

patronage and subscription from your journal, if you will forward me a list of those who drop their subscription to the ADVOCATE because they are hit too hard I will send you a list forty-nine to one who are in favour of clean fairs. Hoping that you will keep up your fearless attack against those things that very often stand in the way of men bringing their wives and families to agricultural exhibitions.

Killarney, Manitoba.

ALBERT LINN.

Farmers Favor Sample Market.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read with great interest Mr. Gee's article on our system of wheat grading. I have long thought that our wheat should be sold on sample, assisted of course, by the grade. I believe the transportation companies are mistaken when they say the farmers do not want a sample market. The system that puts the dollars in our pocket is the one farmers want. I also think the grading is entirely too severe. It don't require a statesman to see that if our No. 2 Northern is as good as American 1 Hard that we are the losers when we sell in open competition, and this in my opinion partly accounts for the difference in price. It is very nice to have our wheat hold a good name on foreign markets but it is too expensive an honor. I hope the farmers will take this very important matter up and not let it rest until their just demands are satisfied.

GRAIN GROWER.

Hamiota Endorses Order Point and Sample Market.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Hamiota Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on Thursday, February 13th, at which considerable important business with relation to the grain trade was transacted.

The Association arrived at the conclusion that the present standards for the different grades were much too high and that No. 1 hard, wheat should be classed as Manitoba extra; that No. 2 Northern should be classed as No. 1 hard and that the present standard for No. 2 Northern should apply to No. 1 Northern. The meeting further agreed that the proposition to make Winnipeg an order point and sample market as has been contended for in recent issues of the Farmer's Advocate, was a move in the right direction; that provision should be made for having cars weighed in transit at Winnipeg by an official weighman, if desired by the shipper, without unnecessary delay and expense as at present. A memorial was drafted to be presented to the Dominion government asking that manufacturers of bluestone and formalin be required to furnish a certificate of purity with all the packages of goods they sold. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with regard to the treatment received from elevator companies and commission men in regard to holding back the balance of the value of a car of wheat after the out turns had been ascertained at Fort William, and it was decided to advise the warehouse commissioner to request the inspectors and agents at terminals to issue duplicates of certificates, at the same time the originals are issued to purchasers or consignees. Progress was reported by the committee which has on hand the organization of the farmers' elevator. It was decided at the meeting to hold a banquet in the town on the night the Seed Selection Special makes its visit. Nine delegates were appointed to attend the Brandon convention.

H. A. FRASER.

Things to Remember.

Entries close, Saskatchewan Cattle Sale....Mar. 19.
Entries close, Stallion and Foal Show, Calgary, Apr. 5
Entries close, Alberta Fat-stock Show.....Apr. 5
Entries close, Saskatchewan Fat-stock Show..Apr. 16
Entries close, Saskatchewan Horse Show....Apr. 16
B. C. Pure-bred Sale.....Mar. 21-22
Alberta Stallion and Foal Show.....May 7-8
Pure-bred Cattle Show, Calgary.....May 7-8
Fat-stock Show, Calgary.....May 8-10
Horse-breeders' Association, Calgary.....May 7
Cattle-breeders' Association ".....May 8
Saskatchewan Judging Schools—Prince Albert and Kirkella branches.....Feb. 21—Mar. 31
Saskatchewan Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Horse Show and Fat-stock Show.....May 16, 17-18
Winnipeg Horse Show.....May 23-25
Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary.....July 10-12
Birtle Fair.....Aug. 9

SEED FAIRS.

Neepawa.....Mar. 2-3

Don't wait until spring work commences to break in the three year olds, get them accustomed to harness now and they will not waste time and lose flesh in seeding.

MARKETS

CANADIAN GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The total number of bushels of wheat carried by boat out of Fort William and Port Arthur during the season of navigation from April 25th, 1905, to December 12th of the same year was 41,075,845 bushels.

A statement of the total amount of grain carried by lake, with the destination of the same, and the amount carried by Canadian and foreign boats has been issued over the signatures of Frank E. Gibb, Dominion grain inspector, and J. J. O'Connor, vessel broker. The following is the full statement.

Destination.	CANADIAN VESSELS.		Totals.
	April 25, 1905 to Aug. 31, 1905	Sept. 1, 1905 to Dec. 12, 1905	April 25, 1905 to Dec. 12, 1905
Owen Sound.....	539,730.50	1,934,444.40	2,474,174.90
Midland.....	674,127.10	2,060,582.50	2,734,709.60
Depot Harbor.....	2,652,041.40	6,245,121.50	8,897,162.90
Collingwood.....	252,500.00	325,554.40	578,054.40
Point Edward.....	1,074,883.50	1,198,962.30	2,273,845.80
Meaford.....	1,032,836.20	596,913.10	1,629,749.30
Goderich.....	1,032,836.20	862,874.20	1,895,710.40
Port Colborne.....	.....	135,213.00	135,213.00
Thorold.....	.....	171,072.50	171,072.50
Kingston.....	251,680.20	713,945.20	965,625.40
Montreal.....	3,056,992.30	3,524,863.20	6,581,855.50
Detroit.....	37,000.00	.....	37,000.00
Port Huron.....	176,771.08	1,051,581.40	1,228,352.48
Buffalo.....	490,004.10	120,000.00	610,004.10
Erie, Pa.....	.....	212,183.00	212,183.00
Wheat.....	10,218,567.50	19,153,313.10	29,371,880.60
Oats.....	327,121.14	200,440.12	527,561.26
Barley.....	64,427.16	280,964.32	345,391.48
Flax.....	187,497.48	147,469.00	334,966.48

FOREIGN VESSELS.		Totals.
Destination.	April 25, 1905 to Aug. 31, 1905	
Port Huron.....	253,409.10	435,202.20
Buffalo.....	142,072.40	10,075,494.70
Erie, Pa.....	.....	543,266.30
Wheat.....	396,081.50	11,257,882.10
Oats.....	.....	195,851.16
Flax.....	18,829.52	18,829.52

Trade on the Winnipeg market continues to be inconsiderable, a slight flurry being caused early in the week by bullish news from American centers, and higher prices rule. The market appears to be brightening and a freer trade is expected. Prices are for cash wheat, 1 Nor. 75c., 2 Nor. 72½c., 3 Nor. 70½c. Futures, March 75½c., May 77½c., July 78½c. in store Port William and Port Arthur.

OATS—No. 1 white.....	33½
No. 2 white.....	33
Feed oats.....	32
BARLEY—Malting barley.....	39
No. 3.....	38
No. 4.....	34
FLAX.....	1 15
HAY, per ton (cars on track)	
Winnipeg.....	5 50 @ 6 50
Loose loads.....	6 00 @ 7 00
MILLFEEDS, per ton—	
Bran.....	15 00
Shorts.....	16 50 @ 17 00
CHOPPED FEEDS—	
Oats and barley.....	21 00
Barley.....	18 00
Oats.....	25 00
GREEN VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes (farmers' loads), per bushel.....	65
Carrots, per bushel.....	90
Beets, per bushel.....	60
Turnips, per bushel.....	65
Onions, per bushel.....	1 50
CREAMERY BUTTER—	
Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg.....	27
Creamery, in boxes.....	24 @ 25
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Tubs, choicest.....	21 @ 22
Second grade, ground lots.....	15 @ 17
CHEESE—	
Manitoba.....	13½
Ontario.....	14
EGGS—	
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg.....	23
Pickled eggs.....	21 @ 22
LIVE STOCK—	
(Off cars, Winnipeg)—	
Steers, tops.....	3½ @ 4
Heifers and cows.....	3½ @ 4
Bulls.....	2 @ 3
Veal calves.....	4 @ 5
Sheep.....	5½ @ 6
Lambs.....	5½ @ 6
Hogs, 150 to 200 lbs.....	6½
Hogs, 250 to 300 lbs.....	5½
HIDES—	
Green, frozen.....	8 @ 8½

CHICAGO.

Beeves \$3.90 to \$6.40; cows and heifers, \$1.60 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.70; Texans, \$3.65 to \$4.40.
Hogs.—Mixed and butchers, \$6.00 to \$6.27½; good heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.30; light, \$6.00 to \$6.25. Bulk of sales, \$6.15 to \$6.25.

TORONTO.

Cattle are still scarce and dear on Toronto live stock market. Hogs steady, lambs dull and sheep firm. Export cattle medium quality, \$4 to \$4.50. Butchers, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.40; short keep feeders in brisk demand at \$4 to \$4.50; heavy feeders, \$3.85 to \$4.15; good stockers, \$2.80 to \$3.50. Export sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.25. Lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Hogs, \$6.60 to \$6.85.

Horses.—Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$165; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$170; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$160; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$135 to \$185; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$160 to \$185; serviceable second-hand workers, \$70 to \$80; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$65 to \$80.

MONTREAL.

Prices are: \$175 to \$225 each, for coalcart horses, weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 lbs. each; \$150 to \$200 for express horses, weighing 1,100 to 1,300; \$175 to \$225 for light-draft horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500; \$250 to \$300 for heavy-draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 each; \$300 to \$500 for choice saddle or carriage animals, according to desirability, and \$75 to \$125 for broken-down old animals or inferior small horses suitable for quiet driving.

Alberta is Wise.

The announcement of Minister of Agriculture Finlay that the provincial government of Alberta would not only take over the creameries put in operation by the Dominion government, but would continue the egg collecting, and would extend the business to handling of poultry and pork, establishing packing houses and cold storage plants on the same basis as the Dominion government did for the creameries, sets the pace for the other provinces, and unfortunately serves to mark how far, how very far, Manitoba has fallen below her opportunity in this regard. The system of central cold storage where everything that the territory had to sell in the way of butter and eggs is assembled, graded and held, or sold as the market warranted, has proved an unqualified success, so much so that the new government is not only anxious to continue but to extend the work. Some idea of the advantage to be gained from such a system is shown in the prices obtained during the past year for butter and eggs, both in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Butter averaged a fraction over 20c. per pound at the factory, and eggs netted the farmers 20c. per dozen, a very different showing to what was realized by the farmers of Manitoba.

In Manitoba where for a long time to come, the system of creameries must be worked on the cream gathering plan, it would have assisted mightily if these creameries had been controlled and operated by the government. Then it would have been possible to have had good makers in all of them, the salting, packing and finishing of the butter would have been uniform and would have commanded a higher price, while a central cold storage at Winnipeg would have made it possible to hold the butter at such a temperature as would prevent deterioration. The system of collecting and grading eggs would naturally have followed and the industry of poultry raising would have been greatly stimulated, and it would not have been necessary to bring in \$100,000 worth from the east annually.

What is the condition of the hog industry to-day? Winnipeg has a packing capacity of 350,000 hogs per year and in 1905, just 88,000 hogs reached Winnipeg, and in the same period over 3,000,000 pounds of American bacon was brought in to supply our needs. The packers complain that the farmers will not raise enough hogs, the farmers say the moment they furnish a sufficient supply of the required grade of hogs, down goes the price, and declare they will not be bothered with it. This was the system followed in Ontario, and the hog production has fallen off to such an extent that now the packers are barred from bringing in American hogs in bond.

If the government of Alberta makes the same success of handling packing plants that the Dominion government have made of the northwest creamery business (and there is no reason why they should not) then indeed must Manitoba look to her laurels, for she will very speedily be distanced by her latest rival in the field of agricultural industries.—Commercial column, Free Press.

Last spring many delayed buying their clover seed until late on and paid a much higher figure for their delay in purchasing. More clover seed is coming into use and as present prices are high, it will pay to lay in a supply early. Last spring supplies ran short and seed had to be brought back from Europe for use in Canada, the price increased and many either did without or did with a smaller quantity, and improvement in fertility was just held back in the same proportion.