



TOWN OF ENDERBY, B. C., FROM THE WEST.

should be of fine fibre, lustrous and of even quality on all parts of the body.

Swine are judged with a view to their conformity to the type that most nearly meets the demands of the markets for the time being. Good length and depth of body, a strong, slightly arched and well-fleshed back, smooth shoulders, thick hams and flanks, moderately light head and jaws, muscular neck, deep forelegs, strong, flat bone, and standing well up on the toes, are the most essential points to be considered.

A word as to the course of the judge in the performance of his duties. He should, of course, enter upon his work with the settled purpose that to the best of his judgment the best shall win. It is presumed that he knows his business from experience and close observation and study. It is well after a general look over the animals in each section to draw out a few of those most likely to be in the prize-list, have them walked to see how they look in motion, and after a close and careful examination, viewing them from various standpoints, to place them in the order of precedence, according to his judgment, with a view to usefulness, quality and breed type. It is well, if the class is not too large, that the entries outside the prize-list be placed in order of merit, so that the dominant type may be recognized throughout the class, and the judge's work show uniformity and consistency of aim, in so far as the character of the material will admit. The judges are expected to set the standard of approved type, and if their work is well done it will be an education to those who need to learn what is the best type in each breed.

The Oriental Wheat Trade.

Speaking of the possibilities of developing the Oriental wheat trade, Mr. Whyte, assistant to the President of the C.P.R., in an interview with a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," said it was doubtful whether J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, would be able to make his large new boats, which had been built for the purpose of hauling wheat and flour to Oriental countries, a profitable investment for a time, but it was very probable that a good trade would be worked up in a few years. They had been constructed, he believed, on the assumption that China would not long remain in her present unsettled state, but would soon adopt a policy admitting of fuller trade with foreign countries. Mr. Whyte gave it as his opinion that it is to China, in particular, rather than to Japan, we must look for a possible market for soft wheat flours. The Japs as a nation have, of course, reached a somewhat higher status as a civilized people, but they were learning to build up home industries and increase their own productions, which would, consequently, not be of much benefit to other countries. The Chinese, on the other hand, would buy more wheat and flour now if they had the money. What they need is a better trade policy,

which will develop the country and make "kash" more plentiful.

During his visit to China, Mr. Whyte found that rice, the common food of the people, was not always easy to obtain, although every piece of available land was utilized in its production. In



CAPTAIN F. J. OLANK.

Manager Western Manitoba's Big Fair, Brandon.

some places the population was so dense that they had scarcely room to bury their dead; in others the land was too gravelly to produce any useful form of vegetation.

It would be useless, Mr. Whyte continued, for us with our hard wheats grown in Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia, to attempt to compete with

the Pacific States with their soft grades. In the first place, they could grow it cheaper, and in the second our long rail haul was against us. If anything could be done in this country it must come through the production of soft-milling wheats grown in Alberta. Should the samples from the Northwestern States, which the Territorial Government had placed with representative farmers in Alberta, at the suggestion of the C.P.R., prove to be suitable to the climate and heavy yielders, they could be made use of to good advantage in developing the Oriental trade.

History of Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

BY HERBERT DORE.

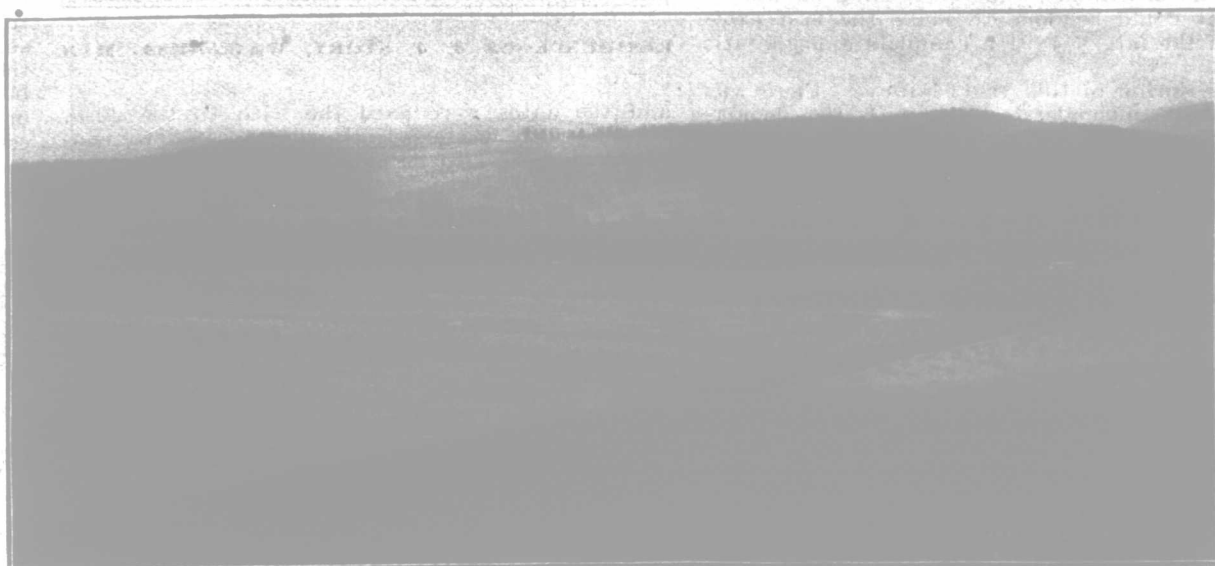
The record of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, the great annual event of the Canadian West, has been from its very beginning one of remarkable progress and expansion, and the many thousands whom it now draws together each summer to Manitoba's fair capital are a lasting tribute to the enterprise and foresight of the few men who, thirteen years ago, saw and realized what a power for good and future development such an institution would be to the great Canadian Northwest.

It was due to the energetic action of the leading business men of Winnipeg at that time that an exhibition was held for the first time in Winnipeg in the fall of 1891. In those comparatively early days there were many difficulties to be surmounted, and those who were responsible for the institution of such an annual event felt that they must secure some aid from the Provincial Government and the Council of the City of Winnipeg. The Government were seen, and, although at first adverse to the granting of any aid for such an object, they subsequently agreed on the recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture, to make a grant of \$7,500, for the purpose of purchasing grounds and erecting buildings in which such a yearly exhibition might be held.

The City Council was then approached, and a by-law was passed, authorizing the issue of debentures to the sum of \$30,000, for procuring a site and erecting buildings. The Dominion Government showed their appreciation of the effort of the association by granting them seventy acres of land at a nominal figure.

In order to make it a citizens' affair, and for the purpose of creating greater interest, the association became an incorporated body, and the list of petitioners for the incorporation and the declared object of such incorporation form interesting reading in the light of later developments. The applicants were Alfred Pearson, merchant; Joseph Wolf, auctioneer; Alexander Black, lumber merchant; John B. Mather, commission merchant; Thomas W. Taylor, bookbinder; Robert J. Whitley, merchant; James H. Ashdown, merchant; Nicholas Bawlf, merchant; Deffrey Hall Brock, financial agent; Edward L. Drewry, brewer; John H. Housser, general agent; Stephen Nelson, miller; Manly Bull, florist; Frank A. Fairchild, implement agent; Peter C. McIntyre, publisher; William Risk, commission agent; George R. Crowe, lumber merchant; George F. Galt, merchant; Alexander Macdonald, commission merchant; Robert Strong, insurance agent; William Brydon, builder; Alexander Brown, lumber merchant; William S. Grant, accountant; Archibald Wright, saddler; James Hooper, journalist; William Small, carpenter; William Martin, grain merchant; William B. Scarth, land commissioner; Arthur F. Eden, land commissioner; Lachlan A. Hamilton, land commissioner.

The avowed object of this incorporation was the instituting and conducting of an annual public exhibition of agricultural, industrial and



WHEAT FIELD ON F. H. HASSARD'S FARM, ENDERBY, B. C.