

10th Annual Provincial Plowing Match

FIFTY CHIPS EQUAL ONE WHOLE POTATO

The question "How many potato chips are equal to one potato?" is usually asked by someone on a diet who wonders just how many chips she can nibble before reaching the equivalent of one baked potato.

The answer is about 50 chips for an average potato. The authority is Martin Janis, president of the Kuehmann Potato Chip Co., operators of a potato chip store. Janis also says an average of 13 people ask this question every day.

FRANCE EXPORTS WHEAT

France, short of wheat a few years ago, recently shipped 32,000 tons of wheat to Brazil.

The wattle is the national flower of Australia.

If shoestring style is your choice, you can eat about 150 of these "strings" before hitting the equivalent of one potato.

And remember—potato chips are "destarched," which tends to cut down the caloric count.

Interested Spectators at Previous Dundas Meet



Organized In 1941 By Carry On Canada Corps

The tenth birthday of the Prince Edward Island Plowing Match and Horse Show will be celebrated on Wednesday and Thursday of this week at Dundas with the largest number of entries and spectators in its ten year old history expected to be in attendance.

And this two day celebration with tractor meets, horse judging, Ayrshire Breeders Field Day and sports events is a far removed picture of the first plowing match held in Dundas ten years ago.

Started in 1941 by the Central Kings Carry On Canada Corps, the plowing match was organized as a means of raising funds for war purposes. Although successful the meet was attended by a relatively small number of spectators and a limited number of entries.

Last year on a wet and cold Wednesday afternoon the Provincial Plowing Match was attended by about 6,000 people, the largest in its history. Tractor and livestock entries were so large that officials decided a two day meet would be necessary this year.

Following the first match in 1941 the Central Kings Corps carried on annual plowing matches in Dundas until the war concurred. In 1945 the competition was reorganized and became known as the Kings County Plowing Match and Agricultural Fair Association.

The first match was held on a privately owned farm in Dundas and this continued to be the practice for several years. 100 acres of land was purchased by the Association some years ago and the matches have been held on this property since that time. Officials feel that more property will have to be purchased in order to keep pace with the growing developments.

About \$1,000 will be donated in prizes this year. The 1941 prize list amounted to about \$150 with the Provincial Government giving a grant of \$25. The Government grant increased to \$500 during the past few years.

Tractor plowing has come to the forefront at the annual match.

the residents of the province for participation.

Now Province Wide

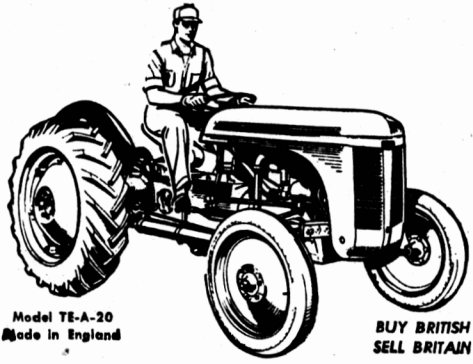
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Wildlife And Soil Conservation Problem

Soil conservation not only benefits wildlife, but wildlife makes a real contribution to soil conservation and better farm living because there are important relationships between land, plants and animals. When we say "wildlife" we mean all kinds of wild plants and animals. We cannot do a good job of managing land without considering its relationship to both plants and animals.

Plants are one of the chief tools that farmers use to hold soil in place and prevent erosion. Legumes and grasses are among the most important plants for the job. Yet most legumes must be pollinated by insects if they are to produce seed. Thus, it is common sense to manage the land to maintain as high a population of wild pollinating insects as is practical.

Also, its good business to manage land to keep as high a population as possible of insects, birds, and animals that feed on crop pests. By so doing, we not only maintain higher crop yields but get better erosion protection as well. And we all enjoy seeing and hearing wild creatures, especially the colorful songbirds.

Modern mechanized farming leaves more time for leisure; therefore, many farmers like to manage their land to produce as many game birds and animals as they can to provide recreation and a little variety at the dinner table. And if a farm pond is needed to supply livestock water, spray water for fire protection, it can be made to produce enough fish to be really important in the family diet.

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAM

PLOWING DIVISION 1

- Class
- 1 Gang Plow, Senior
 - 2 Single Furrow, Novice
 - 3 Single Furrow, Boys under 16
 - 4 Tractor, 3 sod
 - 5 Tractor, Boys and Girls under 14

HORSE CLASSES DIVISION 1

- Class
- 1 Carriage Mare or Gelding born in 1949
 - 2 Carriage Mare or Gelding born in 1948
 - 3 Carriage Mare or Gelding born in 1947
 - 4 Carriage Mare, Foal at Foot
 - 5 Carriage Foal of 1950
 - 6 Carriage Stallion, any age, registered
 - 7 Carriage Mare or Gelding over 1,000 pounds shown in harness
 - 8 Roadster Mare or Gelding under 1,000 pounds shown in harness
 - 9 Saddle Mare or Gelding shown under saddle.

ENIOR EVENTS

- 1 100 yard dash
- 2 220 yard dash
- 3 Tag-of-War
- 4 Pole Vault
- 5 Standing broad jump
- 6 Running broad jump
- 7 High jump
- 8 Hop step and jump
- 9 Shot put
- 10 Throwing plow share
- 11 Baseball throw

Of all the desirable values of wildlife, probably the most important is that good land management results in the best possible balance between useful kinds of wildlife and harmful kinds. Over-cropped, badly eroded farms have a much higher population of harmful kinds of wildlife than farms that are managed the conservation way.

Of course, farming is a business and no farmer can afford to use income-producing land just to produce wildlife. Happily, that isn't necessary. Pasture improvements with adapted legumes and grasses furnishes food and cover for useful wildlife. And good woodland management—protecting the woods from fire and grazing, selective cutting, and maintaining a good shrub border around the edge—really pays off in more and better wildlife.

Very few people have ever thought of such a thing as wildlife land on farms, but actually there are some kinds of land whose chief crop is useful wildlife. Here are a few examples: fencerows, small odd areas that are so badly eroded or are so located that they cannot economically be used for cropland, pasture land or woodland, marshes, small areas around farm ponds, shelterbelts and windbreaks, streambanks and some drainage ditch banks. Such lands, when properly managed, can be most important in producing useful wildlife.

Wildlife has three essential requirements for existence: food, cover, and water. And because most kinds of farm wildlife are small and do not travel far, all three requirements must be found close together. Thus, to produce

an abundance of useful wildlife, we need places where food, cover, and water are close together and well distributed over the farm. That is exactly what results on most farms when a farm conservation plan which makes the best use of every acre and of applicable soil and water conservation practices is applied on the land.

Poultry Range

OTTAWA. — Growing chicks which have access to good range develop into profitable producers of eggs and meat with lower feed costs. But the range must be free from contamination and such as to give abundant, young, succulent forage throughout the entire growing season. Naturally the crop grown for such a range must be adapted to the soil and climate of the particular area.

At the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, alfalfa sown at about twelve pounds an acre has proved to be the best suited to supply forage for poultry. It begins growth early in the spring and if moved from time to time, gives succulent highly nutritious forage throughout most of the summer. Even after long droughts, it quickly recovers when rain comes.

A three year range rotation is used at the Farm, which allows a two-year idle period between each crop of chickens. This keeps the range area free from contamination by disease organisms and parasites. During the rest period

Farm Pond Offers Many Advantages

The farm pond is used primarily to store and provide water for livestock in areas where other sources of water may be insufficient or may fall during periods of drought.

While this original purpose of the farm pond still accounts for a large percent of the ponds now being constructed, it is by no means the only benefit that can be derived from a properly located and well-constructed farm pond. In addition to furnishing stock water there are other considerations involving wildlife, recreation, fire protection, and orchard spraying, directly associated with farm ponds.

The stocking of ponds with game fish for both food and the sport of fishing has been an accepted practice and long encouraged by conservation agencies. Next to furnishing stock water, the raising of fish is probably the next important phase of the farm pond. After a day's work, an evening of twilight fishing on the farm pond has often afforded moments of relaxation to members of the farmer's family and friends.

The farm pond not only affords

(Continued on page 7)

the range is cultivated and fallowed for one year. In mid-summer of the fallow year alfalfa, with or without a nurse crop, is sown. This leaves one year for the alfalfa to become established before chicks are pastured on it, and if the growth is heavy during the first summer a hay crop can be removed.

An acre of alfalfa range will accommodate 400-500 birds and to ensure all being used, colony houses or range shelters should be moved about. Feeders and drinking troughs should be moved frequently to reduce the risk of contamination of the ground around them.

If possible a poultry range should be on a well drained site which is relatively free from permanent shade. Temporary shade can be provided by cultivated plants such as sunflowers or corn.

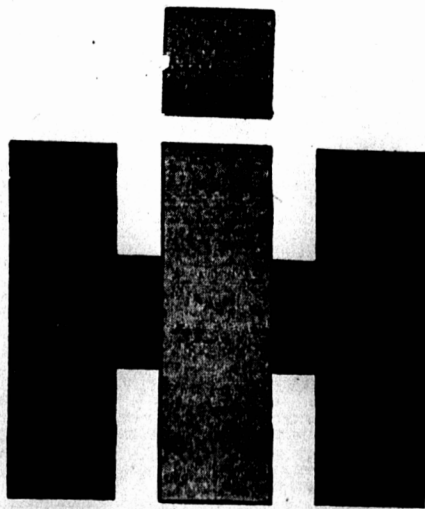
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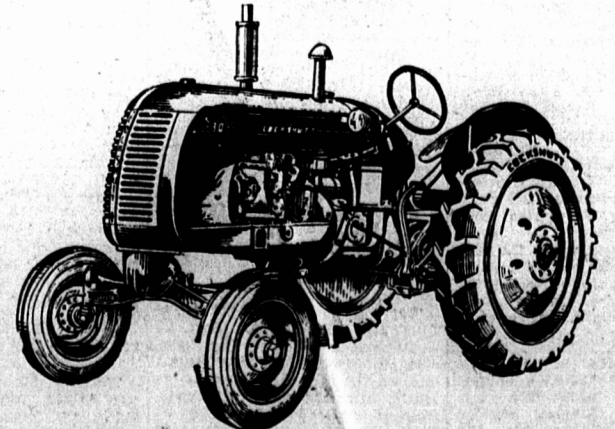
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