

Can We Export Cattle To U. S.?

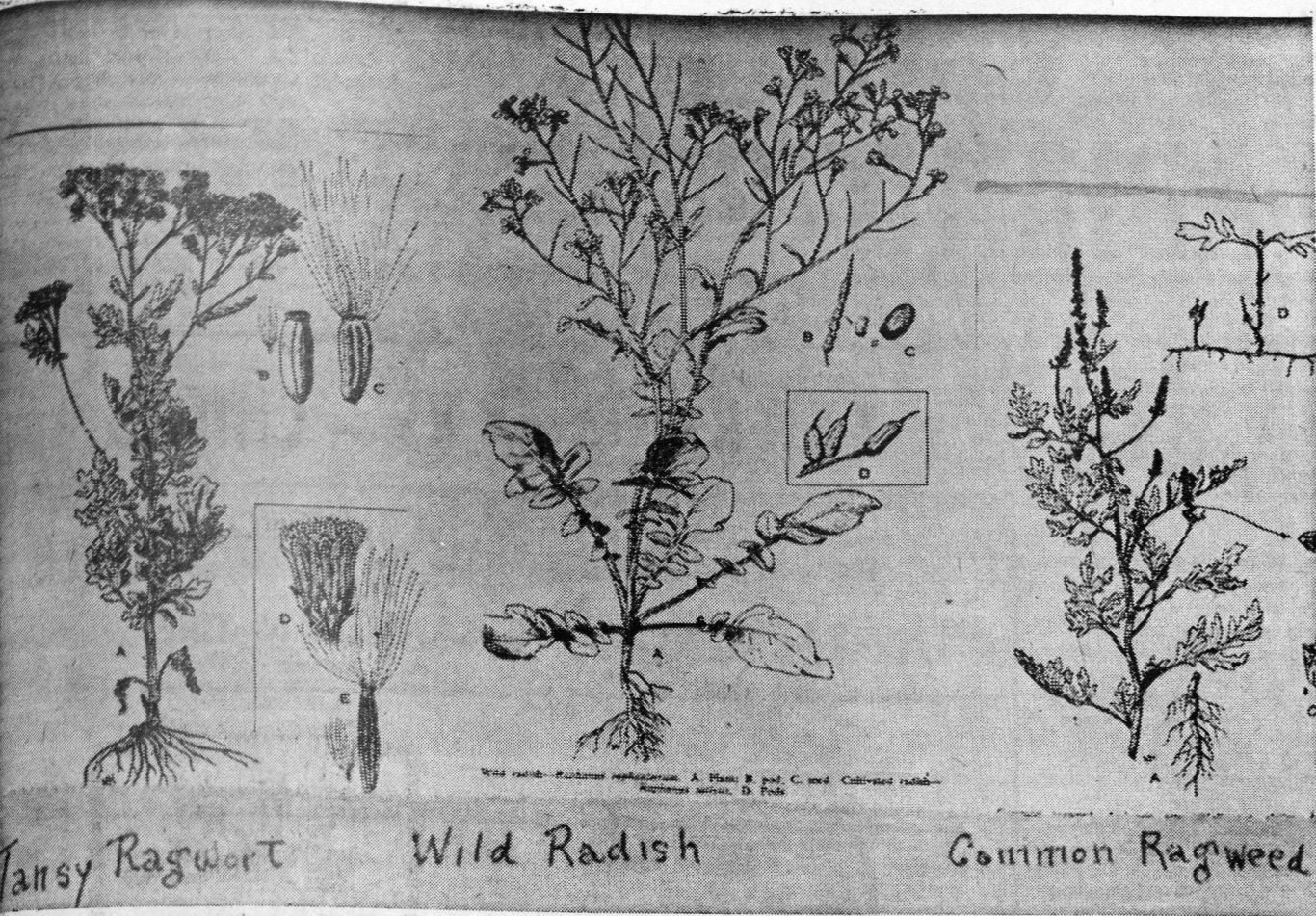
Can we export cattle to the United States, is a question which is often asked at livestock meetings? The answer to this question is found in the following discussion concerning the health regulations in many areas in the United States have become considerably more strict than a few years ago. These areas restrict the import of cattle due to the brucellosis regulations. They are known as modified-certified brucellosis-free areas. All cattle within these areas are brucellosis free as determined by the blood tests of all animals except official vaccinates under thirty months of age.

There is only one type of area from which cattle can come from to enter the United States or one type of herd. The area is a certified brucellosis free area. The three counties of Prince Edward Island are the first and only such areas established in Canada. Other areas in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and various provinces are being blood tested at the present time and are known as control areas.

TYPE OF HERDS
The type of herds from which cattle can originate for export is freed listed herd. These regulations not only apply to Canada but also to other countries and to other States. The areas in the United States which are modified-certified brucellosis-free areas are all counties in the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and approximately five hundred counties in the twenty-seven other states.

health status of the herds and individuals within the herds most of the areas and states require that the animals be official vaccinated, that is vaccinated between the six and eight month of age.
Millions of dollars have been expended and are still being expended by the Federal Treasury as well as the Treasuries of the various states. In a determined effort to make the entire United States a modified-certified brucellosis-free area by 1960. If we are desirous of selling cattle on the U.S. market we must be prepared to meet the regulations as laid down.
REQUIREMENTS
In considering these regulations it is very plain that all breeders desiring to sell cattle for export to the United States must fulfill the following requirements: 1. Vaccinate all females between six and eight months with brucella abortus strain 19; 2. Have your cattle coming from a certified brucellosis area or a free listed herd. Breeders in Prince Edward Island do not have to concern themselves about this last requirement due to the fact that the entire province is a certified brucellosis-free area.

they are completely free to go where they like in this lovely woodland area of Southern England. The wild horses are owned by the "commoners" who lived in the Forest. The "commoners" had ancient grazing rights over 40,000 of the forest's 60,000 acres and also over the grass verges and roads and their road rights took priority over those of the motorist.
The onus of avoiding the ponies is on the motorist. New Forest ponies are useful perambulating mowing machines. If it were not for them the Forest would soon become a jungle and the picnicers' favorite lawns would be quickly overgrown. Three times a year the ponies are rounded up and brought by people from all over Britain. No New Forest pony now goes to the mines, most and bought by people from all over a few go as foundation stock to breeders who cross the mares with Arab and other thoroughbreds and so produce a better class of pony.
It is the custom on British naval vessels to pipe a "hands-to-tea" call at 4 p.m.



Tansy Ragwort Wild Radish Common Ragweed

Common Weeds Cause Heavy Loss

One of the most common weeds in the grainfields of this province is Wild Radish. It is an annual with a slender tap root, stems one to three feet high, freely branched with coarse short hairs, especially at the base. The leaves are alternate up to three inches long, usually rough and deeply divided (see picture above). Wild Radish is frequently confused with wild mustard. Wild Radish, however, has larger flowers of a lighter yellow color than the wild mustard. Constricted seed pods and veined petals of wild radish serve to differentiate the two plants. The pod of wild radish does not split lengthwise as in the mustards.
CONTROL
The control of this weed is relatively simple as it is very susceptible to chemical weed killers. In grain the 2, 4-D amine is recommended at the rate of 4-6 oz. of acid per acre where the grain is not seeded down. Where the grain is seeded down, amine may be used but as there is considerable danger to the clover underseed in the grain-M.C.T. is more highly recommended. This material although more expensive will not be as harmful to the legumes when applied at the recommended rate of 6-8 oz. of acid per acre.
NOTICE: A subsidy amounting to 4 1/2 cents per ounce of active ingredient or not more than one-half the cost of the spray material is paid to encourage farmers in the use of 2, 4-D and M.C.P. To receive this subsidy forward the purchase slip to the Department of Agriculture, Box 2,000, Charlottetown. Custom operators must also include a list of their patrons and the acreage sprayed.
COMMON RAGWEED
Common Ragweed is found throughout the province under a wide variety of soil and moisture conditions in cultivated fields, gardens, vacant lots, waste places, along roadsides and fence rows.
The plants are annuals, spreading by seeds; the stems are erect usually two to three feet high. The leaves are short-stalked, thin and usually divided into narrow segments (see picture above). The flowers are small and inconspicuous. Flowering takes place mainly in August and early September.
It is the pollen from these flowers which causes some people such discomfort — a condition known as hay fever. This plant is by far the most important factor in hay fever in Eastern Canada and so it is important for the tourist industry that they be able to continue to advertise this province as a Ragweed free area.
If you see this on your property, help to control it by clipping or chemical weed control so that it will not go to seed. If it is in areas other than your own property, notify the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Box 2,000, Charlottetown.
During the past summers, locations where this weed has been found have been sprayed with chemicals, but the control of ragweed is a long term project and the co-operation of everyone is needed.

Select Albert M. Barr Best Judge In Canada

Albert M. Barr, principal of Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville, Ontario, topped the judges of the "All Canadian" competition sponsored by the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' association, with a score of 392 out of a possible 400 points. In compiling this award winning total Mr. Barr had four correct placements and three single switches out of the eight classes judged.
Mr. Barr has had a long and prominent association with livestock, and Guernseys in particular, for he served for several years as Brant County's Agricultural Representative and was familiar with herds in that county which were among the best in Canada. His association with the extension service of the Department of Agriculture finally led him to his present position and because of his knowledge of judging, he has judged several Guernsey club shows and championship shows and is currently on the approved list of judges for Ontario.
BREAKS DOMINATION
Ontario broke the Nova Scotia domination of the competition this year by placing the top three men in the judging competition. Placing second with a score of 389 was J. L. Chisholm, of Milton who had two classes member of the National Type committee and has judged Ottawa and London fairs as well as club and championship shows in Ontario and in addition has placed the classes at Charlottetown, P.E.I. and Amherst, N.S. In addition to his ability as a judge he scored his greatest success as a Guernsey breeder in the competition when his 2-year old heifer, Arawana King's Duchess, that was top dry 2-year old at the Royal was named Reserve "All Canadian" 2-year old heifer.
IN THIRD PLACE
In third place with a score of 387 was Wm. A. Brooks, Paris. Mr. Brooks is internationally recognized as one of Canada's top judges, having judged every major show in Canada, including the last Royal Winter Fair and in 1957 he placed the classes at the Maryland State show and is the only Canadian Guernsey breeder to be asked to judge in the United States. Wm. Brooks is chairman of the National Type committee and is Canada's only "Master Breeder" of Guernseys. His Brookmill Guernseys have won many grand championships and many "All Canadian" awards have many times won for him the coveted Premier Breeder and Premier Exhibitor awards.
Fifteen Ontario judges placed in the first 50 contestants.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL
With about 15 per cent of the world's sheep, Australia produces 25 per cent of the world's wool.

Cow Needs 2 Tons Hay For 200 Days
What acreage of good farm land does one cow require for both summer and winter feedings?
To maintain a cow during a period of 200 days, inside feeding requires about two tons of hay. The amount will vary with the weight of the cow, the quality of the hay, and the amount of grain fed. On good land in a good season, one acre should easily produce the amount of hay needed. However, the yields will vary with the seasons and with the amount of clover or alfalfa in the mixture. When alfalfa is abundant in the mixture, the yields are higher. The area of pasture needed to maintain an acre to five acres in eastern Canada, but generally from one and a half acres to two and a half acres.



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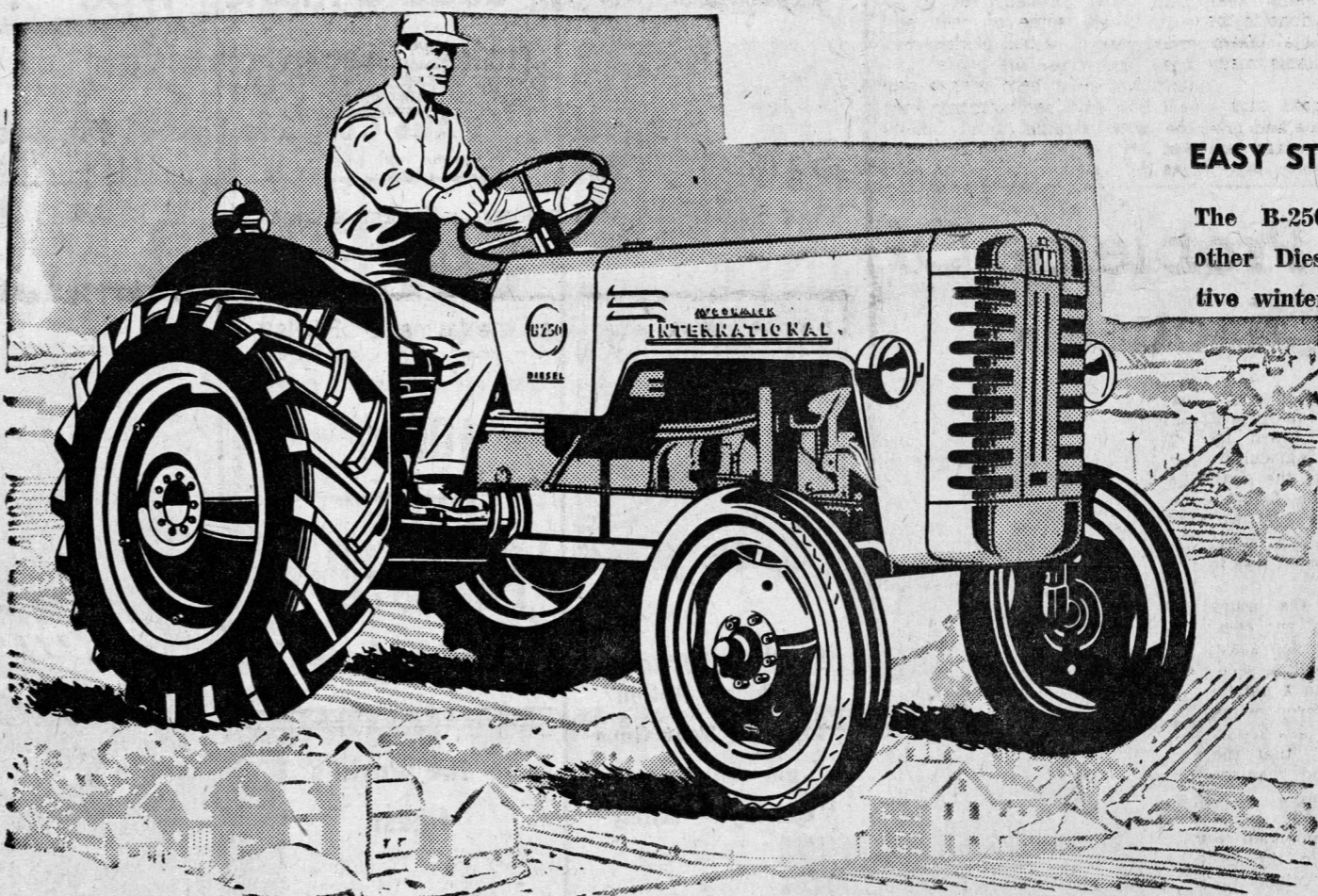
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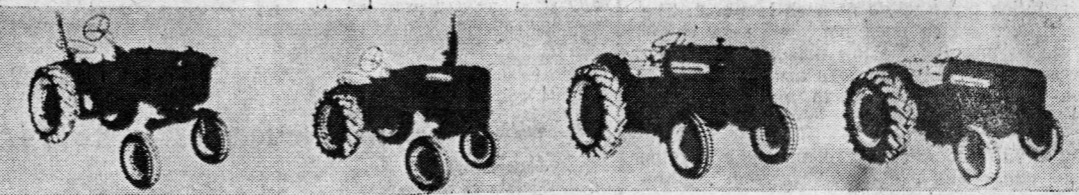
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