

Pays To Keep Cattle Out Of Farm Woodlot

Our tree-cutting by-laws have stopped the clearing off of woodlots. However, the most widespread abuse of woodlots is using them for pasture. Forestry and pasturage cannot succeed on the same piece of ground.

Tests have proven that the food eaten by livestock is far inferior to that of an open pasture. An area of open pasture will maintain six to twelve times the number of animals that can be maintained on a similar forest area. Cattle destroy young trees directly by eating the foliage and trampling on them. They ruin older trees indirectly because they damage the roots and trunk and this exposes the tree to fungal diseases which either kill or damage them. Because cattle eat

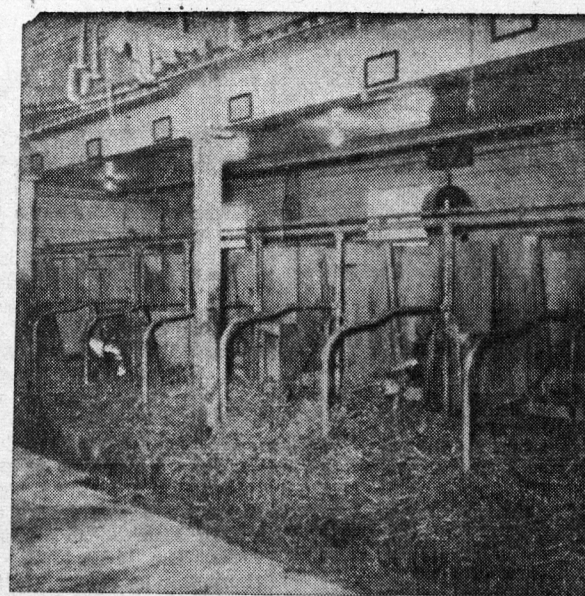
the young trees it is only a matter of time until the remaining trees become old enough to cut or die. After that the forest such as hawthorns and crab apples disappears except for weed trees which are not touched by livestock.

When livestock have been in a woodlot for a period of years it will be noticed that the spongy humus and trash that used to be on the forest floor have disappeared. This layer of humus is the most important factor in the control of water run-off.

A pastured woodlot is almost useless as a home or shelter for wildlife.

The high cost of fencing has been the excuse that farmer's give for not keeping livestock out of their woodlots. However, the cost of fencing is much less than the cost of planting a new forest, and can be offset by the owner applying to his local assessor for taxation exemption for his woodlot. Under the Assessment Act, one acre of woodlot for every ten acres of farm may be tax free.

When a woodlot is cut off it will very often grow up again from the seeds left by the trees taken out, by sprouts from the stumps, or by seeds which blow in from nearby trees; but when cattle ruin a woodlot it has no hope for the future unless it is fenced. Farmers who pasture their woodlots are to be considered in the same class as the unscrupulous log buyers who would slash off areas of trees.



INTERIOR of the dairy barn at the Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, shows arrangements for individual feeding. This is required for experimental diets.

Fattening Poultry Ere Sale Certain To Pay Dividends

Putting the finishing touches on a product before offering it for sale yields the greatest proportionate return from any labor done on the average farm and in no case is this more important than with the proper feeding and finishing of poultry. Research work being done in the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farms Service at Ottawa shows that where proper management

and suitable rations are employed, poultry grades can be raised from B or C into the highest grades as Grade A or Grade Special. Not only does the consumer benefit from the greatly improved quality thus obtained, but the producer gains from the increased weight and the better grade price secured.

In the past few years science has stepped in and helped the

poultrymen solve some of their rearing and feeding problems. Poultry researchers at Ottawa stress the fact that to produce broilers economically they must grow quickly. This is done by feeding a starter ration high in protein (21-25 per cent) for the first nine weeks. Then by changing the ration to one containing less protein further growth is discouraged and the depositing of fat encouraged. This is made more effective by the lack of exercise brought about by confining the birds in closer quarters.

During the final finishing period the mash should consist of about 13 per cent protein and nine per cent fat, according to recent experiments conducted at Ottawa. This is made up of definite proportions of ground grains as corn, wheat, oats, soybeans and soybean oil; bran and middlings, bonemeal, limestone, com-

mon salt, ceroglass (rapidly dried grass clippings) and brewers yeast.

In recent years minute quantities of vitamins as B1, riboflavin and choline have been added to the fattening ration with excellent results. These and certain other chemical compounds added to a carefully balanced fattening ration, are considered by many poultry nutritionists as providing an entirely new approach to the finishing of poultry and help greatly in providing the consumer with poultry of the highest quality.

PREVENT BLACKLEG—Blackleg is a disease which causes heavy losses in certain areas. It chiefly affects young cattle between the ages of six months and two years, and occasionally sheep. This disease can be prevented by having all young stock vaccinated before going out to pasture.

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POTATOES ARE the chief cash crop of Prince Edward Island, bringing in an annual return of well over ten million. Potato growing involves a great deal of

hard work and considerable expense from the time the seed is planted in the spring until the potatoes are shipped in the fall or during the winter months. Several

sprayings are required during the growing season. A potato sprayer, tractor drawn, is seen in operation. (National Film Board).

Potatoes Should Be Eaten Every Day -- Not Fattening

The place of potatoes in our Canadian diet is simple that they should be eaten every day, by practically everyone.

Potatoes share with milk, tomatoes, other vegetables, cereals and meats the job of keeping us alive and well. Each of these foods is mentioned in Canada's Food Rules, and has a special contribution to make to health.

Great harm has been done to the public, as well as to the potato industry by the common fallacy that "potatoes are fattening." We all know that many people have become "calorie conscious" and have avoided eating valuable foods like bread and potatoes. Yet these same people continue to eat foods like chocolate and pie.

NONE FATTENING

No food is fattening, in itself, on the way it is used. All foods provide calories, but a gain in weight results only when the total diet supplies more calories than the body is using up in activity. It is not the kind of food that adds weight, but the amount of all food eaten, in relation to activity.

Fat folks should stop shuddering at the sight of good foods like bread and potatoes. It would be better to take a good look at that cherry pie, doughnuts, cookies, or ice cream sundae. Sugar is just pure calories while potatoes have additional food values that make them vital to life itself.

Therein lies the danger of many foods—they do not carry enough other nutritional values with their calories. This danger becomes acute as we grow older, because older people need more and more minerals and vitamins, but fewer and fewer calories. And yet we keep on with the same food habits and even the same appetite just when we should be judging our calories by the company they keep—do they have extra nutritional values? After the age of 40 every bite you eat should include protective nutrients in addition to any calories it may provide.

OTHER FOOD VALUE

Potatoes contain quite a lot of other food value than calories. Vitamin C or ascorbic acid, vitamin B1 or Thiamine, iron and other minerals are all present in raw potatoes.

Potatoes may have saved many Canadians from scurvy in the past. Scurvy is not common in this country but for the last 400 years it has never been far from being our most serious nutritional problem.

In 1955, there were several hundred cases of scurvy in Canada, especially among babies, and a few cases among older people. They were not as serious as in Jacques Cartier's time, and only a few died, but the fact that they existed shows how far we are from applying nutritional knowledge.

Vitamin C prevents scurvy. Vitamin C or ascorbic acid is found in lemons and oranges and grapefruit in considerable amounts. Tomatoes, either fresh or canned, are also good sources. But citrus fruits are imported into Canada, and therefore too expensive for many people, while tomatoes are not always available.

UNIVERSAL USE

The one vegetable that is almost universally used in Canada is the potato, and to this we might add turnips and also green vegetables like cabbage. All of these vegetables contain, in the raw state, quite a lot of vitamin C.

In our Canada's Food Rules, which give an outline of a good diet, we are forced to mention citrus fruits, because people are very careless how they handle vegetables. If potatoes or cabbage are cooked in too much water, and for too long—sa they frequently are—then it is probable that the cooking water contains most of the vitamins and minerals.

In fact more vitamin C is lost that way in Canada than is present in all the citrus fruits that we import.

good size before being bred. Then she can continue her own development as well as produce a strong litter.

Dollars and cents should not be overlooked, for the extra 25 to 50 pounds on the gilt, before being bred, often means 100 to 200 pounds more on the mature sow. This in turn means more profit when the sow is finally marketed. It also means a better developed sow; one that can raise a large litter without going too far down in flesh; and one in condition to be bred again shortly after weaning.

The bred gilt should receive every consideration in handling and feeding. Remember she is still growing and therefore needs extra protein and minerals to allow for her growth, and for the development of her litter. The value of pasture or green feed cannot be overestimated for the pregnant gilt; or the pregnant sow for that matter. Possibly it is the combination of succulence in pasture, along with the exercise the animals get, that allows for the complete utilization of the grain ration, and makes pasture or green feed a "must" in handling gilts.

In winter, well-cured alfalfa or clover hay placed in a rack a little distance from the sleeping quarters will provide excellent feed and allow for exercise.

Drain And Flush Auto Freeze From Truck, Tractor

Frost damages truck and tractor motors on the farm every winter. Owners become careless about draining water out of radiators or boil away anti-freeze by over-heating.

Although anti-freezes now on the market are guaranteed to be nearly foolproof, there are occasions when damage is caused by improper use. Anti-freeze of any kind should be drained out every

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Gilts Should Not Be Bred Until Properly Developed

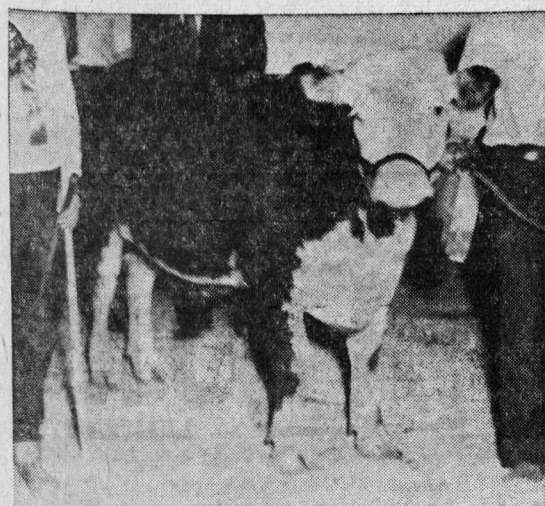
The time to breed a gilt depends not so much on age as on the stage of development. Gilts should not be bred until they reach sufficient size that carrying their litter will not affect their future growth. This is generally at about 225 to 275 pounds and from seven to 10 months of age.

Too often one sees mature

Yorkshire shows weighing around 300 pounds when they should be from 400 to 500, says J. G. Stohart, Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta. In many cases, this can be traced to too early breeding, although feeding also may have played a part. The young sow with her first litter is still growing, and it is most important that she reach a

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