

HUTTON STRONGLY CONDEMNS WORSHIP OF PEDIGREE ALONE

Would Send Some Stock of Ancient Ancestry to the Block

COLLEGE TRAINING

For Farm Work Fits a Man To Take Advantage of Opportunities

A large number of people interested attended the meeting of the Live Stock Breeders' Association Tuesday night in the City Hall. W. C. McKillop, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, made an able chairman and the principle addresses of the evening were given by President J. B. Reynolds of the Manitoba Agricultural College; Prof. W. A. Brown, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and President Hutton of Calgary, President of the Western Canada Live Stock Union.

"Agriculture is an art and a science," stated Prof. Reynolds, speaking on "Agricultural Education." "The seeming antagonism between theory and practice is not real, for all theory must be based on experience. Practice preceded theory, farms preceded agricultural colleges. Although detached from books, good farmers today base their farming on science."

"Agricultural training is practice in doing farm work with enough science to make work intelligence. Education is of the mind, training of the body."

In my opinion, continued the speaker, the best places to learn practice is on a good farm, and not a College farm. At a College farm the work is done alright, but conditions are not real, such as farmers meet on a farm. The real practical things, such as, proper feeding of animals, milking of cows, etc., cannot be done at the College because of the season's lack of equipment. We do, however, have mouses in engineering, buttermaking, and the judging of grains and live stock.

The Manitoba Agricultural College has set itself to give the country boys and girls training and education suited to conditions of farm life; to train leaders to investigate problems of farm and country life; and to foster country life by training leaders for country life. The function of the College is for farmers and others and to teach results of investigation with a view to immediate effect, because they go back on the farm. In every province, agricultural college graduates are judges, journalists, experts, etc. These are the persons who are the professional agriculturalists and the College cannot overlook the fact.

Sociology, and Home Economics are two other important features of the College Curriculum. In fact, the students are taught, as far as possible, not to be richer than their brothers but to covet a keener sense of public duty and to become good citizens.

Eggs and Poultry

Speaking on "The Egg and Poultry Situation," Prof. Brown stated that there had been more eggs exported during 1919 than in any time since 1902. The number of exporters have increased from fifteen to 100. Eggs shipped to England are inspected, graded, etc., Canadian eggs are obtaining the highest grade and price in England markets. The West is doing its share with this movement. The first car went East in 1915, there are now 400 cars from the prairie provinces. One car is valued at \$10,000. Twenty-six cars were shipped from Winnipeg to England and to no middleman either. The world is on fire for poultry. Last year Ontario did the poultry trade for Canada. The West is a great country for poultry. Cold is no obstacle, a well lighted, dry house is all that is needed. The prairie is the natural home for poultry. They'll grow twenty-five per cent faster here than anywhere else, because of climate and the wealth of the vegetable insect life.

Improvement of Live Stock
Prof. Hutton chose the particularly interesting subject, "Factors to be con-

GRAIN GROWERS' SECRETARY'S REPORT

The report by Secretary W. R. Wood, presented at the Grain Growers' convention, was in part as follows:

The outstanding fact in the mind of the Secretary in beginning to formulate a report for the year 1919 is that in spite of years of effort, and in spite of the fact that local secretaries have a clear month after the close of the local year before the Provincial convention it has so far proved impossible to get from them material for a complete report of the Association. I am going to place before you as the first fact of this report that there are fifty local associations which were on our list and active in 1918, from which we have no response or evidence of existence in 1919. I do not report this as a loss of fifty locals because there is good reason to believe that a majority of these will respond and remit their 1919 dues during the next few weeks. I report it because it means that in far too many associations the organization is being cheated of its highest success because the officials have been chosen for some other reason than efficiency. I can imagine no greater folly from the point of view of our movement and the aims it has set before it than for the members at the annual meeting to continue to elect as officers—however estimable the individuals may be—men who will not do the work. Fifty associations that have remitted no dues for the whole twelve months of 1919 the kind of thing that should not be allowed to occur again if we are to be loyal to the Movement in Manitoba.

The next fact to be reported is a little more encouraging, but not too encouraging. It is that 132 local associations have reported fully on the year's work up to November 30th, 1919; last year there were only 102. But when you remember that last year we began with 232 locals which we had reason to believe were fully organized and active, you are compelled to recognize that a hundred local secretaries have not taken the trouble to fill out and return the blank report form sent out and that a hundred local boards have neglected to see that their association was given its place with the others in the records of the movement. Full efficiency demands something better than this.

The organization of new locals has proceeded especially during the latter months of the year. The number of new or reorganized locals added to last year's list is sixty. These with the 232 which we listed at the close of 1918 give a total of 292 local associations which should today be actively serving our cause.

Actual Numerical Strength
We now come to the question of our actual numerical strength in the province. The paid up membership for 1919 at the end of December was 9,096. Since that date additional memberships to the number of 88 have been received, so that the actual membership we report today is 9,184.

In justice to the situation it should however be said that the 40 odd associations which have not yet remitted for the year estimates at the lowest figure of ten to each may be considered in the Further Improvement of Live Stock in Western Canada."

Improvement is necessary now, he said. We have made rapid strides along this line, but I feel there is still much to be done. We worship "pedigree too much."

He specially emphasized the importance of the proper feed for cattle and stated that our climate was well adapted to almost perfect feeding. "Many say we cannot fill silos or grow silage crops, but a silage from peas and oats, or oats alone, can be grown everywhere. Corn is one of the most satisfactory crops. We're just as well off regarding food for cattle in Western Canada as Illinois or Iowa, in quantity and quality."

The presence of mange in Southwest Saskatchewan and Alberta has affected the value of cattle considerably. Compulsory measures are being adopted to combat the disease. Herds are being tested for tuberculosis and a certificate of health is being issued. The Government is keenly interested in this work. In recent tests thirty-six per cent of the cattle were found tubercular. In the near future no animals will be sold in Alberta at sales unless they are certificated. The presence of mange in the West has caused the loss of a cent a pound off the price of the animals.

Many pure bred animals should go to the block rather than be used for breeding. This is something the Stock Breeders' Association should take action in.

The farmer is entitled to good markets for good stock. The Government intends to get more cold storage space on the railroads and steamers.

"We must realize our responsibilities as improvers of livestock and we will get an enthusiasm which will prompt us to go forward with great success."

counted on to add 400 and the 27 associations which were organized late in 1919 and the membership of which is not included in the figure mentioned, taken also at the lowest figure give an additional 270. Thus it may fairly be stated that the membership with which we start the New Year is 9,554.

Independent Political Action

The paramount feature of the year's work has undoubtedly been the development of opinion favorable to independent political action in support of the farmers' platform. This came not as a result of special propaganda but as the result of circumstances which compelled a belief that our objectives as a movement are attainable only by that method. Through the earlier months of the year the feeling grew among our people that the present government if the Dominion is committed to the policy of serving the special "interests" as Canadian Governments have been since 1879 and since the Budget was presented the opinion has been practically universal that if the common people are to be free from the present economic bondage they must free themselves. The opportunity given to individuals in October to pledge themselves to the support of the candidates backing the farmers' platform was enthusiastically accepted and from all over the province came evidence that as individuals our people are ready for action. Since that time district after district in their conventions have given concrete expression to their attitude, and in a number of cases have proceeded with definite and effective political organizations.

In Brandon, Neepawa, Springfield, Dauphin, Marmouthe and Portage districts special conventions have been held and the work of preparing to finance and organize the election of a candidate definitely begun. In Brandon, Neepawa and Springfield where the work has advanced probably a little farther than in the other districts the response has been most encouraging, and the general indications are such as to fully warrant the statement that Manitoba will be found to be practically a unit when the next federal election is called and that every district will do its bit to send to Ottawa the province's full quota of men who will back the new National Policy. In the meantime it is of first importance that we continue to extend the knowledge and acceptance of our principles, and that we allow no lesser issue, nor partisan camouflage, to disintegrate our unity on the supreme question of National Policy.

Women's Section
No report of the year's work would be complete without recognition of the important place the women of the association have held in the progress made. At the beginning of the year the office of the Women's Section was associated with that of the association and in the planning of the work and arranging for series of meetings the Secretary of the Section has rendered valuable service. In their choice of workers the Women's Section has been remarkably happy.

No Favorites
Secretary Smale of the Manitoba Live Stock Associations said that as secretary of these associations he would not be a party to catering to any one breed over any other at any of the sales held under the auspices of the Associations. He said that there are hundreds of bulls for sale in Manitoba, and that it is in the best interests of the breeders to have them put up for sale at the annual sale in March. H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner from Ottawa here made the announcement that his department would buy a number of bulls at the coming sale. Finally two motions were placed before the meeting and carried which makes the coming sale in March purely a bull sale, no females being allowed to be entered, while the number of bulls to be offered for sale has no limit.

Favor Accredited Herds Act
Harry Leader of Portage spoke on the importance of stamping out tuberculosis among the cattle and favored compulsory examination. He brought forward a resolution favoring the Accredited Herds Act as follows: "Resolved that we the members of the Cattle Breeders' Association assembled in Brandon deem the action of the Department of Agriculture in instituting the Accredited herd plan in Canada to be in the best interests of the live stock industry, and that we co-operate with the inspectors in charge for the successful application of the Act." This resolution was passed by the meeting.

Another resolution was passed by the Association as follows: "That the executive of the Cattle Breeders' Association take action to establish the operation of an association car from Manitoba West along the same lines as the car operated by the Ontario Live Stock Association."

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Explains Workings of Act
The workings of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act was explained by Mr. Dan Johnston, of the United Stock Yards in Winnipeg, and he gave a very short address on the handling of cattle in the stock yards. The two main points he dealt with were the construction and equipment of stock yards and its maintenance and operation. Feed, supplies, fire insurance and the exchange rules between the different provinces were dealt with by Mr. Johnston in his address. Dr. Still, Dominion veterinarian, gave a very interesting address on "Hemorrhagic, and how to treat it."

Censure Auctioneer's Methods
During the meeting, members of the Association took occasion to censure the methods of the American auctioneers in rushing the sales through, and several members stated that they were very much against the shouting methods used by the men from across the line. W. W. Fraser spoke for some time on the fifty per cent assistance which the Government is giving to cattle buyers attending sales which are unable to pay down the full purchase price. The money is advanced by the Government and then paid back by the borrower at a much later date, at a low rate of interest. This measure is to encourage the farmer and breeder to purchase pure bred stock. In answer to several queries, Mr. Fraser said that the Government was taking every precaution in seeing that American companies did not commence operations here and work for the large packing houses.

Discussion on Bull Sale
There was a very lengthy discussion on the coming cattle sale in the Spring and practically every breeder of importance in the Province who was present at the meeting had something to say about it. The Hon. Walter Clifford of Austin said that the small breeder should be protected at the bull sales. He explained that the small breeder did not advertise as extensively as the large breeder and therefore his stock, while probably as good, did not command the same attention or price as did that belonging to the large breeder. One member of the Association thought this could be remedied by letting the auctioneer in the ring have full control of the selling end of the sale.

Mr. John Graham, of Carberry, brought in the suggestion that a limit should be placed on the number of bulls entered in the sale and that the number should not exceed 150. He also recommended that the large breeders should only be allowed to enter one bull for every ten pure bred bulls they owned. He said that this was the rule formerly but that it had been wiped off the regulations, but should now be put back into force to protect the small breeder. Mr. Jem. Barron, of Carberry, then entered the discussion by stating that it was unfair to accuse the large breeders of something they were not guilty of. In the past few years, Mr. Barron said, that it was the small breeder who was offering his bulls for sale and that the large breeders did not try in any way to crowd the sales with their animals. Kenneth McGregor took exception to Mr. Graham's remarks and said that it was not the intention of the large breeders to arrange the sales to suit themselves. He saw no reason why the number of bulls to be entered in the sale should not be 225, the number arranged for by the executive. The idea was simply to make the sale a standard one.

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Mr. John Graham, of Carberry, brought in the suggestion that a limit should be placed on the number of bulls entered in the sale and that the number should not exceed 150. He also recommended that the large breeders should only be allowed to enter one bull for every ten pure bred bulls they owned. He said that this was the rule formerly but that it had been wiped off the regulations, but should now be put back into force to protect the small breeder. Mr. Jem. Barron, of Carberry, then entered the discussion by stating that it was unfair to accuse the large breeders of something they were not guilty of. In the past few years, Mr. Barron said, that it was the small breeder who was offering his bulls for sale and that the large breeders did not try in any way to crowd the sales with their animals. Kenneth McGregor took exception to Mr. Graham's remarks and said that it was not the intention of the large breeders to arrange the sales to suit themselves. He saw no reason why the number of bulls to be entered in the sale should not be 225, the number arranged for by the executive. The idea was simply to make the sale a standard one.

Secretary Smale of the Manitoba Live Stock Associations said that as secretary of these associations he would not be a party to catering to any one breed over any other at any of the sales held under the auspices of the Associations. He said that there are hundreds of bulls for sale in Manitoba, and that it is in the best interests of the breeders to have them put up for sale at the annual sale in March. H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner from Ottawa here made the announcement that his department would buy a number of bulls at the coming sale. Finally two motions were placed before the meeting and carried which makes the coming sale in March purely a bull sale, no females being allowed to be entered, while the number of bulls to be offered for sale has no limit.

CATTLE BREEDERS' RESTRICT SPRING SALE TO BULLS

No Limit On the Number of Good Animals That May Be Offered

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Dominion Department of Agriculture To Purchase Bulls at Spring Sale

Cattle Breeders' in session Wednesday in the City Hall were given plenty of opportunity to discuss important problems, and as a result the meeting was the longest yet held by any of the livestock associations. The largest attendance of members that has yet attended the meetings packed into the Council Chamber this morning and it was well after the dinner hour before the meeting was brought to a close. Featuring the discussion was the annual sale to be held in the Spring. It was a bone of contention among the breeders for almost two hours. It was finally decided to restrict the sale in March to bulls only, but the number of bulls to be entered is unlimited. The election of officers for the coming year was also a feature of the morning's business.

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Favor Accredited Herds Act
Harry Leader of Portage spoke on the importance of stamping out tuberculosis among the cattle and favored compulsory examination. He brought forward a resolution favoring the Accredited Herds Act as follows: "Resolved that we the members of the Cattle Breeders' Association assembled in Brandon deem the action of the Department of Agriculture in instituting the Accredited herd plan in Canada to be in the best interests of the live stock industry, and that we co-operate with the inspectors in charge for the successful application of the Act." This resolution was passed by the meeting.

Another resolution was passed by the Association as follows: