At the beginning of the twentieth century expositions were commonly used to showcase new technologies but were also one of the only ways to reach a multitude of people. This led William McKinley to comment that “Expositions are the timekeepers of progress.” Gifford Pinchot made common use of expositions to profess the coming of forestry to America. But it was also an opportunity for Canada to showcase its growing industries. Held in Saint Louis in 1904, the Universal Exposition commemorated the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.

When Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, was interrogated by a member of the House of Commons upon the Government’s intentions regarding the exposition of 1904, he replied from his seat: “Canada will take part in the Louisiana Purchase exposition as a nation.” The display of natural resources made by Canada has astonished the world. The picture presents in part the Canadian section in the Palace of Fish, Game and Forestry. Canada has one hundred and twenty-three species of trees. The forest belt extends four thousand miles east and west with a width of seven hundred miles.

In British Columbia is said to be the greatest compact timber reserve in the world. That of course means big game without limit as the picture illustrates. The value of the forest products exported three years ago was $33,000,000. Canada has 5600 miles of sea coast, with inlets, lakes and rivers innumerable. These bodies of water are alive with fish. In the exhibit are models of the fisheries of British Columbia which yield $5,000,000 worth of salmon annually. It is estimated that the fishing industry of Canada yields $38,000,000 every year, of which three fourths is exported to help feed the rest of the world. These are facts and figures worthy of a nation. Canada has developed beyond the colonial stage. Participation in the Exposition has given her new rank.