

space behind the handsome screen upon the main aisle was filled with exhibits, attesting the manufacturing power of the Dominion. In Machinery hall the Canadian section was highly creditable. In Transportation building the Canadian section was of exceptional interest. The fishing interest was well represented. The Horticultural exhibit was an exceptionally fine display. The mineral exhibit was a remarkable collection of minerals. The Forestry building showed how rich Canada is in timbers."

In his official report to the British Government, Colonel Hayes-Saddler, the British Consul at Chicago, said :

"The British colonies came well to the front, and universally drew remarks of praise and approbation, not only by the extent, but the quality of their display. The exhibits of New South Wales and Canada fairly took the public by surprise."

The exhibit made by the women of Canada was highly honourable to their skill and culture. Exclusive of art, at Philadelphia there were 68 exhibitors of women's work, who received but 15 awards. At Chicago there were 97 exhibitors who received 58 awards. The work as a whole at Chicago was most favourably commented on by experts, and showed the marked advancement which characterized the other Canadian exhibits.

In Horticulture, Canada received at Philadelphia 14 awards, and at Chicago 45. At the former exhibition all the awards went to Ontario; at the Chicago Exhibition, Quebec, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island received awards as well as Ontario. In addition to the honours for fruits, 12 awards were given for vegetables, in which Canada was not excelled. The pomological exhibit attracted great interest. In the 16 years since the Centennial Exhibition, no country showed a more marked advance in fruit culture than Canada.

In the Fisheries department the chief feature was the Canadian Government's exhibit, showing the increasing attention given by the Government to the scientific study of our fisheries, to their preservation and to fish propagation. The commercial side of the exhibits showed the greater attention now paid by fishermen to the utilization of the bye-products in the shape of oils, glues and fertilizers.

In the matter of educational appliances, the province of Ontario secured high and universal commendation at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876. It maintained at Chicago in 1893 its high standing, and showed its educational system, from the Kindergarten to the university, in a way almost ideally perfect. The provinces of Quebec, and Nova Scotia and the North-west Territories, unrepresented at Philadelphia, shared honours with Ontario at