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REPORT

ON THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

BEING A STATEMENT OF

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

OF THE

CANADIAN SECTION

BY

WILLIAM SAUNDERS

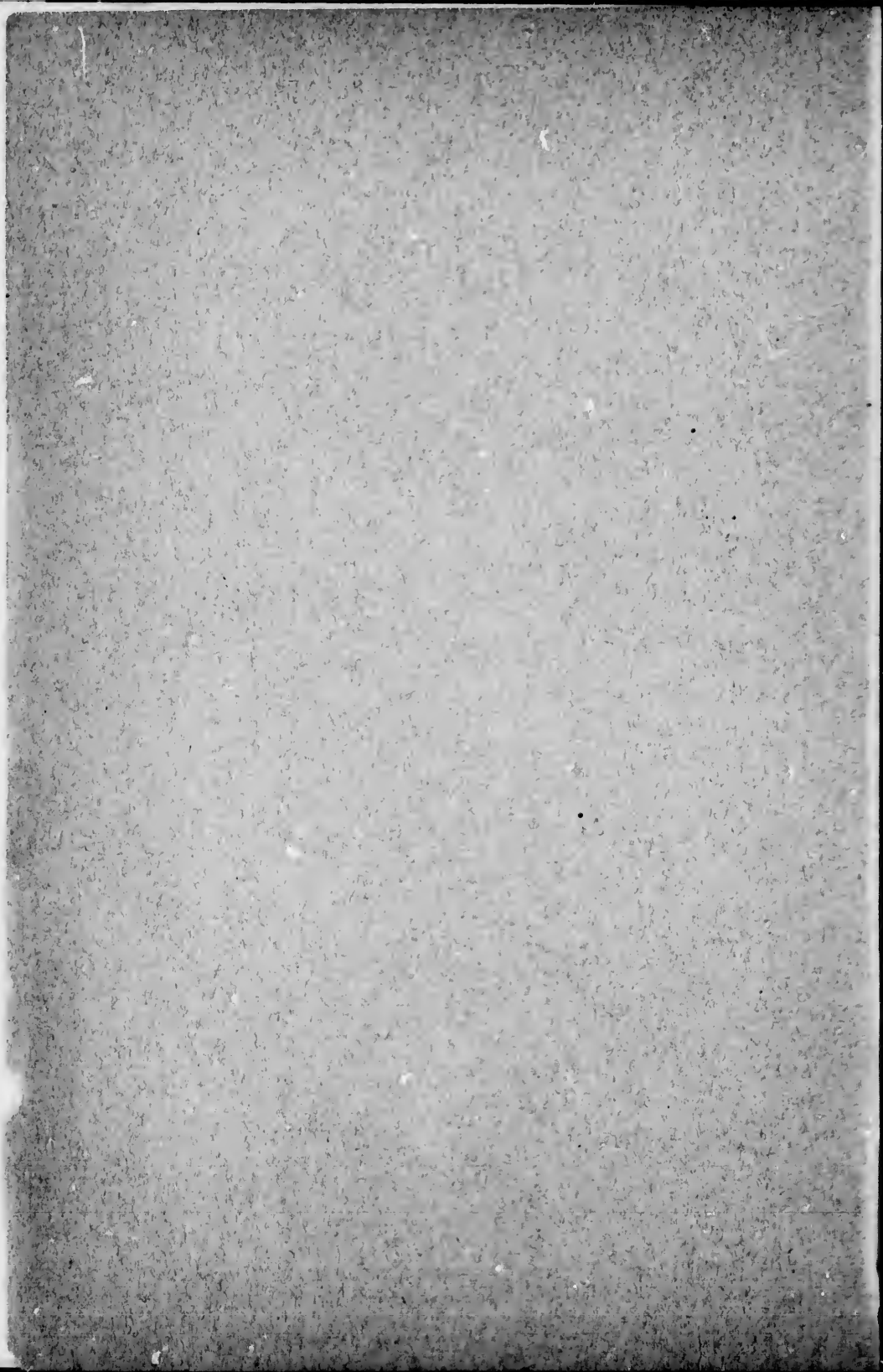
Late Executive Commissioner



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
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REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE
CANADIAN SECTION OF THE WORLD'S
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Ottawa, December 17th, 1892.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—In connection with my resignation as Executive Commissioner for Canada at the World's Columbian Exposition, tendered on the 21st of November last, a position I have reluctantly given up on account of ill-health, I have the honour to submit the following report on the work carried on during the time I have held this office, with some particulars regarding the arrangements which have been made under authority of the Honourable John Carling, late Minister of Agriculture, with the Governments of the several Provinces of the Dominion.

While pursuing special investigations early in December, 1891, in Nebraska, for the Government of Canada, relating to the Beet Sugar industry, I received instructions from the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to visit Chicago on my way to Ottawa, and to prepare a report on the condition of the buildings and grounds in process of preparation for the World's Columbian Exposition. Acting on these instructions, I spent several days in Chicago, and on my return submitted a report on this subject to the Hon. Mr. Carling under date of 15th December, 1891. On the 11th of January following I was appointed, by Order in Council, Executive Commissioner for Canada, and on the 19th of that month made another journey to Chicago, where after a careful consideration as to the probable requirements of Canada, application was made to the Director General of the Exposition for space for an exhibition of Canadian products in the several buildings then in course of construction, amounting in all to about 110,000 square feet.

Application was also made for sufficient accommodation in the live stock department, for an impressive exhibit of the best representative specimens obtainable, of pure bred Canadian animals, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, with sufficient space also for poultry and dogs.

At the suggestion of the British Commissioner, Sir Henry Wood, the request was made to the Exposition authorities that the space to be allotted to Canada in the several buildings should, wherever it was practicable, be adjacent to that which had been

given to Great Britain, and the space assigned has in most instances been so located. I beg to acknowledge in this connection the kind assistance given me by Sir Henry Wood, and his generosity in transferring to Canada in three of the buildings, where a sufficient area in a prominent location could not otherwise have been secured, a portion of the space which had been allotted to the Mother country.

After much negotiation and correspondence, and several additional visits to Chicago, sufficient space was obtained for Canada in very advantageous positions in the buildings as follows :

	sq. feet.
Manufactures	21,600
Liberal Arts	6,000
Agriculture	10,000
Dairy Products	576
Agricultural Implements	7,880
Forestry	4,000
Horticulture	8,000
Fish and Fisheries	5,000
Mines and Mining	10,000
Machinery	11,470
Transportation	15,000
Electricity	3,000
Fine Arts (wall space)	3,000
Ethnology and Archeology	1,000
Total	106,526

In most instances this is gross space and is measured from the centre of the aisle on either side, the total area is equal to nearly two and a half acres within the buildings. Accommodation has also been promised outside of the buildings for traction engines.

In the live stock department space has been secured for the following animals with the written promise of the chief of this department that if more is needed for the Canadian exhibit in this section it shall be granted.

Horses	100
Cattle	200
Sheep	300
Swine	100
Poultry—accommodation for all that may be sent.	
Dogs	200

On the 1st of April, 1892, an Order in Council was passed which provided that "the several Provincial Governments should be invited to co-operate with the Executive Commissioner in order to make the representation of each Province as full and

satisfactory as possible, and particularly in those subjects which come exclusively under the Provincial administration, and also in those which each Province may think it specially desirable to be represented." On the 26th of April, an advertisement was inserted in most of the leading newspapers of the Dominion extending a general invitation to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of forests, fisheries, minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, &c., to assist in bringing together such a display of the natural resources and industrial products of Canada as will be a credit to the country.

Under instruction of the Minister of Agriculture, I visited the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and entered into such arrangements as were approved by the Hon. John Carling, and were satisfactory to the Provinces.

The Order in Council of January 11th, 1892, announcing the acceptance by the Canadian Government of the invitation extended by the Government of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, provided that the Dominion Government should "pay the transport of exhibits going and returning." Provision was also made for "the placing of the exhibits in position" for the furnishing of caretakers to look after the exhibits during the time of the Exposition, all at the charge of the Dominion Government. The negotiations conducted with the Provinces were based mainly on these provisions.

The Provinces and Territories all responded to the invitation of the Dominion Government excepting the Province of New Brunswick; appointed commissioners, aided in most instances by advisory, honorary or executive boards, and provided the funds necessary for the work. The agreements made between the Dominion and Provincial representatives, subsequently approved by their respective Governments and sanctioned by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, have been embodied in the form of memoranda, copies of which are herewith submitted.

On the part of the Dominion Government it was agreed that the cost of transportation of all exhibits to Chicago and their return to the owners should be provided for by the Dominion, with the "condition that all exhibits as respects wear and tear, damage from exposure, breakage, accident in packing and transportation, or from any other cause, be at the risk of the individual owners." It was also agreed that the Dominion should defray the expenses connected with the placing of goods in the several courts (including the erection of suitable stands, platforms and other similar structures) and the employment of caretakers required to keep the exhibits in a clean and presentable condition during the period of the Exposition. It was further understood in regard

to the transportation of exhibits, that the expenses incurred by the Provinces in bringing exhibits together at central points in order to provide for their more economical transportation to Chicago in car-load lots should be defrayed by the Dominion Commission.

In the live stock department the Dominion Commission have promised to pay also for the food consumed by the animals while on exhibition, the Provinces agreeing to defray the cost of selecting suitable animals, and the expense of providing the attendants required to go with the stock, and to take charge of it while on exhibition. This applies to horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. The exhibit of dogs will be under the charge of the Dominion Kennel Club, aided by the Dominion Commission. It was further agreed that in case it shall be found necessary to detain any of the stock in quarantine on their return from Chicago, the quarantine expenses will be borne by the Dominion.

The Provinces and Territories have agreed to prepare, at their own expense, creditable exhibits to be shown in Provincial groups as follows :

ONTARIO.

Minerals, timber, fruit, vegetables and honey, and also to co-operate with the Dominion Commission in preparing a display of the agricultural products of the Province. The bottles and jars required for the preserved fruits are to be supplied by the Province, while those needed for grain and honey are to be furnished by the Dominion. This Province also agreed to prepare an educational exhibit, and to make a display of live stock.

QUEBEC.

Minerals, timber, fruit, vegetables and honey, and also to co-operate with the Dominion in the preparation of an agricultural exhibit. It was agreed in this case that the Dominion Commission should supply all the bottles and jars required for the preserved fruits, grain and honey. Quebec also agreed to prepare an educational exhibit, and to make a display of live stock.

NOVA SCOTIA.

This Province agreed to prepare exhibits of its minerals and fruit, and to co-operate with the Dominion in providing a display of agricultural products. It was understood that the Dominion should furnish all the bottles and jars needed for fruit and grain. This Province did not undertake to make any exhibit of live stock, but

promised to make an educational exhibit, and to assist the Department of Marine and Fisheries in getting together a full representation of the food fishes of Nova Scotia.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Provincial Government agreed to prepare a collection of the agricultural products and fruit of the Island, with the understanding that the Dominion should provide the necessary bottles and jars for the specimens. The Island will also prepare some exhibit illustrating its system of education, will send examples of its manufactures, and if practicable, make a selection of its horses.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

After a very full discussion of the subject with the members of the Government of this Province, they declined to do anything in the way of contributing as a Province to the World's Columbian Exposition. On a second visit later in the year the Premier promised to co-operate with the Dominion as far as was then practicable in the preparation of an exhibit of the grain and other agricultural products of the Province, and I believe some specimens have been secured by Mr. Julius Inches, the Provincial Secretary of Agriculture.

MANITOBA.

This Province has undertaken to make a display of its agricultural products, vegetables, cultivated and wild fruits, the Dominion to furnish the glass containers for grain and fruit. The Province also agrees to prepare a collection of timber, minerals, game birds and animals, some representation of its manufactures, its system of education, and an exhibit illustrating early methods of travel in the Province by dog-train, Red River cart, &c. Some good animals will also be selected to show the character of the stock produced in that Province.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The Territories have promised to prepare exhibits of their agricultural products, vegetables and native and cultivated fruits, with the understanding that the glass containers for grain and fruits will be furnished by the Dominion. They are also bringing together collections of minerals, timber and fish, and are preparing an educational exhibit, but have not promised to send any stock.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This Province has agreed to make an exhibit of its minerals, timber, fruit, vegetables and agricultural products. The Provincial Fruit Growers' Association had been supplied prior to the time of my visit with a large proportion of the glass jars needed for preserved fruits, but it was agreed that the Dominion should furnish any further supply needed, also the containers for the grain. British Columbia is also preparing a collection of fish, and expects to send some very fine specimens of its wild animals and birds. An educational exhibit is also in course of preparation.

It has been distinctly understood throughout that none of the arrangements made with the provinces should in any way interfere with the authority of the Executive Commissioner who will have charge of all the exhibits and the allotment of space.

The Dominion Commission undertook the work of bringing together the exhibits of a more general character in the departments of Manufactures, Machinery, Transportation, Electricity, Fine Arts, &c. In the central and more populous provinces this has been carried on by personal solicitation. The Executive Commissioner has also attended several meetings of manufacturers held in the larger cities where the provisions made by the Dominion Government for intending exhibitors have been fully discussed. In the more distant provinces, where there are fewer manufacturers, the same end has been reached mainly by correspondence. The services of Mr. J. S. Larke, of Oshawa, were secured for the Province of Ontario, Mr. Lucien Huot, of Montreal, rendered efficient help in Quebec, where Mr. Larke also assisted, Mr. W. D. Dimock, of Truro, N.S., was employed in Nova Scotia, and Mr. E. A. Charters, of Sussex, N.B., in New Brunswick, and it is mainly due to the zealous efforts of these gentlemen that so excellent an exhibit of Canadian manufactured products has been secured.

Brief references will now be made to the progress and present condition of the work in the various departments.

MANUFACTURES.

The space allotted to Canada in this building, as already stated, is 21,600 feet gross, equal to 16,192 feet net. It is all in one square block, in a very prominent and desirable position on the centre aisle and adjoining the space assigned to Great Britain. There are wide aisles on three sides of it, and by mutual concession with the British Commissioner a ten-foot passage way has been arranged for between Canada and the Mother country. These arrangements give a good frontage on every side. Among the more important exhibits in this section of the Canadian display will

be large representations of Canada's cotton and woollen industries, carpets, clothing, manufactures of leather, furs, scales and weights, stoves and ranges, furniture, terra cotta work, paper, blank books, twines, wall papers, stained glass, woodenware, perfumery, glassware, plated ware, brass and iron goods, edge tools and a host of other articles.

The following are among those who have applied for large areas of space in this building : D. Morrice & Sons, John C. Watson & Co., H. R. Ives & Co., Consumers Cordage Company, Belding, Paul & Co., J. C. Wilson & Co., E. Chanteloup, George T. Slater, & Son, Lyman, Sons & Co., Rolland Paper Company, Warren Scale Manufacturing Co., Montreal Cotton Company, Globe Woollen Mills Company, of Montreal ; Wm. Marsh & Co., Felix Gourdeau, G. Rochette, C. Bellerive, Quebec ; Cascade Narrow Fabric Company, Coaticook, Que. ; Corticelli Silk Company, St. John, Que. ; Dodge & Adams, St. John, N. B. ; Epps, Dodge & Co., St. George, N. B. ; Yarmouth Woollen Mills Company, Yarmouth, N. S. ; Diamond Glass Company, New Glasgow, N. S. ; McDonald Bros., Glendyer, N. S. ; Oxford Furniture Company, Oxford, N. S. ; Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Beardmare & Co., C. Wilson & Son, J. McCausland & Son, Brown Bros., Barber & Ellis, Cobban Manufacturing Company, Acme Silver Company, W. B. Malcolm, E. & C. Gurney Company, J. H. Rogers, Don Valley Pressed Brick Company, Toronto, Ont. ; W. E. Sanford & Co., Canadian Screw Company, Gurney Scale Company, G. B. Greening Wire Company, Hamilton, Ont. ; S. & H. Borbridge, Cole's National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa, Ont. ; McClary Manufacturing Company, Pigott & Bryan, Canada Featherbone Company, C. E. Anderson, London, Ont. ; W. E. Welding, Brantford, Ont. ; J. J. Turner & Son, Peterborough, Ont. ; Oshawa Malleable Iron Company, Oshawa, Ont. ; Rosamond Woollen Company, Almonte, Ont. ; Shirley & Dietrich, Newlands & Co., Jas. Warnock & Co., Galt, Ont. ; Jas. Hall & Co., Brockville, Ont. ; Breithaupt Leather Company, Berlin, Ont., and others.

In this department space has been reserved for a large display of ladies' work from all parts of the Dominion ; also for a special Indian exhibit.

LIBERAL ARTS.

This department will utilize a considerable proportion of the gallery space in the Manufactures Building, and a large part of this area will be devoted to educational exhibits. The space assigned to Canada is 6,000 square feet gross, most of which will be occupied by the educational exhibits of the Provinces and Territories. The

display which is designed to illustrate the educational system of Ontario, under charge of Dr. S. P. May, of Toronto, is already well advanced, and similar preparations are in progress in the Province of Quebec. Dr. MacKay, of Halifax, has the Nova Scotia exhibit well in hand, and preparations are also being made for creditable displays by Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. A much larger area than that which has been granted could have been filled had it been possible to obtain it.

Among the other exhibits included in this section are musical instruments, optical goods, surgical instruments and appliances, sanitary goods, photographs, &c., and among the leading Canadian exhibitors the following may be named : O. Newcombe & Co., Whaley, Royce & Co., R. S. Williams & Son, A. & S. Nordheimer, Joseph Hugell, Campbell & Son, Toronto, Ont.; Henry Grant & Son, W. Notman & Son, A. Henderson, L. H. Williams, Montreal ; Dominion Organ and Piano Company, Bowmanville, Ont. ; Canadian Office and School Furnishing Company, Preston, Ont., and Goderich Organ Company, Goderich, Ont.

AGRICULTURE.

In this building Canada has been awarded two blocks of space, one of which contains 5,330 and the other 2,450 square feet net. This is also very advantageously located on the central thoroughfare, and adjoins the space given to Great Britain. It is proposed to erect a large trophy on the front in the centre of the larger block, in which will be displayed agricultural products raised on the Dominion Experimental Farms, also to provide for a very large map of the Dominion, including the newer railways and settlements, most of the remaining space to be divided among the provinces for a large display of their cereals and other agricultural products. In designing the provincial agricultural courts it is proposed to have the exhibits made in a light and open manner so as to admit of a more or less complete view of the whole from any given point. Here samples of grain will be shown grown at hundreds of different points, from Prince Edward Island on the Atlantic Ocean to Vancouver Island on the Pacific, and from the Peace River and Athabasca countries, to the United States boundary, demonstrating the adaptability of this vast region to the growth of the finest quality of cereals, and pointing to the fact that Canada is destined soon to occupy a most important position among the food-producing countries of the world. In this block of space the collections of stuffed animals and birds which are being prepared by some of the Provinces will also be found. To accommodate the Provinces and Territories with the area they desire to

occupy in this building will be a difficult matter within the limits of the space granted. The smaller block of space will be well filled with exhibits of manufactured agricultural products. Prominent among these will be the mammoth cheese, weighing over 22,000 lbs., which has been made under the direction of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Jas. W. Robertson. The Dominion Millers Association are preparing to show all the leading brands of Canadian flour. There will also be exhibits of biscuits, condensed milk, ales and beer, canned meats, flax and its products, starch, maple sugar and many other articles.

Among the leading exhibitors in this department are : Christie Brown & Co., Toronto, Ont. ; H. Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont. ; Carling Brewing and Malting Company, John Labatt, of London, Ont. ; Thos. Holliday, Guelph, Ont. ; British American Starch Company, Brantford, Ont. ; J. & J. Livingston, Baden, Ont. ; J. W. Windsor, Chas. Gurd & Co., G. H. Grimm Manufacturing Company, Montreal, Que. ; Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company, Truro, N. S. ; John Lindburg, Halifax, N. S. ; Edward Drury and Blackwood Bros., Winnipeg, Man.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Here Canada has been assigned 7,880 square feet net, which, after deducting necessary passage-ways will leave about 6,204 square feet of space for goods. The applications for space in this building amount to 8,718 feet, so that there is likely to be an excellent display in this department. One of the leading features will be the exhibit of the Massey-Harris Company, of Toronto, who represent a combination of five different firms, and will occupy nearly half of the Canadian space. Among other large exhibitors will be the Watson Manufacturing Company, of Ayr, Ont., John Abell, Toronto, Ont., George White & Sons, London, Ont., Coulthard Scott & Co., Oshawa, Ont., Cockshutt Plough Company, and the Verity Plough Company, Brantford, Ont., Tolton Bros., Guelph, Ont., Sawyer & Massey Company, Hamilton, Ont., Johnston Patent Plough Share Company, Toronto, Ont., J. Fleury & Sons, Aurora, Ont., and Halifax Shovel Company, of Halifax, N. S.

DAIRY BUILDING.

Three thousand feet of space was applied for in the Dairy Building for the Canadian exhibit of dairy products, but this building being small it was found necessary to provide for the mammoth cheese in the Agricultural Building and restrict the Canadian exhibit in the Dairy Building to 576 square feet, which is all that

could be got. About 1,000 choice cheeses of Canadian manufacture have already been secured, chiefly of the make of 1892, with enough of 1891 to demonstrate the good-keeping qualities of Canadian cheese. If to these are added the newly made cheese of 1893, there will probably be not less than 400 of the choicest examples of Canadian manufacture available for entry at each of the four periods of competition. This special exhibit is in charge of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner who is being assisted in the work of selection by the officers of the Dairy Associations of the different provinces and other dairy experts. It is confidently expected that this cheese exhibit from Canada, in which all the Provinces and Territories will take part, will excel, both in quality and quantity, that of any previous exhibition, and will no doubt receive its due proportion of awards.

Preparations are also being made for a good display of butter of fine quality from all the important dairy sections: The dairy products of Canada are now held in high esteem by European consumers, and it is believed that the Chicago Exposition will afford an excellent opportunity for impressing the world with the advantages which the climate, soil and productions of this country offer for a large extension of the dairy industry.

FORESTRY.

The Forestry Building has been so constructed as to require for its support along the front a series of groups of columns. Each of these groups is composed of three trees with the bark intact, of from 12 to 15 inches in diameter, and 25 feet long. Canada having been invited to supply some of these groups Ontario has contributed five, and Quebec one. These are now in position, and represent some of the principal varieties of timber of which these provinces have still a large supply. These trunks will be labelled and the opportunity afforded of attaching to them statistics of the timber resources of the provinces which have supplied them. Within the Forestry Building 4,000 feet of gross space has been assigned to Canada, equal to about 3,020 feet net, and in this area will be included the timber exhibits being prepared by the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, also the examples to be shown by Manitoba and the North-west Territories. This display will consist of sections of trees, timber, hewn and sawn, in all its commercial forms; also shingles, veneers, wood pulp, &c. The Geological Survey will also show in this connection a magnificent collection of photographs of the timber trees of Canada. From the preparations which are being made, there is no doubt that the display in this building will be highly creditable, and that the space will be well filled.

HORTICULTURE.

The fruit which will be shown in this building from Canada will doubtless do much to dispel the erroneous ideas which still prevail in many quarters regarding the climates of this country. Eight thousand square feet has been assigned for a display of Canadian fruits and vegetables. Most of the Provinces have entered heartily into this work, and by employing men specially qualified have succeeded in bringing together very large collections of both fresh and preserved specimens. The softer and more perishable sorts have been preserved in handsome glass jars, of which the Executive Commissioner has selected a great variety of patterns, having visited most of the large manufacturers in the United States for this purpose. In these jars the fruit is placed in antiseptic fluids prepared in accordance with instructions issued by the Dominion Commission.

In the Province of Ontario the work of collecting and preserving the fruits has been under the charge of Mr. A. H. Pettit, of Grimsby, President of the Fruit Growers Association of Ontario. In Quebec the work has been done by Mr. A. Hamilton, and Mr. R.W. Shepard, Jr., of Montreal. In Nova Scotia it has been placed in the hands of Mr. J. W. Bigelow, of Wolfville, President of the Fruit Growers Association of Nova Scotia, and in British Columbia it has been undertaken by Mr. E. Hutcherson, a well known fruit expert of that Province. About 3,000 glass jars of all sizes have been filled with fruits, most of which will, it is expected, under the conditions mentioned, preserve their natural appearance in a marked degree. This collection will, in itself, form a very handsome exhibit, but in addition to this a large quantity of very choice later keeping apples and pears have been collected and sent forward in their fresh natural condition to Chicago, where arrangements have been made by the Executive Commissioner for their preservation in the storage chambers of the Produce Cold Storage Exchange. There they will be kept in an even temperature a little above freezing, until required for exhibition, when it is expected they will be taken out firm and fresh. Ontario has sent 81 half barrels, and one barrel of apples, and two casks of pears; Quebec, 163 boxes of apples; Nova Scotia, 100 boxes of apples and pears; Prince Edward Island, 13 boxes of apples and pears. There has also been received from New Brunswick, through Mr. E. A. Charters, one box of apples, and one box from the Tuscarora and Rice Lake Indian Reserves. To these must be added a large consignment, weighing about two tons, shortly to be forwarded from British Columbia.

Large stores of excellent samples of well grown field roots and vegetables have also been placed with the Cold Storage Company for preservation. To this collection Ontario has contributed 25

boxes and two barrels, 14 boxes and 1 barrel have gone forward from Quebec, 25 boxes from the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Manitoba, 12 boxes from the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, North-west Territories, 5 boxes from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, 2 boxes from the Tuscarora and Rice Lake Indian Reserves, one box from New Brunswick, through Mr. E. A. Charters, and 34 boxes and two barrels from the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S., part of which were grown on the farm, and the remainder collected through the efforts of the Superintendent of the farm, Mr. Wm. M. Blair, assisted by Mr. Howard Trueman, of Point de Bute, N. B., from farmers in different parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A collection of roots and vegetables has also been made in British Columbia but this has not yet been forwarded.

The total number of packages now in cold storage in Chicago from Canada is 362 of fruits and 127 of roots and vegetables. The opportunity of producing a favourable impression by the exhibit of Canadian fruits during the opening period of the Exposition will be the greater for the reason that the fruit crop in many of the Western States has been so poor during the past year that some of them have been unable to find anything worth showing. For this reason Canada will be permitted to occupy at the opening a larger space than was at first expected, and ample provision has been made to fill it with credit. It is proposed to continue this work by sending from each Province large consignments of fresh fruits of all sorts as they mature, culminating with a grand exhibit of autumn and winter fruits, fresh from the orchards, during the closing months of the Exposition. The display of roots and vegetables will also be maintained in a similar manner; a very good show will also be made in the Horticultural Building of native wines made from Canadian grapes.

FISHERIES.

A space of 3,607 square feet has been given to Canada on the ground floor of the Fisheries Building, and 1,350 square feet adjacent in the gallery. This area will be filled with an excellent exhibit in course of preparation by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, who will use as a nucleus for the purpose the fine collection in the Fisheries Museum at Ottawa. A number of excellent examples of the food fishes of the east have been recently collected and forwarded to Ottawa, to which will be added a large number of specimens in process of preparation in British Columbia. The Government of the North-west Territories is also preparing a collection of the fishes of the inland waters of that immense district, and there is no doubt that the space granted to Canada in this building will be well filled.

MINERALS.

In the building devoted to minerals Canada will have an excellent display of the wealth of her resources. The space awarded to this country is well located, adjacent to that assigned to Great Britain, and embraces an area of about 10,000 square feet gross, equal to 8,350 feet net. The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, all especially rich in minerals, are using their best endeavours to bring together an imposing array of specimens. Large and impressive masses of nickel, copper, iron and coal, fine examples of gold and silver ores, mica, asbestos and phosphates will be shown with many others. Smaller exhibits will also be made by the other Provinces and Territories, all of which will be shown in Provincial groups, more especially from a commercial stand-point. On the other hand the Geological Survey of Canada will make a very complete display of minerals of the whole Dominion, grouped and arranged in a scientific manner. These collections will no doubt attract great attention, and result in bringing additional capital into the country to aid in developing its vast resources.

MACHINERY.

The gross space of 11,470 feet assigned to Canada in the Machinery Building, when reduced to a net figure, amounts to 7,226 square feet, and after allowing for the necessary passage ways required among exhibits of this character, it will be found that the actual space available for the articles to be exhibited will not exceed 5,780 square feet. The applications for space in this department sum up to 6,110 feet, hence all the available area will be well filled. The following are among the larger exhibitors: Robb Manufacturing Company, Amherst, N. S., Kingsley Boiler Company, T. McAvity & Son, St. John, N. B., John Laurie & Bro., Montreal, Que., MacGregor, Gourlay & Co., Cant Bros., of Galt, Ont., Waterous Engine Works, Brantford, Ont., J. C. Wilson & Co., Picton, Ont., Central Bridge Company, Peterborough, Ont., A. R. Williams, John Abell, L. A. Morrison, of Toronto, Ont., John Bertram & Sons, Dundas, Ont., London Tool Company, London, Ont., and Ronald Steam Fire Engine Works, Brussels, Ont., with an extended list of smaller exhibits.

The display of machinery in the Canadian section will demonstrate the fact that this country has made rapid progress in this important branch of manufacturing industry.

TRANSPORTATION.

In this building Canada has been assigned 15,000 square feet of gross space, adjoining that of Great Britain. About one half of

this will be occupied by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. with an engine and full train of cars, elegantly finished with the latest improvements. It has been arranged that this train shall be shown alongside of a train of English cars to be sent over by the London and North-western Railway, so that an opportunity may be given for a fair comparison of the relative advantages offered by Canadian and English trains. With the view of showing the means of transport used in the North-west prior to the construction of the railways, there will be shown in proximity to the cars a dog train and a Red River cart. The Canadian Pacific will also exhibit an elegant model of one of the new line of steamers to Japan and a very fine series of photographs illustrating the scenery along their line of railway. The Grand Trunk Railway has promised a model of their tunnel under the Detroit River at Sarnia, with a series of photographic views. Space has also been promised for exhibits to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway and Western Counties Railway, of Nova Scotia, and to the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. Space has also been applied for by manufacturers in the several Provinces for displays of carriages, sleighs, wagons, carts, boats, canoes, bicycles, &c. Among the larger exhibits are those of the Starr Manufacturing Company, of Halifax, N. S., Alexis Rancour, Quebec, S. Vessot & Co., Joliette, Que., Wm. Grey & Sons, and the Chatham Manufacturing Company, of Chatham, Ont., Adams & Sons, Paris, Ont., G. W. Robinson, Kingston, Ont., Louis Massero, Montreal, Que., J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company, Guelph, Ont., A. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., Strickland & Co., Lakefield, Ont., Herald Bros., Gore's Landing, Ont., Wm. English Canoe Company, Peterborough, Ont., Montreal Canoe and Boat Company, Montreal Car Wheel Company, Montreal, Que., St. Thomas Car Wheel Company, St. Thomas, Ont., Henry Mosely, Dartmouth, N. S., and others. It will be difficult to bring within the space given to Canada in this building all the exhibits which have been accepted.

ELECTRICITY.

The exhibits in the Canadian section of this building will not be numerous, but they will be attractive in their character, and the 3,000 square feet of space which has been allotted will be well filled. One of the most interesting and striking things in this section will be an elaborate automatic telephone exchange system, by Romaine Callender, of Brantford, Ont., illustrating some new principles.

FINE ARTS.

Early in February, 1892, the Executive Commissioner met the Executive Committee of the Royal Canadian Academy of Fine

Arts, and discussed the best methods of proceeding in order to obtain a satisfactory exhibit of the best work of Canadian artists. Communications were also carried on with the Ontario Society of Artists with the same end in view. The Executive Commissioner was requested by the artists to endeavour to secure 4,000 square feet of wall space which was at once applied for. The Chief of the Fine Arts Department at Chicago found it impracticable to assign so large an area to Canada, but subsequently awarded to this country 2,895 square feet. This space, which is reckoned from two and a half feet from the floor to 15 feet, is contained in two rooms in a prominent location to the right of the front entrance through which visitors must pass to reach the British exhibit. After several consultations with representatives of the Canadian Art Associations the following was agreed to as satisfactory to all parties :

That exhibitions of pictures should be held in Toronto under the auspices of the Ontario Society of Artists late in December, 1892, or early in January, 1893, and in Montreal in February, 1893, under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Academy, for the purpose of bringing together the material from which a selection should be made.

That the committee to select pictures should consist of three members to be appointed by the Royal Canadian Academy, two by the Ontario Society of Artists, one by the Ottawa Art Association and one by the Montreal Art Association, and that this committee should select all the works of art to be exhibited.

That if a sufficient number of pictures of merit could not be found at these exhibitions, further selections of the work of Canadian artists should be made by this committee from private collections.

That a hanging committee of two be chosen, one by the Royal Canadian Academy and one by the Ontario Society of Artists, who should proceed to Chicago and superintend the hanging of all the pictures to be exhibited and determine their location.

That in consideration of a grant of two thousand dollars to be paid out of the fund provided by the Dominion Government for carrying on the work of the Exposition, to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Royal Canadian Academy, the artists have agreed to undertake the work, pay all the expenses connected with the selection and packing of the pictures, pay the expenses of the hanging committee, including the unpacking and placing of the pictures, put a suitable person in charge of the exhibits, and pay his expenses for the whole time of the Exposition, provide for the taking down of the pictures in November and the repacking of them and shipping them to the owners. In short to undertake the work and defray all expenses connected with this exhibit excepting the cost of transportation of

the pictures to Chicago and the return to their owners. This the Dominion Commission agreed to provide for.

Since the space allotted to Canada in this section is less than that asked for, the selection of pictures will necessarily be more rigid and I have no doubt that the exhibit will be a credit to the country.

ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHEOLOGY.

The principal exhibit in this section in which 1,000 square feet has been applied for, will be that of the Canadian Institute, of Toronto, whose collection of objects of interest in connection with the Indians of Canada is very large. Mr. David Boyle, of Toronto, is engaged in arranging and preparing this display, and there is every reason to believe that it will be most interesting and complete.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Intimately connected with the remains of the Indians of former times will be the work to be shown of existing races. The Department of Indian Affairs has undertaken to bring together through its agents in all parts of the Dominion examples of the handicraft of both sexes composing the various tribes residing in Canada. Examples of agricultural and horticultural products raised by them will also be shown. Adjacent to the building being erected for the Ethnological exhibit is a piece of land stretching along a lagoon which has been reserved for occupation by living representatives of some of the tribes which occupied America at the time of its discovery. Within this range space has been promised by the Chief of this Department, Prof. F. W. Putnam, sufficient to accommodate three lodges of Canadian Indians from the North-west belonging to tribes not represented in the United States. Hayter Reed, Esq., Indian Commissioner for the North-west, has undertaken to provide these families of Indians with their equipments representing their wild condition. Arrangements are also being made to send to the Exposition some of the young Indians of both sexes who are being trained at the Industrial Schools which have been established by the Dominion Government in different parts of the North-west country, and it is proposed that these young people shall find place in the Canadian space in the large building for Manufactures where they will work at their several occupations. By sending children from the different schools in relays it is expected that some pupils from all of these institutions will have the opportunity of showing the results of their training and evidences of their skill at some period of the Exposition. This exhibit is designed to demonstrate in some degree the result of the

liberal and paternal policy so long pursued by the Canadian Government in its treatment of the Indians.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL EXHIBITS.

Some illustrations are also expected of the work carried on under the Department of Railways and Canals, such as will draw attention to the magnitude of our public works, and the excellent facilities which have been provided for transporting the products of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion from the interior to the seaboard. Exhibits have also been requested to illustrate the Canadian postal service, the system of militia and defence, of the work of the Mounted Police in the North-west, and the character of the scenery of the National Parks reserved by the Canadian Government in the western mountain ranges, all of which would lend additional interest to the Canadian Courts.

WORK OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The fact that agriculture forms the ground work of Canada's prosperity, and that the Experimental Farms have been established for the special purpose of promoting this industry, has led to the expectation that the Experimental Farms of the Dominion would lend material aid to the agricultural section of the Canadian Exhibit. This will be done by providing material for a trophy displaying the products of the Experimental Farms and by helping to render the exhibits of the Provinces more complete. The work to be undertaken at each Farm was planned early in the year, and seed of a large number of varieties of wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, corn, millet, roots, potatoes and other agricultural crops planted, so that a great variety of products might be available for decorative purposes. Several hundred sorts of cereals have been grown and a very large quantity of grain in the straw preserved for ornamental work. With the surplus material available beyond what will be needed for the Experimental Farm trophy it is intended that the Central Experimental Farm shall lend all possible aid to Ontario and Quebec, that the Experimental Farm at Napan, N. S., shall contribute to the collections from the Maritime Provinces, that the material from the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., shall be used to make the Manitoba exhibit more complete, that a similar service be rendered to the North-west Territories by the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, and that the British Columbia collection shall receive all aid possible from the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C. While the exhibits of the Experimental Farms are intended only to be supplementary to those of the farmers, there is no doubt that by adopting the

plan suggested a much greater variety of products can be shown than could possibly be obtained otherwise.

In addition to this there has been provided at the Central Experimental Farm a collection of over 300 jars of preserved fruits, also a collection of more than 200 evergreen trees and shrubs in large pots to be used for decorative purposes, either associated with the exhibits of grain or fruit, used in connection with the trophy, or for ornamenting the grounds about the Canadian Building. These evergreens being now well established and in a thrifty growing condition will retain their greenness and beauty wherever placed.

GLASS JARS AND CONTAINERS FOR FRUIT, GRAIN, &c.

It has already been stated that the agreement with the Provinces provided that the Dominion Commission should supply all the glass jars and containers required for the display of grain from all the Provinces, and in most instances for the fruit also. It is not yet possible to ascertain what number will be required for these purposes, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining large quantities of such vessels at short notice it was thought best to secure in advance a large supply and to supplement these by smaller orders as required. During the month of June, 1892, the Executive Commissioner visited the principal establishments where such containers are made, and purchased in great variety of desirable patterns, in sizes varying from one pint to half a bushel, to the extent of 7,780. About 1,800 of these have been used, chiefly for fruits preserved in the several Provinces, leaving about 6,000 still on hand. These are stored at the Experimental Farm in the packages as received from the factories, and are ready for shipment at any time.

LABELS FOR EXHIBITS.

The managers of the Chicago Exposition have devised a special form of label for the foreign goods to be consigned to each building, in accordance with the requirements of the United States Customs authorities. These have all been printed and are now ready for distribution to the exhibitors.

LADIES' WORK.

The display annually made at the exhibitions and fairs held in different parts of the Dominion of the handiwork of Canadian women, deserves high commendation, and the artistic skill embodied in some of these productions show a degree of talent highly

creditable. In order to bring together some of the best examples of the work of the women of this country the Executive Commissioner was authorized to secure the services of Miss R. J. Barrett, of Ottawa, a lady of much experience and skill in such matters. Miss Barrett visited the exhibitions held during the autumn in Toronto, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Kingston, London, Brantford and Fredericton, N.B., and has also visited the cities of Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., and enlisted the services of ladies who take a great interest in this subject. By this means a very excellent selection has been made of articles covering most branches of needlework and other artistic work of women. In Prince Edward Island a similar duty has been undertaken by a committee of ladies nominated by Mr. A. B. Warburton, Secretary of the Provincial Exhibition of the Island, while the exhibitions in Winnipeg, Man., and Regina, N. W. T., were visited by Mrs. A. Mackay, of Indian Head, who has reported to Miss Barrett on a number of objects shown at these fairs deemed suitable to form a part of the Canadian Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. Arrangements have also been made to secure objects of interest in this department from British Columbia.

Miss Barrett has been engaged to select the entire exhibit of ladies' work and to go to Chicago prior to the opening of the Exposition and arrange the articles to be shown in glass cases to be provided for the purpose.

LIVE STOCK.

Preparations for an extensive display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry have been made in Ontario. Expert judges in all the classes have been chosen by the Ontario Commissioner, N. Awrey, Esq., who have visited the more important exhibitions, also the establishments of many of the breeders and have selected the best specimens to be found in the different classes. Similar work has been done by the Quebec Commissioner, Hon. John McIntosh, and those associated with him. It is expected that some display of horses, cattle and poultry will be made by Manitoba, and it is also probable that some horses may be sent from Prince Edward Island. The total number of animals to be shown has not yet been determined, but it will undoubtedly be the largest exhibit of stock which Canada has ever made, and will certainly call attention to the advantages which the Canadian climate offers for the breeding of high class animals by its imparting to them that health and vigour of constitution so important for breeding purposes.

DOGS.

Canadian breeders of dogs now take part in almost every important dog show held in the United States, and usually secure a good proportion of the awards. Indeed in some classes Canadian dogs are said to be unequalled anywhere. Arrangements have been made with the Dominion Kennel Club to secure for the World's Fair the best examples of Canadian dogs obtainable, it being understood that the total number will be limited to 200. The Kennel Club proposes to hold an exhibition (probably in Toronto) early in 1893, where all the dogs offered for show will be brought together and a committee of judges appointed to select those most worthy. The Dominion Commission has agreed to pay the express charges on the dogs sent to Chicago and to pay to the managers of the Exposition the entry fee of \$1.50 each, which will secure the advantages of suitable food and regular feeding during the week of the show, also to contribute the sum of \$300 towards the expenses which will be incurred by the Dominion Kennel Club in holding their exhibition, and in selecting the animals which are to form the Canadian exhibit in this class.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS ARRANGEMENTS.

An agreement has been reached between all the leading lines of railway in the United States and Canada, that the charge for transport of exhibits to the World's Fair shall be one full fare going to Chicago and a free return, provided there has been no change of ownership. It is not yet certain whether this privilege of free return will be granted in the case of stock. Definite arrangements have not yet been made with the Express Companies, but rates considerably less than those usually charged have been granted on exhibits of perishable products, such as fruit and roots, which have been sent to Chicago for cold storage.

CANADIAN BUILDING.

Early in 1892 the Dominion Government decided to erect a Canadian Building on the Exposition grounds at Chicago in order to provide the necessary office accommodation for the Dominion and Provincial Commissioners, and a place of rendezvous for the Canadian people. In this building there will be a commodious reception room where Canadians can meet their friends. It is proposed to have in it books of register where the names of visiting Canadians will be recorded, a post office to which visitors to the Exposition can have their letters addressed and a bureau of information where inquiries may be made regarding hotel

and boarding house accommodations, and information had regarding the Exposition and other matters of special or general interest. To provide ample space for friends to meet friends a wide covered verandah, provided with seats, will extend all around the building on the ground floor, with an equally capacious open balcony on the next story. The plot of ground which has been assigned to Canada for this purpose is very near the building erected by Great Britain, is adjacent to and facing Lake Michigan, and is one of the most attractive locations on the ground. Canada has been particularly fortunate in securing so desirable a site.

The building will be of two stories with a central tower, from which a commanding view may be had. The exterior will be covered with "staff," relieved by panelling and other decorative work, and having the arms of the Provinces on a series of shields on the face of the balcony in front. The interior will be finished entirely with native woods. The rooms set apart for the use of the Commissioners from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia will be finished with woods the growth of these Provinces, while those portions of the building designed for the use of the Dominion Commissioner and the general public will be lined with woods from British Columbia, partly on account of the beauty of their grain and partly for the reason that these beautiful woods from the Pacific coast so admirably adapted for internal finish are so little known. This feature of the Canadian Building will make it particularly attractive and will bring under the direct observation of thousands of visitors the beauty, variety and utility of these products of the Canadian forests for this particular purpose.

The sum originally named as the probable cost of this building was \$15,000 and \$5,000 for furnishings. Plans of the building in accordance with this estimate were prepared and submitted, but being necessarily of a plain character were not approved by the authorities in Chicago. Other plans have since been prepared and approved of, but the cost of the building will, it is expected, exceed the sum mentioned. The Provinces have agreed to contribute to this building as follows: Ontario, \$3,000; Quebec, \$2,000; Manitoba, \$2,000; Nova Scotia, 1,000; British Columbia, \$1,000. These contributions have been agreed to with the understanding that the Provinces which contributed \$2,000 and upwards should be entitled to the exclusive use of two rooms in the building, and those giving less than \$2,000 the use of one room. Also, that when the building is disposed of at the close of the Exposition any sum realized from it shall be returned to the several Provinces in proportion to that they have contributed. It was further understood that any Province which provided woods for the interior lining of the room or rooms devoted to the use of its representatives should be entitled to deduct the cost at fair and reasonable rates of

such timber from the amount of its contribution, the charges in such cases to be subject to the approval of Mr. D. Ewart, the officer of the Public Works in charge of the erection of the building.

REPORT ON EXPENDITURE.

A summary of the expenditure incurred in carrying out the work referred to is herewith submitted. A grant of \$5,000 was made by the House of Commons for preliminary expenses in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition for 1891-92, and a further sum of \$100,000 was provided for in the estimates for 1892-93, making \$105,000 in all. The total expenditure from the date of my appointment on the 11th of January to the 17th of December, 1892, when I received notice of the acceptance of my resignation, was \$39,638.5c, leaving a balance on hand of \$65,361.50. There is included in the sum expended \$9,719.65 for the purchase of cheese, the proceeds of which when sold will be returned to the exhibition fund, \$6,000 has been advanced on account of the Canadian Building, \$5,000 to the Department of Marine and Fisheries to defray the cost of the preparation of the Fisheries Exhibit; an advance has been made of \$2,000 to the Department of Indian Affairs, and a like sum of \$2,000 to the Geological Survey towards the expenses incurred in preparing their respective exhibits. These sums put together amount to \$24,719.65, reducing the sum expended in connection with the management and work under the direct control of the Executive Commissioner to \$14,918.85.

It will be seen that a sum of \$2,000 has been promised to the Royal Canadian Academy of Fine Arts, \$300 to the Dominion Kennel Club, and a further sum of \$2,000 to the Geological Survey, making \$4,300 in all.

EXPENDITURE.

Date.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1891-92. Salaries	600 00	
1892-93. do	2,720 25	3,320 25
1891-92. Advertising	725 10	
1892-93. do	263 30	988 40
1891-92. Travelling expenses, including living expenses of agents soliciting exhibits	817 42	
1892-93. do do do ..	3,111 72	3,929 14

EXPENDITURE—Concluded.

Date.		Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1891-92.	Transportation, including transport of fruits and roots to cold storage in Chicago.....		
1892-93.	do do do	135 63	
		1,344 17	1,483 80
1892-93.	Glass jars and grain containers—		
	Whitall, Tatum & Co	2,405 38	
	Henry Allen.....	70 35	
	Dickinson & Murray.....	3 50	
	T. G. Otto & Sons.....	195 00	
1891-92.	Preparation and installation of exhibits, labour, &c., mainly in preparation of grain in straw and threshed, also preserving fruits.....		2,674 23
1892-93.	do do do	226 87	
		824 53	
1891-92.	Stationery and printing	133 93	1,051 40
1892-93.	do	786 72	
1891-92.	Purchase of special exhibits, chiefly grain.....	150 10	920 65
1892-93.	do do	53 37	
1892-93.	Telegraph account		203 47
1891-92.	Petty cash.....	8 10	78 95
1892-93.	do	18 62	
1891-92.	Sundries	65 55	26 72
1892-93.	do	176 29	
1892-93.	Mammoth cheese.....		241 84
1892-93.	Dairy account.....		3,089 53
1892-93.	Canadian building		6,630 12
	Memo. of contributors—		6,000 00
	Ontario	\$3,000	
	Quebec	2,000	
	Manitoba	2,000	
	British Columbia.....	1,000	
	Nova Scotia.....	1,000	
		\$9,000	
1892-93.	Special grants for Departmental and other exhibits—		
	Paid Department of Fisheries.....	5,000 00	
	do do Indian Affairs.....	2,000 00	
	do Geological Survey.....	2,000 00	
			9,000 00
	Memo. of further grants to be paid—		
	Royal Canadian Academy of		
	Fine Arts.....	\$2,000	
	Dominion Kennel Club.....	300	
	Geological Survey.....	2,000	
		\$4,300	
			39,638 50

Total.

\$ cts.

3,320 25

988 40

3,920 14

WORK IN ABEYANCE.

The principal items of work at present in abeyance and in need of early settlement are, the apportionment of space to the exhibitors and to the Provinces in the several buildings, and the location of the exhibits ; the completion of the negotiations in progress in regard to the provision of suitable frames for show cases and the supplying by loan of plate glass for the same, and the making of some provision for procuring statistics of the philanthropic and other public work being carried on by the women of Canada.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to the Hon. John Carling, late Minister of Agriculture, for his unwearied attention to the many details in connection with this work which I have had the honour of submitting to him from time to time for his consideration. It has been a great advantage to me to be under instruction of a Minister who has had so much experience in former exhibitions in which Canada has taken part, particularly in the comparatively recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition, where this country gained so much credit ; one also whose judgment has been ripened by long acquaintance with business and commercial affairs.

To Sir Henry Trueman Wood, the Commissioner for Great Britain, also to Colonel G. E. Grover, R. E., of the British Commission, my warmest thanks are due for their kindly aid and co-operation in everything relating to the welfare of Canada.

I am also under obligation to General Geo. R. Davis, the Director General of the Exposition ; Walker Fearn, Esq., Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and to all the other Chiefs of Departments of the World's Columbian Exposition, for the uniform courtesy they have extended to me, and the kindness and consideration they have always shown in their endeavours to meet my requests in the interests of Canadian exhibitors.

I desire also to express my sincere thanks to all those who have been associated with me in this work, for their zeal in its advancement. I am under special obligation to my immediate associates, to my former secretary, Mr. J. L. Payne, who rendered me much assistance during the early part of the work ; to Mr. J. S. Larke and Mr. W. D. Dimock, who have been most assiduous in their attention to duty, also to Mr. N. Awrey, Commissioner for Ontario ; Hon. John McIntosh, Commissioner for Quebec ; Dr. E. Gilpin, Secretary of the Executive Board of Nova Scotia ; Hon. Thomas Greenway, Premier of Manitoba ; Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance and Agriculture for British Columbia, and to

Messrs. A. H. B. Macgowan, E. Hutcherson, C. H. Law and J. R. Anderson, the Commissioners for that Province. With these gentlemen, as well as with all others connected with the efforts of the several Provinces and Territories, my relations have been most cordial and pleasant, and the present advanced condition of the preparatory work in connection with the Provincial portions of the Canadian display at the World's Columbian Exposition is largely due to the promptness with which they have responded to my requests and the deep interest they have taken in the success of this enterprise.

Regretting that I have been compelled through failure of health to leave this work unfinished,

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WM. SAUNDERS,