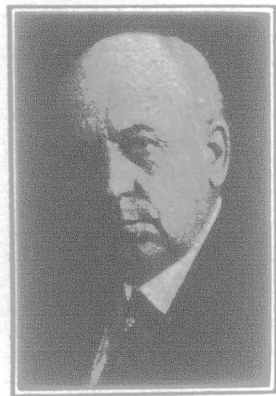


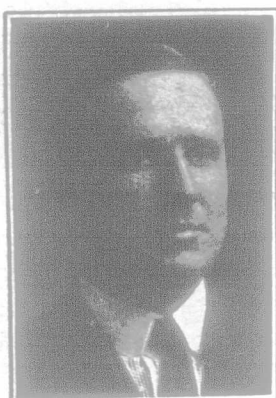
# Live Stock Organization' in Canada.



Robt. Miller.



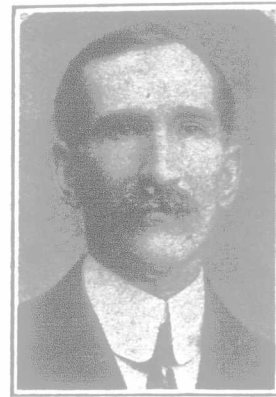
Geo. Pepper.



W. A. Dryden.



J. D. Brier.



W. F. Stephen.



R. W. Wade.

Agriculture is the least organized industry in Canada to-day, and yet it would require the space of many columns to describe in any degree of detail the societies, clubs and associations which farmers have brought into being and still maintain for the good of the various branches of husbandry. Speaking provincially, the fruit and vegetable growers are pretty well federated; the grain growers of the Prairie Provinces have a wonderfully powerful and useful organization, but after all, the stockmen of Canada have carried the league-of-stockmen idea further than any other class, until they now have a Dominion alliance with representation, based on live-stock assets, from all parts of Canada. The community spirit is a splendid thing, and so is pride in one's township, county or province, yet the prosperity of the farmer now depends so much on markets, transportation and economic conditions generally that provincialism must give way to national and international considerations with which local associations are not big enough to deal.

Organizations are best built from the bottom up, that is to say there must be local clubs, societies or associations throughout the country; these will act as a clearing house for local wrongs and furnish timber for the cabinets or councils created by the locals to do the big jobs. A peculiarity of live stock organization is that as it progresses and becomes more influential, as it is endowed with funds and invested with power, and as it develops into something capable of dictating policies and righting existing wrongs, its membership becomes smaller and smaller. There is a common belief that the strength of an association can be gauged by its memberships. In some cases this is true for where the cause is just and in the interests of many, one man or a few men who will press the claims, require the support and endorsement of those whom they represent. However, the stockmen elected to preside over the destinies of the industry in Canada get this support through a system of representation, and it is the purpose of this article to describe in a general way at least how this is brought about, and how the breeders on the side roads and concessions of any province in Canada can make their grievances known with good prospects of having them attended to.

## Sectional Organization.

We do not propose to deal at any length with provincial organizations; all provinces are pretty well equipped with such, and stockmen who pay any attention to matters outside their own barnyards will be more or less acquainted with what is going on in their own province. When in doubt, the directors of live stock branches in the various provincial departments of agriculture, should be able to furnish the required information, and only too willing to do so. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry have their local or provincial associations, and breeders should assist them for they are the supports upon which the more influential and stronger organizations are built. From these we go on to semi-national organizations such as the Western Canada Live Stock Union, whose field is west of the Great Lakes; and the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union which covers the territory east of the same waters.

In the spring of 1913 a number of delegated stockmen met in Calgary at the time of the spring show, and laid the foundation for the Western Canada Live Stock Union. It was common knowledge then as well as now that their first effort would be to overcome a dominance, apparent or real, held in regard to certain breed associations, but this was only a part of the program. One clause in the prospectus summarizes well indeed the objects for which this Union was created, and which concerned the organization early in its existence. This clause read as follows: "To represent and promote the live-stock interests in all matters of common concern with the object of fairly securing the enjoyment of all rights and privileges, and in so doing to make a wrong of a general nature against any the concern of all."

Markets, transportation, and everything which concerned the breeder of commercial or pure-bred stock were dealt with by the Western Canada Live Stock Union, and suffice it to say that this alliance of the Western stockmen has amply justified its existence. The following officers were duly elected at the first general meeting in October of 1913: President, Dr. J. G. Rutherford; Vice-President for British Columbia, Dr. S. F. Tolmie; Vice-President for Alberta, John A. Turner; Vice-President for Saskatchewan, Hon. W. C. Sutherland; Vice-President for Manitoba, Andrew Graham; Sec.-Treas., Dr. A. W. Bell. In October, 1914, E. L. Richardson, of Calgary, Alberta, was appointed Secretary-Treasurer, to succeed the late Dr. A. W. Bell.

At the last annual meeting of the Union, in November, 1917, Dr. J. G. Rutherford was re-elected President, and the following representatives were elected as directors: Dr. S. F. Tolmie, British Columbia; J. L. Walters, Alberta; F. H. Auld, Saskatchewan; Andrew Graham, Manitoba. We should dwell long enough at this point to explain that the organization has made an effort to enlist the sympathy and support of all the live-stock interests of the West, so it in turn could benefit, in a broad way, the farmers of its constituency. Representation is made through the local associations, and all branches of the industry are given an opportunity to take part in the deliberations of this council, for it is realized that live stock and other branches of agriculture in the West are dependent one upon the other.

The Eastern Canada Live Stock Union is a similarly constituted body, but of more recent origin; however, its object, like that of its sister union in the West, is to foster the live-stock industry and right the wrongs which retard the development or prosperity of husbandry in Eastern Canada. The officers appointed on February 8, 1918, were: President, William Smith M.P., Columbus, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, John Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, R. R. Ness, Howick, P.Q.; 3rd Vice-President, W. R. Reek, Fredericton, N.B.

The Executive consists of the following representatives: Horses, Geo. Pepper, Toronto; cattle, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; sheep, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown, Ont.; swine, J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; poultry, J. H. Saunders, London, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Provincial Associations are entitled to representation in the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union by the payment of \$25, and at present there are six such affiliations. By the payment of \$25, a breed association is also allowed to become a member of both the Eastern and Western Unions; the money is equally divided and two delegates are accepted, one by the Eastern Union and one by the Western.

## Unity Accomplished.

Unfortunately, there existed in Western Canada, prior to a year or two ago, the feeling that Eastern interests did not appreciate the growing importance of the live-stock interests in that country. This sentiment is now almost wholly obliterated, for all a Western representative has to do is to "stake his claim" and his rights are not disputed. This harmonious understanding between two sections of the Dominion has facilitated the fusing together of the Eastern and Western Live Stock Unions into one small but all-powerful organization, namely, the Canadian National Live Stock Council.

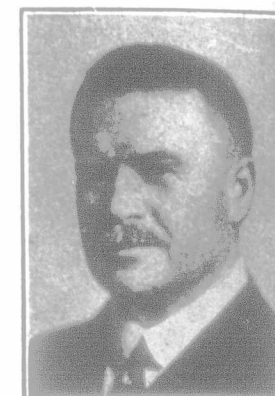
There were no rough surfaces when representatives from the two Unions, from many of the breed associations, and from the Record Committee, met in Toronto on April 6, 1918, to bring about this last step in live-stock organization. The object was to consolidate all the existing organizations of Canada into a Union or Council which could act, and act quickly when occasion demanded, for the entire live-stock industry of the Dominion. The weld was made, and it was decided that the new council should consist of eleven representatives, five from the Western Canada Live Stock Union, three from the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union, two from the Record Committee, and the Chairman of the Record Committee to be President of the Council.

The following important matters may be mentioned as examples of what might well be dealt with by such a committee of stockmen: 1, Railway rates and classifications; 2, Railway and steamboat transportation; 3, Import and export regulations; 4, Marketing of live stock and other products; 5, Health of animals, including regulations concerning same; 6, Warehouse, coldstorage and abattoir facilities for meat and other animal products, including wool; 7, Advice to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture in all matters pertaining to the Department; 8, Farm labor; 9, Dominion legislation in any way affecting agriculture, including grants and appropriations of public money; 10, All other matters pertaining to agriculture from a Dominion-wide standpoint.

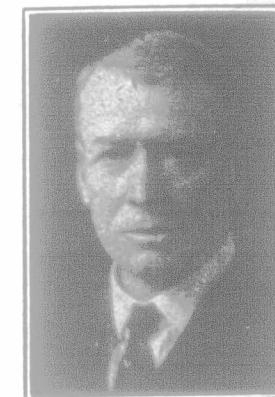
The operations of the Council are to be financed by appropriations from the receipts of the breed associations, most of which have agreed to donate at least 5 per cent. of their annual revenues; and on account of this expenditure of money, raised by the breeds, we find two representatives of the Record Committee on the Council Board to guard the interests of the breed associations. The actions of the Council are not influenced by Government funds, or hampered by bonuses from outside interests; it is a live-stock organization, financed by the industry which it was created to foster.



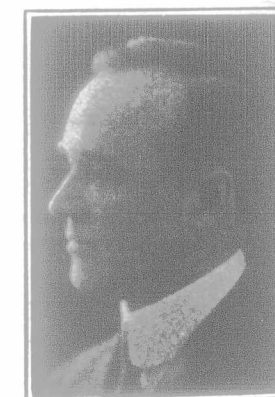
Andrew Graham.



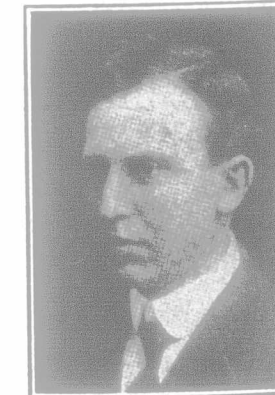
Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M. P.



J. L. Walters.



F. H. Auld.



E. L. Richardson.



John W. Brant.