

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT



NEWSY NOTES

By AGRICOLA

NOTES ON ISLAND PLANTS

The Compositae, according to American botanists, is the Order which climaxes the vegetable kingdom, and we have now reached the last two genera of that Order and consequently the end of these "Notes" for the time being. The plants mentioned in this report are introduced to the study of our native and introduced plants.

The genus *Prenanthes* consists of tall perennial leafy-stemmed herbs often known as "Rattlesnake Root" in the districts.

One of the most common snakes about P. lba is also known as the "White Lettuce". P. trifoliata is said by Bain to occur here under the name of Lion's foot, and Gray lists it as "Gall-of-the-ear", probably from its taste. Mr. Sterling L. Campbell, of New Glasgow, P.E.I., found another *Prenanthes* growing there and turning out to be P. stitissima, and may be called the Tall White Lettuce. None of these plants are mentioned in the herbarium.

Finally we come to the genus *Hieracium*; a very large genus with no fewer than 300 species. We have got only six species (as far as we know at present), but "we would be better without them, as the old folk used to say. Old earthen dykes are often covered with the closely pressed leaves of H. filiosella, the Mouse-ear Hawkweed. The leaves are beset with short bristles on both sides, and the slender flower-stalk bears a solitary head of yellow flowers. As it increases by running "stone" as well as by an abundance of seeds it is becoming all too common on the Island, where it invades fields, pastures and gardens. One ancient writer prescribes this plant as a remedy for whooping-cough, and "wringing" it in the latter a rather "strong" term. Penick says the "Mouse Ear" is bitter and astringent.

The Orange Hawkweed (*H. aurantiacum*) is better known by those the "Devil's Paint Brush". It was used as an ornamental—often in cemeteries—in England and strange to say I never heard any complaint of its spreading here. These are the most aggressive weeds, and has a liking for rough pastures where it can seed unmolested, for stock are reluctant to eat it. The flowers are bright yellow, and very conspicuous. Plate 70 in "Farm Weeds of Canada" (1930) is a good illustration of this Hawkweed in flower.

The next two Hawkweeds have much in common. They are both robust plants and, like the preceding, the flower-stems carry several heads in a dense terminal panicle. There are of a clear yellow. *H. floribundum*, however, has the leaves glaucous, i. e. whitened with a heavy green wax. *H. pratense* has the leaves green and glaucous. These two, as well as *H. canadense* and *H. pratense* were identified here by Dr. H. G. H. in 1926. Lastly there is *H. scaberrimum* of MacSwain's list. I have often come across this plant in my rambles and know that it is not a pest as the other Hawkweeds are.

In the "New Flora of Prince Edward Island", there is appended a recognition. These are taken from our lists, and a list of doubtful species, or species of Botany might well direct their attention to confirming or rejecting them. For example, there is a native Hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.), which, used as a hedgerow shrub. It is said to be *Crataegus coccinea*, but I do not entirely agree with the text-book descriptions of that plant. Mounted specimens of it that I have sent to the Dept. of Botany, Ottawa, for identification, I had often thought of doing this, but just as often let the occasion slip, in favor of something else round the farmstead.

Some Reminiscences

At the Annual Convention of the English Women's Institute, a debate arose on the question, "Why children happier fifty years ago?" My meeting, almost unanimously, like the ancient Greek and Romans, has always been prone to look back to a Golden Age, and, to some degree, makes folk sceptical of comparisons such as the children of all ages, and in both hemispheres, I believe the consensus.

When I first came to the Island I was astonished to see the lack of interest in such games, more particularly amongst the rural school-children. They would loiter about at "recess", talking or sometimes playing jokes on one another; but very rarely playing team-games. I believe some of the Provincials put on instructors to teach the scholars to play. It takes time to suppose, for any people to learn that "rugged individualism" is quite out of date.

Weekly Live Stock Market Report

By AGRICOLA

SUMMARY

A liberal run of cattle was well cleared at all Canadian stock yards during the past week at prices from 25c to 50c higher than in the previous trading session. Cattle were generally steady, except at Montreal where prices continued to advance. Hogs were firm and sheep and lambs held steady to firm on a light offering.

Eastern Cattle Markets

At Toronto, a fairly heavy run of cattle moved out at an advance of 25c with heavy steers selling at \$10.25 to \$11.50 and some for export at \$11.60, while butcher steers brought \$9.50 to \$10.50. The trade, however, showed a little slowness toward the close. The Good shipping steers cleared at \$10.75 to \$11.50 and heavy good steers at \$10.50 to \$11 with good cows mostly \$8 to \$8.25, with some \$9.50. There was no change in the Maritime cattle situation, where offerings were below requirements and good to choice steers were quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.

Western Cattle Markets

There was a brisk demand for cattle on the Winnipeg market and prices moved into firmer ground. The market was anywhere from 25c to 50c up but under the influence of lower prices at St. Paul, buyers were paying the higher rates under protest. A top load of steers weighing around 1000 lb. each made a top of \$11.75, the highest price paid for a full load of cattle at Winnipeg since 1929. The choice steers cleared at \$10.75 to \$11.50 and heavy steers at \$9.75 and above. At Calgary, the market closed strong to steady with good to choice butcher steers at \$10 to \$11.25. Edmonton was active to stronger with good to choice light steers at \$10 to \$10.50. The best steers on offer at Prince Albert sold at \$9.75 to \$10.25, while Moose Jaw was 25c higher up to \$9.50. Regina also was strong with top of \$10.25 on steers and Saskatoon had good to choice steers at \$9 to \$9.75, with an extreme top of \$10.

United States Market

Sales of Canadian cattle at Buffalo ranged all the way from \$9.00 to \$11.00, with a top of \$11.00 for good quality. Other, including mixed lots, sold down to around \$11.50. It was estimated that these sales would be from \$9c to \$1.50 higher than prices paid at Toronto. At St. Paul, about 70 loads of Canadians were offered and, while the market held steady up to Wednesday, the price structure broke 25c to 50c and all offerings were not cleared at the decline. Medium to good Canadian steers sold at \$11 to \$13, while canner to good cows ranged from \$7 to \$10.25 and medium and good bulls brought \$9 to \$10.

Exports during the past week

Exports during the past week included 8,996 beef cattle, 219 dairy and 2,382 calves. Shipments from April 1st to April 30th of beef cattle under the second quarterly quota, totalled 39,568. Exports to date this year, with corresponding figures for 1941 in brackets, were: beef cattle 97,173 (94,145); dairy 5,559 (4,606); and calves 21,512 (17,037).

Calves Steady to Strong

Calves were generally steady except at Montreal where prices continue to advance on a heavy run. Toronto paid \$14 to \$15 for choice veals and Montreal sold good veals from \$12.60 up to a top of \$13. Winnipeg veals cleared at \$11 to \$12.50, while Calgary sold best veals at \$10 to \$11.50. Edmonton paid \$11 to \$12 for top veals. Prince Albert had some fairly good veals at \$9.50 to \$10.50. Moose Jaw the old fairly good calf at \$9, Saskatoon \$10 to \$11.50.

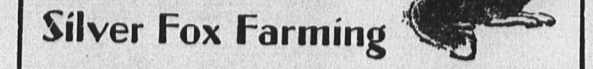
Hog Market Firm

Hog prices were firm throughout the country and Toronto sold the best grade at \$15.25, while Montreal paid \$15.25 to \$15.40, with the bulk at \$15.30. Winnipeg held steady at \$14 to \$14.10, Calgary \$13.75, Edmonton \$13.75 to \$14.25, Prince Albert \$13.70 to \$13.95, Moose Jaw \$13.75, Regina \$13.75, Saskatoon \$13.60 to \$13.75 and Vancouver \$14.00 to \$14.60. Montreal was \$15.25.

Lambs Steady on Small Supply

The lamb supply was limited and Toronto sold a few lots of feedlot lambs at \$8 to \$13 per cwt. and some spring lambs at \$10 to \$12 each. Montreal had some spring lambs up to \$12 each, while Winnipeg had a load of good westerns at \$12 per cwt. Calgary had a few sales of good lambs at \$11.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming



Most of the fox pups of 1942 have been born, but we know of ranches where they expect litters up until the 10th of June. Apparently this is a later season than usual as we have never heard tell of so many May litters in this vicinity. The weather has been good and most of the ranches report a fairly good average. Pups seem large and well developed and fatalities have been fewer than usual.

Furs of all color Phases in Demand

The March and April sales held in Montreal and New York have had large offerings of Silver Fox Pelts, the Canadian market has had satisfactory clearances at prices slightly stronger than those prevailing on the earlier sales, quality for quality basis.

Whereas the New York April sale has shown a marked improvement over the previous month's sale for all color phases of Silver and new-type pelts.

Just previous to the New York April sale we advertised in three leading American Fur Journals our offering of Ontario and Prince Edward Island Silver, Silver Platinum, Pearl Platinum, (Silverblue) and White-marked Silvers.

The Show pelts from the Province of Ontario and Prince Edward Island were prominently featured in the advertisements, all the Show pelts carried a special Medalion designating them as such.

We were very pleased with the interest taken by the buyers when examining this offering as well as with the results obtained on the sale especially for the darker colored Silver skins, (light three-quarter) a number of those selling at from \$72 to \$80.

The highest price realized in the Silver section was \$110, this being for a full silver, the Grand Champion pelt on the Ontario Pelt Show. 95 per cent of this offering was disposed of. Our regular consignment met with good response and a disposal of 95 per cent, but lacked the active bidding noticeable during the sale of the Show Pelts. This was partly due to the fact that 38,000 Canadian and American skins followed our offering.

White-marked Silvers drew considerable attention from the buying public especially the clear full silver with a clean distinct white abdomen sold at prices in line with the other skins. The skins were having a brighter and flashier color.

Pelts with very little white markings other than on the throat and abdomen sold at prices in line with the other skins. The skins were having a brighter and flashier color.

The feed situation is one that is causing considerable anxiety to ranchers, particularly those with a large number of pups.

Various experts have suggested to cope with the difficulty. One rancher states that he is feeding more milk this season than usual—that he is going back to the diet of many years ago, milk and cereal in the morning and meat feed in the evening with cereal. At present it looks as though this will be dictated out of the question. Inquiries made all over the Dominion found abortifacents for this article.

We had a very pleasant visit on Wednesday evening from George A. Calbeck, Manager of the Fur Marketing Department, Canadian National Fox Breeders' Association.

George had had a busy Spring attending the various auction sales, recently those in New York and Montreal taking a very short week time away from home. He was very pleased with the result of the New York sale and the impression that the fur market by his organization is doing up to Wednesday. They were sold the day prior to the American National Fox Breeders' Association sale, and although Mr. Calbeck did not say so in his report, we feel sure that he was not embarrassed by the comparison and quality between them. Anyone who has ever questioned who has seen our pelts stacked up against the Americans gave the opinion that we have more underfur on our pelts and therefore they have a fuller, denser and more attractive appearance.

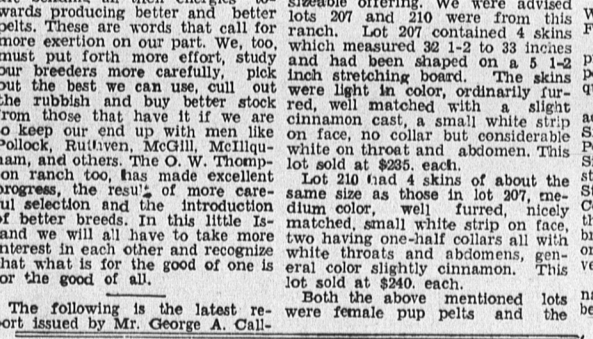
American pelts for some reason or other, possibly because they take them off too soon, are flatter and do not have the resiliency that good quality Canadian pelts have.

Perhaps after all our northern location has something to do with this, there may be something in climate.

Let us get too cheery let me say that George was mighty impressed by the show pelts he held for the Ontario Association. They had some real tops, said George, and they have breeders there that are wide awake, most resourceful, and have wonderful herds of foxes and are bending all their energies towards producing better and better pelts. These are words that call for more exertion on our part. We, too, must put forth more effort, study our breeders more carefully, pick out the best we can use, cull out the rubbish and buy better stock from those that have it if we are to keep our end up with men like Pollock, Rutven, McGill, McIlquham, and others. The O. W. Thompson ranch too, has made excellent progress, the result of more careful selection and the introduction of better breeds. In this little Island we have to take more interest in each other and recognize that what is for the good of one is for the good of all.

The following is the latest report issued by Mr. George A. Calbeck

BRINGING UP FATHER



By Edwina

WHAT IS PIOME WITHOUT A GARDEN?



Here's How to Feed Small Plants When Set Out

The value of feeding plants at the time of transplanting is discussed in the *Farmer's Bulletin* issued by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, in which it is stated:

"At transplanting, plants are low in minerals and short of most of their root system. Consequently, the application of a correct balanced, readily available nutrient solution revives and stimulates the plant, thus enabling it to withstand the shock of transplanting and to become established quickly, and grow vigorously from the time it is transplanted."

Gardeners should bear this in mind in transplanting young flower and vegetable plants, and here is some information on method of feeding when transplanting:

Vegetables: Where large plants such as cabbage and tomatoes are set out, mix a level tablespoonful of a complete balanced plant food thoroughly with the soil in the bottom of the hole before transplanting.

Then proceed as usual, being sure that the plants are watered well.

Every four to six weeks thereafter feed at the rate of one heaping teaspoonful of plant food per square foot of soil surface surrounding the plant, working lightly into the soil.

For flowers, which are set much more closely in the bed, and are usually transplanted when smaller than vegetable plants, it is best to thoroughly prepare the soil for planting, then apply four pounds of complete balanced plant food per 100 square feet (equivalent to one rounded tablespoonful of plant food per square foot) and work this lightly into the top soil. Level, and set out the plants in the usual manner. When buds appear, feed again at the rate of one heaping teaspoonful of plant food to the soil and water in well.

In feeding, keep plant food away from stalk and foliage.

The Strawberry Weevil

(Science Service News)

If the petals of the first few strawberry blossoms appearing in the garden in early spring are found to be perforated with small, more or less circular holes, the presence of the strawberry weevil may be immediately suspected, states C. W. B. Maxwell, Fruit Insect Investigator, Dominion Agricultural Laboratory, Fredericton.

The weevil is a small dark brown beetle, about one-eighth of an inch in length with a long curved snout or beak.

As the development of the crop progresses the activities of the strawberry weevil may become of considerable concern. If the insect is present in numbers, the chief damage done by this pest is the cutting off of the blossom buds, which are the prospective crop. The female beetle lays her eggs among the stamens of the unopened bud, then crawls down the stem and over the ground, and finally to fall to the ground. In approximately six weeks the new weevil emerges from the old blossom bud and begins to lay its eggs in the vicinity of the plantations. New plantations are usually not so severely attacked as older beds, and for this reason many growers find it more profitable to harvest only one crop and then plow the plants under.

For a dressy ham loaf, arrange apricots or peaches in the bottom of greased loaf pan.

Spread with honey and a little cinnamon. Cover with ham mixture and bake as usual.

Losses may be avoided by practicing clean farming.

All unnecessary bushes and thickets growing in the vicinity of the plantations should be cut down and burned. It is also advisable, where possible, to make new plantations at a considerable distance from the old plantation. Recent investigations have indicated, however, that numbers of the insects sufficient to cause serious infestations may overwinter in the plantation itself.

The amount of damage done by this pest varies in different years and in different localities.

In some places the damage may be only slight, few buds being cut. This thinning effect may be beneficial, particularly in plantations where there is a great profusion of blossom buds. However, in moderate to heavy infestations three, four or five buds from each plant, or in very severe infestations practically all buds may be cut, leaving little fruit for marketing.

The insect is also capable of doing extensive damage in raspberry plantations by cutting off the blossom buds.

The injury should not be confused with that of the American raspberry beetle, which bores into the blossom buds and feeds within, without severing them from the stems.

Investigations in New Brunswick during the last few years for the control of the strawberry weevil have demonstrated the effectiveness of a crolyite-gypsum dust mixture.

Synthetic crolyite is to be preferred to the natural crolyite. This material and it should be thoroughly mixed with finely ground gypsum in the proportions of three pounds of the crolyite to seven pounds of the gypsum. The first application of this mixture should be made as soon as bud cutting has been observed, and a second application approximately a week or ten days later. Under no circumstances should poisoned dusts be applied within two weeks of the first picking. The crolyite-gypsum mixture is most effective if applied in the early morning or during the evening when the dew is on and when there is no wind.

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Here's How to Feed Small Plants When Set Out

USE KEROL the ALL PURPOSE Farm Disinfectant

You can use Kerol for a hundred purposes on the farm, as a disinfectant, as a aid to the relief of common ailments, as a preservative for hay, etc. Kerol is a powerful disinfectant for stock. Keep Kerol handy for all farm uses. British Made—Fully Guaranteed Registered under the Pest Control Products Act.

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Turkey Eggs For Hatching

(Experimental Farms News)

Now that the turkey breeding season is at hand the feeding and management of the turkey flocks is important. They should be fed regularly and on good palatable nourishing feeds. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, breeding turkeys are fed on dry mash and mixed grains. The laying mash used is known as hatchery ration and carries about 15 per cent protein, says A. G. Taylor, who has charge of turkey production for the Poultry Division. Milk powder is used in preference to meat meal and fish meal both of which are used in laying rations. Mixed grains and hatchery ration are kept before the breeding females at all times as well as oyster shell and grit. Fresh drinking water is supplied daily. All feeds are given in hoppers or troughs so as to eliminate, as far as possible, the danger of contamination, particularly blackhead.

Turkeys usually commence laying as soon as the cold weather is replaced by spring sunshine.

The turkey eggs should be collected two or three times a week and kept in a temperature of from 45 degrees to 55 degrees F. and never allowed to go above 62 degrees F. They should be kept in a room where the air is not dry and the best place on the average farm for collecting eggs is in a room which is well ventilated. Hatching eggs should be turned daily during the collecting period.

Never hold fresh eggs longer than is necessary because the fresher the eggs the better will be the hatch, other things being equal.

After hatching, eggs linger in the turkey by barnyard hens or in incubators. The amount of eggs required for one setting will be determined to some extent by the method of incubation. The use of an incubator in the hatching of turkey pouls has a number of advantages over the natural way. One of the most important of these advantages is the control of Blackhead, as contact with mature birds is broken and pouls start life free from this dreaded turkey disease because blackhead is not transmitted through the egg to the pull. If turkey pouls are hatched in incubators, care should be taken to keep on clean ground, fed with watered in a sanitary method they should be little or no death rate during the growing season.

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FERTILIZERS

The demand for our fertilizers is so great, we find it a physical impossibility to make deliveries as fast as requested. Because of this, we have to refuse to make present deliveries of potato fertilizers excepting in very nominal amounts. We shall continue deliveries of fertilizers for earlier crops. Later in the month we shall make deliveries of potato fertilizers. We assure our customers that their bookings with us are being held for them.

It is not our desire to refuse deliveries to trucks, yet we shall have to do so should this advertisement be disregarded.

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FIPPIE AND "CAP" STUBBS



By Edwina

BRINGING UP FATHER



By Edwina

BRINGING UP FATHER



By Edwina