Civic Accounts

The following general statements of civic accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1946, is from the auditor's report submitted at last night's annual meeting of the City Council:

CURRENT OR CIVIC ACCOUNT — BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Cash in hand, City Office	$ 34,491.57	
Cash in hand, Police Court	20.25	34,511.82
Cash in Bank		8,726.92
Taxes Receivable		
Real Estate	75 044.63	
Personal Property	44,334.00	
Poll Tax	81,905.85	
	201,284.48	
Less Reserve for uncollectable	153,777.75	47,506.73
Accounts Receivable—Coupons		11.25
Motor Truck at cost less depreciation	1,712.00	
Office equipment at cost less depreciation	100.00	
Police equipment at cost less depreciation	923.02	2,735.02
Due from Capital Account		2,446.81
		$95,938.55

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	4,005.95	
Debenture Interest payable	4,597.78	
Housing Account Deficit	2,412.15	
Due to Housing Special account	276.50	11,292.38
Due to Capital Proceeds Overdraft Debentures		75,000.00
Surplus Account		
Balance December 31st, 1945	8,863.90	
Add surplus current year	9,633.00	
Profit sale Police patrol	45.00	
Adjustment Tax Arrears	83.37	
	18,625.27	
Less Accounts Receivable W/O 1,314.35		
Airport Housing deficit 1945 4,337.41		
A R P Deficit 1945 3,327.34	8,979.10	9,646.17
		$95,938.55

CAPITAL ACCOUNT — BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Assessment for		
Permanent Streets	$ 16,795.02	
Concrete Sidewalks	2,635.15	
	19,430.17	
Less Reserve for Estimated uncollectable	19,430.17	
Accounts Receivable	1,381.24	
Ration Board Account	103.80	1,485.04
Airport	17,561.18	
Civic Purposes	241,700.00	
Direct Relief	211,653.52	
Fort Edward	8,144.58	
Market Building	84,217.70	
Other Property, Land and Buildings	98,661.07	
Patriotic Fund	4,000.00	
Public Library	9,975.00	
Plant and Moveable Property	101,452.11	
Pond Improvement	4,859.12	
Scales, etc.	5,855.00	
Sewerage System	196,000.00	
Schools and Equipment	192,000.00	
Streets, Pavements, Storm Sewers, etc.	1,196,813.50	
Soldiers Monument	11,500.00	
Spring Park Culvert	9,534.56	
Victoria Park Road, Breastwork, etc.	137,277.89	
Water tanks and Drinking fountains	2,500.00	
Waterworks System	645,500.00	3,079,205.23
Due from Current Account Overdraft funded		75,000.00
		$3,155,690.27

CAPITAL ACCOUNT — BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES

Bank Overdraft Capital	$ 65,826.69	
Ration Board	103.80	65,930.49
Debentures Payable		
Airport	15,000.00	
City Hall Annex	20,000.00	
City Ordinary	$13,700.00	
City Refunding	87,300.00	
Direct Relief	204,000.00	
Fire	15,500.00	
Fire Refunding	5,750.00	
Lords Wharf	4,500.00	
Park Breastwork	9,000.00	
Permanent Works	630,800.00	
Permanent Works Refunding	238,750.00	
Public Library	10,000.00	
Sewerage	21,500.00	
Sewerage Refunding	84,000.00	
School (Board of Trustees)	69,500.00	
School (City Council)	49,000.00	
School (Refunding)	36,000.00	
Soldiers Monument Refunding	5,750.00	
Storm Sewers Refunding	26,250.00	
Water Works	137,500.00	
Water Works Refunding	35,750.00	2,389,550.00
Due to Current Account		2,446.81
Surplus Account		
Balance December 31st, 1945	693,797.68	
Add debentures matured	50,500.00	
Adjustment Reserve for Uncollectable Assessments	582.22	
	744,879.90	
Less Refunding debentures issued 25,250.00		
Streets and sidewalks payments 1,866.93	27,116.93	717,762.97
		$3,155,690.27

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH

Silver Fox and Mink Farming

Very naturally the attention of all fox and mink breeders is directed towards the January auction sales which are usually good barometers of the trend of prices during the year. The results are spotty—in some sections silvers are being neglected or else prices offered are so absurdly low that ranchers will not sell. In the following we will endeavor to give a picture covering the United States and Canada. At the American National Fur Breeders Association's co-operative sale in Milwaukee January 21st, platinum foxes sold from $24.00 to $64.00 with 92% disposed of. White face silvers were 71% sold with prices in the $24.00 to $45.00 range. Full silvers sold in the $16.00 to $14.00 range with a turnover of 85%. The offerings were comparatively small consisting of 317 platinums, 126 white faces and 6,000 silvers.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29 —(Special to the Guardian) —The Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co., Ltd., concluded its sale of silver fox and mutation pelts today. The total offering consisted of over 26,000 pelts and of these 46 per cent were disposed of at an average of $17.75.

Following are the final results: 2,170 platinums were 49 per cent sold at an average of $38.29; 2,278 inferior platinums were 30 per cent sold at an average of $23.17; 432 pearl platinums were 90 per cent sold at an average of $35.14, 2,252 white marked silvers were 31 per cent sold at an average of $21.38; 604 selected full silvers were 70 per cent sold at an average of $22.48; 4,829 regular fulls were 42 per cent sold at an average of $18.14; 362 one-half to three-quarter silvers were 95 per cent sold at an average of $20.82; 11,634 inferior types were 50 per cent sold at an average of $13.15; 1,987 low grades were 48 per cent sold at an average of $5.75.

Harking back a year ago to January 1946, the Canadian National Fox Breeders Association similar collection was 89% sold at an average of $90.78; white marked were 36% sold at an average of $41.40; selected fulls 55% sold at an average of $43.94; regular fulls 44% sold at an average of $31.31; inferiors 50% sold at an average of $22.36. We have no advice as to the quantities offered on the above sale, however there is this to be said about it, that it is encouragement from a prior sale held by another consignment house in which silver fox and mutations had to be withdrawn.

The Hudson's Bay Company January sale of silver fox which was held January 8th in London, showed an offering of 19,142 silver fox pelts of which about 70% were fresh skins, the majority being of Norwegian origin. The attendance of buyers was good and bidding was brisk for the better grades. In comparison with the fresh good offered in the month of December prices throughout the sale were unchanged. The offering of platinum foxes consisted of 1,192 pelts, some of them very desirable fresh skins and some of them skins remaining unsold from last season. Demand for the fresh skins was good and prices obtained were very firm. Stale skins were once again neglected. In the report which was received direct from the company in London no prices were quoted.

Little Bros. Raw Fur Sales in Vancouver, January 23rd. showed an increased demand for ranch mink pelts which were neglected at previous sales there this season. According to an official report an offering of 11,000 was 55% sold at prices ranging from a top of $18.60 for dark and extra dark males down to $9.00 and $11.00 for dark brown and brown females. The British Columbia mink are not as highly regarded as those from Ontario and Quebec.

In New York the long awaited sale of Russian furs sponsored by the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York, took place at Lampson, Fraser & Huth's last week. All of the 2,127 cross fox were sold, the top price being $11.00, and 89% of the nearly 10,000 Kitt fox were disposed of with the top price being $1.50. Sable, mink and kolinsky were completely sold. The 4,521 Russian sable skins sold at firm levels compared with the December sale, a choice lot of Barguzin sable skins bringing the top price of the year—$240. each. The best price for the 2,860 Russian mink was $6.50, while kolinsky fetched a top of $7.30.

The red fox collection consisted of 11,034 pelts. These reached a top price of $15.00 but only 20% sold and these were entirely Kamchatkas. The balance of the offering was withdrawn. The writer saw Kamchatka reds while attending the Hudson Bay Company's auctions in London and if those offered were comparable in quality they were really beauts. It would be difficult to describe them. They are nearly twice as large as our red fox pelts, very heavily furred and the colorings of a deep, intense red, very beautiful we would say.

Apparently, however, the Russians have not succeeded in developing a high class article in cross fox, otherwise the top price would have been more than $11.00. Cross fox in any market has not been popular in late years and we often wonder why, because we think a coat or suit trimmed with good cross fox is really attractive. All over red foxes have been very much neglected this year and locally prices are the lowest we can remember of since 1910.

Getting back to the Russian furs again, it would appear that Russian mink are not so hot as the best prices realized were $6.50 and that would mean a rather poor mink on a Canadian or American ranch. It is possible that the Russians are sending their lowest grade furs in certain categories to the United States and Canada at present, holding back the better grades for the time when the market shows an ability to absorb them.

The extremely low prices of furs has had a very depressing effect on all fur markets but it must be remembered that this is not the first time we have faced drastic falling markets. In 1920 the situation was very bad. The previous year silver fox pelts had been sold locally for as high as $725.00 and the average was well over $200. The next year the highest price obtainable locally was $100. a pelt. The change was due mostly to the Americans having placed a duty of 50% on furs going into their country. However, in a few years the London market recovered from the effects of the war of 1914-18 and pelts steadily rose in value until in 1928 a pelt consigned by Milligan and Morrison sold for £250. In 1918 a beautiful silver from the Seal River Fox Ranching Co. then managed by William Jenkins with Benj. Rogers of the Rogers Hardware Co. President fetched £250.

In 1932 silver fox pelts went to a new low. Of course everything was on the skids that year. Bethlehem Steel which had sold up to $125 a share was down to $5.00 and U.S Rubber that had reached $65. a share, sold for $2.00 so the drop in silver fox pelts was in sympathy with everything else. However, the market recovered and the years 1936-37 were good years with silver fox pelts averaging around $40. to the Canadian rancher. In 1938-39 there was a drop in price and that fall they reached a new low, but not as low as they are today. They made a comeback and no doubt they will come back again and the same applies to mink. In 1940 mink prices really hit the skids but you know what happened, when the fad for mink started again and it became so popular and is still going strong comparatively, so we must keep our courage and not figure that this is the end—not by any means.

London, Jan. 28 —Elwyn Ingrams, manager of the London fur department of the Hudson's Bay Co. and wife are among those who are alive and uninjured after escaping from a blazing Dakota plane, which crashed soon after the takeoff at Croydon airport yesterday. Mr. Ingrams said tonight both are unhurt, except for a few bumps and scratches and hope to resume their journey to South Africa shortly. Mr. Ingrams was off on his earlier reported visit to his company's fur trade connections at Windhoek and elsewhere.

At a meeting of the Fur Advertising Committee for mink and silver fox pelts which was attended by D.O. Stewart of Summerside and the balance of the executive from all over Canada, early this week in Montreal, P.Q., it was decided to vote $10,000 to the National Advertising Board to advertise silver fox and mink, to be supplemented by consignees' fees of 25 cents per pelt.

A clean-skimming, easy-turning Renfrew is available to you now. There's no waiting for delivery! As the authorized Renfrew Representative for this district I will gladly demonstrate a Renfrew in your own dairy. There's no obligation to purchase. Get more cream and butter, with a Renfrew. Give me a call and I'll prove it to your satisfaction.

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This year get a NEW
Renfrew
CREAM SEPARATOR
Also Ranges • Truck Scales • Washing Machines

- NEWSY NOTES -

By Agricola

Winter Birds Of P. E. I.

In response to a letter asking for information about our winter birds, these few notes record all the species actually observed in this locality.

To my surprise the other day, I observed two Ravens fly past the house and settle into the alders near the road. They had been hanging round all fall, and their great size and their deep harsh note, had gained them a certain notoriety. They looked like crows enlarged to 30 per cent of their original size! I had always supposed that Ravens went south for the winter.

During some winters Redpolls are quite common, driven down in flocks from their northern homes by stormy weather. The earliest date recorded for these useful birds is November and I have observed them as late as March. They resemble somber-colored sparrows, but their crimson "poll" (top of the head) at once gives them away. They feed on weed seeds projecting above the snow, just as snowbirds do, but if one lays out scraps (in range of a window) they will flock to the spoil. While most Redpolls are gregarious, there are hermit souls that dwell apart just as in other societies; stragglers from the main flock.

The Blue Jay is always with us. One would never suspect that this jaunty, quarrelsome bird belongs to the Crow family, but such is the case. Jays have a very bad reputation as nest robbers, but their noise, color, and impudence, have disposed many bird-lovers to overlook this and to feed the rascals.

One of our best-known birds is the Snow Bunting, which we call the "Snowbird." In Scotland it is the "Snowflake", and it doubtless has many more names for it is found in all the cold regions of the northern hemisphere. Snowbirds leave the Arctic in great flocks at the end of the brief summer, and spend the fall and winter with us, becoming more noticeable when other birds have left us. Like the Redpolls, they dine on weed seeds, and search the fields and roadsides systematically in a kind of leapfrog style, the rear ranks flying to the front as their share of seeds is eaten. We see them when white prevails in their (winter) plumage. In summer, in the Arctic, they are black and white.

A friendly, confiding little bird is the Black-capped Chickadee who "fears not storms nor cold" as the song says. Like the Blue Jays they are regular customers of the feeding station. There is this difference in their habits however: for the Chickadee you may make your feeding station on the window sill, and the birds will trust you implicitly. The suspicious Blue Jay prefers the station at some distance from the house. In winter I often see little bands of these birds searching the trees along the creek, for noxious insects or their eggs. When the sun is beginning to be felt again, the call-note "chicka-dee-dee" makes one rejoice—"Spring will soon be here!"

That hardy bird, the Slate-colored Junco, may be seen about the barnyard almost any day during the long winter, though it does not become vocal till spring. Besides its color the Junco has another and more striking feature. The two outer tail feathers are white, and when the bird takes flight they are spread out in a sudden flash of that color. Juncos feed on weed and grass seeds, and grain, but like a hand-out of suet too.

I have several winter records of the quaint little Acadian or Saw-whet Owl. This is the smallest Owl we have: not much bigger than a Robin. Owls are seldom heard now, their numbers having been sadly reduced by mistaken gunners. The smallness of the Saw-whet has saved it from a like fate. (Size in this Gunpowder Age, is a prelude to extinction). "Its chief enemies" (says Mr. Robie W. Tufts) "are the larger Owls which hunt it out and pounce upon it at night." Our Saw-whet will never meet this fate.

Francis Bain, in this "Natural History", refers to the American Goshawk as the terror of the winter woods. This large hawk raids the poultry yard in the early winter and kills many a full-grown fowl, but retires south before the real cold weather begins. Nine out of ten hawks shot in this neighborhood are Goshawks.

I am not sure whether we can number the Kinglets among our winter birds: some authorities say they migrate south for the winter. Nevertheless I received a specimen from Kinross in February 1934. (That was a very cold month says the weather summary). Probably these mites—they are only about 4 inches long—are here but prefer the deep coniferous woods where they are unobserved.

There is no doubt about the presence of the Evening Grosbeaks. They are good-sized (7 or 8 inches), handsome birds, which come to our notice at uncertain intervals. They stay in a locality long enough to clean up, any left-over berries, then their place knows them no more! The last record of Grosbeaks was sent me by Mr. R. B. MacLean from the Experimental Station, Jan. 22, 1946.

In some favored localities, it is said, the Starling remains all winter. Instances are well worth recording. Crows are only seen in tranquil weather in this latitude! They move towards town, or even to the south shores on the approach of winter.

I conclude this short list with a word of advice to my enquiring correspondent. No better local book can be found for school use than "Some Common Birds of Nova Scotia," by Mr. Robie M. Tufts, of Wolfville, N. S. It is well illustrated in color, and all the birds mentioned are found here.

A Big Bird

—"Taking off into the wind, it must have been able to lift a sheep." That was what I heard when I tuned in the other day, and I judged that it was the end of a story about an eagle that had come to grief somewhere in the Maritimes. Then, thought I, how easily the hearer might pass the news that the bird was lifting the sheep! for gossip generally exaggerates. In the Alpine regions of Europe, and even in Scotland, there have at times been stories of young children having been carried off by eagles, but investigation has always found them untrue.

The Eagles known to occur in the Maritimes are the Golden Eagle, and the Bald Eagle; the latter being sacred to Uncle Sam.

The Golden Eagle, a powerful bird, rather larger than the other, is very rare in this part of the world. Brimley, of North Carolina, says it can lift approximately its own weight, viz. 10 or 11 lbs. It is a shy bird and keeps well away from the haunts of men, but it goes after wild creatures like rabbits, foxes, mammals held in traps, lambs, turkeys, and geese, and has been observed to capture snakes. It is not averse to eating carrion, if nothing better presents itself. In Scotland there was a Golden Eagle too, and fifty years ago I heard that an occasional lamb was "lifted." But there was no shooting of the Eagles, for two reasons. The landowners protected them for aesthetic reasons, as long as they were only occasional in their depredations: the mountains and the eagles made better scenery than either of them alone.

The other reason was more practical: eagles' eggs sold for good prices to collectors, museums and the like. And the canny Scots always left a nest or two untouched, to keep up the breeding stock!

The Bald Eagle is readily known by its white head and tail. (It is not really bald). Two have been shot, and one trapped in the Island during the past six years. The eagle which was captured, was afterwards released. I am happy to record. Those which were shot, were slain in defiance of the law, I understand.

The food of the Bald Eagle is much the same as that of the Golden Eagle, though Brimley credits it with an occasional liking for little pigs! When for any reason food is scarce, they content themselves with fish which they either catch themselves or rob from other sea-birds by force. Perhaps this is the reason that they are mostly seen near the sea coast.

Musical Notes

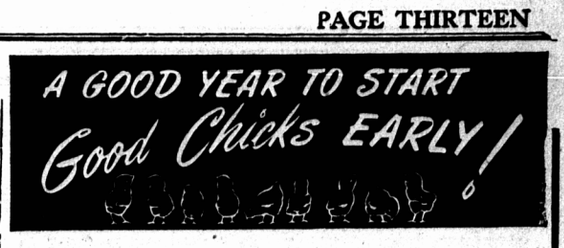
A writer strikes the right note when he says that the superiority of old-time music is due to the fact that it was written "from the heart." Modern songs are written with the pocket-book (wallet) in plain view, held up by the commercial publishers. The new "number" or song scarcely gets under way, before another equally banal, pushes it aside. And so on, ad infinitum.

Thirty or forty years ago I remember that the same thing occurred in the realms of sacred song. For five years or so I played the part of organist at a rural church, and found that the choir sang what was called a "selection," which took the place of what was elsewhere called an anthem. The selection was selected from one of the hymn-books, which under various attractive names, poured in a steady stream from the commercial press. There was always one good tune — sometimes borrowed from Dykes or Stainer—but the rest were "mighty poor stuff." However, a newcomer can scarcely make innovations in such matters without rousing opposition, so that I had played a good many of the "selections" before I moved from that district.

I have often advocated the Solfa system of musical notation for use in rural schools. I was agreeably surprised to note that the Director of Music in the Halifax schools was of the same opinion, and in support of it, gave a little exposition of what can be done with Solfa, over the radio. The children sang school songs and in conclusion sang the major scale and struck intervals all in the Solfa. And the names of the notes were in the English style as evolved by John Curwen, instead of the old Italian stlye.

FIRST SECRET BALLOT

The original ballot for secret voting was a little ball used by the Romans and Greeks.



WE BELIEVE it will be good business for you to start your chicks earlier than usual this year. The British egg contract will take 450,000 cases of 30 dozens each—(more if possible) between Sept. 1, 1947, and January 31, 1948. That will take care of any surplus.

Also, the fall contract price 7c per dozen above spring and summer export levels provides a good high "floor" under the home market for five months. Doesn't it look like good business to get your pullets up to top production of big eggs by September? But to do that you need to start your chicks as soon as possible.

HOW ABOUT EARLY BROILERS?

Early broilers are almost sure to bring good returns—there's a meat shortage! We will have a good supply of cockerels for February shipment. Ask for Daily Special price list and full particulars.

We believe it will be better business still if the chicks you start are Bray Chicks. They're big, strong chicks, brimful of vigor. Give them good care (you'll have more time to look after them now) and they will develop rapidly into husky, heavy producers. Write or ask for price list and 1947 catalogue.

Ask Any of Our P. E. Island Agents:

CHARLES WORTH, Charlottetown, Phone 828-L.

Robert J. Shaw, Bloomfield.
Clarence F. Haslam, Emerald.
J. J. Stewart, Montague.
Elmer Waugh, Wilmot Valley.
G. B. Hume, Brooklyn.
H. A. Jelley, O'Leary.
Winston W. Currie, Alberton.
O. C. Johnson, North Tryon.
Mrs. Arthur J. Enman, New Annan.
Miss Gertrude Doucett, Hunter R.
Charles S. MacKay, Park Corner.
Mrs. Geo. Muirhead, St. Eleanor's.
Garth McLean, Lot 16, South West

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Ten Stallions Imported From United Kingdom

To maintain its horses improvement policies, the Dominion Department of Agriculture recently made an importation of ten stallions from the United Kingdom. The shipment, imported for breeding purposes, consisting of four clydesdale and six Thoroughbred stallions which are stabled at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where they will remain until distributed to other Experimental Farms and to light horse breeding stations in the Dominion. The stallions were selected by J. M. McCallum, Assistant Director of the Production Service and A. McKendrick, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who brought them to Canada.

The Clydesdales, three of them rising three years and one rising four, will be placed for service at Experimental Farms at which there are groups of good pure-bred, Clydesdale mares sired by stallions imported by the Department in 1934 and 1939. They will also be available for mating with pure-bred mares owned by breeders in the provinces where they will be located.

The brown Royal Monarch, only stallion of the four that has been shown, stood third in a class of twenty two-year-olds at the 1946 Glasgow Stallion Show, second at the Glasgow Summer Show, first at the Royal Northern Show at Aberdeen and first and champion at Perth. He was sired by Muirton Monarch, winner of the Cawdor Cup and Supreme Championship at the 1943 Glasgow Stallion Show and is out of the Rura Castle mare Townhead Chrissie. Another brown Muirton Masterpiece, was also sired by Muirton Monarch and his dam was sired by the Benefactor stallion The Factor. The remaining two-year-old, Cumberland Churchill, a bay bred in Cumberland, England, was sired by Culraven Churchill, a son of Dunduff Volume, and his dam is the good breeding mare Townend Rosalind, a daughter of Hyperion. The three-year-old stallion Craigie Diplomat is a black roan bred in Kircudbright, was sired by the black Duntroon Castle, winner of the aged stallion class at the 1942 Glasgow Stallion Show, and has for dam the Culraven Captain mare Rattra Mona. Diplomat was the Central Ayrshire District premium stallion for the season of 1946.

Six Thoroughbreds

Of the six Thoroughbred stallions, all purchased in England, two are two-year-olds bred in Ireland and bought there as yearlings by English buyers, one is a three-year-old, one a four-year-old, one a six-year-old and one a ten-year-old. These stallions all are in thin condition, four of them being purchased out of hard training and two of them just after a heavy breeding season. In Great Britain, grain feeds for horses are severely rationed, as is food for human consuption, and the thin condition of most of the horses is not difficult to understand.

The Irish-bred two-year-old, Rocky Path, it a brown, 15 hands 3 inches in height, with 8 inches of bone below the knee, and of typical middleweight hunter type. His sire is Goldon Path, son of Fairway, and out of the Solario mare Celestial City. His dam is Rock Runner by Rockminister, a grandson of Rock Sand. The other Irish-bred two-year-old is the solid bay Panatomic, 16 hands in height with 8 inches of bone, a very handsome colt sired by Panorama, a popular breeding stallion in Ireland, and dam is Rebecca by Baresford by Friar Marcus.

Winners of Races

The three-year-old is the dark brown, almost black Warrenpoint 16 hands high, having 8 1-8 inches of bone, a colt of great promise. His sire is Hastings by Blenhiem and his dam is Jerpoint by Trimdon, second dam Queen Of The Nore by Tetratema by The Tetrarch, third dam Queen's Double by Bachelor's Double. Queen Of The Nore won two races worth 6,935 pounds sterling and was the dam of King's Cap (winner of 5 races to the value of 2,532 pounds sterling on the flat, and 10 hurdle races to the value of 1,214 pounds sterling). Queen's Double was the dam of Fourth Hand winner of 7 races including the Irish 2,000 Guineas. The four-year-old is First Secretary, dark grey, 16 hands 2 inches in height and 8 inches of bone. His sire is Diplomat by Stratford by Swynford and dam is the extra good mare Thamar by Stefan The Great by The The Tetrach. This stallion has had two successful breeding seasons in Cumberland, his first crop of foals winning first, second and fourth in a large class of hunter foals last October.

The six-year-old Eastgate Row, a bay, 16 hands, 8 1-2 inches of bone, is a very thick, heavy-boned horse sired by Rhodes Scholar by Phalaris, and has for dam the Gainsborough mare Camberwell Beauty. This stallion is rich in the blood of St. Simon on both sides of his pedigree.

Mauna Kea, the aged stallion, is a solid brown, 16 hand 2 inches, 8 1-4 inches of bone, a big horse of outstanding Thoroughbred character and in breeding a combination of two very popular blood lines He was sired by Manna a Derby winner by Phalaris and his dam is Collina by Sansovina also a Derby winner by Swynford. Mauna Kea won three races in 1939 and 1940. up to 1 1-2 miles and also won over hurdles. His dam Collina is dam of the winners Monsadale (4 races), King Unas (winner in England and South Africa) and Blue Speck. Unfortunately, this stallion was badly injured on the rail trip from Saint John, N. B. to Ottawa, but it is not anticipated that the injury will interfere with his breeding usefulness.

The breeding and individuality of these Thoroughbred stallions is such that it is anticipated they will be an asset in the production of saddle and hunter horses in the breeding station districts in which they will be placed.

Livestock

(Continued from Page 10)

to $13.50, Prince Albert $13.50, Moose Jaw an odd $13, Saskatoon up to $14 and an odd $15, Regina $14, Vancouver $13, and in the Maritimes tops were quoted at $12.

Hogs Generally Steady

With the exception of increases at Winnipeg and Calgary, hog prices held steady. Toronto again paid $21.75 for Grade A, Montreal a general $22.25, Winnipeg $20.40 but with local butchers paying $20.70. Calgary advanced 45c, placing this market in line with the increases registered last week at other western centres. Grade A closed at $20.45. Edmonton remained at $20.50 for shipment, $19.90 at plants; Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and Regina $20.15; Vancouver $20.50 to $20.90; and Moncton $22.

The above prices do not include the Dominion Government premium of $2 per head on Grade A and $1 per head on Grade B1 hogs.

Worry Often Causes Loss Of Sleep

Worry is probably the most common cause of restlessness. Anxieties and fears, worries over financial and other matters, all take their toll of hours of restful sleep.

Such a condition may eventually result in nervousness and irritability, loss of appetite or fatigue.

If you suffer from a nervous condition or restlessness, why not try Milburn's Health and Nerve Pills? Over the past fifty years, thousands of Canadians have found Milburn's Health and Nerve Pills beneficial as a general tonic to help build up the system and thus help promote refreshing rest and sleep.

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