

## The Brandon Exhibition.

Brandon, July 23.—The Western Agricultural and Arts association's annual exhibition opened here this morning with fine weather conditions prevailing and everything favorable. The attendance this forenoon was not large, the greater portion of those on the grounds being exhibitors and attendants who are putting the finishing touches to their exhibits, arranging and decorating. As can be readily understood the grounds presented a busy appearance. The Canadian Northern's train service to the grounds was in operation and proved a great convenience to the many people visiting the grounds.

The contingent of Northwest Mounted Police will be one of the most attractive features of this fair. The policemen are encamped in a prominent position and their routine of camp life is watched with considerable interest by a large number of people. The horses are a fine lot and get splendid care.

### Exhibits Up to Standard.

A visit to the various buildings this morning reveals the fact that the exhibits are fully up to the standard of previous years. The horses and cattle are well represented and the quality is excellent. In the main building the space is fully occupied, the centre space being devoted to a very extensive and handsome display of plants and flowers. A number of city merchants are represented by creditable displays. Upstairs the vegetables and fruits are shown. Photography is one of the popular pastimes of the day, judging by the number of exhibits. The professional photographers are well represented. Ladies' work claims a large section, while art in all its branches is shown, including some fine pieces. J. A. Osborne has a collection of mineral and curiosities from Hudson Bay which are well worthy careful inspection. The school work, natural history exhibits and many other classes of exhibits are to be found in the main building.

Dairy products make an extensive showing. These classes are above the average both in quality and quantity.

The poultry building, as usual, resounds with the voices of hundreds of prize-seeking fowls. While the birds are not in as excellent plumage as they are at the mid-winter shows yet they present good appearance. Entries in all classes are large.

The Dominion building will be an attractive centre. Commencing tomorrow forenoon addresses will be delivered by several leading agriculturalists on subjects of importance. The exhibit is an instructive one.

Exhibits of farm implements are small owing to the combine among the implement men and the agreement not to exhibit. The Brandon Machine Works Co. have almost a monopoly in this line.

The number of peanut, pop-corn and lemonade vendors is not reduced, and of various slideshows there is an abundance and variety that is astonishing.

To-day's trains brought in large numbers of visitors all prepared, evidently, to stay over during the week.

### The Afternoon Racing.

Brandon, July 23.—The opening day's race and special attraction programme proved most attractive and interesting. The attendance was not over three thousand, but a better quality of racing could not have been put up, and the programme was carried out fully.

First on the programme was the postillion race, in which were six entries. A. B. Fleming, Brandon, won first with Rover and Hunter. No second prize was awarded.

In the costume race A. B. Fleming again secured first with Hunter; E. J. Rowe, Brandon, on Whynot, second, and E. Stout, Rapid City, on Lena, third. The event caused considerable amusement as the costumes were not easy to get into. The rider coming in first failed to get all necessary garments on and of course lost the race. The half-mile for gymkhana ponies was won by Howard Hole, Minnedosa, with Prayer, Myrtle, owned by J. Irvine, Brandon, took second, and Lena, owned by Ed. Stout, Rapid City, was third; time, fifty-six seconds.

There were five entries in the open mile dash for hunt club members. It was a very close race for the first half mile. One Hard, and Leon leading, and at the finish Tracy pulled up and won. One Hard being second.

Summary—Tracy, R. Nicklin, Brandon, 1. One Hard, E. J. Rowe, Bran-

don, 2; Bayonette, J. W. Fleming, Brandon, 3. Also started—Leon, E. Stout, Rapid City, Paddy, F. Hole, Minnedosa; time, two minutes.

The potatoe race resulted in a win for Fleming, of Brandon. He was much quicker in dismounting and mounting than his opponents.

Summary—Hunter, A. B. Fleming, Brandon, 1; Guardsman, K. A. Price, Moosomin, 2; Billy, E. S. Stout, Rapid City, 3.

There were six entries in farmers' half-mile dash. The race was a gift to Glypsy, owned by J. Mathewson, of Calgary, who won by a block. Ladogo was second, One Hard, owned by E. J. Rowe, Brandon, third. Silver, Cloud, Leon and Foreman also started.

In the hurdle race C. C. Tudge's Semarreston won first, Rover, A. B. Fleming, Brandon, second. The race was a good one with all odds in favor of the winner.

The team race was won by Panzie Marie and Rachel Bird in a close heat.

### The Attractions.

The special attractions were fully up to expectations. Great surprise was in store for the audience when the Mounted Police contingent made their appearance. The Balachava melee was certainly something new here and was only surpassed in the excitement produced by the wrestling on horse-back, which followed. The riders were without saddles and catch-as-catch-can was the prevailing method. Sometimes there were three men on one horse, all locked in a desperate struggle to throw the other to the ground. The Terrible Turk would not have been in it for a minute. The horses took it all in good part and apparently had great interest in the contest. The public were heartily cheered as they rode on.

Mathey and Norman did a startling unicycle and rolling globe act and Kinsie, the Japanese juggler, performed many marvellous feats in spite of the heavy wind which was blowing.

The Bauvards, flying aerialists, were loudly applauded for the thrilling feats they performed. Maunon and Singer gave splendid performances on Roman rings.

### Evening Performance.

The principal event of the evening was a musical ride by the Mounted Police. This attraction eclipses anything ever seen given in Brandon. The musical ride was a magnificent spectacle, but when the men scattered over the field and at the word of command their horses laid down and policemen fired a volley of pistol shots over their heads the enthusiasm reached a climax. The attendance was fully up to the average of the first day.

### Forestry Section.

Few portions of the Brandon fair are more instructive than the exhibit of the Dominion Forestry department. No subject can be more timely than the one so graphically illustrated there. For example the actual results of tree growing is graphically illustrated by cuttings from the trunks of different kinds of trees, the age of which is known. The common Manitoba maple is illustrated by a log seven and a half inches through cut from a tree planted as a small seedling eleven years ago by Mr. H. L. Patmore. Other results are as follows:

Russian poplar, planted nine years ago, of which the cutting is 9½ inches in diameter.

Dakota cottonwood, seedling 11 years ago, was 6 inches in diameter and 30 feet high.

Scotch pine, planted from seed 16 years ago, 5 inches in diameter and 25 feet high.

Willow, planted as a cutting 11 years ago, shows log 6 inches in diameter.

Birch, planted 11 years ago, as small seedling, is 9 inches through and 30 feet high.

Elm, 5 years growth, from seedling, shows 4 inches diameter, in tree 20 feet high.

All these trees were grown in Manitoba. What stronger evidence could the farmer have of the possibilities of tree growing here or what stronger incentive to go into the tree planting business as soon as possible.

### Gratifying Trade Figures.

Ottawa, July 22.—The grand aggregate trade of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending June 30 last will be \$391,000,000, which is \$13,000,000 in excess of last year and last year was by far the largest in the history of the

country. The grand aggregate for 1900 was \$381,517,230. On the basis of imports entered for consumption and Canadian produce exported, the total trade last year was \$358,861,551, as compared with \$345,985,174 for the previous year. The exports of Canadian produce for both years by classes were as follows:

	1900.	1901.
Produce of mines...	\$21,680,246	\$39,982,673
Produce fisheries...	11,103,983	10,770,352
Produce forests...	29,663,648	30,003,567
Animals and their products...	50,148,807	55,894,627
Agricultural products...	27,610,600	21,977,662
Manufactures...	14,234,247	16,012,502
Miscellaneous...	208,070	44,642
Coin and bullion...	1,070,668	298,077
Total	\$165,180,878	\$177,639,192

These figures show an increase for the past year of \$12,458,314. It will also be noticed that there is an increase of \$15,000,000 in the produce of the mines and a substantial increase of exports of manufactures. The figures relative to the exports of foreign produce show that the Canadian shipping routes were more largely patronized last year than ever, the exports of foreign farm produce amounted in all to \$15,820,302 as compared with \$12,101,213 for the year previous.

The imports for consumption last fiscal year totalled \$181,225,389, and for the previous year \$180,804,316, deducting the coin and bullion the imports for consumption for 1901 were \$177,688,075 as against \$172,506,578. This shows an increase for 1901 of \$5,000,000.

The duty collected in 1901 was \$23,128,518 and in 1900, \$23,889,119. The average rate of duty imposed on the imports dutiable and free after deducting coin and bullion and the value of Canadian coin imported and subsequently exported was 16.83. On the same basis the rate in 1896 was 19.10.

It will be seen, therefore, that there was a reduction last year since 1896 of 2.30, which is equivalent to a reduction of 12 per cent. If the rate of 1896 had been in operation last year \$1,000,000 in round figures more duty would have been collected. The rate of duty in 1900 was 17.22 as against 16.83 in 1901.

### Congress on Tuberculosis.

London, July 22.—The British Congress of Tuberculosis for the prevention of consumption, was opened to-day by Field Marshall H. R. H., the Duke of Cambridge, president of the congress, who welcomed the foreign delegates to the congress and spoke of the interest taken in the congress by King Edward. Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, also welcomed the delegates and in the name of the government promised all the assistance the government was able to afford the congress in its endeavors to combat a disease more desolating than war.

After the lord mayor of London, Mr. Frank Green, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and others had addressed the congress, Lord Lister, one of the British vice-presidents of the congress, in a few words conveyed the thanks of that body to Prof. Robert Koch, of Germany, and the other scientists for their welcome saying they knew the enemy they had to deal with and that it was not only the prevention but the cure of consumption that the congress hoped to effect.

A telegram was read from King Edward to the Duke of Cambridge as follows: "I pray you heartily to welcome for me the eminent delegates of almost every nation who have assembled under your presidency and to express to them my earnest hope that the result of the deliberations of the congress will be to assist the world in mitigating this dire disease which has baffled the most distinguished physicians for so long."

Prior to the adjournment of the day's session of the congress the Duke of Cambridge announced that a gift of £120,000 would be forthcoming for the purpose of establishing the first public tuberculosis sanitarium, as soon as the recommendations of the congress concerning its establishment had been formulated.

Four hundred foreign delegates attended to-day's opening session. They included a number of Americans and Canadians. Several ambassadors and foreign ministers, including Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the American ambassador, also were present.

London, July 23.—A feature of to-day's session of the British Congress

on Tuberculosis was Dr. Robt. Koch's paper, which was listened to with the deepest interest by a big gathering in St. James' hall. Lord Lister, professor of surgery in Glasgow and Edinburgh universities, and one of the British vice presidents of the congress, introduced the noted German professor to the assembly.

During his address to the congress, Dr. Koch said his experiments had satisfied him that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases and that he had amply demonstrated that cattle could not be infected with human tuberculosis. The counter proposition, that human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis was harder to prove, the doctor said, owing to the difficulty of experimenting upon human subjects but that personally he was satisfied such was the case. He then entered into a lengthy analysis of the best methods of preventing consumption. Dr. Koch also highly complimented Dr. Hermann Biggs, pathologist and director of the bacteriological laboratory of the New York city health department upon the repressive measures concerning tuberculosis taken in New York city, where, he said, the mortality from tuberculosis had been reduced 35 per cent. since 1886 and recommended the system organized by Dr. Biggs in New York to the study and imitation of all municipalities. Dr. Koch closed his remarks expressing belief that the ultimate stamping out of tuberculosis was possible.

### Foolish Competition.

The writer of the following paragraph, which, unfortunately, we are unable properly to place, hits the nail a square well on the head in regard to competition, and also puts up a good argument for trusts. He says: If competition could be regulated, or kept within certain limits, it might possibly be a benefit to all concerned. Where competition becomes intense, or passes certain reasonable bounds, it seems to be the death of trade. Suppose two retail grocers near together begin to compete and sell goods at cost. The consumers for a time no doubt save money, but in the end all concerned in a fierce competition suffer, or at least gain nothing. The two grocers, if they sell many goods at or near cost soon fail, unless they have large capital. They fail, and the wholesale grocers selling on credit are the losers. The wholesalers, however, to make up losses from bad debts, are obliged to advance wholesale prices. This advance raises the market price of goods, and in the end the consumers make no saving, although they may think they are buying goods at cost. There seems to be no way to regulate competition by law. All such legislation would (if it was possible to frame such laws to regulate prices) interfere with the rights of individuals. A trust, being in the nature of a corporation, can be controlled or regulated. If this was done, and laws enforced, the consumers would get goods lower than under the present system of competition. It may not be possible in a few words to prove this statement, but it is no doubt true. A trust saves wear and tear of a profitless competition. It costs no more sometimes to conduct a large business than a number of small transactions where there is an almost endless amount of costly red-tape that has to be paid for.—Shoe and Leather Journal.

### Rubber and Coffee.

Only of recent years has rubber cultivation been seriously thought of. Before this time milk was taken from trees growing wild, and one spoke of "hunting" rubber. Some planters insist that rubber and coffee will grow on the same land, and therefore planted the rubber-tree to serve as shade for coffee and cocoa. While the coffee and cocoa would undoubtedly be benefited by the shade of the rubber-tree, the product of the latter would be of little value, as the sun would sap the vitality of the tree. Rubber trees at high elevations, though beautiful in growth, give but little milk. Not all trees produce milk even at a favorable altitude. The tree called the female yields the product; the male tree gives nothing. It is necessary, however, to plant the male species, for experience has demonstrated that a plantation of female trees alone would be fruitless and unproductive. Successful rubber planters say that among every thirty-five female trees there should be one or two male trees.—Shoe and Leather Journal.