

mous kind of embroidery and patch-work from Resht, block printed calicoes from Ispahan, inlaid wood-work and silverware from Shiraz, belts and pipe bowls inlaid with turquoises; specimens of all these will be displayed in the exhibit.

Through the courtesy of the Director General of the Exposition and the officials in charge of the distribution of space, who recognized the attractive features of the proposed building and exhibit, an allotment of 1,800 feet was made in the southeast corner of the main building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, adjoining that of Spain, it being one of the most desirable spaces obtainable. The Imperial Persian Pavilion is being erected from designs furnished partly by the Commissioner-General, Hon. E. Spencer Pratt, and an architect of New York well versed in Eastern forms. This building will convey a correct idea of some of the most beautiful features of Persian architecture, and as the Hispano-Mauresque style is so similar—the Alhambra, it is said, was mostly built by Persian artisans—the juxtaposition of the two countries mentioned will produce a most harmonious effect.

Since no funds were supplied by the Persian Government the entire cost of the building, together with the expenses of the installation, transportation and collecting together of exhibits has been assumed by an enterprising Persian importer, H. H. Topakyan, and under the supervision of the Commissioners, and with the aid of their private collections of Persian objects of art, it is not too much to say that the Persian exhibition will rank among the first in the beauty of its installation and the artistic merits of the exhibits.

CLARENCE ANDREWS.

II.—CANADA.

CANADA has voted \$105,000 for expenses connected with the World's Fair, and of the 500,000 square feet allotted to Great Britain and her Colonies the Dominion has applied for 110,000 square feet, all of which will be occupied.

With the exception of New Brunswick all the provinces have coöperated with the Dominion, and, at their own expense, have collected and arranged exhibits which will be shown in provincial groups. New Brunswick, however, will be represented by private exhibitors who promise a creditable show. The provinces will send economic minerals, timber, fruit, vegetables, honey,

agricultural products, some manufactures, live-stock, and educational exhibits. They will also assist the Dominion Commission in perfecting the general Canadian contribution. In addition to the articles named, Manitoba sends game birds and animals, as well as a curious exhibit illustrating the early mode of travelling by dog train and the famous Red River cart. The Northwest Territories are sending fruits, minerals, timber and a full line of their fish. Fish, wild animals and birds will form part of the exhibit from British Columbia.

In securing her space effort was made by the Canadian Executive Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, to have it, whenever practicable, adjacent to that of Great Britain. In this he was assisted by Sir Henry Wood, the Secretary to the British Commission. In the building devoted to manufactures Canada occupies 21,600 square feet, equal to 16,192 square feet net. Here will be found furs, cottons and woollens, carpets, clothing, leathers, scales and weights, stoves and ranges, furniture, terra-cotta work, paper, blank books, twines, wall-papers, stained glass, wooden-ware, perfumery, glassware, brass and iron goods, edge tools, ladies' work and a special Indian exhibit.

By order of the Department of Indian Affairs examples of the work performed by the Indians of both sexes, throughout the country, have been collected. Samples of products raised by them on their farms will appear, and a strip of land has been set apart for living representatives of some of the tribes which flourished in America when Columbus landed. Three lodges of Northwest Canadian Indians, unrepresented in the tribes of the United States, will also be on view, equipped and decked with all the paraphernalia of their savage state. Boys and girls, trained in the Industrial Schools of the Canadian Northwest, will exhibit the progress which they have made in the various crafts. Canada has enjoyed a reputation for the care with which she has managed her Indian population, and a view of her Indian Industrial Schools in action may not be without interest.

The liberal arts are represented in the Manufactures Building, 6,000 feet gross being allotted to them. This accommodation will be taken up principally with the provincial educational exhibits. In this section also will be found musical, optical and surgical instruments, besides photographs, sanitary goods, etc.

Two blocks have been allotted for the Dominion's agricultural

exhibit, the one containing 5,330 square feet net, and the other 2,450 square feet net, advantageously located, and adjoining the space occupied by Great Britain. A large trophy erected in the centre of the larger block will occupy a commanding position, and show the agricultural products raised on the Dominion Experimental Farms. A large map of the Dominion, giving the railways and settlements up to date, will also have a place here.

In the smaller block the manufactured agricultural products will be shown. They include a mammoth cheese over 22,000 pounds in weight, Canadian flour, condensed milk, biscuits, ales, porters and beer, canned meats, flax and its products, starch, maple sugar, etc. For agricultural implements Canada has 7,880 square feet net, which, after allowing for passageways, will amount to 6,204 square feet.

Great progress has been made in Canada in the manufacture of butter and cheese, more particularly the latter. The products of the Canadian dairy will be a prominent and noteworthy exhibit. Though the space has been limited in the Dairy Building to 576 square feet choice, cheeses of 1891, 1892 and 1893 will make a fine showing and give a good idea of the quality of this important Dominion export. Butter, too, is promised by the leading dairy sections.

Canada's forestry display at previous exhibitions, notably at Edinburgh in 1884, has always been remarkable for its extent and variety. It will be fuller than ever before at Chicago. The Forestry Building is supported along the front by groups of columns, each being composed of three trees with the bark preserved intact, of from 12 to 15 inches in diameter, and 25 feet long. Ontario sends five and Quebec one of these groups. The trunks will be supplied with data, showing the timber resources and other notes of the provinces from which they come. The Dominion has 4,000 feet of gross space in the Forestry Building, and this will be occupied by the timber exhibits from the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Sections of trees, timber, hewn and sawn, in all its commercial forms; shingles, veneers, laths, shooks, wood pulp, etc., will comprise the exhibit.

The display of fruits and vegetables will occupy 8,000 square feet of space in the Horticultural Building. A large collection has been made by the different provinces, fresh and preserved

specimens being provided. The perishable kinds, suspended in antiseptic fluids, are kept in glass jars. An idea of the extent of this exhibit may be gathered from the fact that over 3,000 glass jars of all sizes have been purchased from the leading manufacturers in the United States to contain it. Apples and pears which grow to perfection in Ontario, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, will be sent in immense quantities, while Quebec's exhibit of apples, embracing many tempting specimens, will number more than one hundred and sixty boxes. British Columbia will send two tons of choice apples, while small samples will come from New Brunswick and the Tuscarora and Rice Lake Indian Reserves. The showing of field roots and vegetables, sent from all the provinces, is important. At the opening Canada will appear to great advantage, while she expects to send large consignments of autumn fruits to take their place in the declining days of the Fair. The showing of roots and vegetables will be carried on in the same way. Native wines made from Canadian grapes will make a respectable exhibit.

In the Fisheries Building Canada will occupy a first place. On the ground floor she has 3,607 square feet, and, adjacent in the gallery, 1,350 square feet. The Department of Marine and Fisheries has got together a magnificent collection. All the provinces have lent their aid to the central authority in order that the list of food and other fish may not lack an item.

The general collections of economic minerals have been provided for by the several provinces, and these are not included in the exhibits of the geological survey department. The latter may be briefly set down as follows: 1. Stratigraphical collection of rocks from Archæan to Tertiary, about 1,400 specimens; 2. Stratigraphical collection of fossils from Cambrian to Tertiary; 3. Collection of Canadian minerals; 4. Collection of Canadian woods, showing bark and grain of wood in various sections; 5. Photographs of Canadian forest trees, framed in the wood of the tree; 6. Collection of game birds of Canada; 7. Map of the Dominion geologically colored on a scale of about 27 miles to the inch; 8. Map of the Dominion, same scale, showing the distribution of economic minerals. The rich mines of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and British Columbia will be extensively represented in the display of economic minerals. The asbestos from Quebec will attract great attention, it being of superior quality,

the fibre on a large specimen being $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Masses of nickel, copper, iron and coal, gold and silver ores, mica and phosphates will be exhibited in the provincial groups.

The machinery exhibit promises to be a very fair one. Among the exhibits in the building devoted to electricity, Canada, in her space of 3,000 square feet, will show an automatic telephone exchange system, illustrating some new principles. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company sends to the transportation department a full train of cars, with locomotive complete. This exhibit is very handsome, and it will stand alongside of a train of English carriages belonging to the London & Northwestern Railway, so that visitors may have the opportunity of comparing the relative styles of the two countries in car building. The Canadian Pacific Railway will also show a model of one of their large steamships, running from Vancouver to the East. This exhibit will be accompanied by photographs of the scenery along the route traversed by this great transcontinental line. The Grand Trunk Railway Company will send a model of their new tunnel under the Detroit River at Sarnia, with photographic views. The Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, the Western Counties Railway and other lines will also exhibit. Carriages, carts, wagons, sleighs, boats, canoes, bicycles, etc., will be found in this department in extensive variety.

An interesting collection of paintings in oil and water colors by Canadian artists will occupy space to the extent of 2,895 square feet. Some notable exhibits will be found from Canada in the archæological and ethnological branches of scientific research, the early Indian providing many interesting objects.

Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and dogs have been selected with the single eye to superiority of breed. Of course Canada will have her building on the ground. It will be located close by the British Building, and will command a fine view of Lake Michigan.

GEORGE STEWART.

FURTHER VIEWS OF PENSION LIST REVISION.

BY WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY, PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF
THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC; REPRESENTATIVE
O'NEIL, OF MASSACHUSETTS ; AND REPRESENTATIVE
ENLOE, OF TENNESSEE.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY:

I CAN write upon the pension question only from the standpoint of the deepest sympathy with my comrades in the Army throughout the war. I saw them break from the ties and endearments of home and undergo the discomforts, the hardships, and the perils of soldier life in the field; I saw them in the great stress and strain of campaigns, on the long and exhausting march, in heat and cold and storm, weary, hungry, foot-sore, sick, no couch at night but the ground, no covering between them and the clouds; I saw them on the night watch, sleepless, faithful, vigilant; I saw them engaging in battle after battle with bravery equal to any duty or order, receiving wounds and meeting death without murmur or complaint. Amid these scenes the question often came to me: Will the country appreciate and remember what it owes to its defenders? Memory of what I then saw and thought has not faded with time. Admiration and sympathy have only increased. Pledges then made to the soldiers have to me become more sacred as the years pass. They seem to me to be more sacred than the pledges to creditors of the Republic, which I am glad have been honestly redeemed. I have never favored proposed pension legislation based on the idea of compensation for the service of the veterans. All the mines of earth do not contain sufficient of gold and silver and gems for that. The patriotism that inspired true soldiers must not have a price put upon it or be considered as having a money value. The pledge to them was in substance that neither they nor those dependent upon them should be allowed to suffer