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The School opens on September 11, 1945.

For Calendar write Constance I. MacFarlane, M.A., Principal, Sackville, New Brunswick.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Men of Peace--Now

Key members of a peace committee reportedly named by Emperor Hirohito "to save Japan from death" are pictured here. Among them are Hideki Tojo, who plunged Japan into war within less than two months after he became premier on Oct. 18, 1941, and is widely regarded as our Pacific enemy's No. 1 war criminal. Other members include Princes Chichibu and Takamatsu, brothers of the emperor, and the present premier, Admi. Kantaro Susuki.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo

Admi. Mitsumasa Yonai

Prince Fumimaro Konoye

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- NEWSY NOTES -

BY AGRICOLA

INSECTS ON THE KALE

I grew some Kale (or Borecola) this year, and good eating it is: but more of this anon. What troubled me was the appearance of transparent spots in the leaves, which on examination proved to be the work of small hairy caterpillars that ate the green tissue of the underside and left the upper skin. There are hundreds of different caterpillars in Canada, and in order to have expert opinion on the identity of the little pests, I sent specimens to Dr. F M. Cannon of the Entomological Laboratory, Charlottetown. I am grateful to Dr. Cannon for naming the insect and have pleasure in presenting his reply, since it is of general interest: "These insects are young larvae of the Salt Marsh Moth, **Estigmene acraea** Drury. They are quite common this year especially on cabbage and turnip plants. Another species of insect which is quite similar to this one, is the Zebra caterpillar **Caramica picta** Harris. These are also quite common this season. The difference between them is that the Salt Marsh caterpillars are a greyish color and covered with hair, while the Zebra caterpillars are black with yellow stripes and brown heads, with practically no hairs present."

On referring to my insect notebook I find that I collected specimens of the Salt Marsh, False Ermine, or Acrea Moth, as it is variously termed, early in my residence in this Province Here is the description as I saw it—"Male thorax and upper side of fore-wings white spotted black; hind wings and abdomen (except the "tail-end") deep ochre yellow, the former with a few black spots near the hind margin, the abdomen with a row of six black spots on the upper side, two rows on the sides and one underneath. Under sides of wings, also thighs, deep yellow. Sometimes, but rarely, the males have ash-colored or dusky fore-wings.

Female: hind wings white instead of yellow, or else of ashy grey with the usual black spots."

I have added: "Larva greyish, covered with hair: one of the 'Woolly Bears'—on turnips, cabbage and kale, plentiful in August 1945."

KALE OR BORECOLA

This vegetable is a direct descendant (not far removed) of the Wild Cabbage (**Brassica oleracea**), common on the sea-cliffs of S. W. Britain. Because Kale has not been "trained" to bear a solid head like the cabbage, botanists call it the variety **acephala. To the casual** observer it seems to be some kind of turnip, but to his surprise, it hasn't been trained to bear a big "root" either! The leaves are thicker than those of the turnip, but curlier and more fringed, and that is as far as we need go in description.

It is much hardier than cabbage and less trouble to raise; there is even a Siberian variety which is said to be able to stand our winter for use in the spring; one cannot believe, however that it will be as tender eating as the British kind. "Kail" (as the Scot spells it) is, or was one of his national dishes, and his appreciation of it is enshrined in his ballads. It has reason to be, for the latest analysis shows that it has a protein percentage of 3.9 against the white potato's 2.0; in fat .5 per cent to the potato's .1; and in calcium (so essential to bone) .181 per cent against the potato's 013. In addition kale has an edge in Vitamins A. B. and C, roughly as 3 to 2 over the tuber.

However, potatoes have 385 calories per lb, while kale has but 225.

As to cooking, the Scots made "Kail Brose" by boiling the leaves along with ox-heels. As a side dish kale was boiled alone, drained, and sent to table with sauce or melted butter. Another way was to parboil the kale, drain, and complete the boiling in gravy.

NAME OF MILKWEED

Last fall I was given some milkweed seeds, which I understood, had come from Kensington way; and was asked to name the species if possible. Now milkweed, as far as my research goes, does not grow on the Island, so this must have been brought in and planted as a garden curiosity. The Manuals enumerate 25 species growing on the North American continent, but I finally narrowed down my search to 3, which was good going, since I had only the seed to work on. These were **Asclepias speciosa, A. syriaca and A. Sullivanti.**

Then, the other day, a lady brought in a flowering stem of the plant from which the seed had been taken, and when I got round to it I found it was **Asclepias syriaca,** so named by Linnaeus Its popular name is Common Milkweed or Silkweed, and its nearest habitat is New Brunswick. The flower is curious and too intricate for general description, but necessary in naming the plant.

SO HE DROVE OUT THE MAN—

That is the opening of the last verse of Genesis, 3rd chapter. The cause of the expulsion is given as disobedience, but if disobedience was the fruit, selfishness was the root and it is perennial today.

The testimony of the rocks shows that many forms of life have been driven out. To go no further back than the Mesogoic Era, we find that the Great Experimenter produced races of gigantic cold-blooded reptilians such as the dinosaurs. They were the highest form of life then on earth and their weight was measured by tons, not pounds. They warred with each other, as their structure shows, and whether for that reason or some other, they were judged unfit to live. So He drove out the reptiles—except a few lesser tribes—by means of the Great Ice Age.

Then came the Cenogoic Era, bringing a superior dominant life—that of the Mammals, whose crowning race is Man.

"He is the first, but is he the last?" asks the poet. None can answer that, but it does not take much observation to see that his position in nature is none too secure. Every advance in his standard of living has been accompanied by a falling birthrate. All the great countries show declining populations. He is threatened by pests, pestilence, and famine. Every achievement in science he turns against his fellows as an implement of destruction. For the slaughter only the fittest are selected, so that the weak and wounded are left to perpetuate the race. The invention of the bomb quickened the pace of the slaughter, and all, young and old, men and women, weak and strong, were indescriminately wiped out. Now comes the atomic bomb that kills 200,000 at a stroke! And with the news, comes word that the architects of London propose to build huge flats capable of housing 200 persons to the acre! To use an expression of the day, they are simply "asking for it!"

The Anglo-Saxon race thinks to keep the manufacture of atomic bombs a secret. It cannot be done. The scientists of all important countries have been studying the structure of the atom for the last twenty years and their writings are available to all who are interested. For the last 10 or 12 years their thought has been to "break" the atom and harness its force for use. The Germans nearly succeeded, the Anglo-Saxons did, and the Russians, secretive as they are, probably know as much about it as anybody, for they are clever scientists as well as brave warriors.

It is too terrible a weapon to be at the command of mankind and may easily, much too easily, lead to another expulsion this time for good!

FOR THE METEOROLOGISTS

In May 1934, Captain Charles Jokstadt brought his ship, the liner President Munroe, to anchor at the port of New York. He described as "fantastic" the conditions off Newfoundland where his vessel was delayed 4 1-2 hours by the Gulf Stream. He was amazed to find it 50 miles further north than he had ever found it before, and the temperature of the Labrador current was up to 75 and 80 degrees, instead of the usual 46 or 50. Dr. James Kimball, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, suspected that this had something to do with the hot weather from which New York was then suffering.

We had, I note, a temperature in March 5 degrees above the average of the past 37 years, and now we have a persistent drought. It would be interesting to learn if the Gulf Stream has again moved northward?

THE NORTHUMBORAN DIALECT

In the time of the Venerable Bede, that is to say between A. D. 673 and 735, Northumbria was the literary centre of England. Bede (or Baeda) wrote treatises upon all the sciences known in his day, but his magnum opus was his "Ecclesiastical History" from which most of our knowledge of early Christianity in the British Isles is derived. Bede wrote in Latin, using Anglo-Saxon characters! And besides this innovation the letters are frequently joined or interlaced, and the words are contracted, so that it taxes one's ingenuity as well as one's patience, in decypherring his work. The common people of Northumbria as well as those of the Mercian and other Kingdoms spoke in Anglo-Saxon dialects which did not greatly differ, and would most certainly be understood in any part of the Island.

The literary centre of England shifted southward, and so North-umbria remained uninfluenced by any classical changes. The miners in my own time still used Anglo-Saxon dialect words, though I learn that compulsory education, along with greater facility of travel, has now almost obliterated the local dialect.

Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, Devonshire, published a translation of the Bible in 1535, which is a very storehouse of Anglo-Saxon terms. A couple of examples must suffice. In Job 18, 9, the gin (or snare) is mentioned: Coverdale translates it: "His fote shalbe holden in the gilder." My schoolmates showed me how to make a "gildart"—a snare for birds. In Psalm 59, 6 "they make a noise like a dog" is, in Coverdale's version, they "runne aboute the cite youling like dogges." Youling was good Northumbrian for the howling of dogs, and goes back hundreds of years!

Many Scottish and Northumbrian words are alike in form, though sometimes they differ in meaning. A canny man, in the Newcastle district is a nice, pleasant fellow; in Scotland he would be shrewd and thrifty. The Scot uses the word "douce" for the gentle, pleasant fellow, a word he has borrowed from the French.

The word "stot" is used by both nations as a verb: to bounce or rebound. Childen stot a ball. Food is in a general way, "meat". Fleshmeat is applied to beef, rarely to mutton; rabbit meat is green food for rabbits. Crowdie (w as in now) is porridge, and comes from monkist times when corrodium meant an allowance of food for the brethren. (It also bears out the notion that one sound of the Latin "o" was ow, just as corona became crown.) A shive of bread was a slice.

A thin person was "skinny", one who was ruddy and healthy was "fresh-looking". Without thinking I applied the latter phrase to a neighbor who seemed in the pink of condition, and he looked so surprised that I had to explain.

A fist is a neaf or nieve; Shakespeare uses the word. A lug is an ear, and gob is the mouth. A bat on the lug meant a blow on the ear. "Had (hold) yor gob" — keep silent! A skelp was a slap applied to a particular part where spanking is most effective. "Doubt" was generally used as we use the verb "fear"—"aah doot he winnet come"—I doubt (fear) he will not come. (To be continued).

A CORRECTION

In the description of the Eastern Chipmunk (Aug. 11) the sentence, "Rump and hind-quarters bright red", should read "bright foxy-red". There is quite a difference!

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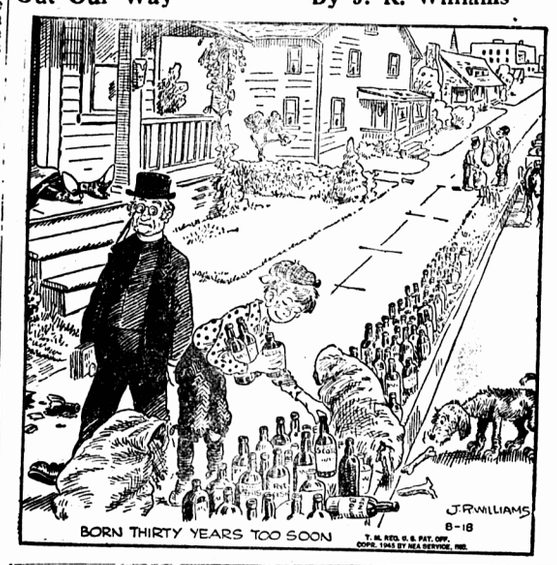

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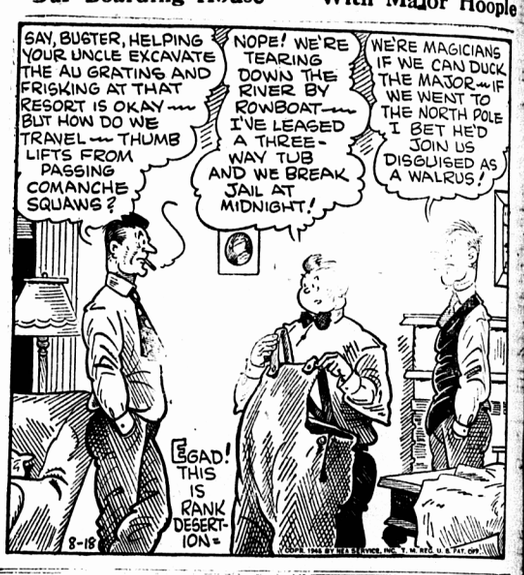

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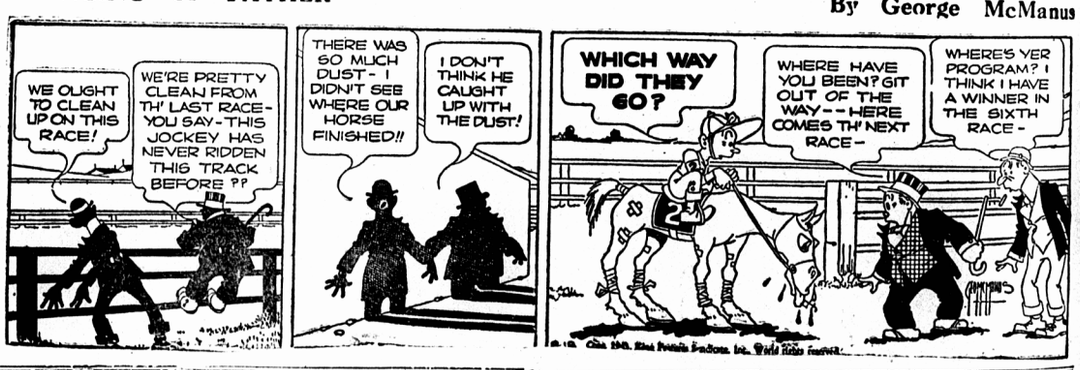

TIPPY AND "CAP" STUBBS By Edwina

THE TOILER— PITY VS. CHARM! By Webster