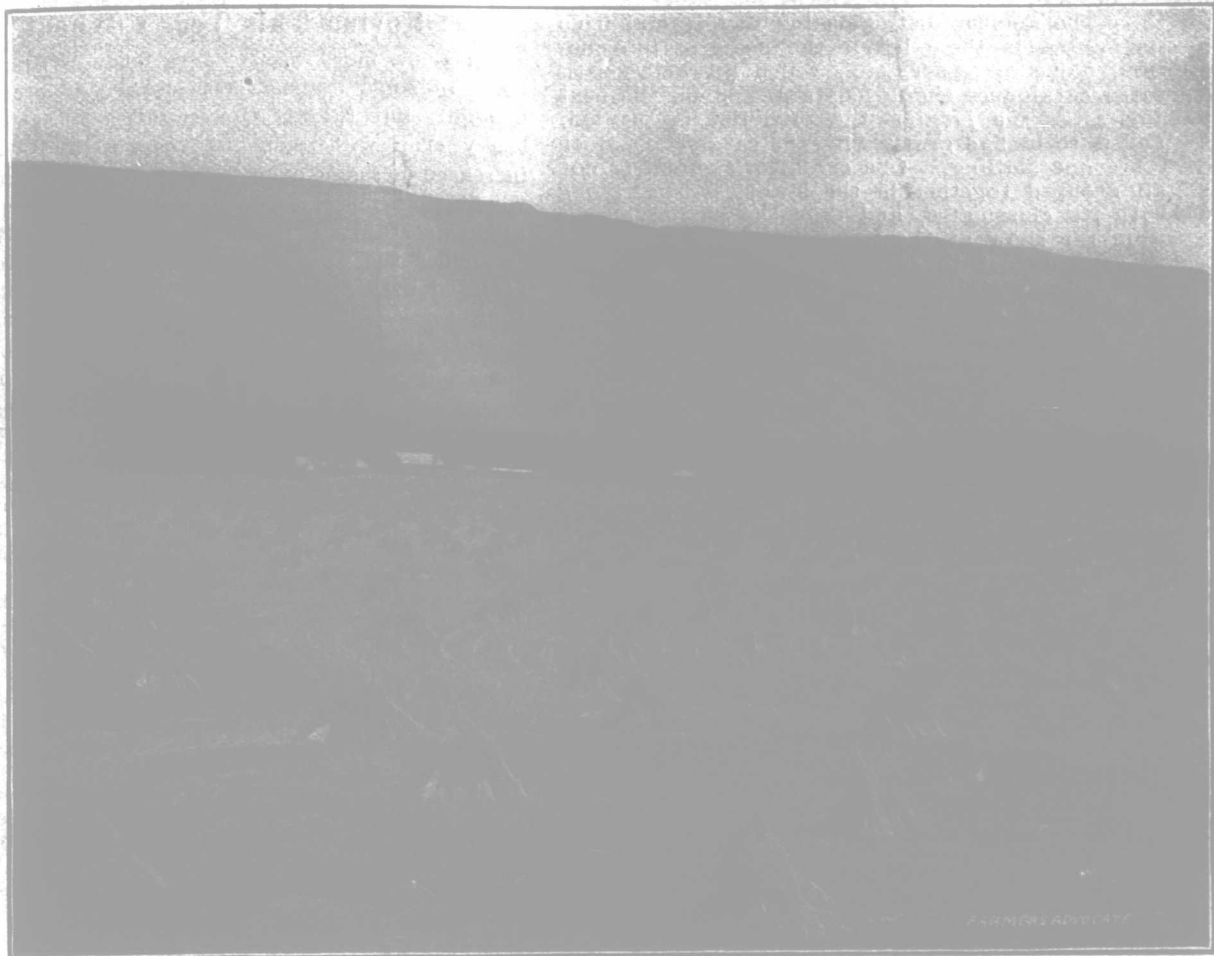




WHEAT FIELD ON SIR ARTHUR STEPNEY'S RANCH, ENDERBY, B. C.
Manager, Geo. Heggie.

exhibitors, especially in the agricultural departments, by his untiring and painstaking attention and his gentlemanly treatment to one and all. A much closer sympathy now exists between the exhibition management and the purely agricultural element than ever before. This is a healthy sign, and promises well for the future of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Early in 1895 a few of the business men of Winnipeg started an agitation that the exhibition should again be relegated to the fall of the year, and in compliance with their wishes the directors of the association sent a circular to the principal people interested, including the Government crop correspondents and the clerks of municipalities, with the result that a summer fair was favored by a very large majority.

The exhibition of this year, while in many respects the most successful held by the association up to that date, was certainly the most unfortunate as regards weather. Each day was wet and inclement, but in spite of this the exhibits were of a high order of excellence, and large crowds of people were on the grounds.

The fair of 1897 suffered under the disadvantage of nearly four days' continuous rain, and there was a considerable expense by an extension into the following week. Notwithstanding this, however, the gate receipts aggregated a total of \$18,842, being nearly \$8,000 in excess of the previous year.

It was in this year that what has proved to be one of the greatest successes in connection with the fair was inaugurated—"American Day." More than 3,800 people took advantage of the opportunity to visit Winnipeg, and went away more than delighted with what they had seen. The seating of the grand stand was also doubled in 1897.

WONDERFUL GROWTH.

The increase of \$8,000 during the fair of 1897 was more than sustained in the following year, the increase over the preceding fair being \$8,511. The following figures will demonstrate the growth of the fair better than any words can do:

Admissions,	1895—\$ 8,406.65.
	1896— 11,089.30.
	1897— 18,842.75.
	1898— 26,354.65.

The prize money that year amounted to \$12,000. In 1899 a grant of \$1,000 was obtained from the Dominion Government to be applied toward the cost of constructing a Dominion Government buildings in the grounds, to be used for displaying the products of the Province of British Columbia and the results of the work carried on at the Government Experimental Farms, a condition of the grant being that the building should be constructed entirely of British Columbia lumber, and accommodation provided therein for the purpose of distributing immigration literature.

The first decade in the history of the Industrial Exhibition Association came to a close in 1900, and this year was made memorable by the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Minto to the exhibition, on the invitation

of the board. The visit of their Excellencies and the keen interest shown by them in the work of the association was a source of great gratification to the whole community.

The grand stand having been found insufficient, the present handsome structure was erected at a cost of \$14,500. Nearly \$16,000 was this year expended in prizes.

The following figures show the abnormal increase during the first twelve years of the existence of the association:

Admissions.....	1891—\$ 5,140.70
	1902 41,943.79
Payments in prizes...	1891—\$ 7,789.50
	1902 18,960.00

Last year, 1902, the prizes and attractions totalled up to \$40,000, and the number of gate admissions was greater than ever before, being over 100,000.

Thus, the Winnipeg Industrial has risen from little things to be a power on the continent, and the indications point to the fact that this year will surpass the record of last year, phenomenal as that was. The prophecy of President Gordon seems indeed likely to come true, that Winnipeg will soon have the greatest exhibition in Canada. The Toronto World in a recent issue, in speaking editorially of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, said: "The fair has now become one of the most famous in Canada, and is bound to grow in importance with the rapid growth of the Province of Manitoba. It is one of the means of promoting immigration into the West, through the insight that the visitors obtain into the agricultural resources of the country."

The following is the list of the Presidents of

the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association since its incorporation:

1890—J. H. Ashdown.	1897—D. Smith.
1891—A. McDonald.	1898—G. J. Moulson.
1893—D. E. Sprague.	1899—W. Brydon.
1894—W. B. Scarth.	1900—A. J. Andrews.
1895—Andrew Strang.	1901—F. W. Thompson.
1896—L. A. Hamilton.	1902—J. T. Gordon.

The Winnipeg Show Compared with Leading British Shows.

BY A. G. HOPKINS, B. AGR., D. V. M.

Comparisons, we are told, are usually odious, and while the statement may be a truism, a useful end is undoubtedly served by making such comparisons.

The first and most marked difference between the British shows and the great Western-Canadian gathering, is that of location, the Royal and Highland up till this year being itinerant, but the Royal was anchored near Willesden, in the West End of the great metropolis, London, in 1903, for the first time. Such a method as was followed with the old Provincial of Ontario has its disadvantages, as old-time Canadian show-goers will know, chief among which are the temporary character of the buildings, enforced by such itinerancy; and, second, that the show may be located at a town where the hotel accommodations are totally inadequate for the visiting crowds. Carlisle, where last year's Royal was held, was in just that fix. These big shows across the water are not aided to any extent by either the municipal or State Governments, as far as I am aware, neither are they joint-stock companies, but are purely the offspring of their respective societies, and in the case of the Highland, the result solely of good management, money is being added to the society's exchequer; the Royal has been steadily losing money; the latter is run too largely by the aristocrat for it to be a financial success. The Royal-Dublin show, however, is permanently located, and has the finest show-ground and appointments to be seen over there. The exhibits are all under cover, and even in a downpour one could see them all comfortably and be dry under foot as well. Not so with the Highland and Royal, whose grounds after a rain resemble a folded turnip field.

The price of admission is one of great importance to show managers, and also to the man wishing to take a large family, and in the Old Country the women and girls are interested in live stock probably as much as are the men and boys. Judging takes place at the beginning of the show, and the price for entrance that day is usually five shillings (\$1.25); consequently, one finds there the live-stock owners and enthusiasts; the aristocrats, usually enthusiastic live-stock people; the satellites of the aristocrats, and the would-be aristocrats, or snobs, who pay five shillings in order to breathe the same air, in the same show-ground, on the same day, which is all very funny, and, withal, a little disgusting to a democratic Canadian.

The Royal show occasionally has as a drawing card a real live prince, which is good of royalty, because such a visit stimulates the flow of silver into the society's exchequer; what is even better is the tendency of royalty to go to such shows solely on account of their interest in live-stock, which is notorious and fortunate for the British stock-breeder. On the second day half a crown (about sixty cents) is the toll taken at the turnstiles; subsequent days a simple bob (one shilling), or about equal to our twenty-five cent piece, is all the talisman one needs to get past the gatekeepers. At the British shows the bands are present, not to fill in a lull in a race, or to



HOUSE, BARN AND CATTLE OF J. H. COLES, SIX MILES NORTH OF ENDERBY, B. C.