



**ISLAND SCOUTS IN ENGLAND**

Council chairman Alec Bartley of Caterham and Warrington Council with Mrs. Bartley are shown in conversation with three of our Prince Edward Island boys who are in England attending the Boy Scout World Jamboree. The occasion was the official reception by Caterham authorities to Canadian Scouts visiting Caterham. Boys pictured with Councilor and Mrs. Bartley are (left to right) Troop Leader Ross Davison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davison of Kensington, Patrol Leader Derek Buntain, son of Commander George H. and Mrs. Buntain, Charlottetown and Patrol Leader David Seller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Russel Seller, Charlottetown.



**SCOUTING FRIENDSHIP**

Pictured above is just another example of the great world-wide brotherhood of Scouting. Here Patrol Leader Bill Hambly, son of Mr. and Mrs. W.L. Hambly, Charlottetown strikes up a friendship with Bernard Wyld, one of the English boys at the World Jamboree just concluded at Sutton Park, Warwickshire, England.

**AGRICULTURAL NEWS**

P.E.I. Department of Agriculture

**SAVE AND STORE HAY**

Indications are that hay for the coming feeding season is going to be in short supply in eastern Canada. Poor winter and spring survival of legumes and lack of moisture in the growing season combined with very humid conditions of late have resulted in hay low both in quantity and quality. It would be a good idea for all farmers to make the best possible use of all forage on their farms this year. Old pastures, roadsides, fence rows and waste place may contain plants that would make good feed if cut and stored. Also the mowing of these places may help greatly in eliminating many troublesome weeds. With the heavy straw crop apparent in the Province this year some grain fields may lodge badly and these fields or parts could probably be better used for livestock feed as hay than as grain. Certainly every bit of forage that is grown in the Province

this year should be stored for feed.

**CATTLE POPULATION**

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the number of cattle and calves in Canada has increased from June 1956 to June 1957 by 2.6 per cent or from 11,011,201 in 1956 to 11,296,000 in 1957. In Prince Edward Island there has been a decrease in the estimate from 123,700 in 1956 to 123,000 in 1957. For the three Maritime Provinces the cattle numbers are as follows with 1956 figures in brackets: Prince Edward Island 123,000 (123,700); Nova Scotia 177,000 (187,425); New Brunswick 181,000 (183,645).

**HARVEST EXHIBITION**

Again this year the Department of Agriculture is sponsoring a Provincial Harvest Exhibition. This is to be held in conjunction with the Rural Youth Fair at the Provincial Exhibition Association Grounds on September 26 and 27. Classes and rules for exhibitors will be about the same as in 1956 but with a few minor changes. The Prize List is now being prepared and should be published soon. Prize lists and entry forms will be available from the office of the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

**CURRENT REVIEW**

The ever changing in the buying, selling and general movement of Agricultural products is of importance to all producers. It is of value to study trends in production and marketing. "The Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada" is issued by the Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture. It covers all products. Here, reproduced are a few comments on hogs and creamery butter.

**HOGS**

In the first half of 1957 there were 2.8 million hog carcasses graded in Canada. Compared with 1956 gradings, the 1957 six-month total represents a 14.3 per cent decrease. All provinces have marketed fewer hogs this year, and the reduction has been common to almost all grades of hogs, although heavy and extra heavy hogs were marketed in greater numbers than in the first half of 1956. Domestic disappearance of pork has also been lower this year, although not by as great a percentage as hog gradings, as the reduction of exports made available for domestic use. In the first five months of 1957 pork exports totaled 18.1 million pounds, (carcass equivalent basis) or about six per cent of total Canadian production in the period. In the comparable period of 1956, pork exports totaled 32.5 million pounds, or 9.5 per cent of domestic production. Hog prices advanced seasonally during May and June, and by July 8 Grade 'A' hogs at Toronto

to were selling at \$35.00 per hundred pounds, dressed. The rise in price has been more marked in Western Canada, and for three weeks in June Grade 'A' hogs at Winnipeg averaged slightly higher than comparable hogs at Toronto. Normally hogs at Toronto bring from one to three dollars more per hundred — weight than those sold at Winnipeg.

The higher hog prices which have prevailed this year are expected to result in an increase in hog production next winter. While data from the June 1957 survey are not available at this time of writing, there are other indications available of renewed interest in hogs. In this connection it may be noted that the decline in the slaughter of sows to date this year has been much more pronounced than the general decline in marketings. In the first six months there were 88 thousand sows slaughtered in graded establishments, 28.7 per cent lower than the slaughter in the first half of 1956.

**CREAMERY BUTTER**

The amount of creamery butter in storage at June 1, 1957, is indicative of the firmer market that appears to be developing for this product. At that date, stocks amounted to 43 million pounds, 26 million pounds less than a year ago and the lowest for that date since 1953. Production in May was 1.3 million pounds greater than a year ago, reflecting to some extent the substantial rise in total milk production in that month. However, domestic disappearance continued to be above year-earlier levels and accounted for 700,000 pounds or about half of the increase.

Currently, less butter is being packed for tendering to the Agricultural Prices Support Board, indicating that the trade is expecting to carry a larger proportion of their requirements and, unlike the practice in previous re-

cent years, expected to sell less butter to the Board.

**JUDGING MILK COW**

**Selection of the Cow by Records** —The selection of the individual cow has to be made either by judging the dairy qualities of the animal from her conformation, or from the records of her milk and fat production. There is no doubt that in most cases the high producing dairy cow shows what is generally recognized as dairy type. Competent judges can readily select very good cows from inferior ones by observing the extent to which they approach the recognized dairy type. However, dairy type alone cannot be depended upon as a means of selecting the best dairy animals from a number of good ones.

As a rule it is possible to select cows that are capable of producing from 300 to 350 pounds of fat a year from those that produce half that amount; but it is practically impossible to select a cow capable of producing 400 to 500 pounds of fat from one producing 300 pounds a fat. Often those persons most familiar with the subject, however, will make decided errors in selecting animals by this means.

**Limits of Selection by Type** —One of the special difficulties in selecting animals by type is that the conditions under which the selection is made are often very unfavourable. In the show ring the cows exhibited in the mature classes are nearly always in milk, and all are well fed and in good physical condition. On the other hand, when one farmer is buying from another the conditions are far less favourable for comparing the animals. Some are fresh, others dry, or nearly so. Some may be in good condition; others, on account of poor feeding, thin in flesh, and unthrifty.

**HARD TO TELL**

Few judges of dairy cattle would recognize as superior animals many of the great record cows of the various breeds if they were dry, and in a herd of any considerable size, the majority of which were in poor condition. Selection by type, however, has its value, even in dealing with grade cows kept for commercial production alone, since it is generally the only practicable basis for buying such animals. Records of production are available for only a certain number of cows, and those which have demonstrated their worth are generally not for sale.

**CULLING**

This year, we in Prince Edward Island, are experiencing what might be termed a poor hay crop, and it seems evident that many farmers will be doing some rigid culling as far as the dairy animals are concerned. In view of this fact, it would be advisable to have the milking herd tested as far as butterfat production is concerned, and also have some idea as to how much milk each cow is producing before any milk cows are sold from the milking line, because the cow with the poorest appearance is often the best money-maker. Some dairy men feel that testing once a year is enough. This is certainly not the case, and it is far better to have the herd tested once a month.

**Testing at Monthly Intervals** —The plan in general use consists in weighing the milk for a period of from one to three days, once a month, and testing a sample representing the same interval for butterfat. In carrying

out this method, the best arrangement is to weigh the milk from each individual cow for three days about the middle of the month. A composite or average sample of milk is also taken during the same time, which is tested for per cent fat. The average milk and fat production for the three days is taken as an average for the month. This should be carried out regularly each month during the year.

The total production of each cow as shown by such tests is close enough to the actual for all practical purposes. One disadvantage of this plan is that the milkers often forget to take samples at the proper time. It is found to be much easier to get the records when each milking is weighed. Better still, is to weigh the milkings from each cow daily.

**KEEP RECORDS**

There are several other reasons why a dairy farmer should keep records, and they could be listed as: (1) An aid to correct feeding (2) To detect sickness. (3) Adds interest to the work. Once the reports have been determined it would seem only logical that the best animals remain in the herd, and the poorer ones culled. A sound breeding program is essential if the herd is to maintain a high standard of production. As the expression goes "The sire if half the herd", and a pro-

Continued on page 11



**ANNUAL VISITORS**

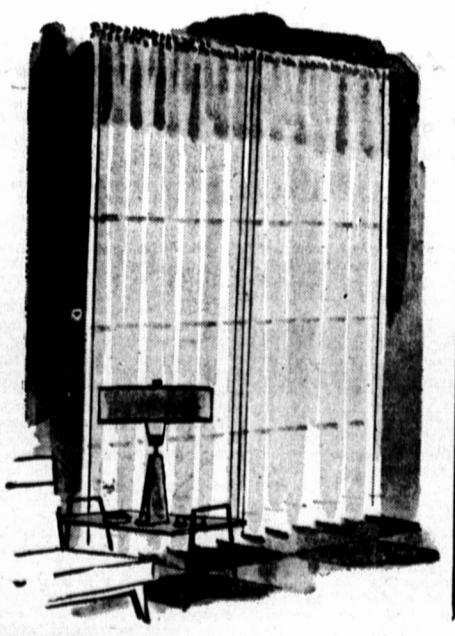
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Touraine Hotel, Boston, and a former manager of the Copley Plaza, Boston. Mr. Walsh is executive managing director of the

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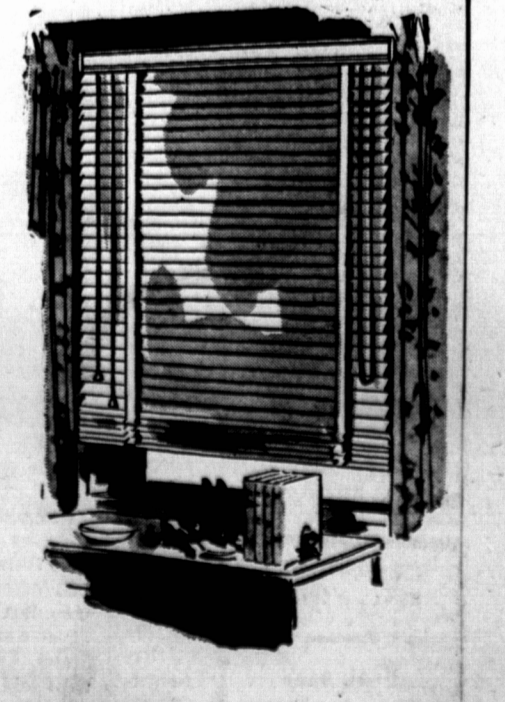
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