

Caugherty's Imp. Gloriana, and sixth to J. A. Boag & Son's Imp. Rockhall Rosie.

In the class for Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire mares foaled previous to January 1st, 1903, were four entries. Smith & Richardson's Baroness was an easy first, and afterwards won the championship as best Clydesdale mare, any age; J. W. Cowie's Heather Erskine was second; Jas. Richardson's Lady Union Bank third, and Alfred Mason's June, fourth.

In the class for Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire mares, foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1903, J. A. Boag & Son captured first on Jessie Macarlie; second was Smith & Richardson's Flora Anniss; Richard Gibson's Belvoir Duchess, third; Maggie Priam, fourth.

Shire mares foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1903. This class brought out two, J. M. Gardhouse's Black Jewel, and John Gardhouse & Son's Laura, first and second respectively. Black Jewel was also female champion in Shires.

In the section for Shire mares foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1903, three, all the property of J. B. Hogate of Weston, were shown and placed in the following order: Underly Torfrida, Parkside Heroine, Humber Violet.

For heavy draft geldings, three years and over, A. Doherty's Robbie Burns got first. The Dominion Transport Co.'s Charlie, second; the same Company's Prince Arthur, third, and J. W. Cowie's Grey Prince, fourth. The prizes for heavy draft teams, in harness, first, O. Sorby on Lily Charming and Miss Charming, second, J. Boag & Son on Bush Maggie and Lady Brown, both imported.

Agricultural Societies Convene.

Delegates from different agricultural societies throughout the Province of Manitoba met in convention, at the invitation of the deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. Black, in Winnipeg on the 15th and 16th inst. As a special attraction at this convention, President Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College was invited out and took part in the various discussions. Mr. Creelman by reason of his experience in Farmers' Institute work in Ontario was able to offer many valuable suggestions to the officers of Manitoba Agricultural Societies. In his address on the evening of the 15th President Creelman advised that farmers in each particular district should endeavor as much as possible to raise similar products, that where there is a good herd of cattle in a community other farmers should go in for that class of stock as buyers would find it an advantage to visit that neighborhood, producers would have the privilege of using each other's stock and benefit by each other's advertising. He further suggested that agricultural societies give prizes for the best essays upon practical subjects by which means the young farmers of the country would learn to express their thoughts in good plain English and eventually become platform speakers. In order to make institute meetings more popular Mr. Creelman strongly advised short talks and illustrated discussions either by chart, live animals or by articles referred to. The local officers were urged to properly advertise their meetings and to endeavor to make the work of the society and of the country of interest to children. School trustees were implored to set apart a plot of ground where children could cultivate flowers, and do experimental work and by all means to hire a teacher who would interest the children in such work. The fall fair was thoroughly diagnosed with the result that the best authorities had decided that vulgar, clanging distractions had to be "cut out". Every fair board should see to it that their secretary was a competent man and should work him hard. Upon fair days there should be a systematic programme so that people would know where and when to see things. Some useful features proposed were contests among children in identifying plants and woods; a woman's tent in which would be displayed a model kitchen and demonstrations given in different methods of cooking common foods; and experimental grain and grass plots upon the fair grounds. It was also suggested that expert judges be employed, and that a farmers' meeting be held the night before the fair so that enthusiasm would be worked up.

The real work of the convention began on Friday morning when deputy minister Black called attention to serious discrepancies in the financial reports of many societies. Prize list revision was then taken up and as usual the status of the general purpose horse was discussed. Mr. Elder of Verdin recommended that no prizes be given to this class of horse but his suggestion did not meet with approval. A class was recommended for the best kept and best fitted team competition open to hired men.

Considerable surprise was expressed when Mr. Black announced that an order in council made it necessary that each society should hold four public meetings each year besides the one for which the department sent speakers before the society could receive the government grant. Many of the delegates declared they had never heard of this rule before, and after considerable discussion a resolution was passed asking the government to not enforce the order with societies erring through ignorance. A representative from Gimli told how their society had been working

cooperatively to secure better stock and that the society could afford to buy much better bulls and stallions than could individuals.

Mr. Black made a plea for greater attention to be given to agricultural libraries and promised to provide judges for those fairs desiring them at five dollars per day.

Using Stubble Plow for Breaking.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For the benefit of your readers who use a stubble plow for breaking, I give a good way to fix it solid so that four horses can be put on to a sixteen inch plow. We use a straight coulter with a shoe on, fastened on the point of the share. To keep the coulter solid to its place, chain back to beam with a short chain. Put a wheel on front of beam and use a long chain fastened back to beam which is run through the little clevis at the bridle. The bridles are not strong enough for four horses and this is the only way we have found to use a stubble plow for breaking scrub or stony ground.

Man.

J. S.

Should not the agricultural colleges include in their curricula instruction so that more stockmen might become fitted to act as directors of breed societies?

MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. say; The tendency of prices is downward, and if it were not that holders of wheat still cling to the hope that something will develop to cause an advance, there would probably have been a sharp break before this. The general feeling is one of beariness but the situation is supported by the consideration that while there is plenty of wheat for all requirements until the produce of coming crops is available, there will not be any large surplus to carry forward, and there is always the risk until the new crops are fully secured, that unfavorable meteorological conditions may come to cause some considerable shortage in the yield in one part of the World or another. If, as the season advances, it is seen that the prospect for coming season's crops is below average there will be no difficulty in keeping prices up to present level and they may be easily advanced beyond it. In the meantime, however, it is yet too early to know with any great degree of certainty what the coming crops will do, for although winter wheat crops are doing seasonably well both in Europe and America, the most critical period for them to pass through is still to come, and the spring wheat is not yet planted, in fact the most part of the ground for it is not yet prepared. The statistical situation coupled with the slow demand for actual wheat and flour, and the prospect of heavy supplies from exporting countries to Europe during the next three months is what is making the markets heavy. The American Visible Supply is now 47,783,000 bushels, against 38,008,000 bushels last year and 38,218,000 bushels in 1904. The World's Visible Supply on the 1st inst. was 204,102,000 bushels against 184,798,000 bushels same date last year, and the quantity on passage to Europe is 39,176,000 bushels against 36,872,000 bushels last year. In the present state of the market it will be well to remember, that the consumption of wheat over the World is now larger than ever before; that the surplus to supply requirements until new crops are ready is not superabundant; and that the new crops are a long way from being secured yet. Besides this as compared with a year ago the price of wheat in the American markets, which includes Winnipeg, is 25c. to 30c. per bushel lower, and while the statistics given above appeal all to the bear view of the wheat market, there are some arising on the other side which are important, if less prominent, for instance, last week the English Visible Supply decreased 3,258,000 bushels against an increase of 126,000 bushels same week last year, and Bradstreets World's Visible decreased 1,601,000 bushels compared with an increase of 782,000 bushels last year. It is also an unsettled question as to the extent of the Argentine Surplus. Generally it had been expected that that country would have as much for export as last year, say 112,000,000 bushels, but many recent reports cut down the surplus to 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 bushels, and it seems probable that Argentina will not have as much wheat to export as was anticipated before harvest.

Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market has been dull but steady all week, and prices show a decline from a week ago. The demand is small, but holders have not pressed wheat for sale. Shipping and export trade are at about a standstill, and it is not likely that much more wheat will be forwarded to seaboard all rail, as the time of lake navigation is gradually drawing on again. The movement of wheat from country points to terminal elevators runs about twice as large as last year but the quantity in store there is only a trifle over last year's stocks. Prices are 1 Nor. 74½c., 2 Nor. 72c., 3 Nor. 70½c., No. 4 wheat

67c., Futures February 75c., March 75½c., May 77½c. and July 78½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH WHEAT, FEB. 22nd—

1 Hard.....	81½
1 Northern.....	80½
2 Northern.....	78½
3 Northern.....	76½ @ 77½

WINNIPEG INSPECTION, FEB. 19th—

WHEAT—	CARS.
1 Hard.....	9
1 Northern.....	319
2 Northern.....	179
3 Northern.....	60
4 Northern.....	14
1 Rejected.....	67
2 Rejected.....	133
No grade.....	14
Rejected.....	14
	807

MINNEAPOLIS INSPECTION, FEB. 19th—

1 Hard.....	28
1 Northern.....	61
2 Northern.....	69
3 Northern.....	37
4 Northern.....	25
Rejected.....	17
No grade.....	4
Durum.....	18
Winter.....	1
	250

COARSE GRAINS AND FEED—

MILLFEEDS, per ton—	
Bran.....	15 00
Shorts.....	16 00 @ 17 00
Oats and barley.....	21 00
Barley.....	18 00
Oats.....	25 00

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 tracks)

Winnipeg.....	5 50 @ 6 00
Loose loads.....	6 00 @ 7 00

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
Lambs.....	5½
Hogs, 150 to 200 lbs.....	6½
Hogs, 250 to 300 lbs.....	5½

HIDES—

Green frozen hides.....	8 @ 8½
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TORONTO.

Cattle scarce and prices firm. Hogs unchanged and sheep and lambs steady. Choice export cattle, \$4.60 to \$5; medium \$4 to \$4.50; butcher picked lots, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$3.50 to \$4.40; stockers and feeders are in active demand. Short keep feeders, \$4 to \$4.50; heavy, \$3.85 to \$4.15; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2. to \$2.75; good stockers, \$2.80 to \$3.50 rough to common, \$2 to \$2.75; calves, 3½ to 7 cents per pound; export sheep, \$4.50 to \$5; lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.15; hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

CHICAGO.

Prices steady; beefs, \$3.95 to \$6.35; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.00; Texans, \$3.00 to \$4.40.

Hogs—market steady; mixed and butchers, \$6 to \$6.30; good heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.30; rough and heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.15; light \$6 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$6.15 to \$6.25.