

Stock

Livestock Association Meetings

The executives of the livestock associations of Manitoba have decided to change the dates of the annual meetings of the association. For the past few years these meetings have been held at Brandon during the winter fair. It is proposed to hold them this year in January, on the day preceding the convention of the Grain Growers' Association. The officers of the association believe the change advisable for the reason that the fair detracts from the interest in the annual meetings and that they are not what they formerly were. One reason why the

livestock association annual meetings lacked interest these last few years was that they let the winter fair overshadow them. If the breeders' meetings are to be anything more than an election of officers there is no reason why the presence of several thousand farmers at the winter fair should not aid in making them such. If they are for the election of officers only then that detail can be attended to at least cost in time and money during the winter fair, than by holding a special meeting for the purpose at some other time. The departure may be advisable, but it does not seem the way to increase the membership and interest of the public in our breeders' association. It is worth noting in this connection that practically all the National Breeders' Associations in the United States hold their annual meetings at the time of the International Exposition. No fewer than thirty breeders' associations' annual meetings are scheduled to be held at this year's exposition, November 28 to December 2nd.

Hints on Keeping Sheep

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The best way to winter sheep is to have all the buildings fenced round with sheep fencing and let the sheep run in say, three or four acres. If you have a place they can run in for shelter, leave the door open so that they can go in and out as they please. You will find them in only in a bad blizzard. A gentle storm of snow will not drive them in. They will get a beautiful coat of snow on their backs, which will keep them warm, and they are very careful not to shake it off until snow ceases. When snow ceases they will soon shake it off.

It is most necessary to keep the place they go in clean, and watch their feet. On the soft snow and straw there is no wear on their feet as when on clean ground in summer. The hoofs will grow, curl in and get full of manure, the result of which will be foot-rot, a bad disease. To avoid this you must watch them and when in this form cut their feet off flat before harm is done.

A little hay or green oat sheaves is good feed. A good stack of wheat straw as it falls from the machine is fine feed for sheep. Farmers who know little about sheep often feed grain when it is not required. The study should be to keep a breeding flock in fair, healthy condition, and not get them too fat, or you will have no luck. It is a noted fact in the old country where herds and flocks are kept up to such a fat state for the show ground, they are never so fortunate in breeding as those kept in fair condition. My advice is "Take the happy medium," which excels in so many cases. My son has about fifty, and a fine little flock they are. His house is in the center of his land, and is enclosed with buildings with wire fencing, about four acres, from which he can let his sheep or cattle in to any field on the farm. This is the way to keep your place free from weeds. You could hunt a mouse round your house and buildings all summer.

Man.

JOHN L. WALKER.

Feeding Calves

W. W. Harper, Alta., writes as follows: I plan to have my calves dropped in the fall. I feed them new milk for one month, and then gradually change to skim milk, which is continued until the calves are five months old. By that time it is spring and the calves are turned out to grass, and there is no trouble with them during the busy seeding season. When about two months old the calves are taught to eat whole oats, commencing with about one teacupful per calf and gradually increasing to two cupfuls each night and morning. They have hay in front of them all the time, and are given a few cut roots once a day. This ration is kept up until they go on the grass. They go out in good flesh, carry their calf flesh all summer, and come in in the fall in splendid shape to stand the winter, being nearly a year old. This year I sold my heifer calves when about ten months old, making baby beef of them. At this age they sold at very profitable prices.

Conventions in British Columbia

In British Columbia arrangements are being made for conventions, institute work and short courses in the interests of farming in general and live stock in particular. M. A. Jull, livestock commissioner, announces that short courses in stock judging will be held at Duncans, December 14, and Comox, December 19 and 20. This is the first time such courses have been put on in British Columbia. Others will be held after the new year.

Dairymen's, stock breeders' and poultrymen's conventions will be held at Victoria, January 4, 5 and 6, respectively. On the evening of the 5th a joint banquet will be held. Competent authorities who can give interesting and helpful addresses are being secured for that week.

Cooking Does Not Pay

To learn the value of cooking feed for live stock, extensive trials were made at the North Dakota Experiment Station in feeding hogs and cattle raw feed and cooked feed. It was found that more pounds of grain were made from a given amount of feed when fed raw. Potatoes were an exception, as they gave the best returns when cooked.

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In the small space of three years (1907-1909) the imports of flour into England from the United States have fallen by no less than 2,800,000 cwts., those from Austria-Hungary by 322,000 cwts., and those from France by 189,000 cwts. Whilst the imports from these and other countries are either stationary or are showing a gradual decline year by year, it is gratifying to Canadian millers to learn that on the other hand, the imports of flour from the Dominion show a material increase, having risen from 1,430,420 cwts. in 1907 to 2,059,400 cwts. in 1909.—Trade and Commerce Report.

WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



BRYCE WRIGHT

Everybody in Alberta knows Bryce Wright. If they don't, they ought to; and it's not Bryce's fault either if they don't. He's been in the province long enough; has been identified with its agricultural and live-stock interests long enough to become known to all but those who happened in with last spring's influx. Above all, he has that jovial, good-humor-compelling nature that makes friends easily. Sure everybody in Alberta and for some distance east and west of it knows Bryce Wright; and the point is they know him for the good that's in him. Some men aren't known that way.

Bryce Wright comes from Ayr, a rather noted shire—noted in Scottish lore and song and famed abroad for its men, its women and its cows. And what men it has produced, and what cows! His father was a farmer, and so well were his boys trained in the "gentle art" on the home farm that at an early age Bryce was deemed capable of directing things in a larger field, and went to Fifeshire to be under factor on the farm of Colonel Anstruther. At home and here he learned the methods and practices that have made Scotchmen and Scotch cattle and horses famed the world over. In both Ayr and Fifeshire he had to do with the Shorthorn and the Clyde, breeding, feeding and managing the stud and herd on his employer's estate.

In 1886 Mr. Wright came to Canada, locating at DeWinton, a few miles south of Calgary. Here on a farm of 800 acres he continues breeding the horses of the Clyde. He has a stud of about 30 head, a herd of some 40 Shorthorns and a good-sized flock of Oxford sheep. Bryce Wright has always taken a prominent part in live-stock affairs in Alberta, has served for years on the directorates of the various breeders' associations and acted as judge at agricultural fairs in all parts of the province. As a judge and as an instructor in live-stock judging his services are much in request. During the past two or three years he has been on the lecture staff of the short course judging schools conducted by the provincial department of agriculture, where he has done excellent work. He has the ability to state his views concisely and clearly, and the man who tries to run on him when it comes right down to cases and brass tacks in the judging arena needs to have his wits about him if he wants to get away without Bryce and the crowd having the laugh. Joviality will carry a man almost anywhere; balanced by shrewdness and dry humor, it is all-compelling.

Bryce Wright and his relative, John A. Turner, were chief among those who laid the groundwork for Clydesdale away in the province of Alberta. They have been at it for twenty-five years, striving strenuously for the interests of the breed, with Bryce's expansive form always well to the fore among the strivers. To be big, to be good natured, to be Scotch, to live where the Rockies rear their everlasting peaks into the blue ether; to love good stock and to have the respect of men, these are things worth striving for; aye, worth living for. Scotland has contributed more than cattle and horses to the up-building of the live-stock industry of the Canadian West. Strange, when one comes to consider it, how large is the number of Scotch, or men of Scotch descent, whose names are to be written first in the record of those who have had a hand in the making of our live-stock history. May their numbers never grow less.



PURE-BRED WEST HIGHLAND BULL AT THE HIGHLAND RANCH, OWNED BY CAPTAIN WATSON.