

Junior Farmers To Arrange Series Of Tours

Beginning July 1st a series of tours of all Island Junior Farmers' Groups will commence. These tours are under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and were arranged chiefly by Morris Deacon, assisted by other fieldmen of the Department.

The tours are designed to give the Island's future farmers a look at some of the Island's best livestock farms, as well as giving them a chance to see for themselves the results of good breeding programs in practically all breeds of cattle and other farm animals. It is hoped as many as possible of the Junior Farmers will avail themselves of this excellent opportunity to become acquainted with some of the foremost livestock men of the Island and the work they are doing in their various breeds.

Visits will also be made to several manufacturing and business establishments and other places of interest over the Island. Of course on all of these tours if the travelling Junior Farmers saw nothing more than the beautiful scenery at this time of year the trips would still be worth while.

The tour on July 1st is comprised of groups from Elmira, St. Margarets, St. Peter's and Mt. Hope-Farmington. It will wind up with a picnic at Dalway, following a survey of the forestry projects carried on there by Mr. Atkinson, Park Superintendent.

The second tour on July 3rd will consist of the Milton, Cornwall, Trearadie and Morell groups who will visit farms in the Charlottetown area chiefly, and have a noon picnic at Cavendish followed by a talk on forestry by N. W. Black and an examination of a woodlot of a former Illustration Station.

Cherry Valley, Uigg, Johnston's

Canadians In South Korea

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., June 28—(CP)—Four Canadian women are with the United Nations Korean Commission in Seoul, capital of Southern Korea whose outskirts are under attack by Communist North Korea.

The Commission reported this afternoon from Seoul to U. N. headquarters here that all members are safe.

Canadian members of the U. N. secretariat group of 10 serving with the nine-country Korean commission are:

Miss Olive L. Armstrong, London, Ont., secretary.

Miss Odette LeBlanc, 38, St. Hyacinthe, Que., secretary.

Miss Matilda Mizibrocky, 26, Asheville, Man., document officer.

Mrs. Thomas A. Rooke, 40, formerly of Montreal, wife of the commission's finance officer. With the Rookees are Mrs. Rooke's two children by a previous marriage, Josette, 12, and Robert Masson, 11.

River, Fort Augustus, and Hillsboro groups are to have their tour on July 4th concluding it with a social evening at Green-wick Point.

The final tour is to take in groups from the Western part of the Province, namely: Port Hill, Bloomfield, Lot 16, Bedeque, and FreeTown. They will visit farms and other places of interest, chiefly in Prince County, and have dinner in Summerside.

Mr. Clay Tells Story Of Island Yorkshires

Following are excerpts from the paper read by Mr. H. W. Clay, senior livestock fieldman for the Dominion Department of Agriculture in this Province, before the Agricultural Institute of Canada convention here this week. His subject was Prince Edward Island Yorkshires:

"My story goes back to 1921 when Mr. A. W. Peterson came to this Province as officer in charge of live stock promotion. At that time, like all other parts of Canada, we had a great variety of breeds although Yorkshire predominated. Our market hogs followed no pattern of type. When the live swine grading policy was initiated in 1921, it soon became apparent that there was one breed, the Yorkshire, superior to all others.

"The problem was to popularize and to improve this breed. We had experienced Yorkshire breeders, experienced Yorkshire judges, and experienced Yorkshire showmen who professed to know what constituted a good hog on the hoof, but their knowledge of carcasses was confined to the odd pig slaughtered for home consumption. Even today this one-sided knowledge of swine production may be responsible in a large measure for the lack of improvement in Canadian market hogs.

"Improvement Slow

"With this limited knowledge of the relationship of the live hog and the carcass, improvement was slow. We had no yardstick to measure the live hog. After swine grading became a reality in 1922, the swine graders at the plants were given an opportunity never before available to co-relate carcass requirements and type on the hoof. With the application of this information, the door was open for more rapid progress.

"In the twenties, boars were brought from Central Canada and gave us excellent results when used on our home bred Yorkshires. This policy of bringing in new blood continued until the middle thirties. Year after year our percentage of top grade hogs continued to improve. This improvement was general across Canada.

"In 1927, the P. E. Island Swine Breeders' Association settled the question of breeds. In annual session, the Association passed a resolution requesting that all shows in the Province restrict their prize list to the Yorkshire breed. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick followed this lead with the result that the Yorkshire was the only breed exhibited at Maritime shows. This was the first step which gave the Maritimes the lead in swine improvement.

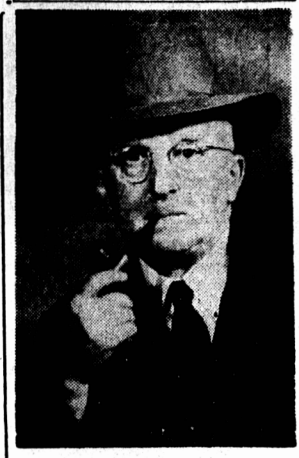
"In the twenties, all boars were privately owned, often by men whose chief concern was the service fees they collected. Under this system when boars were selected the purchase price received more attention than the merit of the animal. This was a weak link in the chain of improvement and it called for a remedy.

Shipping Clubs Organized

"In 1923, to solve this boar problem, the swine producers in the Province were organized into local live stock shipping clubs with swine improvement the chief objective of each local association. Each club purchased and publicly owned the boars in its area with a one per cent deduction from all the hogs marketed co-operatively. Quality now became the main factor and not the price when boars were selected. In this way, the second link for swine improvement was forged.

"Junior swine clubs, organized after 1922, were also a factor in building the swine program. When older breeders failed to follow the generally accepted plan, we were able to develop young men as key breeders of registered breeding stock. When the long established breeders saw these young men taking the lead in the show ring and in making sales of stock, they reconsidered their previous independent action and fell in line.

"Here I should state that this organized and supervised swine improvement evolved from the perfect co-operation of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the P. E. Island Swine Breeders' Association, and the Dominion Department of Agriculture, each contributing full assistance with no



MR. H. W. CLAY

progressing up blind alleys. There was something about an animal that could not be detected by visual inspection. This unknown something was the ability of the boar or sow to produce offspring of the desired type.

Show Ring Winnings

"In earlier years, show ring winnings was the foundation upon which the swine breeder built his reputation and advertised his stock. Quite often the Grand Champion boar or sow proved miserable failures as progenitors of better stock. After ten or more years of live hog grading and when improvement had reached a dead end, it became apparent that some measuring stick more effective than show winnings and visual inspection was required. It was found that many market hogs which represented the accepted type on the hoof failed to make good carcasses. To correct this situation rail grading was initiated.

"P. E. Island farmers accepted rail grading one hundred per cent from the beginning. This policy was never optional with live grading here.

Advanced Registry

"The Advanced Registry policy was initiated as an attempt to place the breeding of selected stock on something more fundamental than appearance on the hoof. It was a plan to rate each animal according to its ability to produce desirable progeny. At the inception of this policy our key breeders were very lukewarm. They had great confidence in their ability to select their breeding stock on the former basis. The few breeders who did participate in Advanced Registry sometimes

found that the Grand Champion sow had failed to qualify when tested. They were reluctant to consider this sow an undesirable unit of their herd.

"The turning point came when, at a swine field day, we asked about sixty breeders to place a class of five live market hogs. The same afternoon we had the same hogs on the rail for inspection. Only one man had a perfect score. He was a young ex-swine club boy in his teens. Some of the older professional showmen reversed the class while others could have made a better placing if they had picked the numbers out of a hat. This performance staggered the breeders and convinced many of them that perhaps the old standard of selection needed revision.

Greatest Improvement

"The greatest improvement in Island market hogs has taken place during the past five years. About 1945 our breeders adopted the policy of testing every sow in Advanced Registry. This plan is somewhat similar to that followed by our dairy breed associations in their complete herd testing in R. O. P. This complete herd testing of our Island Yorkshires soon exposed the sows and boars which were more ornamental than useful. It became very evident that the appearance of an animal on the hoof often was a mask to conceal undesirable inherited characteristics. Even animals with the most approved pedigrees, in some cases, proved failures when expected to improve the type of our market hogs.

"This experience led our breeders to make Advanced Registry qualifications the first requirement

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"SALADA" ICED TEA

of all Yorkshire breeding stock. The complete adoption of A. R. as a measuring stick has automatically set a certain standard of type in our breeding stock. This in turn is reflected in the high percentage of the grade A carcasses from Island market hogs. This is the third link in the Island swine improvement program.

"I have already stated that up to 1935 it was our regular policy to bring in breeding stock from Central Canada. Between 1935 and 1940 we began to find it difficult to make outside selections. We could not find the kind we wanted. We found that the Yorkshires in other Provinces were getting shorter in body, shorter in head, heavier in the shoulders and rounder in the rib.

The Fourth Link

"After a few experiments with this different type, we soon discovered that it lowered our percentage of grade A hogs. When entered in Advanced Registry, we found that the carcasses gave us lower scores. We heard rumors about rhinitis and bull nose, a disease up to the present time unknown in this Province. Our full acceptance of Advanced Registry as a measuring stick was the third link in our improvement chain. Our decision to make no more importations was the fourth link and perhaps the one which paid the greatest dividends.

"We became self sufficient in breeding stock. This meant line breeding which in turn called for close supervision of our breeding program accompanied by rigid selection. Our decision to cease importations was purely a voluntary one. With over 400 breeders of registered Yorkshires in the Province, it may be difficult for an outsider to understand how this policy can be continued voluntarily. The answer may lie in the great degree of co-operation which exists between both departments of agriculture and the breeders."

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*Nescafé (pronounced NES-CAFAY) is the exclusive registered Trade Mark of Nestlé's Milk Products (Canada) Limited to designate its Soluble Coffee Product. It is composed of equal parts of pure soluble coffee and added pure carbohydrates (dextrins, maltose and dextrose) added solely to protect the flavour.

THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW

By Fagoly & Shortez

CONGRATULATIONS, BOSS! YOU JUST WON THE BASE BALL POOL! HERE'S YOUR DOUGH.

HOW ABOUT THAT! HE NEEDS THEM WINNINGS LIKE A FISH NEEDS WATER WINGS!

I WAS COUNTING ON THAT DOUGH TO GET MY UPPERS OUT OF HOCK!

I REMEMBER WHEN I TRIED TO GET HIM TO JOIN THE POOL. HE NEARLY CANNED ME!

THAT'S 3 TIMES RUNNING BOSSO'S HIT! IF LUCK WAS LEGS HE'D BE A CENTIPEDE!

HOW DOES HE DO IT? I COULDN'T PICK THE WINNER IN A ONE-HORSE RACE!

AND THEN THERE'S THE ADMIRAL WHO WON AN OCEAN CRUISE IN A RAFFLE!

Thank to "THOSE WHO SNEAK & SUFFER"

ARCHIE COMICS
241 CHURCH ST - N.Y.C.

NEWS! DEEP-CLEANING OXYDOL WASHES OUT DIRT LEFT IN CLOTHES BY LEADING WASHDAY SUDS!

"I PROVED IT TO MYSELF," says Mrs. Guy C. Wallace

1 I TOOK CLOTHES I THOUGHT WERE CLEAN... CLOTHES I MYSELF HAD WASHED WITH A LEADING SHORT-CUT SUDS - THEN...

2 I WASHED THOSE CLOTHES OVER AGAIN... THIS TIME WITH DEEP-CLEANING OXYDOL!

3 WHEN I LOOKED AT THE WASH WATER, I WAS AMAZED TO SEE THE GRAYING DIRT THAT OXYDOL GETS OUT - DIRT THAT THOSE SHORT-CUT SUDS LEFT IN!

Mrs. Wallace had washed these clothes with a leading suds just as the manufacturer said to.

NOW MY CLOTHES ARE DEEP CLEAN - THEY LOOK SO WHITE, FEEL SO SOFT, SMELL SO SWEET... THANKS TO DEEP-CLEANING OXYDOL!

Prove it Yourself! Clothes LOOK CLEAN - FEEL CLEAN - SMELL CLEAN - Because they ARE CLEAN - with OXYDOL!

*In actual washing demonstrations, women are seeing for themselves how much graying dirt deep-cleaning Oxydol can get out of clothes already washed with leading no rinse suds!

And this is a fact more and more women are proving for themselves at home: when you use Oxydol as directed, clothes wash deep clean... sparkling clean! You can see clothes are clean... whites wash dazzling white, colors brilliantly bright! You can feel clothes are clean... so soft to the touch and easy to iron! You can even smell clothes are clean... wind-blown fresh and sweet!

That's because Oxydol reaches deep down into fibres for dirt - cleans clothes all the way through! Yet Oxydol is truly safe! Deep-clean clothes stay brighter and new-looking longer! Try deep-cleaning Oxydol yourself - next washday. At your dealer's in the familiar Oxydol package.

TO GET CLOTHES SPARKLING CLEAN - GET DEEP-CLEANING OXYDOL

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