

Kid Glove Leather.

We only touch on the processes through which the leather passes. Beginning at the beginning we enter a room in which the raw material lies before us, in the shape of hundreds of bundles of sheep skins, tanned and bleached as white as the driven snow. Handling them we find them soft and elastic to the touch. These are not the skins of our high-bred English sheep, which are wholly unfit for the purpose, but the skins of half-wild mountain sheep, which are collected by Jews over the east of Europe and the western part of Asia. The glover does not care for the skins of your wool-producing sheep; his dictum is, "the rougher the hair the better the pelt."

These skins were formerly imported untanned; but the German tanners have now beaten the English tanners out of the market, and they are bought in the condition in which we now see them here, in Berlin or Vienna. As the skins are required they are taken out of the store and soaked in a vat containing the yolks of eggs, in the proportion of ten dozen skins to one gallon of yolks. In order to secure that every part of the skins shall be thoroughly soaked they are trodden by men's feet. This is done, it is said, to feed or nourish them, or, in other words, to make them still more elastic.

The soaking over, the skins are next taken to the dye-house and laid face uppermost on a slightly convex lead-covered board. There they are rapidly and frequently brushed with what is called a "striker"—that is, a liquid preparation that will fix and render permanent the dye already put on them.

The skin is next hung up in a stove or heated room where it rapidly dries. When dry it is handed over to a man whose business it is to examine it, and if, as is almost always the case, it is too thick for the purpose intended, or of unequal thickness, to pare it down until it is of the required thickness all over. In some places this process is carried on in the factory, but more commonly in an outbuilding attached to the workman's home. Considerable skill is required to pare the skin without cutting it, and should the workman be awkward he may not only injure his work, but seriously cut himself.—*Chambers' Journal.*

MR. CROMPTON, of the Crompton Corset company, of Toronto, was in the city last week.

PROF. BARRE, managing director of the Jolie creamery, was in Winnipeg last week, and speaking of the dairying industry in the province he said there was quite a large quantity of cheese lying in the different factories. The July stock, amounting to about 150,000 pounds, was still on hand, the manufacturers holding it in anticipation of higher prices. The demand was quiet at present, although the home market would eventually take a considerable amount. He was of opinion it would be better for the manufacturers to take lower prices and get rid of their stocks. Some of the cheese would probably have to be sent east, in which event the producers would require to take a cent less than eastern sellers to cover the cost of freight. This would be hardly satisfactory to the farmers and patrons of the various factories. As regards butter there was

a ready market, and but little accumulated stock; the creamery butter especially being in brisk demand.

CHRISTIE, of Brandon, will build a new saw mill near the river close to the old Brandon planing mill. Work will be commenced on it in a week or so.

Advices from Japan to Montreal houses continue to speak of a firm market for tea. Prices for second crop will probably be higher than expected, as labor is becoming scarce owing to the demand for natives on newly projected railway works. Some of the plantations are said to be almost deserted, as at the present price of tea the planters cannot afford to pay the men such high wages as are offered by railway contractors.

Few people have any idea of the care with which tobacco has to be attended to after it is grown. It will imbibe odors of almost any kind if placed near the source of them. A pig sty, for instance, near the place where the planter stores his crops will impart a disagreeable flavor, which no cure afterwards will divest it of. Among the many precautions taken to obtain a faultless leaf for the "Myrtle Navy" brand, is to ascertain carefully the methods which every farmer adopts with his crops in the sections of Virginia where the "Myrtle Navy" is grown.

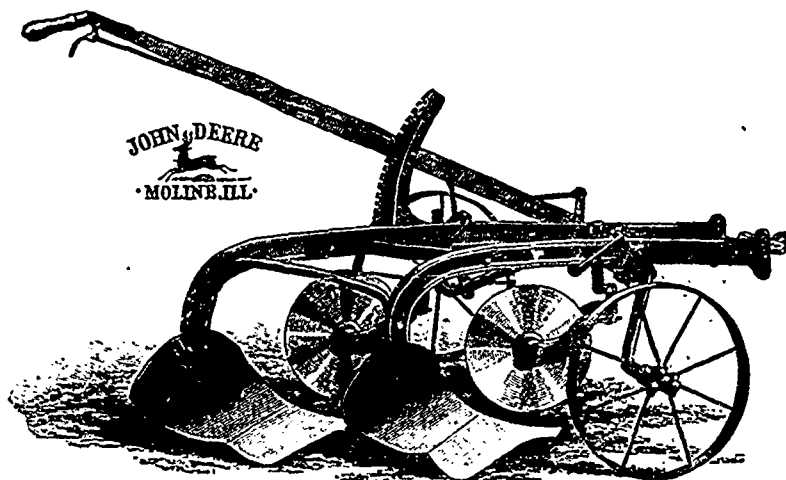
Or the 60,000 Indians in the Canadian west, 35,000 are under treaty. The Church of England has done most of the religious work to them.

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