



That lift you over the mid season doldrums

Of course you want a new hat! Not just to cover your head... it won't do that anyway... but a new hat that will give a lift to your spirits.

The new ones... really NEW are ready for you... sleek sailors... bumper brims... pill boxes... provocative toques.

Black and Navy are always good but some of the new shades of Suez, Fuchsia, Sheba, Rustan and Goupy. Blue promise to be largely popular this Spring.

Tucked corded ribbon, silk jersey and draped alpaca sell at the popular price **\$2.98**

Straw and Straw braid and Fur Felt **\$3.95** hats

New Lastex GIRDLES

Usual \$1.00 But an opportunity **79c**

Made of two way stretch lastex, new flatex grip garters—tea rose only. Small medium and large. **79c**

Satin Lastex girdles Styled by **\$3.00**

Hickory

"ON THE ISLAND IT'S MOORE & McLEOD FOR FASHION AUTHENTICITY"

Forest Insect Survey Speeds War on Pests

In the third annual report of the Forest Insect Survey recently issued by the Division of Entomology, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, J. J. de Gyre, Chief, Forest Insect Investigations, states this report gives the most comprehensive view yet attained of the forest insect situation in Canada. In 1936 the year the survey was inaugurated, a total of 538 samples were taken by those engaged on it. In 1937 the number of samples collected was 3,708 and in 1938 the total was 5,117. The forest entomologist in Canada have a significant task constantly on their hands; for insects of a wide variety of species are a continuous threat to the forest wealth. To help counteract this insect menace, the Forest Insect Survey was inaugurated three years ago by the Division of Entomology, with the enthusiastic cooperation of the provincial forest service, the industrial companies connected with the forest, the pulp and papermakers' and lumbermen's associations, several organizations, and interested private individuals.

During the past year all these organizations and private individuals have been busy making observations on insects infesting trees, particularly spruce, in the forest of their immediate vicinity, and collecting and forwarding specimens to certain central points for identification and study. For this purpose the Dominion has been most satisfactory. The ultimate aim, of course, is the foundation of a firmly established system of protection against destructive forest insects similar to the fire protection service and intimately connected with the latter.

"Without such a permanent system efficiency in combating the ravages of forest insects will be very seriously impaired," states Mr. de Gyre. "As a concrete example of the practical value of the survey, the use of the Survey data in the distribution of parasites of the European Spruce Sawfly may be pointed out among other things. Without the Survey, years would probably have elapsed before many

important centres of infestation would be discovered and protective measures adopted."

Steady Production Brings Hog Profit

In the ranking of hogs the main point to bear in mind is that, by steady production based on the normal capacity of the farm, it is possible for an individual producer to increase his average returns materially. Profits from hogs are dependent on two factors, namely, the price received and the cost of production, and although many of the elements governing prices in the case of feed are beyond the individual's control, it is not beyond his power to take advantage of certain market conditions which are repeated at fairly frequent and regular intervals.

Hog prices show a considerable variation from month to month. Usually the highest prices in any year are paid from July to September, a period when marketings are low. By farrowing sows in the winter months (December-February), the individual producer will be able to market his hogs during the July-September period of peak prices. This winter farrowing is admittedly more difficult than production during the so-called normal season, but the obstacles can be overcome, just as they were for poultry by supplying heat and more careful feeding.

No one can predict future prices for either hogs or feed with any certainty at the time sows are bred, but while yearly average hog prices during the past five years have not shown much variation, there have been very drastic changes in feed prices: low in 1934 and 1936; high in 1935 and 1937; and low again in 1938. The combination of high hog prices and low feed prices in the fall of 1938 led many farmers in some districts to increased marketings of 1936-1937. Many of these hogs were finished on the higher-priced feeds of 1936 so that much smaller profits than anticipated were obtained. In 1937, the same producers became discouraged, decreased the number of sows bred, and now find themselves with

P. E. Island Poultry Industry Facing Critical Condition

The following report of the board of directors was given at the annual meeting yesterday of the P. E. I. Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association:

May I extend to you on behalf of the Directorate and Management a most hearty welcome to our twenty-fifth Annual Convention and may I say in passing that a quarter century of cooperative effort should see us assembled here in a hall with our backs to the wall and going forward with every resolution to foster and promote the cooperative spirit in every section of this Province.

In reviewing the poultry situation it is regrettable that we have to admit that the poultry industry in this Province of which our Association plays a leading part has gotten to the stage where it will take a great deal of effort to make it flourish and be in the position that it held in Canada or even the North American Continent some few years ago. Perhaps like the Romans of old, we were too satisfied and too blind to see that other parts of Canada were forging ahead and raising their position through our own lack of interest.

The business statements of this Association, Egg Circle Sheets, etc., show the standing of the industry, the number of dozens received, the advanced value, dozens and percentage of Grade A, bad eggs, average price per dozen, etc. In looking over the Egg Sheet, we notice a difference of one and one-half cents per dozen over the average price paid last season. This is remarkable when the quality of our produce is considered. In looking over the Egg Sheet, we notice prices well exceeding prices paid over the past eight years. The highest price was paid to Wheatley River and although the quantity is small, nevertheless the average is practically twenty-three cents per dozen and the highest average price for the season any one individual got to Mr. Cleve Robinson of Wheatley River Circle who had a high average price on eggs shipped to the Association of 24.71c per dozen.

This member besides receiving this high average price supplied hatching eggs to our own hatchery which heeded him during the hatching period approximately ten cents per dozen higher than this average price. In other words, he sold the Association at the price of 24.34c of regular Farm Eggs and for three months supplied the Hatchery at approximately thirty-five cents per dozen, which would average price that your Association can show you a worth while profit with quality production, with every member having an equal opportunity of making a high average price than was received.

Conditions became so bad that our manager decided on holding demonstration meetings in his own district to different qualities and the type of egg that was required for marketable purposes. These meetings were held in his own district and a very beneficial effect with the producers in the districts they were held in. Although late as these meetings were, they had an average attendance of forty with some meetings running as high as one hundred and forty-five attending. Services of the Dominion Department of Agriculture were obtained and the Association was fortunate in obtaining Mr. Darnell and Mr. Arsenault to help carry on this work.

Demonstrations consisted of a short lecture, the actual grading of producers eggs by graders from the Head Office followed by an open discussion. To accommodate the producers as many as three meetings were held on the same date and taken charge of usually by the local graders from their own Association. A feature of these meetings was that they were thrown open to the public as your manager felt that the industry as a whole should be considered, and as much information as possible given.

Our close proximity should try to attain. The expense of doing business is greatly increased by the casual indifference of the producer and it has been proven time and again that a quality product not only is a pleasure and profit to the producer, but also a pleasure and profit to the consumer. It is naturally in the hands of the producer whether or not they join hands and work together for the common good.

During the past part of 1938 a request came from the Western section of the Province asking that a Grading Station be established in that part of the Province. In the meeting of the directors held in March it was unanimously agreed that a Grading Station be established in some suitable place where the cost of shipping to Leary was chosen as the most central situation and Grading Station was established there with Mr. Walter Lidstone as Manager.

In conclusion, your directors wish to thank the Press, Departments of Agriculture, and all those who in any way contributed to the welfare and benefit of our Association.

J. A. THOMPSON
PRESIDENT

SECRETARY - TREASURER'S REPORT

We present for your approval, the Financial Statements showing the Assets and Liabilities for the year ended December 31st, 1938. On January 19th, your Board of Directors met and declared a bonus of two cents on the Financial Statement as follows:

In explaining the workings of your Association for the past season, there are a great many factors that are to be considered. During the last half of 1938, it became more apparent as time went on that the industry had a backward trend, by that I mean, the producers were beginning to feel the effects of a rather unusual low grade of eggs compared with other years. In the hope that the commencement of harvesting operations would alter the unusual situation that had been the July season, the condition instead of improving became worse with the result that October eggs were considerably worse than midsummer. Over a period of years the average of egg prices had commenced to

rise in the month of June and practically continued a more or less slow but certain rise until the peak season of November. This rise naturally is for top quality produce and has left in the past an open opportunity to make a reasonable and worthwhile profit. Sorry to say that during the peak year the percentage of Grade A eggs was never so low to our knowledge in the history of the Province nor with the Egg and Poultry Association. Conditions of this kind were general worry to all handlers of eggs in the Province.

A brief summary of changed conditions might be in order to better depict what I have above tried to explain. Many of you have Egg Sheets showing the quantity of dozens received, together with the average price received, with the quantity of Grade A, together with grades, etc. over the past few years and commencing with the change of regulations in 1935 from Grade A, B and C and Seconds to Grade A, B and C we had in that year practically 80% Grade A eggs from the whole Province. In 1936 we were down to approximately 76 per cent. In 1937, a further decline to approximately 73 per cent. In 1937, 68 per cent, and in 1938 the past year we were down to a low of 54.3 per cent. The quality of eggs, submitted during the first half of 1938 were fair but as mentioned before our percentage of Grade A for the latter half was down to approximately 30 per cent with some Circles, and in some cases as low as 20 per cent. It is easy to understand what can happen markets when produce of this type is being readily submitted.

We have had for the past two carlots of eggs at one time which consisted of all Grade B and C eggs whereas our receipts of Grade A quality have always been below the required quantity to satisfy even one customer.

Quality Decline

Live poultry was handled during the summer months but the insufficient quantity and low quality of the birds being marketed and dressed of all birds received at the Charlottetown plant. To analyze the quality received, we can only admit that the quantity of Grade A fowl is below even the 1937 handlings with the quantity of standard weight fowl practically nil. It was impossible to even consider the quality of live poultry cars as in previous years.

Dressed poultry was again handled and showed a decline in handling quality being fair but below previous seasons in both quality and volume. A rather successful year was enjoyed with our Chick Hatchery and a very nice profit amounting to the order of \$2,000. At times orders had to be refused and oftentimes advanced to later dates to try to accommodate purchasers. Selling prices of baby chicks were very reasonable when compared to the stock and prices of the more highly advertised hatcheries outside the Province.

Poultry feeds of various kinds were handled for the benefit of members at reduced prices and every opportunity to extend the benefits of lower prices were given them through the good purchases of carlot shipments.

In reviewing the activities of your Association of the past year, we cannot help but feel from the results obtained by some Circles and individual producers in patronizing the Association, that their interest in cooperative marketing is justified and really a most commendable objective at which the smaller producer should try to attain. The expense of doing business is greatly increased by the casual indifference of the producer and it has been proven time and again that a quality product not only is a pleasure and profit to the producer, but also a pleasure and profit to the consumer. It is naturally in the hands of the producer whether or not they join hands and work together for the common good.

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The U. K. Market

In reviewing the egg and poultry situation in this Province and throughout Canada, we must bear in mind that with the increase in live poultry production and eggs in the other Provinces the markets in Canada will be more or less governed by the conditions in the United Kingdom. Our close proximity should put us on an equal basis with Western Farmers who can produce a cheaper feed, but must necessarily pay more for transportation. The unusual crop conditions that have been prevailing in this Province for the past three years has left our poultry population in a rather critical condition and it is to be hoped with the fair crop harvest of 1938 that our laying stock will stage a comeback and give to the industry full value for the momentary expense of the marketing of dozens of the members is so low when we see such members as Mrs. S. S. Balle, who is continuously leading the volume and who so persistently claims that the poultry industry is one of the best in the Dominion.

The compliments of the Association to you, Mrs. Rose.

Dressed poultry was handled in the usual manner and although prices were somewhat lower than in 1937, it was also apparent that the supply was also on the short side. With the knowledge obtained from different handlers, of poultry products, the quality was considered somewhat lower than previous years as shown by the following table of flesh. The shortage of feed had also its effects on marketable poultry. Our hatchery opened again during 1938 with Mr. Geo. Clifton, in charge and met with a fair measure of success. It is regrettable that the industry does not take advantage of the quality of poultry produced and offered for sale in this Province. Importations of baby chicks from other provinces are in excess of one hundred thousand, being more than that produced by Island hatcheries. All flocks supplying our Hatchery are inspected and an agreement approved. This mark of approval goes on each box containing baby chicks with the Hatchery under the supervision of the Dominion inspectors. We hear quite often of cheap chicks being offered for sale from other provinces, but as far west as Ontario but in many instances these low priced chicks are not allowed to be shipped into this Province, as they do not come under the Hatchery Approval Policy of the Dominion. Flocks are positively free from Pullorum thereby assuring members and others top quality stock under our Hatchery Approval Policy.

Butter Yarts

2 cups raisins, currants
2 cups brown sugar
1 tablespoon figs or nuts
2 tablespoons milk or water
1 teaspoon vanilla
Putty Flour Pastry

Mix in 1. Beat eggs, add sugar, butter, vanilla, fruit and milk or water. Line tart tin with酥酥 pastry, then a teaspoon of mixture, pour in and bake in hot oven of 475 degrees for 15 minutes.

Let Us Show You our New RANGE OF "MAXIMUR" a and "SUNWORTHY" WALLPAPERS

THEY HAVE LASTING CHARM

The labour cost of paper-hanging with "MAXIMUR" a and "SUNWORTHY"—the original and best light-resisting wallpapers—is no more than that of hanging other papers. We are showing the very newest patterns for Spring—fresh from the makers. They are noted for their smartness of tone, beauty of pattern and excellence of manufacture. Prices, too, are astonishingly low and will be found to accommodate every pocket-book. Our open wall display will help you select just the right pattern for each room.

Phone 70 for our large SAMPLE BOOK, or better still call and see our attractive display.

Carter & Co. Ltd.

The NEWEST DESIGNS in MAXIMUR WALLPAPERS

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Flock Culling

Feeds have been handled at a very small margin of profit. We did this to enable those purchasing feeds to do so at as close to wholesale prices as possible, but the proportion of members taking advantage of this service was rather small. Flock culling was again undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and many of our members took advantage of this service to get clear of non-productive stock. This yearly culling is cutting down our laying stock and we hope that the deficiency will be replaced with quality birds that will show improvement over the old flock.

It is undoubtedly true that Co-operative Associations are necessary and where co-operation is showing the most marked degree of success is in countries where it is compulsory. This means more centralized marketing of which your Association has always been very much in favor, and where the producer can obtain a better price to the producers in this Province.

Decentralizing just means one thing on a limited market, and that is dealers would vie with the one party in clearing their prices with the result that the dealers purchasing agricultural products take advantage of this and are only too ready and willing to give out information such as market, overstocked, prices down, other dealers offering at such and such from your Province, local products, heavy demand quiet, and any other phrases that they can successfully use in purchasing their products. This means that the curtailment of getting new and larger markets when production and demand warrant them, is small, and cannot successfully ship his product any great distance as it entails marketing experience and facilities for accumulating and shipping the product so that it will arrive and be popular.

Our Province must change its attitude toward the primary producers of Agriculture or in other terms the wealth of the Province comes from within the top six in the list of products, and the remaining increasing. The industry naturally becomes disrupted when prices and grade variations are so general.

Cardinal Schuster

Of German and Swiss parentage, although born in Castelnuovo, Oct. 26, 1872, and was ordained a priest in 1895. He was assigned to the parish of Montemartano, 1900 when he was called to head the Priory of San Bartolomeo di Montefalco. He was made bishop of Muro Lucano in 1909. After a brief period of the episcopate of the archdiocese of Benevento, he was made cardinal in 1916, at the age of 44, he was created archbishop of Naples in 1923 on the death of Cardinal Prisco. During his pontificate he was noted for the wide scope of his learning and the important work on the sacraments of the church which has been translated into several languages.

Cardinal Ascalesi

Alexis Cardinal Ascalesi, archbishop of Naples, was born at Castelnuovo, Oct. 26, 1872, and was ordained a priest in 1895. He was assigned to the parish of Montemartano, 1900 when he was called to head the Priory of San Bartolomeo di Montefalco. He was made bishop of Muro Lucano in 1909. After a brief period of the episcopate of the archdiocese of Benevento, he was made cardinal in 1916, at the age of 44, he was created archbishop of Naples in 1923 on the death of Cardinal Prisco. During his pontificate he was noted for the wide scope of his learning and the important work on the sacraments of the church which has been translated into several languages.

Albany and Vicinity

A very enjoyable card party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston, on Friday February 12th. Twelve poles were in play with the following prize winners: Ladies first, Mrs. Andrew

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Enter the Purity Flour Radio Quiz Contest now. Cash Prizes Every Week.

PURITY FLOUR
Best for all your Baking

Princes of the Church

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