepared with charcoal from the Radnor forges, together with specimens of raw material employed, Bog ore, lime and charcoal.

Besides the above a collection of specimens of different kinds of iron from various points in the Province, such as magnetic iron, titanite iron, magnetic sand and hematite.

BUILDING MATERIAL.— Blocks of granite and lime stone, white marble and serpentine, granite monuments worked and polished, &c from the different parts of the Province, also bricks and cement.

PRECIOUS STONES.—In a show case with other Canadian stones, dressed specimens of labradorite, tourmaline, garnet feldspath, opalescent, etc., etc., prepared for jewelry and marquetry.

MINERALS OF VARIOUS KINDS—Besides the important exhibits above mentioned, there were specimens of zinc, of Galena, of Nickel from l'Île Culamet, of sulphate, of phosphates from Ottawa, of antimony, of talc, of silicate of magnesia from the Eastern Townships, of petroleum from Gaspé and of gold from Beauce, to be found in the collection.

The whole Canadian collection was classed in categories; all the iron ores together, the copper ores all together, etc., but the tickets made special mention of each Province from which the various specimens were taken and were of a different color for each.

The asbestos, mica and copper specimens from the Province of Quebec were an attraction to many visitors and were highly praised for their quality.

In reply to the questions without number, which were put to the guardians, the pamphlet prepared by Mr. Obalski was distributed.

Without doubt this exhibition of Canadian asbestos and mica will produce the most happy results for the country in Europe.

At the present moment Canadian mica is suffering from a temporary depression, caused by the duties imposed by the United States, with the object of fostering the mica from the Southern states.

Even supposing the Americans should become jealous of every business which was prospering in Canada and

should endeavour to paralyze the same ; we would easily find markets in Europe to compensate us for the loss of those of the United States, if they were closed to us by a prohibitive tariff.

The placing of samples in the various chambers of commerce of the principal cities of England, France and Germany with pamphlets in the language of each of these countries, should contribute largely to the creation of outlets for the mineral products of the country. The chambers of commerce of Lyons, Bordeaux and Anvers and representatives of many German and Belgian museums have expressed themselves as desirous of obtaining specimens of our mineral products.

" Le Parti National ", a newspaper published at No 5, Rue Saint-Joseph, Paris, on the 2 October, 1900, and reproduced by the " Le Jour ", another Parisian paper, of 142, Rue Monmartre, on the 3rd of the same month, has the following article referring to canadian asbestos :

" The product is a specialty of the Province of Quebec (Canada), which furnishes about 90 per cent of the consumption of the entire world. About twenty years ago the employment of asbestos was limited, Italy being almost alone in its production the price was kept up to a very high figure. Since its qualities as a non conductor of heat, its fibrous nature and its incombustibility have become known, it is much sought after for various trade purposes, such as, piston rod packing, packing for high pressure engines, for covering steam pipes and boilers, for the filtration of acids, &c. ; to such an extent that the demand for it has greatly increased and in all mechanical trades asbestos has become an article of the first necessity.

When asbestos was first discovered in Canada, in 1878, foreign manufacturers were quick to understand its importance and its production which at the beginning was only a few hundred tons per year, was increased in 1888, to 4,000 tons. In 1898, it was 15,892 tons with an additional 7,122 tons of an accessory product called asbestic, the whole representing a value, at the shipping point near the mines of \$514,256.

There is a capital of two million dollars employed by the various companies interested in the mines with a working plant worth about half a million and 800 men find regular employment in the business. The cost of transportation is reduced to a minimum owing to the situation of these mines; in fact the Quebec Central Railway runs through the mines at Thetford and Black Lake, while the mine at Danville is connected with the Grand Trunk road by a special branch.

Asbestos is also found in the following countries, Italy, Russia, Corsica, Hungary, Sweden, Newfoundland, South America and South Africa; but in most of these countries it is unworked, in the others it is produced in such limited quantities and under such conditions that it is unable to stand the competition with the Canadian article.

The Province should therefore give every encouragement to this business, which the Paris exposition has been the means of so largely advertizing.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

The Province of Quebec, which is as every body knows, especially favored in regard to fishing and hunting, was bound and did make an excellent showing in this line at Paris and her exhibits not only aroused the curiosity but were also the admiration of all visitors. The prizes awarded us by the special jury are quite sufficient in themselves to render it unnecessary for me to enter into lengthy praises of the same. I shall therefore confine myself to their brief enumeration. The list is as follows:

- 1 group caribou, male, female and calf.
- 1 group caribou males.
- 1 group esquimaux dogs.
- 1 group caribou and wolves.
- 2 couple red deer.
- 1 group red deer.
- 1 caribou.
- 1 carcajou.
- 1 porcupine.
- 2 silver foxes.
- 2 red foxes.
- 2 black foxes.
- 1 group martens and sables.
- 2 loup cerviers.
- 3 beavers.
- 2 black bears.
- 1 grizzly bear.
- 2 mink

- 1 white fox.
- 2 otter.
- 30 moose heads.
- 20 caribou heads.
- 3 wapitis heads (large canadian stag).
- 10 red deer heads.
- 1 complete collection of the birds and fish of the country.

The "Patriote de l'Est (Ardennes), expressed the public opinion in the following sentences :

" But apart from all sentiment the galleries of the Canadian Exposition are most interesting. In the first place we see a magnificent zoological collection, which would be the delight of a naturalist and which evokes the admiration and wonder of the whole world. The Canadian Fauna are all represented. Birds, reptiles and fish are all there together ; but what receives the admiration of all is the collection of fur bearing animals, beaver with hairless tails, sables of attenuated form, lynx, seals, bears and foxes.

" All these animals are denizens of the vast Northern plains or of the forest which still covers half the Dominion, the trees from which have furnished the material from which are made the furniture and pianos which are exhibited elsewhere."

Upon information derived from distinguished taxidermists, it became more and more evident that the water transport of these animals, which had been so long exposed to the tropical heat of the exposition would be most injurious to them. The Honorable Mr Déchène immediately formed the idea that it would be an excellent means of advertizing the richness of our country in

fishing and hunting, to make a distribution of the animals among the principal museums and in the most visited places in England and France. In the name of the Province of Quebec, he made such distribution as established by the certificates which may be read further on.

We think it advisable to publish those from important personages.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND OF
THE FINE ARTS

DIRECTORATE OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION

PARIS, 28th November 1900.

OBJECT: *Museum of Natural History.*

Honorable Sir,

You have been good enough to put into my possession to be presented to the Museum of Natural History of Paris an Elk with female and calf, which were exhibited at the Universal Exposition (Canadian section)

I hasten to assure you of my most profound thanks for your kind present to the Museum

The animals of which it consists will be placed in the galleries of our scientific establishment and a special inscription will remind every person that they are due to your generosity.

Honorable Sir please accept the assurances of my high consideration.

The Minister of Public Instruction
and of the Fine Arts,

G. LEYGUES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

PARIS, 9th December 1900.

Sir,

You have been good enough to offer me in the name of Mr. Miville Déchène, Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, an elk head which was shown in the Canadian Exhibition, where it obtained the gold medal.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of this present and to request that you will transmit to Mr. Miville Déchène my warmest thanks for the same. I may add that the words of your letter affected me deeply and cause me to attach a higher value to this precious souvenir of the participation of Canada in the Universal Exposition of 1900.

Please accept the assurance of my high consideration.

The Minister of Agriculture,

DUPUY.

PALACE OF THE ARCHBISHOP, PARIS.

PARIS, 25TH January 1901.

To the Minister

Sir,

I learned yesterday from Doctor Gerin-Lajoie that you were desirous of presenting me with a magnificent elk head, which obtained the gold medal at the Exposition. I hasten to send you my thanks.

This elk head will be placed in a position of honor in our collections in the Catholic Institute of Paris. It will be to us a precious souvenir of Canada, always devoted to France.

Please accept the assurance of my high consideration.

+ FRANCOIS CARDINAL,

Arch. of Paris.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OF PARIS.

Paris, 25th January 1901.

Sir,

I hasten to acknowledge receipt of the superb elk head that the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture of Quebec, has offered to His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and which His Eminence immediately presented to our University to add to our zoological collection.

In the name of the Catholic Institute (or University) of Paris, I make it my duty, my dear Doctor, to tender you my most profound thanks and to beg of you to be good enough to forward our expressions of gratitude to the Honorable Minister.

In making us this present, the Honorable Minister has contributed to a work of the very highest importance in strengthening our Catholic University in the bosom of Paris. This University, born only yesterday, is still without working instruments and acknowledges with gratitude all gifts of whatever nature presented to it by men of science and religion.

Please accept, my dear Doctor, the assurances of my highest and most respectful consideration.

L. P. FECHENARD,
Rector.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PROTOCOL.

Sir,

I am deeply sensible of your kindness in the interesting present you were good enough to send me and I beg of you to transmit, to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec my sincere thanks for the same.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

PH. CROZIER.

GRANDE CHANCELLERIE OF THE LEGION
OF HONOR.

PARIS, 31st December 1900.

Sir,

You have been good enough to present to the order of the Legion of Honor one of the exhibits from the Canadian Exposition, very interesting in the natural history department of that country.

I accept your generous offer with pleasure and return thanks for this remarkable specimen which has been added to the collections of the Palace of the Grande Chancellerie.

Please accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Grand Chancellor,
GENERAL DAOUST, DUC D'AUERSTAEDT.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COMMISSIONER.

PARIS, 20th November 1900.

My Dear Sir,

I send you my office boy to whom you may deliver the head which is intended for our reading room.

This letter will be your receipt for the same or certificate that we have received from you the head of a deer for the office of the Canadian Government.

My Dear Doctor, please accept the expression of my distinguish consideration.

PAUL FABRE

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, 26th November 1900.

Sir,

As you asked me this morning I send you a messenger from the Office of the minister, to whom, I would

be much obliged to you, if you would deliver the elk head which you wish to present to Mr. Delcassé.

Please accept my distinguished sentiments.

Joint sub-chief of the Cabinet,

U. CASTELLINO.

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE SPREADING OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE
IN THE COLONIES AND IN FOREIGN LANDS.

PARIS, 26th November 1900.

The Hon. Minister,

Sir,

In the name of the administrative Council of the Alliance Française, I have the honor to assure you of our warm thanks for your generous gift to our society of the head of a musk ox, one of the objects exhibited in the Canadian section of the Universal Exposition.

The administrative Council of the Alliance Française, has decided that the magnificent head in question shall be put up in the Hall where its sessions are held.

Please accept the assurance of my high consideration.

The Secretary of the Alliance Française,

L. DE FORMANDEUS.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND OF PUBLIC WORSHIP

Sir,

The President of the Council has instructed me to inform you that he has received the splendid head of a wapiti which you were good enough to send him in the name of your Government.

Mr. Waldeck Rousseau thanks you sincerely for the same.

Please accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Chief Secretary,

A. LOUPRET.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION AND OF THE
FINE ARTS.

PARIS, 23rd November 1900.

Sir,

You were good enough in the name of the French Canadians and on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture of Quebec, to offer me some elk heads which were exhibited in the Canadian section of the Universal Exposition.

I have the honor to assure you of my gratitude for your kind attention, of which I am highly sensible and I would beg you to transmit my thanks to the Minister of Agriculture as well as to all those associated in the gift.

Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

The Minister of Public Instruction

and of the Fine Arts,

G. LEYGUES.

CEREALS.

The Department of Agriculture of Quebec had prepared a complete collection of the cereals of the Province and the effect produced by these numberless sheaves of grain did not fail to heighten the splendour of our exhibition.

The "Journal d'Agriculture" of Paris wrote as follows :

Here are seen in abundance heaps of wheat, oats, barley, maize bunches of heads of grain and in the middle of all bundles of timothy, a grass which is very highly considered by the Canadian farmer, who find no fodder superior to it as a horse feed, bags of beans, of peas and of sunflower &c., testify to the variety of plants, which are to-day cultivated in Canada to assure an abundance of fodder for cattle, either in its green state or as ensilage.

The above are the products of ordinary cultivation : but in the experimental stations, on the model farms, new varieties are tried, the acclimating of cereals and other plants which have proved the best elsewhere, is attempted and the best native varieties are selected.

The better to show the importance of our collection, it will suffice to give the names of those who helped in the securing of the high awards, the list of whom will be found in the appendix to this report.

*LIST of persons furnishing Exhibits to the Department of
Agriculture of Quebec, for the Paris Universal Exposi-
tion of 1900.*

GRAIN IN THE SHEAF.

Box No. 1, Group 7, Class 39.

Agricultural School, Sainte-Louis-Perrault, Causapsca.
Anne de la Pocatière. Model Farm, Compton.
Geo. Lebel, St-Octave. Louis Cyr, Maria.
André Fougère, Maria. Jean St. Onges, Causapsca.
Lévis Guité, Maria.

Box No. 2, Group 7, Class 39.

Model Farm, Compton. Alfred Blais, Causapsca.
Rev. Jos. Paradis, St-Gédéon Agricultural School, Sainte-
Joseph Girard, M. P. P., St. Anne de la Pocatière.
Gédéon. Rev. Trappist Fathers, Oka.
Geo. Fortin, St-Bruno. Joseph Guité, Maria.
Jean Bouchard, St-Gédéon. Albert Routliff, South Hull.
N. Garneau, M. P. P. Ste-
Foye.

Box No. 3, Group 7, Class 39.

Jos. Fortin, St-Bruno. J. Bachelder, Rougement.
Geo. Fortin, St-Bruno. Napoléon Arès, St-Césaire.
Ferdinand Hepel, Causaps- N. E. Cormier, Aylmer.
cal. Agricultural School, Sainte-
Albert Routliff, South Hull. Anne de la Pocatière.
R. and W. Conroy, Aylmer.

Box No. 4, Group 7, Class 39.

N. Garneau, M. P. P., Ste- Rev. Trappist Fathers, Oka.
Foye. Albert Routliff, South Hull.
J. Vallée, Charlesbourg.

CEREALS IN THE GRAIN.

Box No. 5, Group 7, Class 39.

Agricultural School, Sainte-Anne de la Pocatière.	Alfred Fournier, Ste-Marie-Monnoir.
Dr. W. Grignon, Ste-Adèle.	N. Richard, St-Alexis.
P. Paquet, St - Michel-de-Rougemont.	Ovide Beaulieu, Ste-Adèle. Model Farm, Compton.
Isaac Bernard, Maria.	N. Garneau, M. P. P. Sainte-Foye.
John Duncan, Eardley.	Aug. Fafard, L'Islet.
Moise St-Germain, Ste Adèle	Michel Brouillet, St-Césaire.
Elz. M. Dechène, Village des Aulnaies.	L. M. Dechène, Village des Aulnaies.
J. Bachelder, Rougemont.	R. and W. Conroy, Aylmer.
Rev. Trappist Fathers, Oka.	Rev Ladies of the Ursulines, Roberval.
J. Lepage, Causapsca.	Sinai Blanchet, St-Jacques.
W. H. McConnell, Aylmer.	
Frs. Lepage, Causapsca.	
Alfred Blais, Causapsca.	

Box No. 6, Group 7, Class 39.

Levis Guité, Maria.	Ernest Piquette, St-Alexis.
Jos. Gendron, St-Octave de Métis.	Raphael Pelletier, St-Octave de Métis.
Siméon Doiron, St-Alexis.	Trefflé Marinier, Ste-Adèle.
Albert Routliff, Aylmer.	J. B. Latreille, Ste-Adèle.
Agricultural School, Ste-Anne.	Moise Beauchamp, Ste-Adèle.
Prosper Granger, St-Jacques.	Sinai Gaudet, St-Jacques.

Box No. 7, Group No. 7, Class 39

John Duncan, Eardley.	Prop. Granger St-Jacques.
Sinai Gaudet, St-Jacques.	Agricultural School, Sainte- Anne.
Ludger Forest, St-Jacques.	George Lebel, Cacouna.
Model Farm, Compton.	Aug. Castonguay, St-Roch
Rev. Trappist Fat'ers, Oka.	des Aulnaie;
Ferdinand Hep'ausaps- cal.	Armand Fafard, L'Islet.
Albert Routliff th Hull.	Albert Routliff, Aylmer.
Ernest Piquet Alexis.	

TABACCO.

Box No. 8, Group 7, Class 41.

Louis Lebel, St-Jacques.	Napoléon Arès, St-Césaire.
S. M. Mun, St-Jacques.	Auguste Dionne, “
Ernest Piquette, St-Alexis.	Pierre Leduc, “

COLLECTION OF BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE EXHIBITED BY THE QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization, 1888 to 1896.	9 vols.
Report of the Department of Agriculture 1897 to 1898.	2 “
Report of “La Société d'Industrie Laitière,” 1882 to 1897.	8 “
Journal de l'Agriculture.” (except 86) 1879 to 1899.	7 “

- Journal of Agriculture, 1879 to 1899.
Convention of Oka, 1895 to 1896.
Farmers Congress, 1893.
Almanac of Agricultural Clubs, 1894 to 1899.
PouliotNotions d'Agriculture.
Rouleau.....Guide du Cultivateur.
BarnardManuel d'Agriculture.
LarueManuel d'Agriculture.
PlanteElevage des Poules.
DuchèneMédecine Vétérinaire.
Couture.....Maladie des Bestiaux.
Do Le Bétail.
Do Ayrshire Herd Record.
Do Culture Fourragère.
Do Rapports sur l'Ensilage.
Langelier.....Ensilage.
CuissetCulture du Tabac.
LabelleCulture du Tabac.
Do Betterave à Sucre.
Rev Trappist Fathers.....Arbres Frutiers et
 Culture des Fruits.
Chapais.....Canadian Forester.
Do Sylviculteur Canadien.
Do Chimie de la Ferme.
LarocqueManuel des Engrais.
Henry.....Industrie Laitière.
Do Vaches,—Lait,—Fromage.
McCarthy.....Industrie Laitière.
CamirandBons Chemins et Drainage.
Jones.....Laiterie payante.

RECAPITULATION.

Group 7, Class 39.

Grain in sheaf in Box No. 1,	45	Exhibits	
“ “ “ 2,	35	“	
“ “ “ 3,	11,	“	
“ “ “ 4,	6,	“	
	—		

97

Cereals in grain in Box No. 5,	43	Exhibits	
“ “ “ 6,	22	“	
“ “ “ 7,	24	“	
	—		

89

Group 7, Class 41.

Tabacco in Box No. 8,	1	Exhibit	
“ “ 9,	1	“	
“ “ 10,	1	“	
“ “ 11,	1	“	
“ “ 12,	6	“	
	—		

10

Group 7, Class 38.

Books in Box No. I,	62		
	—		

62

Total. 258

258 Exhibits sent by the Department of Agriculture of Quebec to Dr. W. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, of Ottawa, for Paris Exposition. These exhibits were prepared by Mr. Edward Fafard, Assistant Registrar of the Agricultural Department of Quebec.

Education and Instruction.

On this ground the Province of Quebec occupied as brilliant a position as it did in the other sections of the Exposition.

It is therefore a real pleasure to give praise to the directors (both gentlemen and lady) of our houses of education, both primary and superior, to our teaching communities both male and female who took part with such hearty good will and patriotism in the branch of the Exposition relating to schools.

They responded with zeal to the call made upon them and we are indebted to them for the magnificent success attained by the Province of Quebec among its competitors from the other Provinces of the Canadian Confederation and from foreign countries.

And I believe that all those who took part in the branch of the exposition relating to schools, fully deserve that I should mention their names in the present report. Among the female communities, they are Les Sœurs de Ste. Anne, of Lachine; Les Sœurs de la Présentation de Marie, of St. Hyacinthe; Les Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame, of Montreal; The Nuns of the Bon Pasteur, of Quebec; Les Sœurs Grises de la Croix, of Hull; Les Ursulines, of Three Rivers; Les Ursulines of Roberval; Les Sœurs de la Charité, of Quebec; The Convent of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, of Montebello; La Congrégation du Saint Rosaire, of Rimouski; La Con-

gregation des Sœurs de l'Assomption, of Nicolet. Among the schools conducted by lay teachers at Montreal; the schools of Mme Desormaux, of Mme. Marchand, of Mlle E. Viger, of Mlle. Labelle, of Mackay Wolff, of Mme. Fournier, of Mme. Richer, of Miss McDonnell. Among the communities of brothers: l'institut des clercs de Saint Viateur, l'institut des Frères de Saint Gabriel, l'institut des Frères Maristes, Les Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne, Les Frères du Sacré Cœur, Les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes.

The primary schools taking part in the exposition, were: The Model School of Notre Dame des Neiges, those of Saint Pascal, of Maniwaki, of Maria, (Bonaventure) of St. Isidore de Dorchester, of Chicoutimi, of Percé, of Saint-Jean, of Saint Valentin, of Saint Sébastien, of Saint Brigide of Saint-Marguerite de Blairfindie, of Saint-George d'Henryville, of Saint-Blaise, of Saint-Cyprien, of Saint-Michel de Napierville, of Saint-Luc, of Saint-Athanase, of Saint-Jovite, and at Montreal the Academie Commerciale Catholique, the Champlain, Montcalm, Olier and Carsfield schools. The Montreal Protestant School Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Catholic schools of Montreal had a splendid exhibit of the works of pupils and of the educational houses already mentioned, I would add Bishop's College of Lennoxville and the Seminary of Chicoutimi.

I am happy to note the success obtained by the Province of Quebec at the Paris Exposition for its Education Exhibit. The school books and pupils copy books and other works attracted the attention of the Jury on awards and men distinguished among the learned and the educators of all nations. The professors and teachers of France in particular, seemed to take considerable

interest in the development of our primary education and many of them expressed the great satisfaction with which they noticed that Canada had made such progress in education and promised more important results for the future.

I believe some of the kind and flattering appreciations of our school system, of our class books and of the labors of our pupils cannot fail to be read with interest

These passages, taken from articles published in the Educational Reviews of France, do certainly further proclaim the success of our exhibition.

I shall first mention M. de Caux, a well known French Educator, who expresses himself as follows :

“The “Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes du Canada” have obtained a silver medal at the Universal Exposition. This is an additional award to the prize of superior merit obtained by them in other sections. In their show case are seen magnificent samples of their commercial education in which they everywhere show superiority.”

“ The other “ Congrégations des Frères ” are also splendidly represented. Honorable mentions were awarded to the Clercs de Saint Viateur, to the Frères de l’Instruction Chrétienne, to the Frères du Sacré Cœur. It must be observed that these particular awards should be regarded as most conspicuous distinctions. A Grand Prize was awarded for the collective school exhibit of Canada, a *Grand prize* to the Province of Quebec, and gold medals assigned to both the Catholic and Protestant school commissions of Montreal.....
.....

“ The exhibits sent forward by the Nuns are
“ so numerous that we cannot notice them all,
“ although they are all valuable and have about them a
“ charming character of sincerity. They simply took the
“ daily exercise-books of the pupils, attached them together
“ and sent them to Paris. This is how an exhibition
“ must be understood. We have perused many of these
“ books and the general impression, which remains, is :
“ complete and varied instruction, modified to suit local
“ requirements, well given and well understood by the
“ pupils, who evidently obtain much advantage from it.

“ A personal and friendly feeling prompted me to
“ request the opening of the show case of the Rev
“ Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame de Villa-
“ Maria, (Montreal), and I was enabled to admire at
“ leisure the daily records sent by their boarding scholars
“ The French Canadian family of Saint Pierre Fourier
“ give to education the same deep, simple, easy and
“ natural character of distinction, which we love to find
“ in the French houses of the Congregation de N. D. The
“ traditions brought there by Margaret Bourgeois have
“ been filially and fully preserved and cultivated. Ins-
“ truction is given both in French and English. The
“ books on Mathematics comprise instructions in Algebra.
“ Those of botany and zoology, of physie and chemistry,
“ well illustrated, show that the progress of science is
“ followed most exactly, but within limits suitable to the
“ well known requirements of a female education, those
“ of literature, that our authors and even our contempo-
“ rary critics, are, with proper discretion, but with broad
“ and lofty views, well known and understood ; Their
“ collections of herbs are truly wonderful, not classified
“ by a dry nomenclature but giving the idea of an intel-
“ ligent study of the plants of Canada. The album of

“ Knitting and sewing proves that instructions in manual
“ training is in keeping with literary and scientific
“ studies. The whole bears the delicate imprint of that
“ modesty and demeanour which always and everywhere
“ distinguishes young ladies who have been properly
“ brought up

“ The other Canadian female communities receiving
“ awards are: Les Sœurs de Ste. Anne, Les Sœurs du
“ Bon Pasteur de Québec, Les Sœurs de la Charité, Les
“ Sœurs de la Présentation de Marie (Honorable Mentions.)

“ Wonderful, truly is the teaching of Les Sœurs de
“ Ste. Anne, thoroughly earnest and complete. Their
“ pupils are taught to think for themselves and one feels
“ that they are obliged to do a considerable amount of
“ personal work. We have examined with the greatest
“ interest, exercises in philosophy, in literature, explana-
“ tions of poetry, and of scientific works, algebra and
“ arithmetic, physics, chemistry and treatises on plants.
“ All are of the same earnest character. An excellent idea
“ which is there carried out practically, is to give false
“ reasonings and to ask the pupils either to justify or
“ refute them. And this habit of correcting others under
“ the enlightened direction of their learned teachers,
“ should induce among these young girls a wise rectitude
“ of judgment.

“ In the display of Les Sœurs de la Présentation de
“ Marie we noticed a beautiful work on the celebrated
“ women of Canada. One of the peculiarities of the
“ teaching of history in Canada and one to which we do
“ not give sufficient prominence here, is to give a great
“ part of it to biographical studies. The lives of these
“ women, so full of energy and ardent faith, with harac-

“ ters so essentially French, are well adapted to incite in
“ these young girls the love of a country, created by so
“ much energy and courage.

“ The exhibit of the literary works of Les Reli-
“ gieuses du Bon Pasteur also attracted our atten-
“ tion. Several of their houses sent books of literary
“ essays, which do credit to the freshness of imagination
“ and the distinction of language of their youthful pupils.
“ There is even charming poetry in some of the prize
“ books, the reading of which is enhanced by the elegance
“ of the handwriting, and the dedications to France were
“ also here as elsewhere most touching

“ Les Sœurs de la Charité's wise and regular method
“ shown by the exercise books, is most admirable and the
“ album of sewing and knitting proves the importance
“ attached to manual training. In fact the exhibits of
“ all the Canadian public and boarding schools show us
“ that they are eminently practical and flourishing. I can
“ not pass over in silence the exhibit of Les Religieuses
“ Ursulines who have charge of one of the Normal schools
“ for teachers, the history of which community is so inter-
“ esting. Their examinations at the end of the year give
“ an excellent idea of the capacity of their scholars, and
“ their daily copy books show how complete and full of
“ method is their teaching.”

Mr. de Caux then speaks of the model school of Saint
Pascal of Kamouraski, of the complete and varied ins-
truction given by institutions under lay or secular mana-
gement, of the value of the articles forwarded by Mrs.
Marchand, by Mrs. Desormaux, by Mrs MacKay Wolff
and by Miss Labelle and he adds.

“ It was not without deep emotion, I must say, that I spent the greater part of a day in this Canadian pavilion of the Trocadero, classed under the name “English Colonies,” but where the language, the studies and the ideas are thoroughly French and excellent French at that.

“ More than one of the visitors to the Exposition has felt the throb of this current of sympathy mysteriously established between our brothers beyond the sea and ourselves, Frenchmen of France, and on the exercise books of the pupils which bear addresses, or dedications to France, good wishes for the voyage, for the works prepared for France, etc., are many annotations, written by the visitors thanking and wishing happiness to the young French Canadians possessing such faithful hearts. We press hands across the Ocean and feel our hearts beat in unison.

Thanks to the inexhaustible kindness of Mr Inspector Lippens, the Honorable representative of the School Committee of Quebec, whose excellent review, “ primary instruction, of Quebec” long since made us acquainted with his name and works; we were enabled to make a deep study of this interesting and remarkable display. The grand prize and the many medals awarded to it, by the international jury all tell of its value and for all these reasons I am happy to have been able at my leisure to learn everything which I promised myself to discover.”

Mr. Baudrillard, another educator, wrote in the *Revue Pédagogique de Paris*,

“ The Canadian Exhibition at the Trocadero is a real
“ revelation to a great many of the visitors. Its importance,
“ the countless riches displayed, the taste with which the
“ whole is organized, everything is of a nature to astonish

“ the curious, who are generally so poorly informed of the
“ progress achieved by “ those few acres of snow” which
“ we lost during the last century.

“ Remarking upon the absence of unity in the school
exhibits of the various Provinces of Confederation, the
writer said.

“ Of the fifteen ministerial departments which cons-
“ titute the high political and administrative organism of
“ the Dominion of Canada, none have charge of the subject
“ of instruction. The constitution of 1867 placed education
“ among the exclusive attributes of the Provinces. Organi-
“ zations little resembling one another have been the
“ result in all the various Provinces. However in a general
“ way, it may be said that the American system, which
“ gives a large part of the authority over the schools to the
“ local powers, predominates in Canada under various
“ forms.

“ This absence of unity manifests itself at the exposi-
“ tion by the very different degrees of importance which
“ each Province has attached to its participation therein.
“ Thus Ontario, where primary instruction however seems
“ to hold a very high position, has only shown some photo-
“ graphs, statistics and classical works. Nova Scotia,
“ Manitoba and British Columbia have sent exhibits, still
“ more incomplete which hardly give any chance of
“ understanding the value of their school organizations.
“ Finally New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island
“ took no part in the exposition at all.

“ Quebec has presented a most complete exhibit.
“ Many important states of Europe are far from presenting
“ their systems of primary education with an equal rich-
“ ness of documents. This situation and also the fact

“ that most schools of the Province are French speaking,
“ sufficiently explain the important position given to
“ Quebec in this study of the Canadian display.

Mr. Baudrillard has also written a most interesting page upon the work exhibited by the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal. Particularly in matters connected with drawing and calculation; he says:

“ A custom, to be highly recommended, and met with
“ continually, is the employment of drawings to illustrate
“ the performance of duty or in the reproduction of
“ historical tales, such as the tale of the prodigal son or of
“ the good Samaritan. The wretched appearance of the
“ poor wounded man by the road side, and the disgust
“ with which the uncharitable travellers seem to look
“ upon their own behaviour cannot fail to strike the
“ visitor. In this particular the exhibit of the Protestant
“ Schools of Montreal is rich.

“ The whole leads to excellent results and it must be
“ admitted that there is very much to be copied or followed
“ in the methods employed for the teaching of drawing in
“ the schools of which we are speaking.

“ The care with which elementary arithmetic and
“ calculation are taught cannot be too highly spoken of.
“ Everything appears to be self evident. Although we
“ have before us the works resulting from written calcu-
“ lation, the Montreal teachers also train their pupils most
“ carefully in both mental and oral calculations. Later on
“ there is a happy selection of problems; they are taken
“ from the requirements of every day practical life.
“ Unfortunately the want of simplicity in the system of
“ weights and measures in use (miles, feet, bushels, cubic
“ yards &c.) necessitates a most laborious study of confus-
“ ing numbers.

" The writer continues "The Catholic schools of the Province of Quebec are most perfectly represented at the exposition. The schools dependent on the Catholic Commission of Montreal come first and then those of the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, of l'instruction chrétienne, of the Cleres de St. Viateur, of the Sacré Cœur, of the Sœurs de la Congrégation Notre Dame, of la Charité, of Sainte Anne, of the Good Sheppard, of the Presentation de Marie, and a certain number of other schools, both public and private, secular and under the care of religious congregations."

" It may be stated in a general way that the teaching in these schools is solid and serious but there appears to be a mistrust of new ideas. For instance the writing is sloping, written calculations have a preponderating importance, drawing is also taught in the old way, although the Laval Normal School of Quebec has an exhibit showing an original and well considered method. As a rule French is taught by dictation and the subtilities of spelling always take a high place."

This able critic pays the highest compliment to the scholarly addresses of the school inspectors of our Province at the annual meetings of the members of the school boards, in the following remarks.

" The organizers of the Canadian Exhibition had the happy thought to show a work which should include the lectures prepared as above stated, by the professors of the Normal Schools, together with the comments of the inspectors. Along side of the exercise books which show us the school of today, these lectures enable us to foresee what will be the schools of tomorrow. And we may here add that they will yield to the schools of no other nation if the advice given is followed.

“ These lectures which pass in review the various
“ subjects of study are all well worthy of notice, but still
“ we consider we should take special notice of the one
“ which treats of the elementary instruction in calculation.
“ As far as our knowledge goes the subject has never
“ before been so thoroughly considered. Here we have a
“ a profound study of the ordinary methods with a
“ discussion of the advantages attributed to them, together
“ with a most perfect statement or outline of what should
“ be done.”

“ The lecture on the teaching of French is equally
“ full of excellent advice.....
“.....” But the most interesting lecture in the whole work
“ is that upon moral education. To thoroughly appreciate
“ its importance it must be remembered, that these lectures
“ are prepared under the immediate inspiration of the
“ Catholic Committee, the very highest authority in
“ matters relating to schools, and that for the Catholic
“ schools of the Province of Quebec, they have the same
“ significance as would have a ministerial circular in
“ France.”

To these appreciations of the school journals may be added the remark made to one of his colleagues by a member of the jury of the section of primary instruction on the truthfulness of our exhibit : “ These, said he, are the true works of the pupils collected in the schools and forwarded here.”

The *Paris Canada* of the 10th of August 1900 said :

“ In this small corner of the Canadian Pavilion,
“ reserved for the exhibition of study, of knowledge and of
“ mind, could be seen passing, stopping long and often
“ coming back, the students, the conscientious observers,

“ the best friends of Canada. In this visit and study of
“ our exhibit, although necessarily, somewhat short, they
“ took an interest in the intellectual height to which we
“ had reached which we felt was revived and doubled by
“ patriotic emotion.

“ The learned professor, the peasant, the child and the
“ silly gazer all stopped before this large map of Canada,
“ located in the corner of the Hall, and which seemed from
“ its own proportions still smaller to enlarge the vast
“ extent of our country. These school children opened their
“ eyes very wide and the professor felt his heart strings
“ tighten, in contemplating them the regions which had
“ been lost to France.

“ The members of the jury gave a great deal of
“ attention to the works of the children. They examined
“ with curiosity and with sympathy and admiration the
“ exercise books which revealed at the same time the
“ mind of the master and of his pupil, the ancient manage-
“ ment and the modern methods.”

I trust that these extracts or citations, which I consider not without importance, will not be found too long; because, while giving full credit to many distinguished members of our corps of instructors, these writings are the pledge to our Province of a sympathy, the sincerity and fulness of which we can never appreciate too highly. They are entirely disinterested and consequently more of a character to gratify our people than the very highest praises which a native of the country could bestow upon our body of teachers.

Fruit at the Exposition.

The Canadian Commission at the Exposition arranged with Doctor Saunders, director of the experimental farms, to have a most perfect exhibition of the fruits of this country. It was decided that the fruits which deteriorated rapidly should be packed in glass jars in antiseptic solutions and that the fruit which kept well, should be placed in refrigerators at the Union cold storage at Montreal, immediately after being gathered.

Being unable to procure suitable jars of fine glass hermetically closing, in Canada, Doctor Saunders proceeded to Philadelphia where he purchased 1500 first class jars in which to preserve the fine collection of fruit furnished by the Provincial Governments, the experimental farms, the fruit stations, horticultural societies, pomological societies and fruit growers, generally. Mr. Robert Hamilton of Grenville and Mr. Albert Verreault of Villages des Aulnaies guided by Dr. Saunders prepared the collection of fruits from the Province of Quebec. In the beginning of the summer of 1899 they placed in solution, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, cherries, blueberries and afterwards apples, pears, plums and grapes, as soon as these different fruits ripened. By the first of November they had so prepared over 400 jars of the various fruits from all the Districts of the Province from Huntingdon in the South as far as Chicoutimi and Gaspé in the North; something over 200 packages of apples and pears in their natural state were placed in refrigerators in Montreal.

The preserved fruit reached Paris in good order in March 1900, with the exception of a few cases which were damaged in transit between the station in Paris and the Canadian Pavilion.

The first arrival of apples and pears in Paris in barrels and packages took place in the month of June. These fruits which were carried from Montreal to Liverpool in good condition in cold storage compartments, suffered some slight damage in the transportation from Liverpool to Paris, in cars, steamers and at the various stations, which were not furnished with ice-houses or cold storage compartments.

The "Famense" apple and other tender and juicy varieties suffered the most. It was considered that there was a loss of from 75 to 80 per cent, while in the Baldwins, Greenings, Northern Spy, Gravensteins, and Russets the loss did not exceed 10 to 12 per cent.

The second and subsequent lots sent forward were more fortunate. Mr. W. D. Scott, the commissioner and Mr. R. Hamilton, took charge of them from Liverpool to Paris; the mistakes and the delays to which the first lots forwarded, were subjected, were avoided; and the fruit arrived in Paris in excellent condition.

The system followed in Canada for the preservation of fresh fruit (the Linde frigorific system) is the best. Not a single country in the world, taking part in the Exposition was able to compete successfully with Canada, which was admitted to have the most perfect system for the preservation of apples. The Baldwin, Greening, Spy, King and Russets, collected ten months previously, which were exhibited at the Pavilion of the Trocadero and at the Horticultural Court near the Seine, kept fresh, sound

and good, three and four weeks after they were taken out of the refrigerators. They were the admiration of thousands of visitors. The fruit in jars and the vegetables put up at the Ottawa Experimental Farm were not less admired. The European horticulturists were loud in their praises and were anxious to learn the nature of the composition employed, to preserve the fruit in such perfect condition.

Among the autumn apples which are harvested in the greatest abundance in the Province of Quebec even as far north as Gaspè, where the trees are hardy: the "Alexander," the "Duchess," the "St-Lawrence," the "Wolf-River," and the "Fameuse," were the varieties which best supported transportation in cold storage from Montreal to Paris in September and October last. They were truly splendid, they were greatly admired and were found to be delicate and juicy and of superior aroma to the European varieties.

There are three varieties however which did not stand transportation the "Transparent of Russia," the apples known as the "Peach Apple" and the "Tetofsky" and people should not think of exporting these varieties.

This first attempt which has been of no expense to the fruit growers of the country will be of the greatest advantage to them; and should teach them the proper way to forward to Europe, their autumn apples, the production of which is enormous in Ontario and Quebec and for which the demand in Canada is not sufficiently great.

To succeed in preserving these apples beyond their season of maturity, great care should be taken in their picking and bruising should be carefully avoided. Immediately after being harvested they should be placed in

cold storage in which a temperature of 32 degrees Fah. is maintained.

Boxes, with divisions holding one bushel and with drawers are preferable to barrels for the packing of apples. It is easy to examine the fruit contained in these boxes and to remove those which are spoiling or those which purchasers may require.

These boxes are not expensive, they may be had from R. W. Sheppard, of Como, Quebec, and if special boxes with drawers are required, orders may be sent to Mr. Alexander McD. Allan of Goderich, Ontario.

The Province of Quebec, in particular, exhibited a much larger variety of apples at Paris than at Chicago. With a view to the export trade the government caused the varieties which were most popular in England and Germany to be chosen from the different districts of the Province. It was a superb collection and did not fail to attract the attention of both wholesale and retail dealers in fruit in Europe and practically prove to them what the Province of Quebec could produce and furnish them with.

At the Horticultural Court, in the trophy of the Province, were placed specimens of fruit from every district of the country, from the county of Huntingdon in the South to Chicoutimi and Gaspé in the North, where the thermometer goes as low as forty degrees below zero, Fah. This was the first time that these fruits from the Northern counties were ever exhibited at an International Exposition.

The apples from the North, of brilliant colour, were in no way behind those from more Southern counties, they were slightly smaller but were of a more delicate flavor.

Fruit from the crop of 1899 were preserved fresh up to the time of the closing of the exposition on the 12th November 1900.

Europeans, in general, had a false idea of Canada; they always spoke of it as a country of extreme cold, covered with snow for the greater part of the year where fishing and hunting were the sole means of existence.

Nothing contributed so largely to making this Province known, as this Exhibition of magnificent fruit. This with the show of cereals was the very best proof to furnish to the world that the climate of the Province of Quebec was favorable to the growth of the finest of agricultural and horticultural products and that it was a good place in which to settle and live.

The demands for information were so numerous as to the fruit centers, the prices of land, on the most popular varieties of fruit, of the addresses of producers and exporters of apples and pears in Canada, that I thought it advisable to publish a circular giving the names and addresses of the proprietors of orchards of from five to one hundred acres, who were known to me. Two thousand of these circulars were distributed.

A manufacturer of an apple paste wishing to obtain a supply of the common canadian apple, as a first experiment, wanted to make a contract with Mr. Alex. Allan of Goderich, Canadian delagate to Paris, for 6,000 barrels.

This manufacturer has promised to send us samples of this apple paste which has a ready sale in many parts of the world.

The Province and the Government of Quebec should be proud of the numerous and valuable awards obtained at Paris, the great fruit center of the universe. At every concours, Quebec fruit of 1899, both natural and preserved in formaline, and that of the last crop were displayed and proved to be able to compete advantageously with other fruits, both European and American. They rightly astonished the jury and all visitors, producing upon every person the most favorable impression as to the fertility of the soil and the advantages of our climate.

The testimony of horticulturists from all lands, entered in a register which I had placed in the horticultural court, proves that the jury did no more than justice to the Province of Quebec and to Canada generally.

If our fellow citizens had heard the praises of visitors as to the excellence of our products, they would be proud of their Province, would love it better, and would redouble their efforts to maintain the lofty and enviable position attained.

Without any desire to lessen the merits of any person else, I must still say, even at the risk of repeating myself, that the efforts of the Honorable Mr. Déchène, in making the collection and selection of choice products for the Universal Exposition as well as his presence in France to give all information concerning them and to make known the lands, forests and water powers of the Province, were crowned with unprecedented success and will have the effect of opening new markets to us and of attracting large amounts of capital to the Province.

To Honourable Sydney Fisher, who did so much for Canada's magnificent display at Paris, is due the refrigerating apparatus which was at work every day; glass surrounded the cold chamber containing the beautiful Canadian apples harvested a year back,

the eggs, the cheese, the butter and the potatoes of 1899. It was a splendid demonstration of our system of preservation of food products. The visitors were amazed at the hoar frost which continually formed on the brass tubes surrounding the cold chamber. Near these show cases, maple sugar and maple sirup were exhibited and were a great success, owing to the curiosity with which they were regarded, being products very little known on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. McKinnon, ever at his post to give all information in French and English concerning the food products which were in his charge, distributed maple sugar from the Province of Quebec and handed round a book of photographs, illustrating the Canadian sugar caraps and sugar bush, with boilers, the manner of tapping the trees, the transport of the sap and the old and new system of evaporation. These photographs prepared and distributed by the orders of Honorable Mr. Déchène were greatly admired.

If some day we should succeed in inducing foreigners to use maple sugar in the preparation of chocolates, and general confectionary, we could count upon a large demand for this product.

By some misunderstanding, difficult to explain, the gold medal for maple sugar and sirup was awarded to the Government of the Dominion instead of to the Government of Quebec. As all the samples of sugar and sirup, with the exception of one from New Brunswick, came from the Province of Quebec, the Department of Agriculture of Quebec, which forwarded the largest lot, should at least have received a reward equal to that received by the Dominion. In vain we sought for justice through the Imperial Commission: It must however be admitted that British exhibitors complained, as much as those

from Canada, of the want of attention on the part of the French authorities to the claims of Great Britain and her colonies.

The fruits growers of California, united as one man, obtained a considerable vote of money from their government which they expended in Paris in advertising their fruit. They are organizing to invade the European markets with oranges, lemons, pears, peaches and plums as they have already organized in America for the dispatch and sale of their fruit in all of the Eastern States and in the Provinces of Canada.

Organization on a well understood ground, aided by the experience acquired in their own country and in the dispatch of fruit to Canada and to England, cannot fail to succeed and to secure a most important outlet for the products of their fruit plantations.

The Californians now understand better than ever the necessity of opening new markets, now that orange plantations are being laid out on a vast scale in Cuba and that fruit from these plantations will enter into strong competition with theirs before long.

They also distributed a large amount of literature for advertising their fruit.

The energy displayed and the efforts put forth by all the principal nations of the world to obtain purchasers for their products, were truly admirable. We are passing through a period of unprecedented competition, the result of which will be favorable only to such countries as employ the most effectual means of advertising and are able to prove the superiority of their agricultural products and manufactures.

Canada has surmounted difficulties, has resigned herself to the pecuniary sacrifices she has been called upon to bear and she has been right in so doing, for we want new outlets for the surplus of our products which increases from year to year and let us not forget, it will never do to stop on the road.

During the Exposition many large sales of Canadian fruit were made by Mr Alex McD Allan, among others 1.00 packages of apples to a merchant of Alexandria, in Egypt.

These apples, which arrived in Liverpool in barrels as dispatched from Montreal, were put into boxes; each apple, wrapped up in waxed paper, was placed in drawers made of paste board divided off as are boxes for eggs. A fast steamer with ventilated compartments carried these apples to Egypt, the first consignment from Canada to that faraway land. Let us hope it may attain the success expected by the shipper and that new orders will follow.

The Noxon Company of Ingersoll, also forwarded from Montreal 160 barrels of apples of various kinds to its agents in Paris, who with Mr. Allan succeeded in disposing of them at 40 francs the barrel. The duty to enter France is 15 francs per 100 kilos, the highest tariff of any country in Europe.

Apples must be very choice to suit the markets of Paris and other large French towns. The exporter of common or badly selected apples, need expect nothing but loss in France.

With the assistance of the Government the fruit growers of Ontario were enabled to obtain a reduced rate of transport. In a single day (30th August, 1900), Mr.

Allan sold 4,000 boxes assorted apples, Duchess, St-Laurence and others. He cabled immediately to his correspondent in Canada and these apples were shipped with profit to Hamburg. The Canadian Commission could not send to Paris a man more competent than Mr. Allan in the sale of summer and autumn fruit, of which the crop in Canada is enormous.

In the Horticultural Court, the United States and Italy occupied the space near the entrance, next came Italy and Canada, afterwards Hungary and Austria. The exhibit from Russia which was along side was most interesting, especially in the products from the Northern parts of the empire, where the climate is equally cold as that of the Northern parts of the Province of Quebec. Although made of wax, the fruits were so well made that it was easy to believe them natural and fresh gathered. Several varieties have already been introduced into Canada, but I believe it would be advantageous to bring over many others, especially among the apples and pears.

The gardens and orchards of Russia were admirably, illustrated as was also the mode of cultivation, the watering by means of sprinklers, the system of protection of fruit trees against high winds, and the sudden changes of temperature and against the intense cold of winter.

There were framed photographs with full description of each view printed in letters of gold and in french.

The orchards of the Messrs Teviachoff Brothers, of Bobrow, Government of Veronica, which cover 23 hectares are protected by a double row of balsam trees as shown in the photograph.

The Department of Agriculture showed views of gardens belonging to Mr. A. Schipow, at Lovinki in the government of Nijni Novgorod.

The Sentinelle spraying apparatus was in operation, four pipes leading from it were handled by four men who together sprayed the solutions or insecticides upon the trees of the orchard.

A lake furnishes the water for irrigation during the long droughts; vegetables are cultivated between the rows of trees.

The government of Moscow showed photographs of old apple trees, in the gardens of villagers protected by rows of birch trees. There were photographs of apple trees banked up for the winter and there were women covering up with snow certain plants which could not stand the cold.

The gathering of the fruit and the mode of packing at the school of practical horticulture of Astracan were shown by the government of the same name. I shall pass over some other interesting views, and terminate my remarks on this subject by a reference to the orchards of Mr. S. de Classinapp of Nordewsky in the government of St. Petersburg, the plans of which I examined. They show clearly what importance the Russians attach to the protection of fruit trees. I venture to hope that these examples thus set before us will induce those in Canada intending to lay out orchards, to do the same thing.

Mr. Classinapp has planted on two sides of his orchard a hedge of pine and a row of birch trees and on the other two sides one row of accacia and one row of birch trees. He has also planted one row of hazel or lime

trees to every five rows of fruit trees. The photographic view of this orchard shows much strength and fruitfulness.

Russia obtained a gold medal for a nursery of fruit trees laid out in Paris. They are fine strong trees well able to resist the cold and the fruit is of good quality.

I believe it would be advantageous to bring these trees to our fruit stations and propagate them in nurseries. Mr. Hamilton was also of opinion that the introduction of these trees into Canada would be advantageous.

The official statement of the Exhibition of Russian fruit which accompanied the views shows an enormous increase in the production from the orchards since 1890.

In Normandy and Britany they are raising trees from the seed as they are found to be more hardy against cold and longer lived than grafted trees. Well known varieties valuable in the making of choice cider, are also propagated there by grafting.

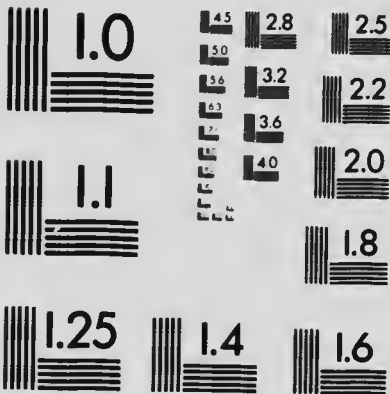
In that country every where the orchards are protected by rows of trees such as poplar. The land holdings are small ; but even in those of only half an acre in extent, a row of large trees or of bushes will be seen planted for the protection of the orchard. The system should be followed in the Province of Quebee where our trees are still more exposed to extreme and sudden changes of temperature.

These details may perhaps be some what tedious, still, I believe they may be of value to some of my fellow countrymen.



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Under the authority of the Honorable Minister of Agriculture I purchased fruit trees in France for the fruit stations of the Province. Apart from the Russian trees the collection of the varieties of apple trees will include 100 Reinette du Canada, the true russet, justly highly prized and generally popular in Europe. The Canada Reinette, grown in Ontario, is not the true Reinette du Canada exhibited by the horticulturists and nursery-men of France and Austria.

We will also receive about 100 plum trees for the fruit stations, all are handsome European varieties, specially noticed by the jury of the Exposition for their beauty and great fertility as well as for the hardiness of the tree. There are 38 varieties of hardy pear trees and an assortment of well known apple and plum trees to be experimented with at the fruit stations.

NOTE.—All the plants purchased by us as well as those kindly presented to us have arrived at the Department of Agriculture. As it was too late to forward them to the stations they were immediately planted for distribution in the autumn.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

It would perhaps interest you Gentlemen, if I gave a short review of the Expositions of some foreign countries.

RUSSIA

TOBACCO

Russia exhibited some very good samples of tobacco grown in the Crimea and on the borders of the Black Sea. The variety called "Lubu" is very aromatic and is highly prized. This variety which came originally from Turkey, does not succeed in the North where the climate is similar to that of the Province of Quebec. The Makhorka variety does best in the North and in Siberia.

The display of tobacco, made with intelligence and good taste, accompanied by photographs of the plantations and descriptions of the merits of each variety from each part of the country, was very instructive.

The Government encourages the culture, instructs the country people on the care to be given the plantations and on the curing of the leaf. The model of a dryer was exhibited.

The growing of tobacco in the Province of Quebec has become an important business, but one which has

not been profitable for the past two years, owing to the want of knowledge of cultivation and handling. I quote the following short notes, in the hope that they will be of interest to the farmers of this Province who have gone into the cultivation of this plant.

The Government and the agricultural societies of Canada should import the varieties from the North of Russia, have them properly cultivated and publish the results of their experiments.

THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

The cultivation of Tobacco is one of the most important industries of Russia. It is carried on in most of the Governments of Russia in Europe, but only takes the extent and character of a true business in a few localities. Within the limits of Russia in Europe an average of 60,000 hectares are annually planted in tobacco, yielding more than 82,000 tons of produce.

THE LOCALITIES OF CULTIVATION.

Tobacco culture as a business is centered principally in the region of the Black Sea and the Governments of Tchernigov, of Poltava, and of Tamboy hold first place in this respect. The other places of importance in this culture are the Province of Kouban, the Governments of Samara, of Tauride, of Bessarabia, of Voronega and of Riazan. About two thirds of all the plantations and about 75 p.c. of all the tobacco grown in Russia is to be found in the three first mentioned Governments and in the Province of Kouban.

VARIETIES OF TOBACCO.

In Russia two botanical species of the tobacco plant are grown, "*Nicotiana tobacum*" and "*Nicotiana*

rustica" which are cultivated in a multitude of kinds and varieties. All the varieties of the first kind, give a tobacco of a superior quality, used in the making of cigars, a small tobacco for cigarettes, and in general, the kind of tobacco manufactured for the use of the well to do classes of the population, with regard to the varieties of the other kind, they all give tobacco of an inferior quality, which is either smoked in pipes or in the form of cigarettes made by the smoker himself with paper of the ordinary kind. Of these varieties the Makhorka is also employed for the destruction of noxious insects which are injurious to agriculture and to the cattle.

The cultivation of the superior kinds is carried on principally in the Province of Kouban and in the Governments of Koutair (Samsoun Trapezound), of Tauride (Aia Soulouk American), of Bessarabia (Angouchete) and in certain parts of the Governments of Samara and Tchernigov (Goundi for cigars).

In all other localities the tobacco grown is of inferior quality such as Makhorka and Bakoune. Some of the superior varieties, such as those for making cigars (Goundi) yield only a coarse tobacco with little aroma and are only used for making cigars of an inferior quality. The superior qualities, aromatic turkish (Dubec and others) up to the present have only been grown in small quantities here and there in the Crimea and in the Transcaucasus, although experience has proved that Dubecs of superior quality and in no way inferior to the true Dubecs may be produced and obtained in these localities.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Mr Paekomoff of the Imperial Society of Agriculture of Moscow, has given to the Agricultural Congress at Paris, a sketch of the Dairy Industry in Russia.

He said 'all the cheese factories and all the creameries which are worked in Russia may be divided into two principal groups.'

(1) Cooperative creameries and those worked by single individuals. The second group again may be subdivided as follows : (a) the creameries which only work up their own milk and which are for the most part established on large estates ; (b) and central creameries where only the milk supplied by the neighboring farmers is worked. These latter are generally carried on by persons who have themselves nothing to do with agriculture.

The principle of the co-operative system is that the farmers of a village or sometimes even of several villages (according to the number of milch cows they possess) agree among themselves to establish a joint or common creamery so as to work up the milk produced on their farms. They generally bind themselves not to deliver any milk elsewhere. The money necessary for the erection of the establishment is most generally borrowed, or, as takes place much more rarely, is made up of the quota of each associate proprietor of the establishment.

Under the first condition the funds are generally obtained on loan from different sources, sometimes even from single individuals ; but in ordinary cases, the administrators of the affairs of state and of agriculture, the branches of the state bank and the councils of the country (Zemstwo) come to the assistance of the co-operative creameries and advance the money under various conditions.

Without counting the cost of the building and machinery the association sometimes requires money to pay in advance for the milk furnished by the farmers. It however often happens that payment is only made after the sale of a certain quantity of the manufactured product and after the exact price of the product of the milk furnished has been ascertained. Where the practice of payment in advance exists it is usually the traders and purchasers of the dairy products who come to the assistance of the co-operative creameries by furnishing them with the necessary money, which the latter pay back by delivering to them the manufactured product. It is only after having ascertained the exact price of the product at market and its cost of manufacture that the management make a final settlement with the shareholders, and pay over to them such additional amount as may be due them for the milk they have supplied. These accounts are made up several times in the course of the year, sometimes even at the end of every month. The advantages, resulting to the people from the co-operative system, may be summed up as follows :

(1) The possibility of establishing a creamery in keeping with the requirements of the modern market, and furnishing it with a first class working plant, the possibility of engaging an experienced skilled workman who must be well paid in consequence. Large quantities of the product are made of a similar quality. A large quantity of milk in permitting the adoption of modern improvements in the manufacture, enables them to obtain a large quantity of a product of uniform character, on which account it is quoted at a higher price. The cost of manufacture, in treating a greater quantity of milk is decreased in an inverse ratio.

As to the price, the butter made in the favorite cooperative creameries (as for example that of Bratkowo in the Govt. of Wologda) is quoted at from 1 rouble to, 1 rouble 25 cop. higher than that coming from the small farm or private creameries.

For the better understanding of the cooperative organization, we will give a brief recapitulation of the principal conditions of the contracts of the cooperative creamery of Alsouffiewo, situated in the District of Griasowetz in the Govt. of Wologda. The object of this association is to enable its shareholders to sell the milk from their cows at the highest possible price. The association holds the right for the purchase and sale of moveable and immoveable property, of establishing creameries and making contracts. Its notes and obligations are guaranteed by all its property as well as by that of its shareholders, with this difference, that the responsibility of the latter is limited to three times the amount of stock subscribed for or held by each shareholder.

The amount of stock held is proportionate to the number of milch cows in the possession of each shareholder; the latter must subscribe 5 roubles per cow at the formation of the association. These various amounts added together form the capital of the association upon which it commences business. Every farmer, of full age of majority, the owner of at least one cow, is admitted as a shareholder. Business however is only commenced when there are fifty subscribers and each one has fully paid up his quota or stock. Each associate agrees to deliver to the cooperative creamery all of his milk not required for family use.

In case the milk is not good, or not delivered in time, the shareholder is subject to a fine of not more than 5

roubles. If the same thing occurs several times, the shareholder may be expelled from the association after having been twice fined. The affairs of the creamery are managed by a general assembly, by a council and by the president of the association.

The general assembly has full power. Its duty is to elect the members of the council and the president and treasurer. The council controls the actions of the president and treasurer, by a monthly revision of the books and of the cash. It also sees that the shareholders are regularly paid. The management of the affairs of the association is in the hands of the president who also carries all responsibility—although certain things such as the sale of the produce, receiving orders, and the imposition of fines on the shareholders cannot be done by the president alone. as for these he requires the assistance of the council.

The cooperative association of *Alsouffiewo*, an association where all classes of society are, so to speak, mixed up together, presents an example both instructive and interesting. As seen by the deed or contract entered into on the 14th April, 1896, the original subscribers numbered 53 persons owning 250 milch cows. This number included 4 landed proprietors with 124 cows, two priests and two beadles with 15 cows and 45 farmers from the neighboring villages with 111 cows. While enjoying all the advantages of a purely country association, these mixed societies have at the same time the much more considerable advantage of counting among them persons of greater intelligence and wealth, which gives them greater solidity and stability than the creameries conducted by private enterprise alone can possess.

We have referred at some length to these regulations, because public interest in the cooperative system, which

had diminished for a time, has again revived. Persons well informed in dairy business in Russia, in this system, see the only method which can be relied upon for the development of the business both as to quality and quantity. Such was the opinion of the general assembly of milk-dealers which took place at St. Peterburg in the month of September 1899.

Cooperative creamery associations composed only of farmers, have found favorable ground for development in Western Siberia. The people there are much more intelligent, richer and more enterprising than those of most parts of European Russia. The principles of association had already shown themselves in the custom of having sales of goods in common in which the manager is chosen by the villagers, among themselves from those most worthy of confidence and to whom a fixed salary is paid. He is also obliged to manage the business and keep the books. At the end of the year, after the settlement of all claims, there was often a surplus sufficiently large to meet the public expenses or to pay the taxes.

The Dairy industry, taking advantage of the real benefits resulting from the opening of the railway in 1894, adopted the cooperative system, wherever that was possible. The question of capital, which frequently elsewhere presented insurmountable obstacles to the system, was almost always successfully overcome by means of the subscriptions, such as above mentioned.

As a result, out of 181 creameries carried on in the Govt. of Tobolsk, there are 20 which are operated by cooperative associations composed entirely of farmers.

The private creameries, as already mentioned above, are divided into two groups : creameries built in con-

venient centers and creameries for treatment of the owners own milk. The creameries which do not use mixed milk, are sufficiently rare; most of them are obliged to have recourse to a certain quantity of milk bought outside. As to those having milk in sufficient quantities produced on their own properties and which consequently are only to be found on large domains with extensive pasturage, they are the most profitable. The products of these creameries, made from perfectly clean and fresh milk, of equal production, are distinguished by their excellent quality and are therefore the most enquired for.

The central creameries, that is those treating the milk supplied by the surrounding farmers, are actually in the large majority. Their best point is that they enable the farmer to sell his milk for a good price, but in every other respect they have many defects. This style of creamery dates principally from the year 1880, that is from the adoption of the centrifugal separator by the factories. This latter circumstance was of great advantage in the production, which it greatly simplified and at the same time attracted to the business numbers of people of all kinds.

Creamery after creamery was put up and each one endeavored to monopolize the supply of milk. (*)

(*) In the Gov. of Wologda there were 51 creameries in 1879—in 1892—233, in 1894—236, in 1898—618, ("Report on the dairy business in the Gov. of Wologda,") by M. Riffesdal.

(*) In 1894 each creamery treated the milk of cows divided between them as follows:

In the District of Wologda—236 cows	(In this number 170 from the district of Totem)		
" " Griasowetz—268	" (" "	204	"
" " Kadalkoff—276	" (" "	229	"
" " Totem—394	" (" "	332	"

(M. Egonhoff. "The actual condition of the co-operative butter business in the Gov. of S. Petersburg.")

Competition arose, and the unreasonable raising of the price of milk which went up to 40, 42 and even 50 copeks the measure in the Gov. of Wologda.

So as to prevent the creamery from running short of milk and thus failing to make working expenses, the manufacturer is obliged to have recourse to artifice. That of endeavouring to get the suppliers into his debt is the most common. Instead of paying those who furnish the milk, in cash, the manufacturer, who has a shop, pays his suppliers with goods quoted at 25 and 30 per cent higher than they are on the open market. The suppliers on their side becoming aware of this sharp practice, seek the means of not being in arrear. They supply a dirty milk, with water added to it, sometimes even skimmed. They often mix several milkings together and bring them to the creamery at the same time. The butter maker cannot be strict in his checking because if he is, the suppliers, most of them already largely indebted to his shop, will seize the first opportunity to carry their milk elsewhere. The factory must therefore be content to treat an inferior milk, it must then fall back upon its last resource, that of reducing the cost of manufacture. The premises of the creamery are often small and dark, the floor being sometimes only the earth beaten down. The cheapest labor is employed. The product must then necessarily be of inferior quality and if in spite of all this it still reaches a foreign market it seriously prejudices the name of Russian butter.

Every thing that we have said about the bad conditions in which these central creameries are placed, enable us to take a correct view of the serious injury which they cause to our dairy business, in so far as regards the technical part of the manufacture. And for this reason all well wishers are striving for the conversion of

these central into cooperative creameries. This object can only be attained by the united efforts of the people themselves assisted and directed by their local municipalities *

On the other hand, besides the pernicious influence of the central creameries, our butter business is continually suffering from the much felt want of a staff of experienced workers. In our time when the butter business has grown so rapidly, this want has become truly distressing, especially in the Western part of Siberia. Our dairy schools only turn out some 50 or 60 butter makers (male and female) annually, while at the same time the creameries are being established by hundreds. It is quite evident from these conditions that the position of butter maker must often be held by a person utterly devoid of any knowledge of the art of making butter, which can do nothing but injury to the business. These facts attracted the attention of the General Assembly of Milk Dealers which took place in the year 1899, and gave rise to many addresses at a special assembly called afterwards by the Minister of Agriculture.

The assembly acknowledged the necessity of the establishment of courses of studies on the dairy business suitable to local conditions, of the increase in the number of dairy schools, of the founding of a central institute of a high order, of the enlarging of the Institute of Teachers, &c.

The perfectly correct and at the same time impartial rating of our dairy business from its technical side, can be seen in the report of the jury on the general dairy com-

(*) Extract from the journal of the General Meeting of creamery owners of the month of September 1899.

petition which took place at St. Petersburg in 1899. Among the experts were not only men of science from Russia, but also representatives of the exporting houses of Germany, of Denmark and of England, who have become specialists upon this subject. The result of the enquiry showed in the first place that on the technical side, the manufacture of cheese with us is superior to the manufacture of butter. Among the cheeses, as far as superiority of manufacture is concerned, the first place belongs to the Emmenthal cheese. This cheese, in round figures gives a proportion of 47 per cent of excellent cheese and of good quality, of 40 per cent of a satisfactory quality, and of 13 per cent of a middling or poor quality.

The Edam cheese only takes second place, with 30 per cent of excellent and good quality 47 per cent of satisfactory quality and 23 per cent of a middling or poor quality.

The Tilsit and Backstein cheeses, have much room for improvement in their quality.

The butters are divided into two very distinct groups, those manufactured for the home market and those made for export. In the first of these groups salt butter, made out of pasteurised cream, is distinguished by its superiority. Its quality shows the same proportions as the Emmenthal cheese. It is closely followed by the fresh butter from pasteurised cream; the expert enquiry established that this butter had a proportion of 37 p.c. of excellent butter and of butter of good quality, of 40 p.c. of satisfactory butter and of 23 p.c. of a middling quality. The manufacture of Holstein butter is far inferior, and as regards fresh butter made out of non pasteurised cream, it was put down as entirely unfit for acceptance. It may

be remarked that butter manufactured for the home market comes for the most part from small individual farmers, who place the product on sale in small quantities; that in those parts of the country where the production of butter is an important industry, the manufacture for home consumption plays a very secondary part

In the opinion of experts the butters of this group are generally badly made and beside this it is easy to believe that the butters of only middling quality are made from inferior milk. In conclusion their packing was not uniform and did not meet the requirements of the market

The group of butters for exportation showed an average of 17 p.c. of excellent butter and of butter of good quality, 48 p.c. of satisfactory butter, and 35 p.c. of butter of middling quality. According to expert opinion these butters are fairly well made, but their flavor is often faulty, sometimes rank and with a fishy taste, &c. due probably to the poor quality of the milk from which they are made or from defective fermentation.

The study of these butters also gave an idea as to the proportionate quantities of butter of good, bad and indifferent quality obtained by the improvements in the dairy business. In the Gov. of Wologda, where the greatest advance has been made 23 p.c. of the export butter is of excellent and good quality, 47 p.c., satisfactory and 33 p.c. of only middling quality. In Siberia, the improvements hoped for, not keeping pace with the development of the business have consequently had little effect upon it. The enquiry showed that in the export butter there was none of excellent quality, only 8 p.c., of good quality, 46 p.c., of satisfactory and a similar amount of butter of middling quality.

The butter from the Gov. of Yaroslaw takes a position half way between these two extremes.

SPAIN.

In the handsome Spanish Court, retrospective Spanish art was displayed, a splendid collection of carpets from the palace at Madrid and other products of the country.

As there was nothing exhibited in the agricultural line which would be suitable to our climate, I have nothing to do but to point out the false position which Canada holds towards Spain; in 1899 Canada exported to Spain only \$59,178 worth of produce, while in the same period she received from Spain goods to the value of \$513,018.

Still Spain in 1899 imported for local consumption, foreign goods to the value of \$165,748,932.

Canada's sales to Spain consisted of deals and deal ends from the Province of Quebec and of nothing else.

Lumber from Russia and especially from Finland are admitted into Spain since 1888 at reduced rates by special stipulations annexed to the treaty of commerce between these two nations. Russia on her part establishing reduced rates for Spanish wines, oils and fruits, commerce between these two countries naturally increased.

Should Canada cross her arms and neglect this trade with Spain?

The question is a sufficiently serious one to attract the attention of the Government of Canada, of the chambers of commerce and of business men generally.

After these reflections I left the Spanish Court and visited the exposition of

Switzerland

In looking over my notes from Paris I see that Switzerland a small country of three millions of inhabitants devotes itself principally to weaving and working in metals in all their branches ; but that still the dairy business has also an important position. Notwithstanding a direct consumption in 1899 of 6,900,000 litres of milk, the employment of 2,600,000 litres in the raising and fattening of animals ; 600,000 litres of milk were used for making condensed milk and 5,900,000 in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

According to an official statement distributed in Paris, the annual exportation of Switzerland amounts to

	Average value in francs from 1892 to 1898.
Cheese (hard).....	38,019,000
Condensed milk	18,063,000
Fresh butter	785,000

It is astonishing to see that Switzerland exports nearly half as much condensed milk as it does cheese.

The representative of Switzerland at Paris declared that this business is very profitable in spite of the competition of Holland which exported to England in 1899, 37,642,304 pounds of condensed milk and

The United States which exported.	3,228,512 pounds	
Norway.....	11,972,576	"
Germany . . .	761,000	"
Belgium.....	2,677,808	"
France	24,602,848	"

In 1899 England received from these and other countries a total of 91,534,688 pounds of this product. Canada does not appear as having furnished any of this. On the contrary in 1899 Canada imported from Great Britain condensed milk to the value of \$8,988 and from the United States in 1898, \$54,883 and in 1899, \$137,711 worth of the same product.

These figures which cannot be disputed are taken from official reports, and are sufficiently striking to show that the position of Canada is not by any means what it should be and that it is time that the question be studied and a remedy discovered by a liberal encouragement to the preparation of condensed milk, and by bringing from Holland, France and Switzerland competent men, well informed in the economic preparation of this product, the consumption of which is on the rapid increase.

I remember that in my report of the exposition in Jamaica in 1891, I wrote "Condensed milk from Switzerland by the way of England and the United States is used in large quantities in Jamaica, in Haiti and in all the Antilles; it is the milk which is used on all lines of steamers and on board sailing vessels in all parts of the world. It is retailed at Kingston at 12½ cents per pound in tin boxes of various sizes.

Acting upon this information in 1891 the Minister of Agriculture of Quebec took information as to the results of the manufacture at Truro in Nova Scotia, but no action that I know of was taken for the introduction of the business into the Province of Quebec.

Without knowing exactly the profits realized by the farmers of Switzerland and France from the business of

preparing condensed milk, it appears to me that the Province of Quebec could compete with advantage with these countries, where fresh milk has a greater value than it has here.

You will pardon me, I hope for having gone into such lengthy details on the question of milk, butter and cheese, because it is a business which is making great progress in the province, thanks to the powerful encouragement it receives from the Government and to the efforts it is making to create new outlets, still more advantageous if possible than the present markets.

GERMANY.

After France, Germany certainly had the largest, the most varied and the richest collection of all the countries that exhibited at Paris.

In the pavilions of the different nations almost as many Germans as French were met with, observing, studying and taking notes of the manufactures agricultural and mining products of other countries. The Americans and the Japanese followed close upon the Germans in their researches after novelties in the various industries represented. Draughtsmen took copies of manufactured goods and machinery. They discussed the weak points, the faults of merit and the prices of every thing. Minerals, lumber and food products, nothing escaped their attention.

These searchers after knowledge of modern industries belonged to all classes of society and returned home perfectly informed and prepared to make true and serious.

reports from which their countries would derive great advantages.

Presuming that Canadians who visited the exposition followed the same course and observed and took note of everything which might be advantageously introduced into Canada, I hope that their reports will be made public for the benefit of our country.

Germany is a progressive country; its inhabitants are economical and good traders. Imitators of the manufactures of other nations, they strive by copying the forms and patterns to produce them at a lower price, sacrificing quality if necessary. The agents of manufacturers armed with their samples, travel in every country in the world and know how to make an admirable showing for their goods.

A report of the Minister of Customs of Switzerland (in October last) mentions that in 1899, 2480 German commercial agents had entered their samples in Switzerland and that England had only sent 340;—the contrary of which existed ten years ago, when England did more business in Switzerland than all other nations together;

Here in Canada, Germany increases her sales year after year. In 1899 she sent us \$7,382,499 worth of goods (of which sugar and molasses represented \$2,750,166); In return she only bought from us to a value of \$2,219,569 which included a sum of \$791,015 for indian corn from the United States which was loaded at Montreal.

In 1899, Germany imported to a value of one billion one hundred and thirty-eight millions, nine hundred and seventy thousand dollars from foreign countries. In these importations Canada took a very low place having only

furnished one million, four hundred and twenty-eight thousand, five hundred and fifty-four dollars worth of her own products.

All true friends of Canada must deplore this state of things. It appears Canadians do not travel enough in their own and in the interest of trade. The Americans on the contrary travel a great deal and in doing so, make all kinds of business transactions. While amusing themselves they are making money and their country is also greatly benefited.

JAPAN.

Japan exhibited 9 varieties of wheat in sheaves and 17 varieties in grain.

The varieties of rapid growth, which are cultivated in the districts where the summers are short, and which might be tried by the farmers of the Province of Quebec with reasonable hopes of success, are "Fultz", "Hizahachi, Bodzu, Soshyu, Nagayaki, Wakayama, Shiro-bodsu, Jjujyo Senboku, Aka-noge". In Japan they also cultivate the following varieties in sections where the summer is long, viz: "Velvetchaff, California, Oregon, and Australia."

I counted 36 varieties of barley in the collection from this country. This grain is used for human food and also for feeding beasts of burden. Barley is grown to advantage in the Western parts of the Empire; because as it grows rapidly, after it has been harvested, a crop of rice may be raised as a second crop.

Barley "Golden melon" (an average of several years) produced at the rate of 56 kg, per hectare and of

wheat "Fultz" 63 kg. Human manure, superphosphates and straw ashes are used so as to give the barley 60 kg. azote and potash, 56 kg. phosphoric ac. and to the wheat 53 kg. azote and 56 kg. of phosphoric ac. and potash.

The Japanese commissioners at the Paris Exposition carefully studied the collection of cereals from Canada with the view of introducing into their own country the varieties which might be suitable for the region of Central Japan, and also for the Northern parts of the country where the winters are relatively severe.

The Japanese are purchasers of wheat, cheese, butter, salted and smoked meats, preserved fish, condensed milk and preserved meats: good butter in small tin boxes is sold in Tokio at 2 francs and 2 francs 50 the $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo, the size of box most popular in retail trade. Would it not be possible for Canada to furnish Japan with these articles, which are produced here in abundance?

The balance of trade between Canada and Japan is in favor of Japan.

In 1899 Canada imported from Japan goods to the value of two millions, nine thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and Japan only bought from Canada to a value of one hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars:

I have been assured that with very little effort, Canadians could sell to Japan as much as Japan sells to us.

The merchants of Canada should be represented in Japan as they are in Spain, Switzerland, France, &c., by active Government representatives.

The Japanese Consuls and the agents of that country are fully informed about the requirements of Canada, they visit all our towns with their samples and succeed in making important sales.

The Americans do the same thing in Japan and in all the countries of the world. This is the secret of the growth of the foreign trade of the United States.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS.

The Manufacturer's Agents and the C.P.R., & G.T.R. Agents were conspicuous in their efforts to advertize the companies they represented.

In the Grand Trunk Railway court there was a constant crowd of visitors to whom Mr. Quinlan answered with his well known courtesy the endless inquiries of interested sightseers, travellers and intending colonists, to whom Mr. Quinlan handed the folders nicely illustrating Canadian Cities and sceneries

I gladly take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Canadian Commissioners, for their extreme courtesy towards me. It has been of great advantage to me as Secretary to be under instruction of gentlemen of so great experience and ability.

I am indebted to commissioners J. G. Jardine, W. D. Scott, Dr. Wm. Saunders, to Dr George Johnston, Statiscian, Ottawa, and to Mr. de Covalevsky of Russia for the notes of interest and statistics contained in this report, also to Mr. Charles Baltet, president of the Jury class 45, for the lists of awards on fruit at the several concours.

I am happy to report that the Canadian Commission and the Canadian Staff devoted themselves with great zeal to the work assigned to each by Honorable Sydney Fisher and by Honorable J. I. Tarte, Executive Commissioner General, at Paris.

The Canadian buildings were opened at eight in the morning and closed at six p.m., even at ten p.m., on certain days, they were beautifully lighted by electricity, the exhibits and buildings were kept clean, in good and attractive order, helping to demonstrate the high quality of canadian products and goods.

It caused a great rush of foreigners to the Canadian Courts, who purchased at the invoice prices all the exhibits of canoes, carriages, stoves, furs, agricultural implements, machine tools, apples, cheese, preserved meat, Montreal Manoline composing machines, Lynotype machines, Duplessis Pegging machines, Newcomb & Pratte's pianos (sold to French, Russians, Australians and Austrians), Vessots' grain and feed grinders, lobsters and salmon preserved in Wurzburg patent glass jars, Coomts canned and kippered herrings, Spalding & Stewart's whiskey. Furniture office and school desks. Pails and tubs, wash boards. H. Lamontagne's trunks, valises and satchels, etc., etc.

A considerable number of orders were taken by the canadian agents and several agencies established at Paris during the exhibition proving that if the work is followed up that it must lead to enlarged markets and more direct trade.

In terminating this very incomplete report, I am happy to be able to say, with so many other friends of the Province of Quebec who visited Paris last summer, that

the Government of Quebec has given the world a true idea of the natural wealth of its immense territory, of the high state of civilization of its people and of the various methods employed by the inhabitants in developing the natural richness of the country.

By the superior products of her farms and orchards, by the agricultural and horticultural implements exhibited, by the machines operated in the dairy business, by the system of refrigeration for the preservation of food products, subject to deterioration, by commercial statistics of the export and import business at the ports of Quebec and Montreal &c, the Government and the Canadian Commission have shown that the Province of Quebec yields in no particular to the other Provinces of Confederation in the march of progress and that a brilliant future is reserved for its industrious inhabitants.

Yours truly,

AUGUSTE DUPUIS.

CERTIFICATES

" APPENDIX A "

As a great number of the visitors were manifesting in their flattering appreciation of the Canadian exposition at Paris and particularly of that of the Province of Quebec, the reproduction of some of their remarks with this report will not be without interest. Following will be found a number selected from a large collection made by us.

Paris, 16th October, 1900.

Canada's exhibit is most truly typical of the country it represents. All the principal resources of the nation apparently are exemplified, and in such a way as to give a very fair idea of their relative importance. A British Columbian cannot help feeling proud every time he sees what she has contributed. He is at once home again in her fertile valleys, and with great trees, mountains and mines.

One cannot fail to conclude that in mineralogy, agriculture and forestry, in their many subdivisions, our country has a magnificent future assured. And the benefits that must insure to Canada from this world-wide advertisement of her marvellous resources, it is impossible to estimate. He would be indeed bold who should endeavor to fix a limit to that constantly widening circle.

(Signed)

J. T. WILKINSON,
Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Trocadéro, Paris, 16th October 1900.

Verari Perez, joint commissioner from Mexico to Paris with his sincere thanks for the reception given him by the Department of Education of Canada joined his hearty congratulations upon the general arrangement of the pavilion and particularly for the exposition of the Province of Quebec.

The books presented will be placed in the various libraries of Mexico where they will be read by those who, loving France, love Canada as well.

16th October 1900.

Hearty thanks for the reception at the Canadian pavilion and for the manner in which Canadian agriculture was shown; earnest and sincere congratulations.

(Signed)

BERGEL,
26 Pierre Paget Street,
Marseilles.

16th October 1900.

My best thanks for the kind way in which my request for the interesting collection of books and pamphlets upon Canada has been received.

(Signed)

DR JOBERT,
Professor at the University of Dijon,
France.

16th October 1900.

Miss Emma Say, professor at the Lyc. Molière tenders her best thanks to the representative of the Department of Public Instruction for the reception, to which she desires to add the expression of her gratitude for the books received and her congratulations to the youthful pupils of the Villa-Maria de la Congregation Notre Dame of Montreal, Canada.

Edward Petit,

Paris, 5th October.

Inspector General of Public Instruction.

I beg to thank the representative of the Province of Quebec for his kind reception in the educational department of Canada. He explained to me to my most perfect satisfaction, everything that would be of interest to my department. I came away enchanted with everything I saw and cannot conceal my lively satisfaction or refrain from sending my hearty congratulations to Canadian teachers.

E. P.

Maurice Faucher thanks the management of the Canadian exposition for the collection of documents which they were good enough to forward to him and congratulates them on the display made by their country, in whose halls he was happy to have spent many long hours.

Paris, October 3rd, 1900.

Testimony of Mr. Walter Stark,
Managing Director of the Anglo Canadian Produce, Ltd.,
Liverpool, Eng.

I have been exceedingly pleased in looking over the Canadian exhibits, and must say it does both the producers and those who have been responsible for the display very much credit. Such a display of Canada's products must be an eye-opener to Europe and should be of great service to the Dominion.

(Signed)

WALTER STARK.
Managing Director,
Anglo-Canadian Produce, Ltd.,
Liverpool, England.

Paris, 10th October 1900.

Pierre Lesne, assistant at the Museum of Paris, unites with his colleague in his high appreciation and admiration for the pupils of the Villa-Maria, of the Province of Quebec, who presented a very handsome exhibit in a herbal of great scientific value.

Paris, 1st October 1900.

Gaston Moch, vice-president of the Peace Congress, with expressions of his satisfaction at seeing Canada take her place in the first rank among civilized nations and to see the Department of Instruction so ably administered in this country which was founded by our ancestors and is the emblem of memory and patience in hope.

(Signed)

GASTON MOCH.

Paris, 14th October 1900.

The Countess of Saint Clair desires to express her deep sympathy with Canada and more especially for the surprising way in which the province of Quebec has distinguished itself in this peaceful contest.

Paris, 16th October 1900.

J. Kunckel d'Herculais, assistant at the Museum of Paris, presents his thanks to the representative of Canadian Education for the pamphlets forwarded to him and his congratulations upon the manner in which science is taught in the Province of Quebec.

(Signed) J. K. D'HERCULAIS.

Paris, 18th October 1900.

Mr. Leignel is grateful for the civility extended to him by the department, which reflects such a strong spirit of loyalty in this French country. Education in Canada, in which particular the Province of Quebec stands prominently forward, is well up to the highest standard of the civilized nations of Europe.

Mr. Regelsperger, Doctor of Law, and lecturer on public law, thanks the committee for the works offered him and desires to state how much he has been struck by the progress attained by Canada in all branches of industry simultaneously. He believes that in agriculture there are great richness in store for her. He greatly admired the

magnificent natural history collections. With every Frenchman he has the most sincere wishes for the prosperity of Canada, a sister people.

(Signed)

REGELSPERGER,
Paris, La Boétie Street.

Paris, 18th October 1900.

Charles Neuffland, chief of the Commercial department at the Colonial Office, with thanks for the books received and congratulations on the exhibition made by this French land of America.

I beg to tender my thanks to the Canadian representative at the pavilion for the many and interesting pamphlets, presented to me in the name of the commissioners of this country which is so French in its sympathies.

BILBAD.
Professor, Paris.

12th September 1900.

Impossible to be better represented, Canada has beautiful furs, fine cheeses, maple sugar, all in abundance. The employées in the food products department are most polite and always ready to give every information.

(Signed)

MEYER D'ARRAL,
Paris

September 14th, 1900.

To the Canadian Commission,

A cursory glance through its varied exhibits in the building is enough to impress any one, with some commercial and industrial experience, with the present and future trade prospect established between Japan and Canada.

(Signed) HENRY SATOH,
Director Imperial Commercial Museum
of the Department of State for
Agriculture and Commerce.
Tokio, Japan.

Privas, 12th October 1900.

Mr. A. Dupuis,
Delegate of the Province of Quebec.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the interesting work on the products of the Province of Quebec, which you were so good as to send me.

This work will be placed in our library to be lent to such of my associates who may be interested in consulting it.

Please accept with my thanks the expressions of my distinguished consideration.

F. BESON, Paris.

Paris, 1st November 1900.

To the Canadian Commissioner,
Sir,

You were good enough to present us with some very good small cheeses from Canada (MacLaren's) for the banquet of the syndicate of the Colonial Press. We all found it excellent and delicate in flavor. The large cheese was also very good and was highly thought of by all of us.

With thanks, Mr. Commissioner please accept the expression of my respectful sentiments.

(Signed) **MARÉHAL DE CHENÉ**
Joint Commissioner of the
Pavilion of the Colonial Press.

I have not seen fruits in my country equal to those of Canada in any way and I am well acquainted with all the world fruits

Cold storage of Canada is surely the best in the world in my mind and no country can compete with Canada's fruit with success, as they have quality, form and colour and keep longer than all others. The Commissioner is also well known by our importers and I buy of him now with all success.

(Signed) **R. R. DUNBELLOWSE,**
Alexandria,
Egypt.

Paris, 1st November 1900.

AT THE EXPOSITION.—Now that the Exposition is about to close its doors let us again refer to the various stenographic exhibits, among others to that of the practical school of commerce at Limoges, where our colleague Mr. Canet is the professor. It is to be found on the champ de Mars class VI in the pavilion of technical instruction ; to that of the primary and commercial schools of Canada in the Canadian pavilion at the Trocadero and to those of the Russian Commercial schools at the Invalides &c

From a commercial point the Canadian exhibit offers to strangers a most interesting view, and the ingenious display made to attract the attention of those seeking information is most admirable.

(Signed)

E. CHAPRON,
6 du Paradis Street,
Paris.

I would like to have prices and general information about Canadian preserved fruit.

(Signed)

VILLARD,
Villard-N-Dame,
Paris.

I should be glad to receive in French the notices which concern Canada and its admirable exhibition.

(Signed)

GAINSETTE
Professor,
11 Perchamps street, Paris

Could not an interesting experiment be made in attempting the use of maple sugar in the making of confectionary and in the manufacture of chocolates.

(Signed) **USINE MAGERIG BAUSSART,**
20, Colbert street, Amiens Somme.

Mr. Dufrène, 27 des Gobelins Avenue, wishes to know, what would be the cost, free in Paris (free of duty and transport) of maize. Also, could it be imported at about the same cost as millet and hemp seed.

My friends and I are greatly pleased with the Canada's exhibit and I, who with dear love remember my old home rejoice to realize my country's improvement, development and increasing prosperity.

(Signed), **MACDONALD N. EARNCLIFFE.**

The thoroughly practical character of the Exhibit combined with effective and tasteful arrangement (which is in itself a work of business capacity) cannot fail to strike the observer with highly favorable impressions.

In my own case, these impression are of course made peculiarly agreeable, because of the many pleasant associations awakened by renewed acquaintance with typical products of the country which must hold a firm place in the regard of those who have partaken of the hospitality of "Our Lady of the Sunshine."

(Signed) **LORD ABERDEEN.**

I am happy to be able to congratulate our brothers from Canada upon their splendid exhibition so interesting from an agricultural and manufacturing point of view.

(Signed) A. GOUBARD,
Member of the Chamber of Commerce, Rouen.

Am very much pleased with the Canadian Exhibit especially with the food product and cold storage department. The mine, timber and machinery are also excellent. The whole exhibit is a credit to the Canadian Commission and they appear to be adopting the best methods to making the products of Canada known.

(Signed) THOS. A. ROWAN,
Barrister, Toronto.

Very pleased with Exhibits and think they show up well in comparison with other exhibits here, it shows particularly that Canada has made great progress as a manufacturing country apart from her agricultural capacities.

(Signed) T. S. LOCKIE,
16, Mincing Lane, London, England.

Well pleased with Canadian Exhibits. Fruits show among the best here. The Government is to be congratulated for their show here.

(Signed) B. B. HARDWICK,
Annapolis, N. S. Canada.

I cannot do otherwise than express my admiration for the splendid exhibition of fruit made by Canada and testify to the lively interest with which I read the various works both English and French with which the committee were so good as to honor me.

(Signed) PHILLIPE GALLOIS,
President of the Musical Academical Society of France,
Honorary President of l'Estudiantina de St Maur, &c.
Villa Gallois 43 & 41 Avenue de l'Echo, Paris.

It was with the greatest pleasure that I visited the exhibition of fruit from Canada and am very thankful to the committee for the various pamphlets with which they were good enough to present me,

(Signed) CH. CONRAD,
Member of the Association for the Advancement
of Science.

Canada has the premier fruit exhibit.

(Signed) A. D. KYLE,
Montreal, Canada.

This is the finest exhibit of apples on the grounds,

(Signed) CHAS. F. CURRY,
Windsor, Ontario.

I have thoroughly gone through the Canadian exhibition of fruits and must congratulate them on their success

(Signed)

H. CHAPMAN,
25 rue d'Hauteville. Paris.

Admire the beauty of the display of apples and the model manner of their packing which enables them to be carried for long distances and to be sold at such moderate prices that they are within the means of every person.

(Signed)

ED. JEUCREWSKI.
Professor University, Pracovie

The system of cold storage is a veritable discovery for the preservation of fruit. Bravo Canada.

(Signed)

SOULTZ.
Paris.

Admirable fruit and admirably preserved by processes worthy of the descendants of Frenchmen, compel me, while leaving the beautiful exhibition of Canada, to write, Long live the Canadians,

(Signed)

CAMILLE THIERRY,
Professor, Paris.

The fruits as preserved are splendid and beautiful to look at, I should like to know the names and addresses of

the various producers and to represent some of them at Paris. I am an expert in food products and can easily find a market for them, especially for peaches, apricots, plums and raspberries preserved whole.

(Signed)

E. CERF,

Représentant en Alimentation,
Paris.

The fruit excels in variety and quality anything I have yet seen here in this way. It speaks for Canada.

(Signed)

JAMES WALKER, P. P.

Ireland.

I have examined the fruits in the Canadian Section of the Paris Exhibition, I believe it is the best collection I have yet seen.

(Signed)

P. O. DOHERTY,

Professor Irish College,
Paris.

After having analyzed all exhibits during a month's visit, I see that the only place where foreign countries are entirely beaten is by the Canadian fruit exhibits. I shall like also to say most emphatically that the showing statistics and reference books as is mostly done at Exhibitions in England is of very little use, it does not appeal practically to the British consumer and what is wanted is to do away with the difference in price between grower in Canada and consumer in England; then why not build

a steel and glass building and sell fruit by auction or any other way to the public direct.

Taking great interest in this and having all time at my disposal, I would bring up any particulars that I possibly could on demand.

(Signed)

ED. J. LLOYD,
6 Anriol Road,
West Kensington,
London.

The special delegate of the Minister of Agriculture of France can only congratulate the Government of Canada on its very remarkable exhibition.

(Signed)

L. H. LESUIN.
Paris.

I have visited most parts of the world and I believe the Canadian display of fruit at Paris Exhibition is the finest I have seen.

(Signed) CHEVALIER KEUN DE HOVGERWOARD,
Consul General of Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Siam, &c.
Les Sources, Champagne, Seine-et-Oise, France.

Coming as I do from Kent, the fruit garden of England, I was very much interested in the wonderful display in the Canadian Section.

(Signed)

S. RUSHIDGES, Capt.,
The Queens Regt.,
2nd B. R. H. C. R. Regt.
Salamanca, Aldershot.

Being manufacturer of preserves, am highly pleased with Canadian show of fruit and shall at any time be pleased to receive lists, &c.

(Signed) S. G. CANNING,
Birmingham,
England.

The Canadian Exhibition is the most interesting and the most instructive that I have seen.

(Signed) PROF. JHOOS,
Prague, Bohemia.

Admiration and congratulations to French Canada for its exhibition.

(Signed) CHOUILLON,
Rouen.

I am surprised at the great variety of fruits and qualities, no one certainly who has not visited Canada, would dream of the variety and beauty.

(Signed) ANTOINE MONTFERRAT,
Alexandria, Egypt.

To admire these beautiful fruits is enough to make us regret this former corner of France.

(signed) BOCAGE.
Paris.

I share in the admiration of previous signers.

(Signed)

JASPERRIE,
14 Jean Robert Street,
Cooperative Society of Consumers,
Paris.

The admirable collection of Canada fruit which I have just admired proves that Canada horticulturists are striving to produce fruit of the best quality that is only possible and expose the result of their work in the most edifying way, so that horticulturists of other countries can profit and for my part I send them a hearty thank and the heartiest congratulations.

(Signed)

N. SCHOUROFF,
President of the Caucasian Section of the Imperial
Russian Society of Horticulture at Tiflis (Caucasus).

Of all the displays of the kind, that of Canada is certainly the most important and the most complete. I am all the more pleased at this when I consider that Canada is a country of French origin and because if France loves Canada, Canada loves France.

(Signed)

DES ORMIERES.

A magnificent exhibition, superb fruit, wonderful preserves.

(Signed)

E PERLET,
80 Molitor Street,
Paris 16th.

P. S.—I would like to receive information concerning the process for the preservation of cheese, butter and fruit.

(Signed)

A. PARADIS,
14, Sevigné Street, Paris.

I was very much pleased and satisfied by my visit to the exhibition of apples from Canada. The display is magnificent and interesting from every point of view. This exhibition has made known to our amateurs and nursery-men many varieties unknown in France.

(Signed)

L. PAILLET, Senior,
Nurseryman,
Robinson, Seine.

Absolutely the best show of fruit in the exhibition, which is a great and pleasant surprise to find.

(Signed)

CHAS. LOUGHEN,
Red Hill, England

The Canadian Exhibition was very fine and most interesting.

(Signed)

KAKIONO,
Pekin, China.

Nothing but admiration for this wonderful exhibition; our best compliments to our Canadian brothers.

(Signed)

HOUTREY, Paris.

Canadians. you are certainly French ; talent, science, art, agriculture, everything is the same as in France.

(Signed)

EM. JURÉZ,
Paris, 10 Place des Voges.

I acknowledge that the fruits exhibited by Canada are larger than the same varieties in France.

(Signed)

HOURY,
Horticulturist, Reims, France.

I would like to know your process for the preservation of fruit, to try the same thing if possible, if you can give me the necessary information I will be very thankful.

Your devoted,

(Signed)

VICTOR GARDES,
6 Lamennais Street, Paris.

I beg of you to show me the way to preserve fruits as you do.

(Signed,

ROUSSEL,
6 Boulevard Richard Lenier,
Paris.

Please send me your catalogue and the process for the preservation of fruit.

(Signed)

LOUIS BARBE,
St. Pierre la Roche par Meysse,
Ardèche.

For cherries and mirabelles in brandy, if you have an agent in Paris, I would be glad to know it

(Signed)

NADAUD,
48 Montmartre Street, Paris.

An admirable display of the most varied kind of fruit presented to the public by scientific means of preservation. Best wishes for our Canadian brothers and success in all their enterprises.

(Signed)

ALBERT,
St. Hilaire, sur Elbe (Nord)

While admiring this beautiful exhibit, one easily understands the desire which took possession of Eve to take a bite from one of these beautiful apples. These apples are very handsome and tempting, long live the Canadian apple

(Signed)

DURAND.
Paris]

My congratulations on your splendid exhibition ; I would be much obliged if you would send me information of the means adopted for the preservation of your fruit.

(Signed)

PRIEN,
187 Ordener Street, Paris.

Congratulations and a request for information as to the mode of preservation.

(Signed)

CAILLETTE,
18 des Remises Street,
Saint Maur, Seine.

The fruits of Canada.....What a pleasure to look at; but how much greater the pleasure to know that this savory fruit is produced and wonderfully too in this country, this sympathetic land, to which I dared not go for fear of the cold, and whither perhaps I may go since I have seen its beautiful fruit. I should be able to stand the rigors of a climate, in which pears, plums and apricots are able to flourish. And then I should pass a happy time in New France.....of other days.

(Signed)

ESTHER CROUET,
Paris.

Having visited several times this exhibit, I beg to say it is giving me a particular and extreme pleasure, the more so, as I visited it knowing something of fruits being a present grower of fruit myself.

(Signed)

PAUL GESSELL,
Commissaire Royal at Saxony, Germany.

Paris, November 29th, 1900.

I am delighted to be offered this opportunity of placing upon record my admiration for the successful manner in which the work of the Canadian Section of the Paris Exhibition has been carried out.

The installation of the Exhibits, combined the most remarkable illustration of the industrial wealth and progress of the Dominion with general artistic effect which it would be difficult to surpass, whilst the courtesy and experience of the organisers naturally contributed in the highest degree to the success of the section.

(Signed) **EDMUND. R. SPEARMAN,**
Assistant Commissioner General
of Great Britain.

Paris, November 29th 1900.

I have much pleasure in bearing witness to the admirable display made by Canada at the Exhibition. In spite of the limited space which it was possible to place at the disposal of the Dominion, the Exhibition was so well organized and arranged that it afforded a good representation of the resources of the country and reflected the greatest credit on the able officials who were charged with its installation and administration.

(Signed) **HERBET JEKYLL,**
Commissioner General of Great Britain,
Secretary Royal Commission.

The Mayor of St-Denis, Seine and Oise, asks for specimens of any kind, mineral and pulp-wood for their museum.

(Signed) **BURLOT,**
Municipal Councillor, Delegate.

Pouffard, of Montfort-l'Amaury (Seine et Oise) wishes to know the name of the maker of the fruit evaporators.

Mr. E. Goyard, 233 St. Honoré street Paris desires to know the conditions of sale of the cloths exhibited by the Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Co., more especially those intended for the manufacture of hose and for the covering of trunks. Could darker colours be obtained.

(Signed)

E. GOYARD,
233 St. Honoré street, Paris.

In this remarkable exhibition of the products of Canada, the undersigned found confirmation for every thing he had ever read in revues and publications and is happy to witness the truth thereof.

(Signed)

L. ROLUI.
15 des Augustins street, Brussels.

Entrusted with collecting information concerning the exportation of the Agricultural products of Belgium.
(Department of Agriculture.)

I could scarcely restrain the emotions produced on me by the wonderful exhibit, displayed with such taste, which I saw on my visit to the Canadian pavilion at the Paris Exposition of 1900. I had no idea that I should see such beautiful products and I cannot retain my admiration without communicating it to the managers of the exhibi-

tion and the exhibitors from Canada. I therefore tender these gentlemen my hearty sympathy and thanks.

(Signed) B. H. DE CALLIER, DE ST. SAUVEUR,
7 Damesme street,
Fontainebleau, Seine and Marne.

I have asked for some mineral specimens from different parts of Canada, so as to lecture upon them in Paris and neighbourhood.

I leave to you the selection and number of specimens you will be good enough to send me and thank you for the same in advance.

(Signed)

VAQUEZ.

Director of the School at Bagnolet (Seine).
Professor of Geology, Chevalier du Mérite Agricole.
Member of the Geological Society of France.

Jaubert, Jean André Alphonse, organizer of the office known as "Bureau des certitudes économiques" established with the object of encouraging the exportation of the agricultural and food products of Canada, to the commission, and giving security for the protection of the products and the amounts of sales effected.

Paris, 7th November 1900.

I have several times visited the Canadian Exhibition with the greatest interest and which I found magnificent and attracting attention as well by the quantity as by the superior quality of the most varied productions, which are displayed in this splendid exhibition.

(Signed)

A. JAUBERT,

37 rue de Versailles à ville d'Avray,
Seine and Oise.

I would be happy to have information relating to colonization in the Province of Quebec, especially in the Ottawa District.

(Signed) **G. LEPETIT,**
Secretary of the House of Representatives,
Palais Bourbon.
61 Miromesnil street, Paris.

Paris, 1st November, 1900.

With over 20 years experience of international Exhibitions, I can without hesitation testify that Canada's representation at Paris this year is the best and most perfect that the Dominion had ever made and I believe the result will be a great increase of her trade. The elaborate statistical and other works (printed in both French and English) dealing with the products and resources of the country compare most favorably with those of all other countries and effect the greatest credit on the Government.

(Signed) **B. I. ROSS,**
Commissioner for British India.

Paris, October 1900.

Instructed by the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to make a collection of samples for the study of the manufactured and agricultural productions of Canada, I have received from Mr. Auguste Dupuis, the Secretary of the Canadian Commission at the Exposition, all the information I required. I have come to the conclusion that there

is a most important future in the exchange of products between France and Canada. The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons will gratefully accept any collections which the Government of Canada will be good enough to send.

(Signed)

F. VERTEN.

Lyons,

Place de la Bourse,
Chamber of Commerce.

Paris, 21st October 1900.

Doctor R. Flamm, 39 Marceau Avenue, Paris, desires information about cheap office desks and chairs of different shapes (between 6 and 12 francs).

I much admired the Canadian Exhibition; the articles for domestic purposes and the implements of agriculture and gardening interested me greatly. I purchased a lawnmower which I send to Rajóozfurdo, in Hungary for the use of myself and of Mr. de Malobiczky, Secretary of the Minister of Commerce of Hungary at Budapest

(Signed)

DOCTOR R. FLAMM.

Mr. Amédée Rebattu, prop., forestier of Bone (Algiers) member of the committee on studies of the "Union d'Etudes Algériennes" and of the Jury of class 90 at the Exposition of 1900, desires information about the use and manufacture of refrigerating apparatus (cold storage) for the preservation of fruit.

(Signed)

AMÉDÉE REBATTU,
84 Wagram Avenue, Paris.

The statements of the following persons might also be cited as evidence :

Boris Ovsiamkoff, Ingenieur Ministère of Public Instruction at Saint Petersburg expresses his thanks to the agent of the department for information furnished.

The Director of the Patronage des Frères des Ecoles Chrésiennes, 28 de l'Alma street.

M. l'abbé Juhel, 5 Malher street.

Mr. Morel, Secretary of Mr. Bertrand, deputy, 115, Avenue of the Champs Elysées.

Frère Bertrand, l'Ecole de Nantes.

L'abbé Bordes, l'Ecole de Nantes.

H. Turpin, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen.

Mr. Offrét, Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Lyons.

Mr. Defrance, Professor of Natural Science at the Lycée Voltaire, Paris.

Rudolphe Bieler, Teacher, Servette street 47 Geneva Switzerland.

Alfred Uhry, Professor at the Ecole de Commerce, Paris, 25 d'Abbeville street, Paris

Mr. Lalonné Lacaze, professor, Collège Chaptal, Paris.
—Congratulations and thanks.

Mr. Lioger, 66, Boulevard Gambotta, Noisy-le-Sec, (Seine).

Mr. Lebourg, professor at the petit Séminaire de Saint-Meuhrir near Châlons sur Marne.

Léon Dupas, veterinary surgeon, 26 Regiment of the line. Le Mans (Marthe).

Le Comte de Fontaine de Resbecq, ancien sous-directeur de l'Enseignement, 3 Passage Stanislas, Paris.

Mouya, professor of applied Chemistry at Tokyo, Japan.

T. Croteau, Petite Communauté, 8 Impasse, Cloquet
Issy sur Seine (Seine).

C. Illereau, Directeur d'institution, Nantes, Loire
Inférieure.

Le Docteur Turquin-Werneck, Mozart street, 69,
Auteuil.

Lata, Docteur es-Sciences, Professor at Toulouse
(Haute-Garonne).

Henry Hertz, 45 Antoine Dansont street, Brussels
(Belgium.)

J. H. Hiffe, Central High School, Sheffield, England,
Principal of the Central High School.

Lucien Quencez, 25 Lecourbe street.

Badin, Manufacturer at Barentin, near Rouen.

P. Schykoff, professor, Moscow, Russia.

Paul Bonard, 66 avenue Kléber, Paris, advocate, formerly a professor.

Ota Risaburo, professor, Japan.

F. A. Hake, professor, Maison Siblageter, Clarens (Switzerland).

R. Okada, official representative of the Minister of Public Instruction of Japan.

J. B. Leymarie, secretary of the General Council of Corrèze, formerly a director of the Lycée de Tulle, with congratulations upon the progress of the last twenty years in Canada and to the young ladies of the institutions of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

Edmond Perier, director of the Natural History Museum of Paris, member of the Academy of Sciences, with congratulations for the herborium of the Villa Maria and for the collection of insects and for the manner in which the sciences are taught in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Bucquet, Secretary of the Légation, République de Saint Marin.

Henri Mager, Counsellor of foreign trade, Member of the Association of the Colonial press.

Victor Hély, 141 University street, Paris.

E Guéland, stenographer of the Senate, 18 Servandoni street, Paris.

G. A. Couturier, druggist, 3 Washington street, Paris.

L'Abbé Chs. Marchand, professor Faculté Catholique d'Angers (Maine-et-Loire).

Paul Durandin, Agrégé de l'Université de Paris.

Simon Stassart, Mining Engineer of Mons in Belgium Professor.

Bolle, Mining Engineer of Mons, Belgium.

Anton Siniavsky, Director of the Commercial School of Bielostock, Russia.

J. X. Marr, Secretary of the British Group, International School, Exposition of 1900

L. Fréchette of the British Group, at the Exposition.

Mr. Mony, editor of classical works and of special journals on physical sciences Paris.

The Vicar of Saint-Joseph, Paris.

Messrs. de Kovalewsky, Mr. Krasoukolf, A. Bogaskaya, D. A. S. Gerkysl, E. Gallois, Soumasersky, and other teachers in the Russian Normal Schools, sent by the Imperial Government,

H. Blondont, Captain, 3rd Zouaves, Nangis, (Seine-et-Marne)

Jean Johorbq, sent by the polytechnical school of Varsovianna, (Russia)

Jos. Fréchette, commercial agent, Paris.

Capitaine Serand Régiment de Sapeur-Pompier, 78 des Entrepreneurs Street, Paris.

Jos. Hoyos, Deputy 30 Sentin street, Brussels (Belgium.)

T. Despres, Teacher, Gassy street II.

Maitrejean, Commercial Agent, Commissariat General Belgium.

Le Professeur Schenck, University of Hallé, Germany,

L. W. Leclair, Supérieur of the Canadian college, Rome.

A. Gag, Teacher, Contolens.

Avacawa, of Tokyo. Japan,

Mr. Durand, counsellor at the Court of Appeal, Amiens, (Somme.)

G, Madamard, Paris. H. Jonas, Paris.

L'Abbé Vieillepeau, Curé de Saulbe, Evron station.

Louis Teste, Professor at the Lycée of Toulouse.

Madame de Bascher Lemoyne of Beaumarchais,
Château de Beaumarchais par Landerielle, Vendée.

Th. Scherrer, 26 rue des Ecoles Professor, University
of Paris.

Mr. Lemoine, Director of the elementary school, Paris
Blomet street

Albert Maire, the library of Sarbonne, 63 avenue of
the Republic, Paris

Nouvelon, gardener, chief of the school of arboricul-
ture of the city of Paris.

Robin Seresco, chief of the office of the minister of
agriculture of Bucarest (Bulgaria,)

Mr. Rose, Secretary of the Commission of British
India.

Protopogoff, Chief of group X of the Russian Section
with thanks to Mr. Laymarie who pointed out to him the

splendours of the Canadian pavilion and gave him the opportunity to admire the Department of which he had charge and in which the Province of Quebec so distinguished itself. The books presented will be placed in the library of the school of Engineers of Moscow (Russia).

His Excellence Professor Konovaloff of the University of Moscow, Russia. J. Streacaloff, joint chief of groups I and III in the Russian Section, Lycé de Jeunes filles of Saint Petersburg.

Docteur A. Montier, Médecin de commerce, Paris.

Mademoiselle Mourgues, Professor of Sciences, Paris.

Le Comte et la Comtesse Braickanski of Russia.

M. Noblemaire, Director of the P. L. M. Company of Paris.

H Huthan, Editor in chief of the Revue Géographique Internationale, Paris

Kotirlo Vasilievskii Ostrov 13 Gymnes K. Maja. Saint Petersburg (Russia).

• Pierre Lenaveter, curate of Coutances, Manche.

Rouhi el Khalvi, Consul Génér^l of the Ottoman Empire at Bordeaux, (Gironde).

Durand, manufacturer of sugar at Aulnois sur Laon (Aisne.)

Ronaldo Guidici, Director of the Academy of Fine Arts, Argentine Republic, Buenos-Ayres, Calle Corone 439.

[*EXTRACT*]—*Report of the Colonial Committee of the Royal Commission by the Earl of Jersey to the Duke of Devonshire*

Canada made a large display in nearly every class. A considerable amount of space was devoted to the system of education, primary, secondary, and higher, pursued by the schools, colleges, and universities of the Dominion and its various provinces; the paintings, sculpture, photographs, and architectural drawings showed the progress made in Fine Arts: in the department of typography a new type-setting machine attracted much attention. The exhibition of musical instruments, principally pianofortes and violins, was remarkable both for numbers and quality; and in all descriptions of machinery, electrical appliances, and telephones the engineers of the Dominion showed that they were in no respect inferior to their fellow-workers in the Mother Country and the United States. The agricultural machinery and implements, both in the main building and at Vincennes, ranked with the best in the Exhibition. The display of grain, fruits, butter, cheese, flax, hops, wool, and honey.

was large and varied. The exhibit of cold storage appliances, showing by practical examples how perishable articles may be kept in good condition for a considerable time without use of preservatives, is deserving of special mention. The products of the fisheries and hunting grounds were represented by a fine collection of furs and canned fish, and a carefully-prepared collection of stuffed and preserved animals, birds and fishes; the exhibits of flour, maple sugar, beer, whisky, gin, and wine showed the large and varied resources of Canada in many descriptions of food. The vast and varied mineral resources of the Dominion were represented by a collection of iron, coal, auriferous quartz, nuggets of gold, asbestos, nickel, &c. Furniture, cheap as well as artistic and decorative, stoves, and other appliances for heating and ventilation, showed the provision which has been made for the climatic conditions of Canada. General manufactures were represented by specimens of pottery and porcelain, glass and crystal, stationery and paper, the latter from the wood pulp produced from the Canadian forests; cottons and wools and silks, both in the piece and in the shape of clothing; chemical and pharmaceutical manufactures, leather boots and shoes, perfumery, cutlery, brushes, portmanteaux, huts, camp beds, and rubber goods. The valuable timbers of the forests made a large display, and the carriages, bicycles, and canoes showed that Canada is able to produce the appliances of locomotion of the best kind both for business and pleasure.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours obediently,

JERSEY,
Chairman.

To His Grace the most Noble
The Duke of Devonshire. K. G
London, April 5th 1901.

REPORT BY MR. F. S. COURTNELL, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

British Juror in Class 35; Implements and Process Used in Rural Cultivation.

CANADA.

The main exhibit of Canadian machinery was held at Vincennes, where it could not receive the same notice as if it had been ranged in the main building along with the machinery of other countries. This was unfortunate for two reasons, viz.: First, the recent development of the agricultural implement industry in Canada has been most remarkable. Second, the exhibits sent by Canada were in every respect admirable and would compare favorably with the best production of any other country. They comprised harvesting machinery, ploughs, spring-time cultivators, seed drills, haymakers, etc. Foremost amongst the exhibitors of harvesting machinery were Messrs. Massey, Harris & Co., of Toronto, who, with their exhibit in the English section in the main Exhibition, made one of the largest and most perfect displays. In addition to their very perfect binding harvesters and reapers, they exhibited some very excellent spring-tine cultivators and hay rakes. The Cockshutt Plow Co., of Brantford, Ontario, and the Verity Plow Co., of the same city, had a large and varied collection of ploughs to meet all possible requirements.

The Noxon Co., of Ingersoll, Ontario, had a large exhibit of reaping machines, drills, cultivators, spring-tine and chain harrows, disc harrows, and a petroleum engine, all of first-class design and workmanship. It was extremely gratifying to discover that, in what may be

termed scientific implements, Canada was quite as far advanced as her powerful neighbour.

*EXTRACT OF THE JOINT REPORT BY MR. ANTOINE
L'HERITIER AND MR ALFRED COLEMAN*

British Jurors in Class 40 : Animal Food Products.

Twelve experts were appointed to assist the jury in their examination of the exhibit of butter, milk and cheese. On account of the time of year, however, it was a matter of the greatest difficulty in many cases properly to appreciate the various exhibits of these articles. Many of the samples submitted were altogether out of condition, and the jury often had to judge only by the importance of the firms exhibiting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We can only confirm what we stated in our preliminary report of July 18th, that it is regrettable that there were so few British exhibitors—four only. These were fairly representative, and a Gold Medal was awarded to each of them by the class jury.

CANADA.

Canada made a very good show of cheese of fine quality. This was a collective exhibit, and a Grand Prix was awarded. Gold Medals were also awarded to the Ministers of Agriculture of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario (since transformed by the superior jury into Grands Prix). The cold-air chamber installed in the

Canadian section of the Trocadero much interested the public as well as the jury.

REPORT OF MR. JAMES HARVEY,

*British Juror in Class 50: Products of the Cultivation of
Forests, and Forest Industries*

I was unable to attend the whole time the jury was at work, but while I was on the jury we visited the wood exhibits of the following countries: France, Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Roumania, Denmark, Italy, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Canada, Western Australia. I may say that I did not see any woods of commercial value with which the timber trade in England is not thoroughly conversant.

CANADA.

The Canadian Exhibit was the best I saw, both as regards variety of woods in general use commercially, the quality of the said woods, and the practical and scientific manner in which they were exhibited. The French members of the jury appeared to be much impressed with the exhibit, and with better facilities than now exist for shipping wood direct from Canada to France, a good trade with France might be worked up in Canadian timber.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

These countries send a good show of their forest products, mainly oak, pine, and birch; but their goods are so well known on all European markets that they call for little remark here.

Here again the space has been ample, almost more than required, and certainly out of all proportion to the space accorded Canada's exhibit.

REPORT BY MR. W. MACKIE,

British Jurors in Class 50; Products of the Cultivation of Forests, and Forest Industries.

Class 50 being entirely composed of woods, either in the rough and prepared, presents little scope for comment or comparison.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain, or rather her colonies and dependencies (Great Britain herself exhibiting nothing in this class), come out well.

CANADA

This colony sends a collective exhibit, showing her vast and varied forest resources. The whole has been most admirably arranged by Mr. Macoun, Ottawa.

Although Canada has been very shabbily treated regards space, she has one of the best exhibits in this class, and the jury was unanimous on the point. Yet she had less space allowed her than other countries whose exhibit and forest resources are much smaller.

Few of the goods in this exhibit, with the exception of spruce, oak, and Douglass pine, are shipped to France. The high rate of freight, and above all the scarcity of regular liners, is the main cause.

The exhibit is, however, calculated to give consumers on this side an idea of what can be obtained in Canada, and it is certain that a much larger business could be done where the means of transport more frequent. As it is, I doubt if there exists what can be called a regular service between Canada and French ports.

To Dunkirk, Havre, Bordeaux, and, I think, La Pallice, regular communication has been attempted, but not with any great success, as far as I have been able to discover.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The exhibit of karri and jarrah woods, shown by Western Australia, could not be improved on.

Although these two woods represent almost the only timber exhibit made by the colony, it has been skilfully arranged in order to show the large variety of uses to which they can be put, ranging from the most finished upholsterer and joiner's work to uses of the commonest description, such as railway trucks, sleepers, street paving harbour piles, etc., where strength and also lasting powers in the ground and under water are required.

The woods take on a high polish. They have been already used in France for various purposes but mainly I think for street paving.

REPORT BY MR GEORGE COLLINS LEVEY, C.M.G.

Secretary of the Colonial Committee ;

*British Jurors in Class 35; Implements and Processes used
in Rural Cultivation.*

The exhibits in Class 35—Agricultural Implements and Processes used in Rural Cultivation—were numerous and nearly every nation which took part in the Exhibition was largely represented. The principal progress in Agriculture and Machinery since the last great International Exhibition was in the introduction and development of oil as a motive power and the improvements made by the Canadian and American implement makers in everything connected with reaping and binding machines.

A generation ago the agricultural implement makers of the United Kingdom were unquestionably at the head of their rivals; today they are closely pressed and in some cases passed by those of the United States and Canada. I am glad to be able to state that the United Kingdom came out of the ordeal with flying colours, and Canada the only colony which took part in the display of agricultural implements, astonished all the juries by the magnitude, variety, and high merit of her exhibits. All the Canadian manufacturers who took part in Class 35 were awarded a recompense of some kind or other, and the twelve exhibitors gained one Grand Prix, five Gold, and six Silver Medals.

REPORT BY PROFESSOR C. IENEVE FOSTER F.R.S.

British Juror in Class 63; Mines and Quarries.

Thanks to the efforts of the Geological Survey Department, Canada was well represented, and the wealth of the Dominion in gold, coal, copper, nickel, and many other minerals was fully impressed upon the visitor. Mr Faribault's ingenious model explaining which parts of the Nova Scotia gold veins are likely to prove rich, deserves special mention on account of the geological interest and commercial importance of the problem he has endeavoured to solve.

Henry E. Alvord, Esq., United States Chief of the Dairy Division reports to the United States Department of Agriculture on Canadian Cheese as follows:

"There were admirable displays of Canadian cheese, at Paris (1900), in the permanent exhibit and also at the September shows. At the latter the "yearlings" shown both white and colored could not be *excelled*. But the Canadian Commissioner (Honorable Mr. Ballantyne) preferred to have these exhibits judged collectively; consequently the cheese were not scored singly, but only a few samples examined, and the collections awarded the Grand Prix."

The same writer says of Great Britain's exhibit:

"The British Dairy Farmers' Association entered a case of cheese in the permanent exhibit which contained one to three samples each of Cheddar, Cheshire, Leicester, and Stilton, this collection was awarded a gold medal, being on a par with the New York State collection in the same exhibit."

Prizes and Awards of the Province of Quebec at the Paris Exposition.

—
GROUP I.—INSTRUCTION.
—

Class 1.—Primary Instruction.

The Government of Canada.....	Grand Prize.
Catholic School Commissioners	"
Montreal.....	Gold Medal.
Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal.....	do
The School of the Christian Brothers	Silver Medal.
Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.....	do
The Order of the Clercs de St. Viateur Joliette.....	Mention.
Sisters of the Bon Pasteur	do
Sisters of Ste Anne	do
Sister of Charity of Quebec	do
Sisters of the Presentation	do
Brothers of the Sacred Heart.....	do

The Grand Prize of the Government of Quebec was obtained by the collective exhibit of the following institutions :

The Department of Public Instruction of Quebec. The Honorable Boucher de la Bruère, Superintendent.

- School of St. Denis, Montreal.
College of St. Joseph, Levis.
School of St. Barthelemi.
School of the Sacré Cœur, St. Eustache.
College of St. Joseph, Berthierville.
School of St. Thimothée.
School of St. Clément, Beauharnois.
School of St. Jean Baptiste, Montreal,
Institute of the deaf and dumb, Mile End.
Institute of Les Frères de St. Gabriel.
School of l'Assomption.
School of St. Martin.
Institute of les Frères Maristes, St. Jean.
School of St. Tite, Champlain.
Patronage St. Vincent de Paul, Sault au Récollet.
Patronage St. Vincent de Paul, Acton Vale.
Patronage St. Vincent de Paul, Ste. Thérèse.
Sisters of the Présentation, St. Hyacinthe.
Sisters of the Présentation, Granby.
Sisters of the Présentation, Marieville.
Sisters of the Présentation, Henryville.
Sisters of the Présentation, St. Hughes.
Sisters of the Présentation, Coaticook.
Sisters of the Présentation, Farnham.
Sisters of the Présentation, Drummondville.
The Nuns of the Bon Pasteur. work done by the
scholars of the convents of Quebec, Charlesbourg,
Fraserville, St. Laurent I. O Champlain, Lot-
binière, Chicoutimi, L'Islet, St. Isidore, Notre
Dame des Laurentides, St. Foye, model school.
Model School of St. Paschal.
Sœurs Grises de la Croix, Hull.
Sœurs Grises de la Croix, Academie Ste. Marie.
The Ursulines, Three Rivers.

- The Ursulines, Roberval.
Sisters of Charity, St. Joseph, Beauce
Sisters of Charity, Deschambault.
Sisters of Charity, Notre Dame de Lévis.
Sisters of Charity, Somerset.
Sisters of Charity, Cap St. Ignace.
Sisters of Charity, Malbaie.
Sisters, of Charity, Rimouski.
Sisters of Charity, Carleton, Bonaventure.
School of l'Instruction Chrétienne, Laprairie.
Brothers of l'Instruction Chrétienne, St. Henri de
Mascouche.
Brothers of l'Instruction Chrétienne, St. Scholastique.
Brothers of l'Instruction Chrétienne, Montreal.
Brothers of l'Instruction Chrétienne, St. Cuthbert.
Brothers of l'Instruction Chrétienne, St. Ours.
Model School, Maniwaki
Convent of Notre Dame de Bon Secours, Montebello.
Elementary School of Maria, Bonaventure.
Elementary School of St. Isidore, Dorchester.
Schools Nos, 2, 6, 8, 11, Chi outimi.
Model School of Percé, Gaspé.
School No. 4 of St. John, P. Q.
School No. 1 of St. Sébastien, Iberville.
School No. 10 of Ste. Brigide, Iberville.
School Ste. Marguerite, St. Jean.
School No. 1, St. George, Henryville.
School St. Blaise, St Jean
School No. 7 St. Cyprien, Napierville.
School of the Sisters of Ste. Anne, St. Cyprien,
Napierville.
Schools No. 4 and 6, St. Cyprien, Napierville.
School No. 3, St Michel.
School No. 5, St. Luc, St. Iran.

School No. 6, Ste. Athanase, Iberville
Brothers of the Sacré-Cœur, Coaticook
Brothers of the Sacré-Cœur, Sherbrooke Academy.
Brothers of the Sacré Cœur, Magog.
Brothers of the Sacré-Cœur, Arthabaskaville.
Day School of the Bon-Pasteur.
The Congregation of St. Rosaire, Rimouski.
The Congregation of the Sisters of l'Assomption,
Nicolet.

Model School of Ste. Jovite, Terrebonne.
Inspecteur B Lippens of Quebec.
Champlain School, Montreal.
Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal.
Academy of Madame D. sormaux, Montreal.
Belmont School, Montreal.
Academy of Madame Marchand, Montreal.
Academy of Mlle. Viger, Montreal.
School of Madame Lebel, Montreal.
Academy of Madame McKay Wolf, Montreal.
Academy of Madame Fournier, Montreal.
School of Madame Richer, Montreal.
Montcalm School, Montreal.
Olier School, Montreal.
Miss McDennell's School, Montreal.
Sarsfield School, Montreal.
Brothers of the Ecoles Chrétiennes, Montreal.
Laval Normal School, Montreal.
A. G. Doughty, Quebec.

Class 2. — Secondary Education.

The Government of Canada..... Grand Prize.
Six institutions of Ontario and the following 13 establishments of the Province of Quebec contributed to the securing of this grand prize :

The College of St. Sulpice, The College of St. Louis de
Montreal. Gousague.
The Seminary of Quebec The College of Bourget,
The Seminary of Sherbrooke Rigaud.
The College of Ste. Marie. The College of the Seminary
The Seminary of Three of Chicoutimi.
Rivers. The Convent of Villa Maria,
The College of Levis. Montreal.
The College of l'Assomption Bishop's College, Lennox-
The College of St. Louis, ville.
Terrebonne.

Class 3.—Superior Education.

The Government of Canada..... Grand Prize
The Universities of Laval (Quebec and Montreal)
McGill, the Normal School, Quebec and nine institutions
of Ontario and Manitoba took part in this exhibition.

Class 4.—Fine Arts.

The Council of Arts of the Province
of Quebec. Silver Medal.

GROUP 2.—FINE ARTS.

Class 7.—Drawing, Painting.

Messrs. Beau, Bruce, Coté, Dubé, Miss
McPherson and A. Suzor Coté... Bronze Medal

Class 9.—Sculpture.

Mr. Hébert..... Silver Medal.

GROUP 3.—LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ARTS.

Class 11.

Canadian Composing Co., of Montreal... Grand Prize
Montreal Litographic Co..... Bronze Medal

Class 12.—Photography.

Messrs. Laprès and Lavergne..... Gold Medal.

Class 13 — Books, Binding, Newspapers, Posters.

Mr. Camille Théoret..... Gold Medal.
Granger Brothers..... Silver Medal.
Minnie S. Pratt..... do
Ed. Leveillé..... do
Dr. L. de Martigny..... Bronze Medal

NEWSPAPERS

A collective exhibit by the Government
of Canada..... Grand Prize.

The following newspapers of the Province of Quebec
contributed to this exhibit :

Le Soleil..... Quebec.
The Patrie..... Montreal.
The Presse..... do
The Herald..... do
The Gazette..... do
The Witness..... do
The Mercury..... Quebec.
The Daily Telegraph..... do
The Journal of Commerce..... Montreal.

The Canada Francais.....St. John
The Revue Canadienne.....Montreal.

Class 14.—Geographical Maps.

The Government of Canada.. Gold Medal.
Mr. Deville..... do
Mr. E. E. Taché... Silver Medal

Class 16.—Medicine and Surgery.

Mr. Napoléon Tourangeau.....Honorable Mention

Class 21.—General Machinery.

D. K. McLaren, Montreal and Toronto..Silver Medal

*Class 29.—Models, Plans and Drawings relating to
Public Works.*

Canadian Pacific Ry, of Canada..... Gold Medal.
Grand Trunk Ry. of Canada..... do
George A. Roberson, Westmount, Quebec Bronze Med

GROUP—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Class 30.—Vehicles.

Messrs. B. Ledoux & Co Gold Medal.
R. Scott & Son..... Honorable Mention
Bain Waggon Co., Ltd..... do
Verrat & Co..... do
L. E. N. Pratt & Co.....Silver Medal.

Class 31.—Harness.

Mr. Hector Lamontagne & Co.Silver Medal

Class 32. — Railway and Tramway Plant.

Canadian Pacific Ry. of Canada..... Silver Medal

GROUP 7.— AGRICULTURE.

Class 35.— Agricultural Implements

S. Vessot & Co..... Silver Medal.

Class 39.— Vegetable Food Products.

The Government of Canada..... Grand Prize.

350 Canadians forwarded exhibits for this competition of whom 112 belonged to the Province of Quebec. Their names appear in the following list.

The Government of Quebec also obtained a Grand Prize, as did also the governments of Ontario, of Manitoba and of Nova Scotia.

Class 40 — Food Products, butter, cheese, &c.

The Government of the Province of Quebec obtained a Grand Prize as did also the governments of Ottawa and Ontario. The contribution of the Province of Quebec came from 42 creameries representing a patronage of over 1200 people.

Class 41 — Agricultural products other than food products.

The Government of Canada..... Gold Medal.

A collection of exhibits of Wool, Hops, Flax and Tobacco by 20 exhibitors, 11 of whom were from the Province of Quebec, 8 from Ontario and 1 from British Columbia. The only two samples of Canadian wool came from the Province of Quebec and were furnished by

Messrs. A. M. Dechene and Auguste Castonguay of the county of l'Islet in the Province of Quebec.

Class 42—Useful Insects and their products—Honey and Wax.

The Department of Agriculture of Ottawa. Gold Medal

A collective exhibition, contributed to by :

G. H. Poliquin, Esq, St. Hyacinthe,

Dr. L. Gauvreau, Charlesbourg.

Luc Dupuis, Village des Aulnaies,

The experimental farms of Canada and 10 farmers from other provinces.

GROUP 8—HORTICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

Class 45—Fruit,—A collective exhibition.

Temporary competition, 27th June 1900.

Province of Quebec..... Grand Prize.

11th July.

FRUIT IN SOLUTION.

Province of Quebec, a collective exhibit..Grand Prize

25th July.

FRESH FRUIT IN COLD STORAGE.

Province of Quebec, a collective exhibit..Gold Medal.

Competition of 8th August 1900.

APPLES OF THE CROP OF 1899 PRESERVED FRESH.

Local fruit associations :—

The Horticultural Society of Montreal.....	Gold Medal
do do of l'Islet.....	Silver Medal
do do of Abbotsford.	do

Competition of the 12th September 1900.

COLLECTION OF FRESH FRUIT GATHERED IN THE OPEN AIR.

Province of Quebec, a collective exhibit..Grand Prize

Temporary competition of the 26th September 1900.

COLLECTION OF FRESH FRUIT.

Province of Quebec, a collective exhibit..	Gold Medal
R. Brodie	Silver Medal

Competition of 12th October

Province of Quebec, a collective exhibit..Gold Medal

The Association of apple growers of the

Province of Quebec	do
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Grand competition of the 24th October 1900.

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES AND QUINCE FOR EXPORTATION

Exhibits of fruit taken out of cold storage, the crop of 1899,—Preserved fruit and samples recently arrived from Canada and shown in barrels, boxes and baskets of various sizes. The crop of 1900.

Province of Quebec, a collective exhibit..Grand Prize

The Horticultural Society of the county

of l'Islet.....	Gold Medal
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The Horticultural Society of Abbotsford.

do do of Missisquoi.	do
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The Agricultural Society of the county

of Brome.....	Gold Medal.
The Hon. F. S M, Dechène, Minister of Agriculture	do
Aug. Dupuis, Village des Aulnaies.....	do
Robert Hamilton, Grenville.....	do
J. R. Ball, Knowlton.....	do
J. C. Chapais, Saint Denis	do
Mrs. Jos. Cloutier, Quebec	do
James Currie, Montreal.....	do

The exhibitors of the Province of Quebec, whose names follow, took part in the competitions which secured as well for Canada as for the Province of Quebec, grand prizes and gold medals and are entitled to a copy of the diplomas having reference to these various awards, and especially to the diploma of the Grand Prize, awarded at the grand competition of the 24th October.

Jos. Archambault, fils Louis, St Lin.

Alex. Aubertin, 20 packages apples, Cote St. Paul.

Rev. Oblats Fathers, Lachine,

Chs. Barr, Covey Hill.

Malcolm Smith, Lachute.

C P. Newman, 26 packages apples, Lachine Rapids.

Alfred Kenney, Hemmingford.

B. Renaud, Grenville.

The Horticultural Society of the county of l'Islet. A.

G. Verreault, Secretary, St: Jean-Port-Joli.

G. A. Gigault, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture,
Quebec.

P. Them Dupont, N.P., Village-des-Aulnaies.

William Tremblay, Chicoutimi

Ludger M. Dechène, D.L.S., Village-des-Aulnaies.

Mrs. Joseph Cloutier, Coteau St.-Pierre.

Joseph Pominville, Coteau St.-Pierre.

Wm Craig and Sons, Abbotsford.
John M. Fisk, do
P. G. Verreault, N.P. St.-Jean-Port-Joli.
Hormidas Poirier, Coteau St.-Pierre.
W. Mead Pattieson, Clarenceville.
M. Hart, Montreal.
Auguste Dupuis, Village-des-Aulnaies.
Albert D. Verrault, do
J. C. Chapais, St. Denis.
Miller and House, Bebee Plain.
J. M. Lemoyne, Compton Agricultural School
Mrs. J. B. Dupuis, Village-des-Aulnaies
Mrs Caron (Judge Caron), l'Islet.
Achille Marier, St-Roch-des-Aulnaies
L. Chollet, Spencer Wood.
Jacques Verret, Charlesbourg.
Rich Campbell, Quebec.
James A Molson, Lachine Rapids.
The Pomological Society of the Province.
The Horticultural Society of Abbotsford.
do do Brome.
do do Missisquoi.
do do Shefford.
do do the Island of Orleans.
Miss Fulton, Maritana.
Robert Brodie, St Henry.
Asa Johnson, East Farnham.
St. Laurent College, Montreal.
James Currie, Montreal.
J. R. Ball, Knowlton.
Mrs. J. H. Peck, Montreal.
Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, do
Robert Hamilton, Grenville.
The Honorable A. M. Dechène, senator, Village-des-
Aulnaies.

C. B. Edwards, Covey Hill.
W. W. Dunlop, Outremont.
Henry Hadley, Hemmingford.
Thos. Hughes, Cote-des-Neiges
Mrs. Swetzer, Westmount.
George Pringle, Montreal.

GROUP 9.—FORESTS AND SPORTS.

Class 50—Products of Forestry

The Government of Canada.....Grand Prize.

Here again there was a collective exhibit and the Province of Quebec was represented by

The Hon. S. N. Parent, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Messrs. Dobell, Beckett & Co.
Henri Menier, of Anticosti.
Jean Roux of Ste. Thérèse.

GROUP 10.

Class 52—Products of the Fisheries.

A collective exhibit of Fish and Oils.

The Government of Canada.....Grand Prize

Contributors from the Province of Quebec.

Chs. Robbin, Collas & Co., Paspébiac, fish.
Leboutillier Brothers, Paspébiac, fish.
Percé Fishing Co., Percé, fish.
William Frucing & Co., Grand Grève, fish.
Hoegg & Co., Port Daniel, fish.
The l'Anse au Gascon Co., Anse au Gascon, fish.

Mr. Ballantyne, Magdaleine Islands, fish.
J. W. Wendsor, Cape Cove, fish.
The Porpoise Fishing Co, Riviere Ouelle, oil.
Luc Dupuis, junior, Village des Aulnaies, oil.
Two exhibitors from New Brunswick and two from
Nova Scotia.

Class 52.—Products of Hunting.

The Government of Canada.....Grand Prize.
Hon. F. G. M. Dechène, Quebec.....Gold Medal.
Charles Desjardins & Co., Montreal.. do
Hon. J. A. Paquet, Quebec..... do
Henri Menier, Anticosti..... do
Sir A. P. Caron, Three Rivers..... Honorable Mention
John Perrett, Sherbrooke..... Silver Medal.

(Ontario only received one silver medal, two bronze medals and two mentions for products of hunting, England and all her colonies only received one gold medal three of silver and five honorable mentions.)

GROUP 10.—FOOD PRODUCTS.

Class 55.—Flour Mills.

S. Vessot & Co., Joliette.Bronze Medal.

Class 53—Farinaceous substances and their products

The Government of Canada.....Grand Prize
C. H. Catelli, MontrealSilver Medal.

Class 58—Preserved meats, Provisions, Vegetables and Fruit.

Department of Agriculture, Canada.....Gold Medal.

Collective Exhibit.

The l'Anse au Gascon Co., and J. W. Wendsor of Montreal were the only contributors from the province of Quebec Ontario, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia have numerous canning factories all in a prosperous condition.

Class 59—Sugars and Sirups

Department of Agriculture of Ottawa.....Gold Medal

Collective Exhibit.

The province of Quebec had 16 exhibitors of maple sugar and syrup.

- Messrs Ang. Castonguay, Village-des-Aulnaies.
L. Dupuis & Brother do
Elz Arton, Ste Louise, Village-des-Aulnaies
P. Dupuis, Abbotsford.
C. E. Paquet, Rougemont.
J. Jacques, St Frederic.
Bernier & Co., St Hyacinthe.
H. A. Lawrence, Shelford, Quebec
Honorable Sidney Fisher, Knowlton
E. Caldwell, do
A. Blunt & Son, do
Isaie Hardy, St Basile.
Province of Quebec, Quebec.
B. B. Morrill, Eastern Township
J. H. Carter, do
W. L. Sager, do
Thadée Francœur, St. Roch.

Also a silver medal to Messrs. Small Brothers of Dunham, Quebec, for unrefined maple sugar.

Class 61.—Spirits.

The Melchers gin & spirits Distillery Co. Silver Medal
Spalding & Stewart, do

GROUP 11—MINES.

Class 63—Mines.

Canadian Commissioners at the Paris
Exposition.....Grand Prize
The Department of Mines, Quebec,
Mr. Obalski (chief of)..... do
Canadian Iron Furnace Co.....Gold Medal.
Asbestos and Asbestic Co.....Silver Medal.
Union Industrielle du Labrador..... do
Bells Asbestos Co..... do
Wallingford Brothers..... do
Coleraine Chrom. Manufacturing Co. Bronze Medal.
Blackburn Brothers..... do
Canada Paint Co..... do
Keystone Graphite Co..... do
Nichols Chemical Co..... do
Eustis Mining Co.....Honorable Mention
Laurentian Granite Co..... do

Class 64—Metallurgy.

Walker Mining Co.....Silver Medal.

GROUP 12—DECORATION AND FURNITURE.

Class 66.

Joseph Paquet.....Silver Medal.
The Chas. S. Rogers & Sons Co., Ltd. Bronze Medal
W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd. Hull..... do
Joseph Brunette, Montreal..... do

Class 68—Papers, Paints.

The Watson Foster Co., Ltd.....Silver Medal.
Publisher : Geo. Honard.... do

Class 69—Furniture.

R. R. Ives & Co, Montreal Silver Medal.

Class 73—Glass.

The Diamond Glass Co., Ltd. of Mon-
treal.....Bronze Medal.

Class 74—Heating Apparatus—Ventilation.

Star Iron Co., Montreal.....Bronze Medal.
C. Chapleau & Son..... do
Montreal Gas Co.....Honorable Mention.

GROUP. 13.—CLOTHING, FINISHING, THREAD, &C.

Class 79—Finishing.

The Duplessis Pegging and Sewing
Machine Co.....Silver Medal.
Louis Coté..... do
J. B. Peyry.....Bronze Medal.

Class 80—Threads and Cotton Textile Fabrics.

The Montreal Cotton Co.....Grand Prize.
The Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Ltd..Gold Medal.
D. Morrice Sons & Co.....Silver Medal.

Class 82—Woolen Fabrics.

Paton Manufacturing Co.....Gold Medal.
S. T. Willet, Richelieu Woolen Mills..Bronze Medal.

Class 83—Silk and Silk Fabrics.

Corticelli Silk Co., St. Jean, Quebec...Gold Medal.

Class 84—Laces and Embroideries.

Collective Exhibit contributed by
Madame Octavie Gabard, Montreal...Bronze Medal.
Miss Laura Gabard, Montreal..... do
Miss Barry, Quebec do
And two Ontario Exhibitors.

Class. 35—Tailors.

Boucher and Mercier, Montreal.....Silver Medal.
Hon. Arthur Paquet, Quebec..... do
Chs. Desjardins & Co., of Montreal...Bronze Medal.

Class 86—Various Industries connected with Clothing.

The Balcer Glove Co., Three Rivers..Gold Medal.
Hon. J. Arthur Paquet, Quebec..... do
Wm. A. Marsh, Quebec..... do
The J. D. King Co., Ltd, Toronto..... do
Dominion Corset Manufacturing Co.,
Quebec.....Silver Medal.
F. Galibert, Montreal..... do
The Slater Shoe Co., Ltd, Montreal... do
The Standard Shirt Co., Ltd Montreal do
Union Hat Works Co... do
H. Lamontagne & Co..... do
Dominion Umbrella Factory.....Bronze Medal.

GROUP 14—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Class 81.

American Dressing Co.....Bronze Medal.

Canada Paint Co..... do

Class 38—Manufactures of Paper.

The Rolland Paper Co..... Grand Prize.
The Laurentide Pulp Co, Ltd, of
Grande Mère, Quebec..... Gold Medal.
Chicoutimi Pulp Co..... do

Class 89—Leather and Hides

C. Galibert & Son..... Gold Medal.

Class 90—Perfumery.

Lyman Sons & Co..... Silver Medal.
Alfred Savage & Sons..... Bronze Medal.
Kattini Malouf..... Honorable Mention

Class 91—Manufactures of Tobacco.

The Government of Canada ... Gold Medal.

Collective Exhibit in which the following took part :

B. Houde & Co
Joseph Tassé Cigar Co.
The Star Canadian Tobacco Co.
Arthur Guay.
Hilda Cigar Factory.
Kelowna Shipping Union Co.
The St. Lawrence Tobacco Co.
G. A. Gow an.
Brener Brothers.
King Bolt Cigar Co
Sturton & Dyer.
Olmsted & Co.
International Cigar Co.

Joseph Coté, Quebec.
Carpenter Schaefer & Co.
Edmund N. Cusson.

GROUP 15—VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

Class 92—Stationery.

The Rolland Paper Co..... Gold Medal.

Class 99.—The Indian Rubber and Gutta-Percha Trades.

Canadian Rubber Co Gold Medal.

H. Lamontagne & Co..... Silver Medal.

Class 100.—The Toy Trade.

H. F. Combs, agent..... Bronze Medal.

Hon. J. A. Paquet, Quebec..... Bronze Medal.

GROUP 10.—SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Class 109—Provident Institutions

Independent Order of Foresters..... Gold Medal.

Mutual Benefit Societies, P. N. Breton. Silver Medal.

Class 112.

Sisters of Charity

Class 65.—Metal Working.

Chapleau & Fils, Montreal..... Bronze Medal.

Lessard & Harris, do Honourable Mention



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