Livestock Judging Results At Provincial Exhibition

Following are the results of judging in the livestock classes at the Provincial Exhibition. The list is continued from yesterday

SPECIAL

Mr. John Dupasquier, St. Peter's P. E. I. donated a trophy in 1949 for the best female of the Show in the Shorthorn Class. This trophy to be won three years in succession by the same breeder for permanent ownership.
Athol Roberts, Southport.

SPECIAL

Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, is donating a silver tray for the Junior Champion, Female, Shorthorn Class.
Athol Roberts, Southport.

SPECIAL

Shorthorn Breeder's Association.
Pair of Males, 2 years old and under.
1st John DuPasquier, Air Marshall, 2nd R. R. Bell, 3rd A. H. Boswell & Son.

SPECIAL

Shorthorn Breeders Association.
Cow with Calf at Foot.
1st John DuPasquier, 2nd John DuPasquier, 3rd Earl Rankin, Mt. Herbert.

SPECIAL

Shorthorn Breeders Association.
Pair Females any age, New Exhibitor only.
1st Dan Jewell, North River, 2nd John G. Henderson, Kensington.

SPECIAL

Shorthorn Breeders Association.
Pair Dual Purpose females, 2 years and under.
1st Stanley Hurry, 2nd Stanley Hurry.

SPECIAL

Shorthorn Breeders Association.
1. Female two years and under, Boys and girls under 15 years.
1st Roger Bell, 2nd Barrie Rankin, 3rd Ruth MacLeod.

SPECIAL

Quaker Oats Special.
Reserve Champion Junior Female.
1st. John & Mary DuPasquier.

SPECIAL

Shorthorn Breeders Association.
Showmanship Contest — 16 years and under.
1st. Douglas Jewel, 2nd. Emma Tweedy, 3rd. Ruth MacLeod.

SPECIAL

Rogers Hardware Special.
Pair Females, two years and under and bred by Exhibitor.
1st. A. H. Mutch.

SPECIAL

Bell & Sons Special.
Junior Champion Male owned and Bred by Exhibitor.
1st. John DuPasquier.

SPECIAL

Bell & Sons Special.
Junior Champion Female owned and Bred by Exhibitor.
1st A. H. Mutch, 2nd John DuPasquier.

SHEEP

CLASS 12 SHROPSHIRE DOWNS
(Nothing showing in first 5 sections).
Section 6 Female born 1949.
1st Est. of George I. Boswell, Frenchfort, 2nd Est. of George I. Boswell.
Section 7. Champion female.
1st Est. of George I. Boswell.
Sections 8. & 9. (Nothing showing).

CLASS 13 SOUTHDOWNS

Section 1. Male born in 1950.
1st. Almon Boswall, 2nd Almon Boswall, 3rd Almon Boswall.
Section 2. Male born in 1949.
1st. Almon Boswall, 2nd. Almon Boswall.
Section 3. Male born before 1949.
1st. Almon Boswall, 2nd Almon Boswall.
Section 4. Champion Male.
1st. Almon Boswall.
Section 5. Female born in 1950.
1st. Almon Boswall.
Section 6. Female born in 1949.
1st. Almon Boswall, 2nd Almon Boswall, 3rd Almon Boswall.
Section 7 Champion Female.
1st. Almon Boswall.
Section 8. Pen of one Male and three females born in 1950 and already shown in individual sections, all owned by exhibitor.
1st. Almon Boswall.
Section 9. Pen of one Male born in 1949 and already shown in individual sections all owned by exhibitors.
1st., Almon Boswall.

CLASS 14 OXFORD DOWNS

Section 1. Male born in 1950.
1. A.H. Boswall & Son, Marshfield, 2nd. A. H. Boswall & Son, 3rd A. H. Boswall & Son.
Section 2. Male born in 1949.
1st Ernest Underhay, Bay Fortune.
Section 3. Male born before 1949.
1st. A. H. Boswall, 2nd. Howard Norton, Annandale, 3rd Irving Haslam, Emerald.
Section 4. Champion Male.
1st A. H. Boswall & Son.
Section 5 — Female born in 1950.
1. A. H. Boswall & Son; 2. Howard Norton, 3. Howard Norton.
Section 6 — Female born in 1949
A. H. Boswall & Son, Ernest Underhay, Ernest Underhay.
Section 7 — Champion Female.
A. H. Boswall & Son.
Section 8 — Pen of one male and three females born in 1950 already shown in individual sections all owned by exhibitor.
1. A. H. Boswall & Son, 2. Howard Norton, 3. Ernest Underhay.
Section 9 — Pen of one male born in 1949 or before, and three females born in 1949 and already shown in individual sections all owned by exhibitors.
1. A. H. Boswall & Son, 2. Ernest Underhay, 3. Howard Norton.

CLASS 17 — MARKET CLASS

Section 1 — Champion Market lamb.
1. Ernest Underhay, 2. Ernest Underhay.

CLASS 16 — CHEVIOTS

Section 1 — Male born in 1950.
1. Almon Boswall, 2. Almon Boswall, 3. Almon Boswall.
Section 2 — Male born in 1949.
1. Almon Boswall.
Section 3 — Male born before 1949.
1. Almon Boswall.
Section 4 — Champion Male.
1. Almon Boswall.
Section 5 — Female born in 1950
1. Almon Boswall, 2. Almon Boswall, 3. Almon Boswall.
Section 6 — Female born in 1949.
1. Almon Boswall, 2. Almon Boswall, 3. Almon Boswall.
Section 7 — Champion Female.
1. Almon Boswall.
Section 8 — Pen of one male and three females born in 1950 and already shown in individual sections, all owned by exhibitor.
1. Almon Boswall.
Section 9 — Pen of one male born in 1949 or before and three females born in 1949 and already shown in individual sections all owned by exhibitor.
1. Almon Boswall.

CLASS 17

Section 1 — Champion Market lamb.
1. Almon Boswall.
Champion ram, Registered (any breed).
Almon Boswall.

CLASS 5A — DRAFT HORSES
Sections 1 and 2 — No Entries.
Section 3 — Filly or Gelding born in 1947.
1. Lorne Ferguson, Crapaud, R.R.
Section 4 — Draft Mare or Gelding born before 1947.
1. W. H. Horne, Milton; 2. Oswald J. Newson, Clyde River; 3. W. H. Horne.
Section 5 — Draft Mare or Gelding born before 1948
1. Stanley Thompson, Cornwall; 2. Gordon Newson, North River.
Section 6 — Mare with Foal at foot.
1. Fulton Willis, North River; 2. Frank Hamin, Ch'town R.R. 5; 3. Walter MacKenzie, Springfield.
Section 7 — Draft Horse, foal born in 1950
1. Fulton Willis, 2. J. Athol McDonald, Ch'town R.R. 9; 3. Walter MacKenzie.
Section 8 — Team of Draft Horses, Mares or Gelding
1. W. H. Horne.

Grass Silage For Dairy Cattle

OTTAWA, June 12, 1950 — A cow producing upwards of 30 pounds of milk per day can eat enough grass to supply all her needs, provided the grass is available. It is the long period of barn feeding that takes the joy out of dairying. If pasture could be transplanted into the barn for the winter a considerable saving in feed costs would result. But well made grass silage will give almost the same result states J. S. Leefe, Senior Agronomist, Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S.

Grass silage made from grass legume mixtures, cut from eight to twelve inches high, will be close to the original herbage in feeding value. It will be superior to the best field cured hay made from the same material.

Grass silage can be made in upright or trench silos and from long or chopped grass. The cost of harvesting and storing should not be greater than that of harvesting and storing the same amount of dry matter as hay. Every dairy farmer should make and feed some grass silage. Besides being excellent feed, it is a "must" in any sound grassland program. Grass for silage can be cut early while it is most nutritious. This allows taking a second crop for pasture, silage or hay.

Although expensive field choppers are available for making large quantities of silage quickly, silage can be made with no more equipment than that required to harvest hay. For details the nearest Experimental Farm or the local agricultural representative should be consulted.

- NEWSY NOTES -

By Agricola

THE NORTHERN SHRIKE

This bird is usually called the Butcher-bird, from its custom of impaling insects, and even small birds, on the thorns near its abiding place; the popular mind sees in this custom a resemblance to that of the butcher in displaying his stock in trade. Various interpretations have been placed on the act. There is a streak of cruelty in this bird, say some: others commend the act as laying up a store "for a rainy day". Perhaps the custom arises from the Shrike having a hawk's bill and sparrow's feet: it cannot hold its prey, not having talons, and must impale it before tearing it.

"The Butcher-bird (Lanius borealis)", says Bain, "is an ash-colored bird with black wings and tail, the size of a Robin. When insects fail, it feeds on weaker members of the feathered family. It has the curious habit of impaling its victims on a thorn or pointed spray. Even insects are hung up in this way as a butcher hangs up his meat.

"This bold brigand is but seldom seen here. Only in autumn have we observed his solitary gray form, with the wary, suspicious flight of a felon, sweep our partly forsaken fields."

In New Brunswick, this Shrike is a "winter visitor, rare to tolerably common". It nests in the northern regions of Canada, and like the Snowy Owl and many other northern creatures, moves south when it becomes superabundant: then we notice its "cycles". The late Mr. Ludlow Jenkins of Marshfield, recorded Shrikes as not uncommon there in the winters of 1932-3-4. A Shrike was picked up dead and brought to me, in the winter of 1917. It was much emaciated.

Northern Shrike, AOU. 621. Winter visitor. Adults: Bill hooked, lower nandible lighter in color. Plumage: Upper parts clear bluish ash, becoming white on the upper tail coverts and scapulars; a black bar through each eye (not meeting on the forehead); forehead whitish. Wings and tail black, primaries white at the base, secondaries tipped with white. Tail feathers tipped white, and outer feathers mostly white; underparts white, barred with fine wavy blackish lines. Immature birds are similar but entire plumage more or less heavily suffused grayish brown. Length of adult 10.5 inches.

ISLAND SURNAMES

I have often wondered how and where the surname Gotell took its rise. In the Journal of the American Oriental Society, Dec. 1921, there is an article on the ancient Mongols, written by Richard Gotheil. That is evidently the correct form and is the German, "Gotheil". I do not attempt to translate this, for my German is very sketchy! Perhaps some reader will oblige with the meaning.

Another Island surname is Power. It was originally Le Poer and was the name of a Norman Lord who had settled in Ireland, (Eire now), Waterford County. The change as conquerer and Lord of lands in from Poer to Power is due to the "O" being pronounced like "ow" in former times. The lands of the Cantwells lay further north, in the County of Kilkenny. I infer that this family took the name of an ancestor who was a good singer. (We can recognize the Latin word cantare, meaning to sing, in many other languages).

"HICKORY, DICKORY, DOCK"

That old nursery rhyme comes over the radio every day, but one wonders how many who hear it know the story behind it? First it must be explained that many of these nursery rhymes, supposed to be for the amusement of children, were actually political or natural satires.

Oliver Cromwell, it is well-known, after his execution of King Charles I, became "Protector" of the Kingdom — which he then called a Commonwealth. He was, however, a Dictator and committed many acts of great cruelty when the real or supposed interests of his cause demanded them; He ruled from 1649 to 1658, and ied in the latter year. He was supposed to have indicated a wish that his eldest son, Richard — the "Dickory" of the skit — should succeed him. Richard was a weak man, without the ambition or the stern qualities of his father. However, he became Lord Protector in 1658, and the nation for a little while acquiesced in his rule, but the army mutinied and Richard resigned May 6, 1659.

"The clock struck one (year),
And down he come"
(The verb had to bow to the exigency of rhyme!)

Richard knew enough to return to the continent till Charles II died; then he returned to England and lived many years as a private citizen. Thus peacefully ends the story of the mouse that ran up the clock.

QUARTER-STAFF PRACTICE

I read a paragraph in The Guardian that a Canadian group was to take up the practice of quarter-staff and single-stick. Quarter-staff was a rough game or contest in Mediaeval times. Each contestant was armed with a stout staff perhaps seven feet long, and it was his method of holding this weapon that was respossible for the name quarter-staff. The left hand held the staff by the middle, while the right hand took hold exactly halfway between the left hand and the end. The player could belabour his opponent with the long end of the staff or by a sudden shift, punch him with the short end. He also parried his opponent's thwacks by means of the long end. The game to some extent, resembled the modern bayonet practice. The Northumbrian lads, after schooldays used to try out these contests, ancient and modern, but they passed up the quarter-staff, for some unknown reason.

It was different with single-stick: they liked and practiced that. The weapon was a stout ash rod passing through a woven basket-like hilt; a regular wooden claymore. The practice was based on the cutlass drill of the Royal Navy, and this doubtless was the reason for the popularity of single-stick.

We were thrown on our own resources in those days: there were no boys' camps to direct our activities, but we managed to form a group to practice this kind of fencing. In the spring before the ground was ready for cricket, a dozen or so of us lads met in a woodland clearing to play single-stick. Two of the group were selected as combatants. The rest sat around to advise, to applaud, or merely to make satirical remarks! Meanwhile, the adversaries saluted each other with their "swords," came to the "engage" position, and the fight was on. Money was scarce, so our heroes fought without masks, plastrons, or any defensive armour. The heroes consequently boasted many "honorable scars" —black and blue marks that lasted for several days!

Technically, there were five "cuts" (slashes) and two "points" or thrusts. Against these assaults there were five "guards" and two "parries". The points were the more dangrous, so they were never used against beginners. (There was a lesson in this: if molested we were not to strike at the ruffian's head (which he would instinctively guard), but to give him "point one" in the stomach with our staff or walking-cane. This unexpected blow would end the fight.)

Single-stick was capital exercise for every muscle, save those of the left arm, which was held across the back, "out of the way". Each man watched his opponent's eye, to judge of his intentions, and there were various little tricks to score off against beginners. Single-stick, though not as graceful as rapier-fencing, was perhaps more suitable to the rough-and-tumble Saxons of Northern England.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Aug. 10 — (Reuters) — American babies are helping Britain earn dollars A Birmingham pinmaker today said American buyers have placed an order for 40,000,000 safety pins, worth about $25,000. The pins will include special curved ones for diapers.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox and Mink Farming

As mink breeding is becoming here, we are paying greater atmore and more of an industry tention to obtaining articles of worthwhile value and we are fortunate in obtaining an authoritative release on "Critical Factors Affecting Mink Breeding and Housing", by Dr. E. Rendle Bowness .... "Man reaches maturity in 21 years —Mink in seven months. Each day in a kit's life corresponds to 36 days in a child's. Thus in 10 days a Mink kit crowds in as much development and growth as a child does in one year. In view of the foregoing statement, we can afford few errors in the day to day management of the growing kits. The most common error is the belief that we can buy some highly recommended and probably quite excellent article of diet, feed it to the Mink and secure the best in growth and in eventual fur development. The pursuit of such beliefs has brought grief to many ranchers. In the business of developing strong, healthy and fast growing youngsters, many things play many parts.

The business of raising marketable pelts of top-quality is a composite of many factors all performed in the best manner. Good cereal, good meats, good fish, good housing and possibly the most important of all, good and intelligent care. While growth is continuous it does not proceed at an even rate from birth to maturity. For our purposes, it can be divided into three arbitrary stages in line with practical ranch management. The first stage is from birth to two months of age. It is the period of rapid growth and can be called the litter stage, because all kits are still together. At the end of that stage, Mink have gained approximately 54% of their final weight.

The second stage is from two to five months. Speed of growth is slowed down to a medium rate and the animals gain 37% of their final weight during this period. Under practical management this is considered to be the growing stage. The last state is from five to seven months and growth is relatively small with the animals gaining approximately 9% of their final weight and is usually looked upon as the furring stage. The critical stage is the first, because at the end of that stage, Mink have gained slightly more than half their final weight. If your kits are smaller than they should be on July 1st., their size will still be unsatisfactory at pelting time. In our experimental work at Leitchcroft Farm we have arbitrarily slowed the speed of growth through this first critical stage and found that on the average we could not get Mink to double their weight by extraordinary feeding later on.

In our strain of Mink, a male kit that weighed two pounds on the first of July, weighed three and a quarter pounds on the first of November. In early nest box feeding and heavy feeding when the kits were still in the litter stage, but moving around, we have found that we could increase weights noticeably by the July 1st date. On the average, the rate of gain after July 1st was relatively the same on both the kits that were held back and the ones that were encouraged to grow as big as possible by that date. In other words, kits that had a head start inasfar as body weight on July 1st maintained that lead right through to pelting time.

With most animals the presence of reasonably fresh and clear drinking water is sufficient to meet their requirements. A peculiarity in Mink is their marked preference of fresh, cool drinking water at frequent intervals, especially in hot weather. Mink, unlike foxes, do not eat their daily allotment of feed at one sitting. During the heavy feeding period of the summer when feed tends to remain on the wire for many hours, we observed, as have many ranchers, that following a watering, Mink would immediately turn to their feed with renewed appetites. Our standard practice at that time was to water three times a day.

On July 1st., when the Mink were old enough to place one to a pen, we selected a representative group, quite large in numbers and arranged that from then on throughout the summer and into the fall, that they be watered three times in the morning and four times in the afternoon. The remainder of our animals acted as controls as they were watered three times a day except on the odd few extremely hot days when they too were watered seven times a day. The results were interesting because on November 1st the Mink that were watered seven times a day, averaged 12% heavier and thus larger than the controls watered fewer times. When these animals were pelted, the male measurements averaged almost two inches more and the females slightly better than three-quarters of an inch more than the control group. Throughout the summer and fall, it was noticed that these animals ate more food. We felt that the additional size in the pelt was a profitable return on the labor costs of the additional watering.

Every rancher realizes that some protection from the sun must be given during July and August in particular. The nest boxes should have adequate ventilation for the time of year. The difference between realization and the practice of this principal varies with the willingness of the owner and to a great extent to his mechanical knowledge of ventilation and shade. If sheds are so constructed that they do not store heat and there is a free movement of air through them then the problem is answered quite satisfactorily. It is in the outside pens that the understanding of the mechanics of ventilation come under severe test.

The least desirable shade, where pens are in long rows close together, is that provided by a continuous cover over the top of the pens, but resting directly on the wire being dark in color and having a fair degree of thickness. Dark thick coverings hold this heat in direct proportion to their thickness and throw it down on top of the animals in the pen. If the pens are tightly placed on the row and the covering is down on the top of the wire, air circulation is limited, first because the hot air under the cover finds difficulty in rising and secondly because the multitude of wire partitions between the pens slow down and eventually stop horizontal movements of air ....

(To be continued next week)

Farm Briefs

Horses In The West

Contrary to common opinion, horses still constitute a large proportion of the feed-consuming livestock in most areas of the West, according to a recent survey made by the Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Farm Co-operatives Do Big Business

For the first time in Canada, it is expected that farm co-operative business will exceed one billion dollars in 1949, when returns are all in from over one million members.

Margarine Hits Shortening Sales

Sheep Population Declining

The livestock survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that sheep have been declining steadily for the past five years

Weekly Livestock Auctions

Weekly community auction sales of farm livestock are gaining in popularity in parts of Ontario, according to reports from the Livestock Inspection and Grading Services, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.