



NEWSY NOTES

By AGRICOLA

THE POWER OF MUSIC

In the eighteenth chapter of the first book of Samuel it is written that Saul was afflicted by an "evil spirit from God" and his actions tell us that the evil spirit was some kind of mania (that tended on two occasions (at least) to homicidal acts).

On these occasions David, (of whom Saul was exceedingly jealous) "played well his harp before the king, and the evil spirit was driven away." Over and over again the music makes the instrument a harp, and the music a potential mood-conditioner. Even so, the player barely escaped with his life.

In the tradition justified in hunting music is beneficial in emotional ailments? I came across an old number of The Rotarian which contains that it is; and goes on to numerous instances. Over thirty years ago Dr. William James was using music "to straighten out emotional kinks," in a mental hospital in Boston; and ten years later in New York, Dr. Wilhelm van de Wall began to make an exact study of music therapy. Some of his experiences were indeed remarkable. He tells us that early in his experiment he visited a mental hospital and was profoundly moved by the drawn faces and staring eyes of the patients. "I found my way to a piano," he says, "played my old Kentucky Home, and sang; other voices joined in, first haltingly, then with more abandon. Suddenly I turned around. What a metamorphosis! The faces that had been hard and staring were now relaxed and human. I was more than ever convinced that music could restore reason and hope to some of these people. An Italian girl who had not spoken for three months was tearfully released from her silence by O Sole Mio, which she sang as a child, and suffered from amnesia were restored by music associated with their forgotten past. Van de Wall had made such headway with his treatment that he was called to London in 1910 to Prague in 1910, to give evidence in international conferences on the subject.

Tests at Temple University show that music has direct effect on pulse, respiration and blood pressure. It is probable that music has also some effect on the ductless glands, and therefore on our emotions. This is as far as we need go in considering music from a strictly medical point of view, though we have but touched the fringe of the subject.

During the first World War it was found that factory workers increased their output, if they took time off for a "sing-song." The fringed departmental stores fell into music associated with the day with a song. Such a procedure made pleasant associations arise, and in a fashion, new strength was tapped. The individual, too, fills his or her lungs to a capacity above the usual which is all to the good—and the muscular vibrations touched off by the rhythm are a kind of massage.

So far this Note has confined itself to the bodily effect of the influence of vocal music. There are matters that affect the spirit too, and these are even more important. "Let me make the songs," said a wise man, "and I care not who makes the laws." Vocal music used in British schools to extol the virtues of courage, love of country, perseverance, and kindness to all living things. When at school we rest or noisy the schoolmaster stopped work and gave us a singing lesson; we worked off our energy in very pleasant fashion, without knowing why. Singing in class is cooperative and individualistic both; one must work with his

CONSERVATION

WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS MARSHFIELD.

VICTIMS OF THE ROAD

(Myrtle J. Erole)

Snow Buntings seem to be victims of Hit-and-Run Drivers more than any other species of bird. When they move south in winter from their birthplace in the Barren near the Arctic Circle, a great many of them are killed along highways such as the Portage Road which runs from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie. Cars seem to be a new experience for the lovely white and brown birds, and flitting back and forth like butterflies they seem to enjoy racing beside them. Often a flock will drift just ahead of the car, even settling down on the road. Thus many a lovely bit of bird life is struck and crushed.

A hawk will frighten them away from the road, and all drivers should give this warning. They will receive an instant reward too, for as the hundreds of bodies eddy and twist in the evolutions of their flight, one minute a dazzling snow storm, the next a dark cloud, it is a most beautiful sight.

One of the most stupid slaughters of which we have heard in recent years was the killing of two thousand of these little birds to make an usual dish for the King and Queen at Quebec last year. Needless to add, those two, true lovers of birds and other animals as they are, quietly refused to partake of this course.

Weekly Live Stock Market Report

SUMMARY

Despite unusually light runs East-ern cattle prices failed to hold at last week's closing levels with declines of 25 cents to 50 cents per cwt., being recorded on cattle of all killing quality at both Toronto and Montreal. In Western Canada, prices remained generally steady, strong, Winnipeg gaining 25 cents on best killing quality medium due more, however, to shorter runs and curbing of orders than to any broadening out in demand. Total cattle marketings in Canada for the week were around 19,200, compared with 22,300 last week and 22,800 in the same week last year.

EASTERN CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO cattle receipts were about 3,000 head. Prices on all killings, except bulls, were 25 cents to 50 cents off for the week. W. light steers sold from \$10 to \$10.75 and butcher steers mostly \$9.50 to \$10.50 with a few up to \$10.75. MONTREAL real offerings were around 1,000 head. There were no top steers but a few of medium quality \$9.50 to \$10.75. Good cows were \$8.25 to \$8.50. Old cow selling as high as \$9.50.

WESTERN CATTLE MARKETS

Winnipeg gained around 25 cents on most killing classes under reduced receipts. Light grades of steers sold from \$10 to \$10.75 and butchers mostly \$9.50 to \$10.50. CALGARY was steady on strong receipts, old fairly good slow but closed active under light receipts. Best steers were up to \$10.50. PRINCE ALBERT sold near \$10.50. MOOSE JAW quoted \$9.50 to \$9.75 for the bulk of good steers, while SASKATOON, under sharply lower receipts, sold fairly good grass steers and heifers at \$9.50. AT VANCOUVER, good grass steers made \$10 to \$10.50.

UNITED STATES MARKET

About 100 Canadian cattle sold at Buffalo by the middle of the week. The market was steady at \$12, with some bull sales reported at \$10.25 to \$11. Reports from St. Paul show current values generally steady with last week, but a bit of meat and good steers made \$11.75 to \$13.

CALVES STRONG TO LOWER

TORONTO calf prices held steady at \$14 to \$14.50 for choice with a few tops at \$15, while Montreal reported stronger markets with a price range of \$10 to \$13.50 and an odd top calf at \$14. WINNIPEG calves were unchanged, best vealers making \$11 to \$12. CALGARY calves sold at \$10.50 to \$11. EDMONTON \$10 to \$11. PRINCE ALBERT calf market was weaker, good vealers bringing \$10, while SASKATOON was easier with a top of \$10.50. MOOSE JAW quoted \$10 to \$10.50 for best here. There is usually some breeze to relieve the sticky heat. Not so in Ontario. In most sections for long periods it is so hot and dry that artificial means must be taken to create enough humidity and air currents to relieve matters.

HOGS HIGHER TO UNCHANGED

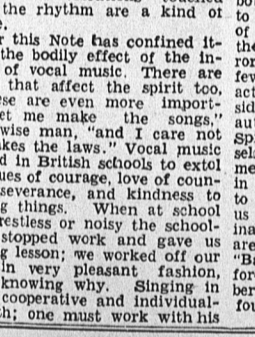
Hog prices at Toronto advanced from \$15.75 to \$15.90 and settled at the advanced figure, while Montreal ranged from \$15 to \$16.25 for B-1 dressed. WINNIPEG held at \$14.15 to \$14.25, while CALGARY quotations were mostly \$14 with some yard hogs \$14.15. EDMONTON hogs made \$14.10 to \$14.40. PRINCE ALBERT \$13.85 to \$14.10; MOOSE JAW \$13.90; SASKATOON \$13.90 and VANCOUVER \$14.35 to \$14.90.

LAMBS STRONG TO LOWER

Lambs closed at Toronto steady with last week at \$16.75 per cwt. For best offerings, while MONTREAL sold bulk at \$12 to \$14. WINNIPEG broke fully \$11 with rood lambs at \$12.50. CALGARY was easier with good lambs \$12.75 to \$13 and a top of \$13.10. EDMONTON \$11 to \$12. PRINCE ALBERT \$11 to \$11.50. MOOSE JAW \$11 to \$12. SASKATOON \$11 to \$12 and VANCOUVER \$13 to \$14.00.

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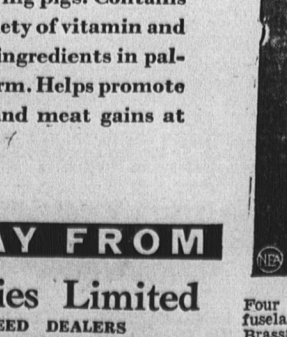
FINEST SALAD CROPS ARE HARVESTED IN THE FALL

Victory Gardeners will find that the finest salad crops of the whole year are harvested in the fall. Not only lettuce can be grown then, but Chinese cabbage and chloicy, both of which are at their best after a light frost and possess a flavor far superior to lettuce. Advice is often given to sow seed for fall crops in July. But it is a mistake to wait too long. Summer sowing is not the easy task that spring sowing is. The cool, moist weather which seeds like best for germination cannot be counted on. As a rule, summer sowing should be deeper than winter sowing. A trench a few inches deep should be scooped out, and the ground soaked thoroughly by running water into it. Seed should be sown at the bottom and covered more deeply than usual. Do not fill the trench but leave it to catch dew and light rains.

If the ground is very hard and dry and the days are hot it may be wise to cover the seed bed with cloth or even with paper in order to check evaporation until the seeds have sprouted. Seeds put into the ground without precautions to provide moisture are very likely to remain inactive, and a disappointed gardener will declare that this talk about midsummer sowing is all wrong.

The first important advertisement was the rainbow, announcing that the human race would not again be destroyed by flood. And that was an advertisement in colors, besides being the largest advertisement ever printed—reaching from one side of the sky to the other. This advertisement is about Nicholson's Fox Health. It is the Pups that need your attention now every ranch have some backward pups. You can give a pup half teaspoonful once a day for five cents a month. Nicholson's Fox Health added to the rations of your Pups now means stronger and better pups. The power of the food balanced within itself to give the maximum amount of good with the small amount required to secure the desired result. It is not only bone-forming but it also has a marked effect on the nervous system and the blood stream. Try it this year and see how fast your pups will develop strong sturdy frames, good hard bones and splendid pelts. You get 750 feeds from each box for your Pups. Price 3-1-2 lb. Box \$1.75 delivered. Put up fresh as ordered. No kicke—no chickee, as Confucius would say maybe.

DR. J. M. NICHOLSON, 202 Kent Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.



TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

Dr. E. Rendle Bowness, formerly of Summerside, who is now the adviser on fox farming for the Dominion Inc., Toronto, spent the past couple of weeks visiting ranchers here.

This completed a tour of most of the provinces of Canada, in which he called on a number of ranchers in almost all sections. We had the pleasure of a visit from him last week. He was accompanied by the Rev. Hugh Finney of the Prince Edward Island Fur Pool, Ltd., Summerside. Naturally we were glad to find out what was doing in other parts of this broad Dominion as we consider the Doctor the best possible authority we could consult.

He said there was a lowered production of foxes in the Eastern Canadian provinces, but that this was caused by many females musing after mating, and that a higher percentage of females than usual did not mate. Polygamous mating seems to be a response to the musing due to the males being used too early. The reason for failure of females to mate is not understood as yet. It is probable that dietary deficiencies and a poor selection of young breeding stock may account for at least part of the cause. Most of the non-maters were pups of 1941.

An increase in parasitism, rickets and other conditions, due to faulty care and improper feeding, is in evidence on many ranches. Foxes are being raised on a diet of mink and this neglect is bringing its own reward. No doubt part of the poor production this year is due to neglect of the regular job. He says there is enough 1-2 inch wire re-conditioned in abandoned pens to build a fence around the Island. This may seem like a sweeping statement, but we agree with the Doctor that it is a true one.

We are glad that the Doctor pointed out the usefulness of the 1-2 inch wire. It is a fact that a 1-2 inch wire would be required for at least one-half or two-thirds of the flooring on each shed. When the pups are young, the 1-2 inch wire is used if it would be necessary to build the wire-floored compartments with the straw or hay, but when they arrive at the age of a couple of months, the 1-2 inch wire is used if they would have no difficulty getting around on the 1-2 inch wire.

Dr. Bowness was of the opinion that a greater percentage of ranchers have introduced new type foxes into their ranches on Prince Edward Island than any other province. He is of the opinion that the possible exception of Manitoba, which considers the some very excellent pups are found on most ranches and that the Islanders appear to be out in front at the present time. An opinion coming from a man of his standing must make all our readers feel good indeed. The Doctor is not one to utter compliments just for the sake of it. He has a very carefully thought out addresses in which the truth was very clear at all times, and he is conspicuous by his absence.

Just recently Dr. Bowness attended a conference of American fur farmers in Minneapolis, Minn., where he naturally discussed with them the problems of both the United States and Canadian fur farmers. The Doctor is of the opinion that the going will be tough for some time because of price ceilings and restrictions due to the war. They are friendly to foxes but do not view with complacency our featuring of silver fox pelts in their principal emporiums.

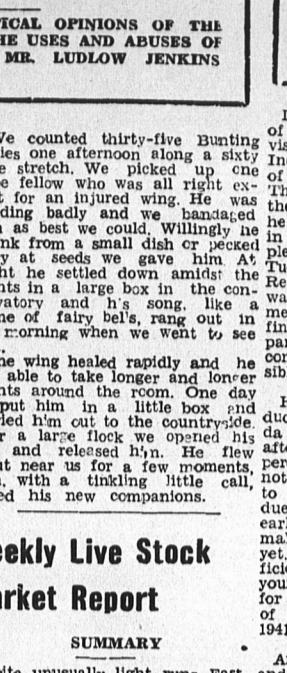
They are not likely to be friendly to the importation of Canadian pelts into their country and will not doubt, as in the past, ask their government for more restrictive measures. Whether or not this will be forthcoming one cannot say, but it would be a wise thing if those in authority who have the ear of the Minister of Trade and Agriculture, and the Department of Agriculture, would endeavor to secure as possible to South America, Australia and South Africa so that in the event of the United States taking a smaller proportion of pelts than the past couple of years we would not be left holding the bag.

Dr. Bowness gave me to understand that we are favored people in the climatic conditions we possess for raising foxes. It is never uncomfortably hot for the animals here. There is usually some breeze to relieve the sticky heat. Not so in Ontario. In most sections for long periods it is so hot and dry that artificial means must be taken to create enough humidity and air currents to relieve matters.

In some cases they have taken a single shed, cut it in two and faced the parts, leaving a six foot gap between. They get cover loosely with jute bagging and whatever wind there is causes billows which create currents of air to circulate. Then they get out the hose and thoroughly wet the ground under the sheds and walks. They claim that the principal enemy to good fur that exists in their climate—and this too prevails in Western Canada in many sections—is dry, hot winds and that the above mentioned means are necessary to counteract their effects. One of the favorable factors for the Ontario rancher is the cheaper cost of fox meals and feeds of all kinds, probably running from 1-1-2 cents to 2 cents per pound on the average.

THE SNAPSHOT GUILD

PICTURING THE FARM



If you want some good picture subjects, take the time to visit a farm. It's well worth it when you can get results like this.

Working step by step—or picture by picture—in that fashion is an excellent way to approach any photographic subject, particularly one as big as a farm, because it keeps you from missing snapshot opportunities. And if you're looking for just a few good pictures, perhaps to enter in a photographic contest or salon, it gives you many negatives from which to choose.

But getting back to the picture possibilities on a farm, don't fail to get some pictures of the men working in the fields—as in our illustration, for instance. Look for interesting angles as they plow or harrow the land. If you stand back some distance you'll find that a plowman makes a perfect center of interest for a landscape.

Keep your eyes open and you'll find action, still-life, animal, storytelling and human interest pictures in abundance everywhere that men work in the country.

John van Gulder

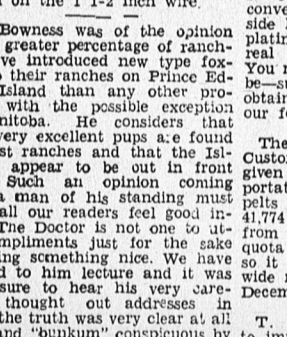
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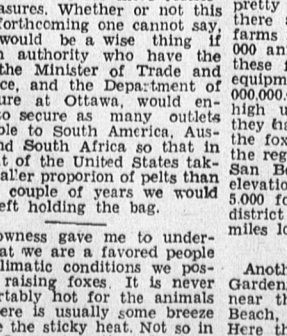
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Canada offers in the war factory beauty sweepsakes the young woman being congratulated by Adalard Gobout, premier of Quebec, after receiving a PQ button—meaning perfect quality.



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