



Champion Shorthorn Bull, Spicy Marquis (imp.). He was first at London in 1901; first and champion at Toronto in 1902. He was bred by W. S. Marr, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and is owned by W. D. Platt, Hamilton. His calves are very promising.

Manitoba Pure Bred Stock Breeders

Beef and Dairy Cattle—Feeding for Beef—Farming a Sure Business

(By Our Western Correspondent.)

The Manitoba pure bred stockmen held the boards on Feb. 18th. After a brief address of welcome by the president, Secretary Grieg presented his report showing increased business done with the Territories through the association, an increased membership, and advances along all lines of work undertaken. He supplemented his report with a few remarks on the possibilities of increased trade with the Territories. He pointed out that the changed conditions there make it pay the ranchers to buy a better class of bulls than in the past, and here the Manitoba breeder gets a new opportunity for business. He advocated sending a large shipment to the Calgary fair as an advertisement. He also offered to keep in his office a record of stock for sale which he believed would be helpful to both buyers and sellers.

A motion was passed favoring a winter fair and another asking the executive to consider the advisability of holding the annual meetings elsewhere than at Winnipeg.

The following officers for 1903 were elected:

President, James Bray, Longburn; Vice-President, Alexander Morrison, Carman; and Vice-President, J. C. Barron, Carberry; Directors—Jno. Wallace, Cartwright; Walter Clifford, Austin; Wm. Mar-

tin, St. Jean; M. Oughton, Middlechurch; W. E. Edwards, Souris; Waldo Greenway, Crystal City; Thos. Wallace, Portage la Prairie; Stephen Benson, Neepawa; W. G. Styles, Rosser; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy.

THE BEEF BREEDS

In the afternoon J. H. Grisdale addressed the meeting, taking for his subject the beef breeds of cattle. He commended the use of the score card as the surest means of arriving at a true appreciation of the value of an animal, and as being especially useful to young or inexperienced breeders or judges.

A beef steer and heifer were brought in and Mr. Grisdale discussed their points at length, having continual reference to the score cards which had been distributed to those present. The audience were asked not to mark cards but merely to note values given by the lecturer. After an interesting discourse he pronounced the steer a truly excellent specimen though in some points not equal to the heifer.

THE DAIRY TYPE

The dairy type of animal was discussed by Mr. Duncan Anderson. He stated that he was not so devoted to dairying that he could not grow grain and raise steers, hogs and hens. He did not believe

in keeping all his eggs in one basket. Manitoba farmers were inclined to specialize in grain, which he considered a mistake and hoped that they would soon change to a more rational system.

Mr. Anderson said he was very sorry that a dairy type of cow could not be obtained for demonstration purposes. He would have to make a dairy cow of the beef steer—(laughter)—and do the best he could.

The contrast drawn between the animal actually before the audience and the dairy type which he pictured to them were doubtless quite as valuable as a demonstration from the dairy animal would have been.

The attendance at the meeting was most encouraging, and the number of young men present was particularly noticeable, as compared with former years.

FEEDING STEERS

At the evening session, Supt. Bedford, of the Brandon Farm, spoke on "Feeding Steers." He advocated feeding range steers on Manitoba coarse grains before export. We can grow these grains more cheaply than corn can be grown in the United States, and by using them in this way we shall no longer see the U. S. cattle bring several cents more per pound than ours, in the British markets.