

operation for a considerable distance. The Christie Brown Biscuit company have a large exhibit of biscuits.

D. Boyaner, manager of the Manitoba Fur company, 302 Main street, has arranged an artistic display of furs of all kinds, including some very handsome made-up jackets in seal and black Persian lamb.

H. B. Marcy, Winnipeg, has a very assorted exhibit of pianos and organs. Amongst them are those of Evans, Kohler, Uxbridge, Imperial Marcy and Doherty manufacture, besides which there is a Chickering upright piano, which is manufactured by the original Chickering piano manufacturers.

The National Cycle and Automobile company have an exhibit of two very handsome locomobiles, the first automobile ever exhibited in this country. They are fine samples of the machine that is very popular all through the States, and the demonstrator in charge is constantly explaining to an ever interested crowd the details of these twentieth century conveyances.

Mr. A. F. Bamfield has a splendid display of carpets, among them being Turkish rugs, real Persian rugs, Turkish and Brussels carpet.

This completes a tour of the exhibits adjoining the wall. Starting from the entrance again the first exhibit in the centre is that of the National Cash Register company, who have on exhibition some dozen registers suitable for all businesses.

Miss Brown's dress-cutting school is located next to A. F. Bamfield, occupying the space taken by Leslie Bros. last year.

The Edwardsburg Starch company have an exhibit of their corn starch and other manufactures.

Blackwood Bros. are showing an assortment of pickles, sauces, jams and aerated waters.

The Canadian Rubber Co.'s exhibit shows the rubber tree growing, the crude rubber and a multitude of the manufactured products.

The Northwest Typewriter Emporium has an exhibit next to Hammond's.

The Dominion Tobacco Co., of Montreal, have an exhibit of cut and plug tobaccos.

Mr. E. L. Drewry's exhibit occupies the centre of the main building and consists of a pedestal on a circular base, the pedestal being illuminated by electric lights framing the words "Golden Key Brand" and on the circular base is erected a double railroad track on which C. P. R. and C. N. R. trains are operated by electricity. Above the railway a multitude of bottles of aerated water shine bright from the reflection cast by the electric light.

Several samples of cremating closets are being exhibited next to the Dominion Tobacco Co.'s exhibit.

The right wing of the building contains an extremely tastefully managed exhibit for Salada Tea and perhaps the largest piano display by Mason & Risch which has ever been made at the Winnipeg Industrial. It includes the famous Chickering as well as the Mason & Risch pianos.

A gentleman is showing the individual communion cup service next to Mason & Risch.

This completes the exhibit downstairs. Upstairs there are but three exhibits, Keelers, consisting of wigs and hairdressing materials and tools, Steele & Co., a display of photography. Wall paper is exhibited by C. B. Scantlebury.

Dairy Machinery.

The display is large and very tastefully arranged and makes a fitting introduction to the butter and cheese section.

The De Laval Separator Co. occupy the first centre space as you enter. Their booth is tastefully decorated in red, white and blue. They have a good display of separators, ranging in capacity from 250 to 1,000 lbs per hour.

The centre space is occupied by the National Farm Cream separator. This machine is made by the Raymond Sewing Machine Co., of Hamilton, Ont., and is shown in one capacity, that of 350 lbs. per hour. The trade mark of this company is a Jersey cow, and they have a very handsome Jersey cow with the name of the company on her fair sides parading the grounds as an advertisement for their goods.

The space of the centre division is occupied by the Empire-Mikado Separator company and they show handsome drapings of the Stars and Stripes side by side. They are showing a fine range of farm separators varying in capacity from 300 to 600 lbs. per hour. In the first space to the left is a new claimant for the suffrages of the

dairy farmer, The United States Cream Separators, shown by the Wm. Scott Dairy Goods company, old and tried friends of good dairy machinery. Separators are shown in capacities varying from 175 to 600 pounds per hour. This firm are also showing the Champion Automatic Milk Cooler and Aerator, which made its debut in Manitoba this spring.

Next in order is the R. A. Lister Co., Limited, exhibit of Alexandra cream separators and most appropriately this stall is decorated with a large photo of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra. These separators have been on the market since 1890, and appear to be holding their own, as all good British manufactures should. The separators shown vary in capacity from 150 to 800 pounds per hour.

Overflowing from the dairy machinery building to a large tent outside is the exhibit of the Melotte Cream Separator company. They show not only separators varying from 200 to 1,000 pounds, but churns, butter workers, and the like. This company makes a specialty of the stone base, with its leaded in which insures the most perfect and steady working of the separators. The exhibit of dairy machinery is well worth a visit, and reflects credit on the enterprise of the exhibitors.

Dairy Section.

The dairy exhibit was not as large as might have been desired, but some fine good were shown. The prize list of dairy goods will be given later.

Implements and Vehicles.

The following have made exhibits: — Sawyer-Massey, engines and separators; T. S. Wright, representing Plano Manufacturing company, of Chicago, and Columbia Plow company, is showing binders, hay-racks, gang and hand plows, mowers and rakes; Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. are showing a threshing, J. I. Case Co., of Winnipeg, are showing a number of threshing machines.

In the carriage building a fine exhibit of vehicles is made by the J. B. Armstrong Co., of Guelph, Ont. This exhibit nearly fills the building and comprises a wide range of passenger vehicles. Robt. Cochrane is western representative of this company.

Munro, McIntosh & Co., of Alexandria, Ont., also had a good exhibit of vehicles.

It is a matter of regret that a better display of implements and vehicles cannot be arranged for. Implement and kindred lines should form one of the most important features of the fair. If the manufacturers and dealers in these lines could be induced to exhibit generally, it would add very much to the importance and attractiveness of the exhibition.

NOTES.

One of the finest exhibits in the main building was that of the Edwardsburg Starch Co., which is represented in the West by E. Nicholson. The various lines of food and laundry starches made by the company were shown in a very tasteful and extensive array.

The most elaborate arrangement in the main building, also occupying the most commanding position was the exhibit of E. L. Drewry, manufacturer, Winnipeg, showing the various lines in aerated waters, ales, etc., manufactured at this establishment.

Two or three styles of fencing were shown, including the well known Page wire fence, which is now becoming well known in this country as a valuable garden or park fence.

An eye-opening exhibit is made by A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, Man., who is one of the successful fruit growers of the province. Mr. Stevenson's exhibit was a surprise to most of those who saw it, and many expressions of amazement came from the crowd of visitors. The exhibit comprised over twenty varieties of apples, including two or three hybrid apples, all grown in Manitoba, besides half a dozen or more varieties of crab apples. Many of the visitors could hardly be persuaded that the apples were grown in Manitoba. Mr. Stevenson also made a fine exhibit of many varieties of small fruits, including currants, gooseberries, raspberries, etc.

The Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Rubber Co., make a remarkably fine and interesting exhibit, including a vast array of rubber goods, the manufactures of the company. The exhibit is an instructive one, showing as it does the great variety of uses to which rubber is now put to. It also

shows the crude rubber in various forms, while the exhibit is embellished with several specimens of the rubber tree, growing in large pots. The exhibit was one of the most costly shown, representing goods to the value of about \$5,000. Rubber, footwear, rubber clothing, belting, matting, hose, tubes, packing, electrical and mechanical rubber goods, rubber tiling and numerous other articles made up the exhibit.

Clean the Grain.

It is desirable that farmers, when having wheat and other grain to sell, should get best prices. This can only be done when grain is in a merchantable condition, being dry, clean, sound and free from seeds and other mixtures. This is especially true of wheat.

There is one feature that we wish to call the attention of the farmers to at this time, and that is this: —

See that the thresherman who threshes your wheat uses his fine machinery to clean the seeds, dirt and other mixtures out of your wheat.

The separating department of these threshing machines is so constructed that it will put wheat in a merchantable condition, and it only remains for the farmer to insist upon it and see that the thresherman does this. You should also insist upon his carefully cleaning your oats, barley and other grains.

When the farmer takes clean grain to market he gets the top price, instead of being cut from 5c to 15c per bushel on his dirty grain, or have the grain dealer clean his wheat so he can haul his screenings home again.

If foul seeds, broken straw, cracked wheat and other mixtures are cleaned out when threshing, the farmer doesn't pay for threshing the dirt, but pays for the clean wheat.

No one can deny that our threshing machines have excellent cleaning capacity, therefore make sure that the machine does its duty.

A most important reason why the farmer should have his wheat well cleaned and screened is that it will keep better in the bin than when dirty.

The farmer pays the threshing the same per bushel for threshing screenings as he does for clean wheat, and if the dirt is in it he pays more for it in the end by selling his wheat cheaper. Screenings are worth more to the farmer than to anyone else. The grain dealers pay the farmers a price for standard 60 pounds of marketable wheat. It must be reasonably clean to grade.

The grain dealers especially urge their friends to get wheat and other small grain into clean and marketable shape this year before bringing it to the elevators. During the year just past grain merchants sustained losses on account of buying and shipping dirty and damp wheat, when they would have made a fair profit if wheat had been clean when bought. We learn from talking with them that they cannot possibly afford to pay market price for any except good marketable 60 pound wheat, and that all wheat received in bad condition from any reason, whether dirt or poor quality, will necessarily have to be largely discounted.

The dealers therefore urge you to insist upon threshermen cleaning your wheat and other grain thoroughly, and thereby help you to obtain satisfactory prices.—Nor.-West Farmer.

The Export Cheese Trade.

It is now a foregone conclusion that the make of cheese in Canada is much less than that of last season, and there is now no possible chance of making it otherwise, not even if we have the phenomenally big October and November production of last year. The long spell of hot and dry weather we are told by factorymen has caused a considerable shrinkage in the flow of milk, but this is not unusual as it invariably follows the flush.

The combined exports of cheese from Canada and the United States have again fallen off as compared with those of a year ago showing the large deficit of about 300,000 boxes. With this persistent falling off in the shipments from this side, becoming more pronounced every week, we can scarcely look for lower prices, especially as we are now close upon the commencement of the fall make. On the other hand with last year's disastrous wind-up and heavy losses, fresh in their memory, buyers on

either side of the Atlantic will no doubt hesitate before they rush up prices as they did last year, although they seem to be following much in the same groove as then. We still hold to the policy previously enunciated by the "Trade Bulletin," namely that considering the great risks middlemen assume in the shrinkage in weight, cost of carrying, and the uncertainty of the market during the non-productive season, they should, in order to insure a profit, take the 'fall goods off the farmers' hands at the lowest instead of the highest prices of the season, or else let the farmers take the risk and carry the cheese themselves as they do with their grain, hay and other produce. There are ample cold storage facilities for the goods here, and at other centres where they could be held, and sold to dealers and shippers as the latter received their orders from the consuming markets in England during the winter and spring months. The future of the market may be as deceptive during the coming season as it was last year, as we have seen a poor dragging market and declining prices on a short crop and a good demand with steady values on a liberal season's make. It wholly depends on the demand which varies from one season to another. With such uncertainties surrounding the market, we again maintain that when the middlemen assume the responsibility of relieving the farmers of their cheese at the end of every fall, and carrying them for about six months to meet the vicissitudes of the consumptive markets on the other side, they should have some guarantee in buying low enough if not to ensure profits, at least to avoid the big losses which so often ensue through buying the fall goods at such high prices. A year ago this week prices ruled at 9½ to 9¾ for Western at country points, and the market at present seems as if it were trending in the same direction. In any event it is to be hoped that buyers will not run up prices on themselves from this out, as they did last year, to meet inevitable losses later on. They should do their best to eliminate speculative buying, and guard against loading themselves up with high-priced cheese in the fall.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Carpenters' Demands.

The carpenters of Winnipeg held a meeting last week to consider the question of more wages. The committee appointed at the last meeting to formulate a resolution on the question presented their report. The report recommended that in future the following conditions governing carpenters wage and hours shall prevail:

(1) That nine hours shall be a day's work, the hours of work to be from 7 a. m. to 12 and 1 p. m. to 5.

(2) And that eight hours shall be a day's work for Saturday.

(3) That time and a half shall be given for work done between the hours of 5 and 10 p. m. and that double time shall be allowed after 10 p. m.

(4) That any carpenter being discharged shall be given one hour's notice or one hour's pay.

(5) That forty cents per hour shall be the minimum wage paid to all carpenters whether they work in a shop or on buildings.

(6) That the above conditions shall take effect on and after the 5th day of August, 1901.

The secretary was instructed to notify the secretary of the Builders' association in writing and through the press of the resolution as given above.

Sport, Travel, Fiction.

The August Canadian Magazine, in keeping with the season, is devoted to sport, travel and fiction. Nonie Powell writes of the Birthplace of Napoleon, and the relics and mementos of him stored in Ajaccio, Corsica. S. Turner describes a record trip up the Matterhorn made at the close of last year's Alpine season. W. A. R. Kerr gives a history of "Golf in Canada," showing that the game was played in Montreal as early as 1824. These three articles are profusely illustrated, the latter being accompanied by eighteen photographs. C. W. Nash writes of "The Bass of Ontario," his article being embellished with three excellent drawings. There is a fine collection of short stories in addition to the two serials now running in the Magazine. A. T. Hunter makes some pungent criticisms of our militia camps, while John A. Cooper gives utterance to some observations on the progress of the Maritime Provinces.