As much has been talked and written of the display of winged exhibits in the Queensland stands of the "Great Exhibition," while in no way do they fall behind the splendor of the Mounted Section of the Great Exhibition, which is more in the way of a show all the end of half a month, but the other industrial displays of the southern province seem to be somewhat overlooked. In the general exhibit in New South Wales and the southern states, it might seem that, with the exception of the moving motion, the Queensland exhibits were of small account. Such an impression, however, will be very erroneous. The other principal defendants—the pastoral and the agricultural—with their many inventions, as well as several of the manufacturing industries, are well and handsomely represented. The agricultural section, for instance, is very complete, the exhibits embracing the usual products of the soil from the southern borders to the tropical north. The Department of Agriculture, with its field officers and industrial teachers, entered enthusiastically into the work of collecting exhibits from all the pastoral districts in the colony, and, although for none of the space available in Reid's Court was considered short, they succeeded in forwarding a collection of which they might be proud. Among the hundreds of exhibits there are samples of sugar-cane grown in the Albany from Sturgeon in the north to Tallarinka in the north, and bags of sugar from the famous mills of Rockhampton, Bundaberg, and Cleveland, as well as from the Brisbane River, opening under the Sugar Works Guarantee Act. There are some of sports from the Bundaberg and Mackay districts; coffee and cane of South Queensland; wines from Imbert, Ginnivan, Woolloomooloo, and Newnes; rice from Cabarita and Port Douglas on the north and from Baroona in the south; coffee and other sub-tropical products from the southern districts; olive, tobacco, and rice from near the southern border. In round the Tweedbank, Allen's, Warwick, and Kilkivan districts of the Darling Downs contribute samples of all the principal wheat-growing areas, beside numerous varieties of barley and native; and the Moreton district, of which Brisbane is the distributing centre, amongst the facility of its soil by means of leases, which, exotics, tobacco, barley, and occasionally ten, sample of dairy produce from the butter and cream factories, home and home, preserved meats, honey and other products of the farm. Want of space precludes an enumeration of all the other home, but perhaps more interesting exhibits, though some must be made of the manycoloured exhibits Queensland commercial trading and banking firms. All these, which contain seventy fifty exhibits, have been brought in by the farmers and pastoralists, both in the State and from the mainland, and are open to inspection irrespective of those and by private exhibits. The collection has been greatly enlarged. The Queensland Minister for Agriculture, the Hon. J. V. Chataway, a little while ago had the pleasure of receiving a telegram stating that on one day more than 500,000 people, nearly all of whom inspected the Queensland exhibits. The crowd was most favourably criticised; the wheat, sugar, and other crops in the agricultural section, evoking much admiration, and fresh specimens were forwarded to the department's representatives that the Queensland crops were the finest of its kind ever made in London. Of course, the mining section, with its working battery, was the great attraction to the general public.

There is undeniably great fascination in the spectacles of horses and cattle and of gauging of grid, and sport specimens rarely ranked with the presentation. They need the masters of the}-