## T. R. HARTER, EDITOR AND PRO'R.

MIDDLEBURGH, PA., SEPT. 14, 1893.

Contrary to the general belief that freland leads the world in its fondness for "praties," statistics show that the people of Germany and Belgium are the greatest potato esters; the consumption in these countries annually exceeds 1000 pounds per head of population.

It is the testimony of those who have seen the great trees of California that much of the effect of astonishment is lost because the visitor approaches the trees through a forest of giants that gradually increase in size. Many pines ten feet in diameter are passed on the journey, and in this way the visitor slowly works up to trees that measure above thirty feet in diameter.

"You newspaper men amaze me by your persistence and enterprise. I have made \$10,000,000 in the lumber business, but if I could have employed young men like the newspaper reporters I would have made \$100,. 000,000 in half the time." That is the compliment that a millionaire paid to Julian Ralph after he had called for a certain piece of news at seven o'clock every morning at the millionaire's house, twice a day at his office, and at least once every night at his home

Saicide statistics, as recently published by an English doctor, show that taking the entire population of the world there is an attempt made every three minutes on an average, by some one to take his own life. It seems that Saxony is the quarter of the globawhere suicide is the most popular, the ratio there being 460 suicides in 1,000,-000 deaths. Portugal, on the other hand, occupies the first place for infrequency of self-destruction, the proportion there being only sixteen to 1,000,000.

The State of North Carolina has inside its penitentiary only 226 convicts, of whom about 125 are kept at work making brick, while some of the others are making iron-work for rail way cars under a contract with a firm in Raleigh. The rest of the convicts, about 890 in number, are employed upon the State farms along the fertile valley of the Roanoke River. In these farms e' 't 6000 acres are under cui-

. The product this year will out 100,000 bushels of corp, 1000 bates of cotton, 3000 bushels of wheat and 10,000 gallons of sirup, besides " acres in pease.

Nathaniel D. Goald, a native of Bedford, Mass , was the originator of juvenile singing in Boston. People would not believe that children could be taught to sing, and Gouldonly convinced them of the possibility by strat agem, relates the New York Tribune. He was an expert in penmanship, so he readily secured a large children's class for instruction in this branch. During the hour of intermission he would practice songs with them for apparent amusement. At the close of a sparter's instruction in permanship he invited gense in Jenny's head," added the the parents and friends to a sort or exhibition, and there forced the con viction of the feasability of his bles, which they had scoffed at as a dein sion. This was soon followed by the introduction of teaching music in all humorin' the whims of the womenthe public schools of Boston by Professor Mason, whose name has been deservedly applicated, while that of Nathaniel D. Gould has been lost sight

Says the American Dairyman: "The abandoned farms of Massachusetts will dier soon be but a memory. An exchange tells us that there are now less than tered Peter Pinkeroft, looking furtwenty of them. Since the Board of tively from one to the other of the Agriculture of that State became an, contesting parties, terested in the matter the number had been rapidly diminished by silet in spoke Hale, vestigation by the board proved that they were worthy of a better fate than Naney, "but she didn't get 'em, She abandonment, and that their former owners made a mistake in leaving them. The new owners are principal- self out, too. Father he stood it ly men acquainted with New England | bravely. farming methods and, it is to be prosumed, will work their purchases for profit. Besides these, other from States as distant as Illinois and Florida ancestors!" growled Hale. have sought out these abandoned farms and purchased them for homes, We hope the newcomers will prosper, and trust that they will devote part of their new-purchase to dairying. There argufyin'!" said Hale, with increasing nearer all the while. I love father-I is nothing like having a few good scerbity. cows around to build up a place. A man must be very much discouraged or else fearfully lazy when he abandons his farm. In our opinion it was sheer laziness that was responsible for the abandoned farms in Massachusetts. When a farmer gets lazy he is the laziest creature that disfigures nature, and in return she always refuses to re-

ward the work of his indelent hands."

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DUTY.

The camp-fire dimir burns Through the night and the snow, and over a frozen earth The wild winds blow.

But the sentinel stands at his post As the hours creep by, While crowds grow heavy and thick In the sullen sky,

His limbs drag hard, he longs To rest awhile

Yet over his white, cold lips Comes never a smile,

For his heart is a soldier's heart, And his blood runs warm When he thinks of his brother-men Asleep in the storm.

Then he shoulders his gun and draws A quick, deep breath :

What forman shall conquer him now But the foeman Death ! -G. E. Montgomery, in Youth's Companion.

# OPENING HIS EYES.

BY HELEN PORREST GRAVES,



HAT'S jest what I was sayin'," said Peter Pinkeroft. "There ain't a farmer in Drowsy Dell I'd rather work for than Mr. Hale. His barns is a picter to look at, the stun

walls an' fences is all plumb straight, and there ain't an improvement in hay-cutters or hosstakes or threshers but he gits a-holt on it the fust thing.'

"Oh!" said Nancy "Yans," drawled Peter. "Jest what I was sayin'. Right up to the mark. Ther' ain't no gittin' ahead of him. I do s'pose, now, he's made more money outen his farm than any other man in Park County.

"Humph!" said Nancy.

Peter sat and looked at her, unconsciously winking his dull eyes as she washed and wiped the old India China dishes with a rapidity and skill which inspired him with involuntary respect.

"Jest what I was sayin'," he afterward remarked. "Ezackly like chainlightain'. Never see any one work so fast in my life. Fairly made me

"Well, Nan, there min't no such burry," said Farmer Hale, coming complacently in from the adjoining room, where he had been interviewing s carpentar on the subject of an addition to his barn. "Can't you afford to set down a spell?"

Nancy Hale-a feminine copy of her tall, resolute-faced brother-shook her

hend. "There's always harry," said she,

"till the works done!" "Jest what I was a-savin'," said Peter, rubbing his horny hands and his being asked to stay to dinner, and Mr. Hale rose up from the table in Fur I smelt chiegen friends first stage, and repaired, "an' I'm dreful post after taking the Nan would mind her own busi-

Just then Nancy whirled around and looked her brother full in the face. "Ain't there no dreens to carry this

"We ginerally pour it round the roots of the grapevines and plum trees," said he. "It's called very fertilizin

"Jest as I allus say," put in Peter. "Better'n bone-dust." Nancy took the shining tin kettle in

"Where's the water faucet?" asked

"Ain't none nearer than the well," said her brother, a little uneasily. 'Come now, Nan, you're completely sp'iled, livin' in them city flats.

Miss Hale uttered a sniff. "And I hope you won't put no nontarmer.

"I calculate it's put there a'ready," said Nanoy, "Why, Elnathan, your completely behind the times.

"A man with a farm the size o' mine can't afford to throw away no money in folks," observed Mr. Hale, with some

"Well, I want you to un lerstand one thing," remarked Nancy, giving the pan of dishwater a fling toward the trellis, where a venerable Isabella grapevine coiled itself like a jointed snake, "I shan't stay long, if you don't fix up the kitchen a little han-

"Jest what I was a sayin'," mut-

"Our mother didn't want none o' them newfangled traps!" sullenly

"She wanted 'em, I guess," said worked herself to death and died afore she was middle-aged. And father married a second wife, and she were her-He didn't have to lug the water and pour away the swill and milk the cows and run arter the little turklets and ducklings-

"I guess we ain't no better'n our

"We ought to be wiser, at any rate," retorted Nancy, measuring a lidful of tea into the shining britannia

"Well, I hain't no time to stand here

"Jest what I was a-sayin' myself," remarked Peter, slowly rising. go down 's fur's the bars with you, Squire Hale. It's my way.'

The carpenter came back for a twofoot rule he had left just as the heads of the two men dipped down under the slope of the hill.

"So they're going on to build an addiviou to the barn?" said she. "les, mom," responded the car-

Miss Nancy Hale eyed him severely.

penter, returning her glance with the lips first to one cold stone moulding, respect due to a woman who was reported to have "money out at inter-

"That means more hay room and more cows, don't it?"

"I expect likely, mom." "And more work for the women?" "Yes, mom, thar ain't no doubt o'

that. "Do they hev to go fur for water for the stock?" incidentally questioned

Miss Nancy. "No, mom," said the carpenter. 'It's brung right into the yard in pipes from the spring on Adder Hill."
"Save lots o' trouble," said Nancy.

"Yes, mom. And everything is carried off same way. The barn's neat as any parlor. Squire, he's figured

things down pretty nice."
"Humph!" snorted Miss Nancy. She bifted up the lid of the kettle, and the last Jonas Nailhead saw of her face it was surrounded, surcole fashion, with a cloud of fricassee-scented

"She's a smart 'an," said Jonas Nailhead to his two-foot rule.

Miss Nancy Hale had left her position as forewoman in a corset manuand help around, in order to give things. Jenny Hale, her nicce, a chance to "chirk up." For Jenny was not overstrong this summer.

"I think it's airs an' graces," said Mrs. Peter Pinkerop. "an' nothin'

"Jest what I say myself," assented

"Cod liver oil, indeed," said Mra Pinkerop, "and iron pills! When I was a gal, gentian tea and saxafrax was good enough for anybody, dunno what this world's comin' to."

"Ain't that jest what I'm allays savin'?' retorted Peter, in aggrieved

Mr. Hale was full of his new building plans when he came in to dinner. Nancy was brusque and curt as usual. Jenny was quite silent, sitting there like a drooping flower.

"You must harry and brace up, no time to lose. I've engaged three of Mr. Mendex's Alderney cows, and I | comin'?' mean to put the hull north medder into pasture this year. There'll be lots to do. I expect I'll hev to keep another hired man, what with the new team of oven and the tobacco fields." Jenny looked up quickly.

"And ain't you goin' to keep no help for me, father

"You! Mr. Hale dropped his twotined fork. 'There never was a hired gal help in this house, and there never

"But you have three men, father." "Well, what o' that? This house ain't a hundred-acre farm, is it?"

'Father," spoke up Jenny, "mother died young. I've always fancied she worked too hard. Aunt Nan says that my Grandmother Hale-

The maiden lady smiled grimly. "We don't none of us do that, El-

nathan," said she. "But you all set your heart at rest. " Shan't say oth ing more. It was late in the evening when Mr.

by a short cut across the churchyard The sky glowed a soft opal tint; the fire flies glistened here and there, and the two stiff, white tembstones that Einsthan so prided himself on erecthis wife shone spectrally in the uncer-As he came to the little grass-grown

path which curved in that direction. he paused. Jenny's words came back to him : "Mother died young." And Grand-

mother Hale-

Yes, it was quite true. His wife had been scarcely more than a girl when facy carried her across the farmhouse threshold. And he could just remember his pale, weary-looking mother forever bending over the washtub, straining great pans of milk, and toiling everlastingly in the kitchen.

"But we all have to work in this world," he thought, almost resent-

At that moment he heard the sound of a voice on the other side of the high churchyard wall-Jenny's soft

voice, talking to some one else. "Yes," said she, "I've made up my mind to go to the city with Aunt Nan. I'd rather a great deal stay here, but the work is too hard for me already, and father's going to make it harder still. Aunt Nan can find me something to do, and-I don't want to go as all the women of the family have

And here a sob choked her words. "It's a shame!" said the cheery voice of Alice Wickham. "But what

does Will Norris say to it?"
"He don't know," Jenny answered. 'Do you think I would complain of my own father?"

"Will would give you a home fast enough. "I wouldn't accept it of him if I

were to go to him penniless and dentine. The dentine, being softer, friendless. No, I'll work out my own destiny, Alice, as best as I can. Oh, I haven't decided on this in a hurry! I've seen it coming this long time like some terrible shadow, nearer and to love him-but I can't endure this life. No woman could !"

Silent and stoical, Elnathau Hale stood there as the voices died awaystood there with his hand resting on the tombstone of Jennie's mother.

own away from me? Have I made gram. such a mistake of my life? Then I'll do it no more!"

He stooped-this hard-handed, practical son of the soil - and pressed his the minerals extracted.

"I'll do it no more!" he repeated He went home and called his sister. "Nan-Nancy! Where are you? Come here-I want to speak to you!' Nancy came-tall, straight and un-

compromising. "See here!" said Elnathan, "If you was goin' to live here in this house all your life, what would you do to fix it up-to make it real handy and convenient, you know?"

"What!" "I'm in real earnest, you know. Tell me, Nancy!" pleaded Hale. "And I want you to give up that business in New York, and come here and live with us. Come to think of it, there is a good deal of work to be done in a house like this, and Jenny's a slim piece arter all. So if you've a mind to speak to Juliana Hodgings to coms here by the year-

Nancy's hard visage softened. "Elnathan," said she, "I do b'lieve there's some common sense left in you, arter all. Yes, I'd rather live here in the old homestead than anywhere else,

and Juliana's a real good worker. Jenny came in presently, and Nancy factory to stay at the farm a month loudly proclaimed the new order of

> The girl gave a startled look at her father, but Elnathan patted her head. "I've been sort o'thinkin' things over, my dear," said he, "Jone Nailhead shall come here and do whatever you and Aunt Nancy choose, and and you may not know it, Jenny, but your old father thinks a good deal of you!"

He kissedher, and stalked awkwardly out of the room.

Jenny looked at Nancy with eyes brimming full of tears.

"I-I never thought father cared so much for me!" said she. The neighbors were much surprised at the radical reforms which took place

in the Hale househould. "Miss Nancy settled down for good," said they, "and a hired girl, and new buttery shelves, and brass water faucets in the kitchen and an iron sink, and Jenny," said the farmer. "There ain't Will Norris goin' there reg'lar ev'ry Saturday night! Is the millennium

> "Jest what I've always been a-sayin' !" sagely observed Peter Pinkeroft. Squire Hale be sets lots of store by that slim gal o' his'n." "He'll lose her pretty soon," said

old Aunt Sandifield, "Will Norris is dead in earnest."

"Ain't that what I've said all along?" protested Peter Pinkeroft.-Saturday

### To Graft Arms. It is said that Theodore Lee, a well-

to-do, though armless, man of Tacoma, Washington, is encouraged to hope that his missing member may be replaced by arms, not wooden, or cork, or rubber substitutes, but real arms of flesh and blood and bone. He has been going about among the surgeons of the East, and they think that if he can persuade some criminal condemned to death to sell him a pair of healthy arms they might succeed in grafting them to him. As to the method of grafting an arm, Mr. Lee has been inrmed that the splice would have to be made just above the elbow joint, where there are practically only two muscles, one main artery, and only one nerve. When Mr. Lee has found a person who will submit to the operation they will have to be brought together in such a position as to permit of the arms of both, which are to be operated ing to the memory of his mother and upon, being placed in plaster casts, so display that they cannot be moved. Then it aerated waters, bacon and hams. In the an s proposed to cut the back part of both the arms, also cutting through the bone. The arm that is to be grafted to Mr. Lee's stump, or that portion of it that is cut away at the first operation, is to be adjusted and fastened to the stump and allowed to Columbia avenue, with Great Britain on her remain until it heals, and there is evidence of circulation between the stump and the part that is grafted on.

The second operation will be the cuttion of the remainder of the inside portion of the arm, together with the artery and the nerve. This operation, however, is not to be undertaken until the surgeons are satisfied that the circulation through the part of the arm grafted on is sufficient to nourish and support the new forearm. This would be ascertained by placing a ligament silk thread and carpets are also extensively on the arm of the person who was con- exhibited. Gloves, hosiery, underwear and tributing the new member above the elbow and shutting off the blood which was flowing through the artery into his own arm through that portion that was different parts of the Dominion. There is not already out off. Mr. Lee is now not already cut off. Mr. Lee is now looking for somebody with a healthy pair of ams to sell. -New Orleans Pic-

## How a Beaver Chops Down a Tree.

Examination of one of them revealed the secret of how a beaver can perform such feats as chopping down a birch tree sixteen inches in diameter, not to speak of softer woods, like the basswood, of much greater size. The tooth is composed of two materials. Along the outer face or front of the tooth is a thin plate of exceeding hard enamel; on the latter, forming the body of the tooth, is a substance called wears away with use; the thin enamel remains comparatively unworn, sa that the tooth assumes the shape of a keen chisel that never grows dull. The tooth is hollow at the base for half its length, and is filled with a nourishing substance which keeps it constantly growing. Thus, not only is the natural wearing away provided against, but a certain amount of wear becomes an actual necessity. With such instruments the beaver is admirably fitted "Be I such a tyrant as this?" he for obtaining its natural food, the bark asked himself. "Am I driving my of shrubs and trees.—New York Telefor obtaining its natural food, the bark

> So far as quantity is concerned coal stands for eighty-five per cent. of all

# CANADA'S PRODUCTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Natural and Developed Resources of the Country Artistically Exhibited-Agricultural Products, Ores, Coal and Manufactures From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Canada has made a display at the World's Fair which admirably serves its purpose of illustrating the natural and developed re-sources of her own vast territory. No deillustrating the natural and developed resources of her own vast territory. No department of the Exposition, says the Chicago Herald, has been slighted by Canada. Each big building contains a comprehensive exhibit, installed according to the best methods that could be employed to make it attractive. Possessed of resources so nearly similar to those of this country that but slight distinctions can be drawn. Canada has been animated by the spirit of competition more keenly, perhaps, than any other Nation represented at Jackson Park. She has given special attention to the display She has given special attention to the display of her agricultural products, upon which she prides herself most. She has not neglected, either, the treasures hidden beneath her broad domain, as can be seen in the Mining

broad domain, as can be solved.

Building.

Great care has been taken by the Dominion official to properly present the display in the Agricultural Building. A beautiful court covering 7000 square feet and rising twenty-five feet from the floor, stands, a model of its kind, on the north side of the center aisle. It is surmounted by a handsome trophy and the Booky. It is surmounted by a handsome trophy and by a large stuffed deer from the Bocky Mountains. The curtain which surrounds the court on four sides is made entirely of grain and straw tastefully and artistically ar-

DISPLAYS BY PROVINCES.

At the west corner of the court, Ontario, the isaner province of the Dominion, has a large and tastefully arranged display. A handsome pavilton, made entirely of cereals and grasses from the Ontario Government Acricultural College at Gelph, is admired by all visitors. Samples of grain in glass jars constitute a beautiful trophy which rises to a height of fully thirty-flye feet. The disa height of fully thirty-five feet. The dis-play of grain and cereals from the province play of grain and cereals from the province apples from the famous Annapolis Valley is of Quelec is one of the most beautiful in the beyond criticism. The exhibit from British

confinent the surf beaten province of Now Scotia on the Atlantic has produced from he gold deposits since 1864 over \$7.640,000. In the banner province of Ontario extensive de-posits of gold quartz are being worked, largely by American capitalists, and here the output is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000 as-

largely by American capitalists, and here the output is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000 as maily.

The samples of coal from British Columbia show the excellent quality, both anthracite and bituminous, of the inexhaustible coal fields of the Pacific province. Black diamonds are also taken out in large quantities of the coal fields of the Pacific province. diamonds are also taken out in large quanti-ties in the province of Nova Scotia, and the sparsely wooded and illimitable areas of farming land in the great northwest of the Dominion have a plentiful supply of excel-lent coal. The province of Nova Scotia makes a poor show of coal samples despits the fact that she has some of the greates

the fact that she has some of the greatest coal areas on the continent.

The showing of nickel and nickel ore from the Sudbury district of Ontario is one which has attracted universal attention, not only of mining experts but of naval officers. The quality of these ores can best be indicated by the result of the recent tests made by the naval departments of Great Britain. France, Germany and the United States, in which Canadian nickel was found to have the greatest power of resistance, and was by all means the most suitable for the purpose of making armor plates for improved war vessels.

A FINE DISPLAY OF PRUITS.

The display which Canada makes in the Horticultural Building is one of the most im-portant and attractive in that department of the Fair. There are three Canadian cours devoted to fruit, vegetables and wine exhib-its. An interesting feature of this splendid as. An interesting feature of this splendid display of fruit is that Canada not only excess in the variety and quality of the harder fruits peculiar to a Northern country, but her pears, peaches and the small fruits from Western Ontario are of that firm, jutey character which at once places them in the first grade of fine fruits.

The province of Ontario has a large exhib-it of over five hundred plates, embracing thirty-eight varieties of applies in a fresh state and 1400 bottles of various kinds of pra-served fruits. In the center of the court is a display of fruits from the Government central experimental farm at Ottawa. The province of Quebec has been more successful than any of the of the other provinces in keep ing a display of fresh winter apples, of which there are over seventy varieties. Nov. Scotla's display of the different varieties of



CANADIAN COURT IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

section. There is also a pretty showing of maple augar and syrup, which are two staple products of this province. The display of grains and cereals from the great graingrowing areas of the northwest show the splendid quality and extensive variety of these staples from the storehouse of the Dominion. There is also a splendid exhibit of fors and stuffed birds which adds largely to the attractiveness of the display. The mariness of the display. The mariness experimental forms of the Dominion. the attractiveness of the display. The maritime provinces of the Dominion show splendid exhibits of cereals and grains. Here is the mammoth Canadian cheese which attracts general attention. There is also a of biscuits, cheese, mineral and nex of the Agricultural Building, Canada has

a large display of agricultural machinery. WHERE COTTON IS REGENT. Canada has outdone her mother country the neat and pretty curtains she has erec ted around her section in the Manufactures Building. The section is on the west side of north, Denmark on the south, and Beigium on the east across the avenue. Every foot of will compare favorably with those of the older, more populous and more pretentious manufacturing countries. The cotton king has been at work in the Dominion, and in two long, well-finished native wood cases are most tastefully arranged many of the products of the Canadian mills. Cotton fabries kind are shown, and textile goods occupy a ready-made clothing are tastefully arranged in glazed cases made of Canadian eim, birch and cherry. Two very pretty cases are leather. Scales, stoves and hollow ware, water heaters, horseshoes, stove polish, screens, rivets, spades, shovels and an im-mense array of like articles meet the eye in every direction. An exhibit of circular and band saws of almost every pattern has at-tracted much attention, and it is doubtful whether in this department Canada is surpassed. A creditable display of boots and shoes occupies a prominent position.

INDIAN EXHIBITS BY INDIANS. At the west side of Canada's space is a very interesting and instructive exhibit made by the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa. Here, with the teachers, are a num-ber of Indian boys and girls from the Govtawa. ernment Indian schools in the distant northwest of Canada, These young people daily pursue their routine work just as if they were at home in their schools. All around are the products of the civilized Indian—grain that he has sown, tilled and harvested, flour that he has ground, roots and vegetables that h has planted and cared for, manufactured goods of many kinds that he has carefully put together and samples of the work of the chool children of these Indian tribes under the guardianship of the Civil Government. There are also many curios of the warpath, the hunt and the trail.

MINERAL RESOURCES. The display which the Dominion makes in the Mining Building is a fair index of the the Mining Building is a fair index of the natural mineral resources of the country. The Canadian section comprises an area of 10,000 square feet, and is on the main floor, west of the central aisle, extending back under the west gallery. Canadian flags and bunting give a gala day appearance to this most interesting section. Upon entering the large central court the visitor is immediately interested by the great pyramids of gold blocks representing the yield of that precious metal throughout Canada since it was first discovered in the far western province of discovered in the far western province of British Columbia. The total yield of gold from British Columbia alone is estimated at something over \$53,000,000, while across the

ment experimental farms of the Dominion. This is the only exhibit of vegetables in the department of horticulture at the Exposition.

IN TRANSPOTATION BUILDING.

Canada's exhibit in Machinery Hall is located at the east end of the center floor, immediately opposite that of Great Britain. While this exhibit has many features of peculiar interest to visitors, many important lines are absent, and a number of the largest manufacturers are not represented at all. There is a good display of automatic and traction engines, compound marine engines, steam injectors and exhausters, high speed engines, fire engines, water wheels and working machinery of all descriptions. The display of woodworking machinery is one of the finest at the Fair. The exhibit of brickmaking machines has attracted special attention.

The Canadian exhibit in Transportation Building is on the main center floor annex and in the west gallery. A feature of the exhibit consists of car couplers and chilled car wheels, for which Canada is noted. There are also semaphores and headlights for yachts and vessels and a working model of the Chicago Ship railway, which is now being constructed across the Straits of Northumberland. This work when

completed will shorten the ocean trip between Montreal, Quebec and other ports on the lower St. Lawrence River and Boston and New York by bundreds of mites, be-sides avoiding the dangerous shores of eastern Nova Scotia. The exhibit of carriages, wagons, carts and trucks is fairly good. Particular interest is manifested in the splendid exhibit of sieighs. In one of the courts is a beautiful model of the sieigh presented by the women of Canada as a wedoring present to the Duke of York and the Princess May. It is a magnificent specimen of Canadian workmanship. The display also includes a large exhibit of sporting and pleasure cances, folding boats, show shoes, toboggans, etc., for which Canada, as the home of the sportsman, has a world-wide reputation. In the annex of the Transportation Building is a full standard vestibuled

train of the Canadian Pacific Railway entirely of Canadian manufacture, the cars being made from native Canadian woods. One peculiarity about this exhibit is that the train was not built for exhibition purposes, but is an exact type of theregular trains on the Canadian Pacific Bailroad.

WONDERFUL WOOD DISPLAYS. In the Forestry Building, Canada occupies

3000 square feet, situated on the main aisle and south of the central exhibit. The space is divided between the provinces of Ontario Quebec, British Columbia and the North west territories. The Dominion has a large collection of photographs of living trees, contributed by the gelogical survey museum at Ottawa. The photographs are shown in frames made of the wood represented in the picture. The forest resources of Ontairo-its commercial timber, or fir woods—are expecially interesting to practical lumbermen builders, wood and cabinet workers, and the birch, beech, cherry and other fine woods capable of brilliant polish attract much st-tention. From the Pacific slope the magnifi-tention, and cadar tention. From the Pacific slope the magnifi-cent specimens of Douglas fir and cedar-hand-split shingles 2 feet wide, of fur and spruce planking 4 inches thick, 4 feet wide and, if necessary, 100 feet long, and free from knots, are marveis. Quebec exhibits pine and spruce in great variety. In the middle of its space is a trophy of pulp wood, In it are shown the various stages of manu-facture, from the tree in the rough to the pulp in long sheets, and, finally, the useful articles made by this indurating process.