

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox and Mink Farming

The Provincial Fox Pelt Show held at Summerside this week broke all records for number of pelts exhibited — 1,104 — and according to those who saw them it was the most attractive and best exhibit of all time. It is quite possible that the figure 1,104 stands as a record not only for this Province but for the Dominion and possibly the United States.

Our hats are off to the executive committee of the MacDougall and Robert Humphrey, who were assisted by Ed Burleigh, Ernest Mill and Tom Caruthers, Stewart Wright and Lowell Hancock, who superintended the show building and was all round spark plug to keep things moving. Walter R. Shaw, Secretary of the Association, as usual had his books and clerical work right up to the minute so that the organization worked well. To those of us who have interested ourselves in the show we realize the amount of effort and thought entailed in getting up a show like the above. We may say it also threw a great deal of responsibility on the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeder's Association staff at Summerside which is under the management of George A. Callbeck. They had to do a lot of extra work in order to make the event a possibility. The President, L. R. Lockery was warmly congratulated at the banquet held Tuesday evening and he deserved to be as both the Live Show and the Pelt Show under his regime have been successful.

To Douglas Bell who was judge of pelts, serving in that capacity for several years, we must give great praise. His was an unenviable task made so by very many pelts varying so little in quality that it was a difficult thing to place them. There was also the fact that the class of pelts which he had to read out the lower ends and then concentrate on the better ones took an active mind, a very true eye and good judgment.

Owing to the fact that news had to be telephoned to this paper in the evening so as to get it fresh for readers in the morning, only winners up to third position could be given. In due course the winners will be published and they receive the congratulations which they deserve. Often a pelt which is fourth or fifth place in a certain class has beauty and other attributes that would place it in the first rank at a smaller show than our Provincial one. Pleading to all that small breeders, some of whom have been coming to the front in recent years, now onwards. This will be most encouraging and shows that no matter who you are or where you live if you exhibit a pelt that has sufficient merit the classification committee and judge Douglas Bell will give you an equal chance with anyone.

Some time ago we mentioned that a committee consisting of George A. Callbeck, Douglas Bell and Peter G. Clark had been appointed by Premier J. Walter Jones on behalf of the Provincial government to select twelve pelts

LONG WALL The wall of the city of Beyrout in Syria is three miles in circumference.

NOTICE

Due to ill health I will not be able to call on my customers for chick orders, but would appreciate your kindness, if they would write, phone or call on me. I will guarantee them extra good chicks, sexed or unsexed. Also started chicks, from real good hatcheries, namely, Cyrus & Manning Ellis, N. S., Clark's Poultry Farm, N.B., E. W. George Hatchery, Sackville, N. B. Also other hatcheries. Also Guardian subscriptions and Nursery Stock.

A. H. BRYENTON, 222 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MacDonald Baby Chicks

New booking orders for baby chicks—Barred Rocks, New Hampshire, and Barred Rock-New Hampshire Cross. Average production for our entry of Rocks 1946, 244 eggs per bird leading all Canadian Rock flocks.

New Hampshire entry 1946, average 199, third in Canadian Hampshire entry.

Also available throughout the season, limited quantity. R.O.P. Rock chicks, mixed or sexed. Order early.

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- NEWSY NOTES -

By Agricola

SCOTTISH LIFE AND CHARACTER (5)

A century ago the real old Scottish manservant was becoming very scarce. Times were changing and the younger generation of landed proprietors would not put up with the peculiarities of these ancient servants. For generations before this, in many Scottish houses, a great familiarity had prevailed between the members of the family and the domestics. For this many reasons might have been assigned, but we need only consider a single case. A young lad took service in the laird's family, and feeling that he was well off and appreciated, stayed on year after year. He grew up into confirmed habits and old age, while the young laird was becoming a man, a husband, the father of a family. The old domestic cannot forget the days when his master was a child riding on his back, running to him for help in difficulties about his fishing, his rabbits, his pony, his going to school. All the family know how the laird's dog comes to him; nobody vilged as he is, it is the laird's dog, or interfering, he becomes a nuisance! Still the relative position was the result of good feelings and if the familiarity sometimes became a nuisance it was a whole-some nuisance, and a relic of a simpler time gone by. An example of the supposed fixedness of tenure is afforded by an old coachman who had lived long in the service of a noble Scottish lady. At last she got tired of the trouble and annoyance he caused, and gave him notice to quit. The only satisfaction she got was the quiet answer: "Na, na, my lady; I drove ye to your wedding, and I'll stay to drive ye to your burial!" Another ancient retainer was a sore trial to his master, old Mr. Erskine of Dun. As the two were crossing a field, the master called, "Look, there's a hare!" The cantankerous servant-man coolly replied: "What's a hare, it's a cauf." The master, now quite angry, told the old domestic that they must part. The old chap had served Mr. Erskine for forty years, and never dreaming that he could possibly be dismissed, asked: "Ay, sir; where ye gaun?" I'm sure ye're aye best at hame!"

But the old domestics were at their best when serving at the festive board. Here, says Dean Ramsay, is a dinner incident which happened at Airth in the last generation. A Mr. Murray of Abercromby was one of the guests, and during the dinner one of the fam- ily noticed that she was looking for the proper spoon to help herself to salt. The old servant, Thomas, was appealed to, to supply the spoon, but he took no notice. In a more peremptory tone came the reminder—"Thomas, Mrs. Murray has no salt-spoon!" To which Thomas replied most emphatically, "Last time Mrs. Murray dined here we lost a salt-spoon!"

Another old servant, who liked to take charge, observed that his master had drunk wine with every lady at the table but one, whom he had inadvertently missed, and jogged his memory with the question—"What ails ye at her wi' the green gown?" (Anglic, "What have you against her in the green dress?")

An old Forfarshire lady of high rank, who had been living in retirement for some time, was suddenly called upon to entertain a large party at dinner. She consulted with Nichol, her faithful servant, and all the arrangements were made for the great event. As the company were arriving, the lady saw Nichol running about in his shirt sleeves, and in a state of great agitation. She remonstrated, and said that as the guests were coming in, he must put on his coat. "Indeed, my lady," was his excited reply, "indeed, there's aae muckle rinnin' here and rinnin' there, that I'm just distractit. I hae cut'n my coat and waistcoat, and, faith, I dinna ken how lang I can thid (bear) my breckit!"

But by 1860 great changes had taken place in the relationship between master and servant. The feudal system, with its attachment of clans, was passing away. There were transfers of property, and the extinction of old families. People became more independent of each other and service became a pecuniary, and not a sentimental question. The establishment of the factory system completed the change. A Scottish engineer, a practical man, who employed 1,200 men and paid them handsomely, told Dean Ramsay that they had so little feeling for him as their master, that: not above half a dozen of them would notice him when passing him, either in the factory or out of work hours. Contrast this indifference with the familiarity of the old style dependents!

"Ben", the first syllable in many Hebrew names means "son".

(In Newcastle on Tyne, about the same period, Lord Armstrong, who first came into prominence as the inventor of the rifled cannon, ran his engineering works in a sort of patriarchal fashion. He stroved about his factory, talking to the men, helping them in their work, or in their home troubles, and so on. Then came an official and persuaded the Engineers' Union and the men to go on a strike. It was a long and bitter struggle in which both sides lost money. At length there was some sort of compromise and work was resumed, but Lord Armstrong kept strictly to the office after that, and appointed "bosses" and foremen to deal with the men. The old intimacy was gone, just as it happened with the Dean's Scottish friend.)

Summary of Weather for 1947

I am indebted to Mr. R. C. Parment, Superintendent of the Experimental Station, Charlottetown, for a copy of the meteorological charts prepared by Mr. Warren A. Burns, meteorologist. This is the second year of issue for these important charts, which, I take it, may be had on application to Mr. Parment as above. The first sheet is a Summary of the Temperatures for 1947, also the Monthly Averages, and the highest and lowest Temperatures recorded at the Station over a 47 year period. Sheet 2 is a chart of the rainfall, while sheet 3 deals with the hours of sunshine; all of importance in an agricultural Province.

Readers who are in possession of these charts will make them of even more interest by adding as a footnote, any remarks of their own observations during the period covered. I have kept a kind of diary of the weather for many years, and as a review it is most interesting.

Table Gadgets

The mention of the salt-spoon (see the Note on Scottish Domestic), reminds me that many gadgets, once indispensable at table, are now in the limbo of forgotten things. Salt, I recall, was peddled from door to door, in blocks 4 or 8 inches square. By vigorous scraping and pounding the servant provided sufficient fine salt to fill the salt-cellar. This was a small bowl, usually with feet, made of a silver-metal, and gilded within. A silver spoon with a small bowl, accompanied the salt-cellar as it passed from guest to guest—we didn't have individual salt-spoons. A chemist in Newcastle made his fortune, and incidentally drove the salt-cellar from the table, by adding a chemical which kept the salt dry and free-flowing. A "salt-shaker" was invented next and the old "cellar" and salt-spoon disappeared.

In my native County, it was said that "Butter gans fond (good ish) twice a year," a statement that will be readily understood here. For summer use we had a "butter-cooler." This was made of white pottery. If one took a medium-sized dinner plate and a flat-bottomed, upright-sided bowl, and cemented them together, the bowl inside the plate, the result would be something after the style of the cooler. Lastly, a similar bowl, of smaller diameter, but the same depth, was filled with butter, and placed inside the larger bowl. This space between the bowls was filled with cooling water, which cooled the butter to some extent. I have been told that something of the kind was formerly in use here but the information was very vague. If there was, it has gone out of use as completely as the "cooler" described above.

An English magazine, "Country Life," gave a print, last year, of an antique butter-cooler which the collector had brought from the U. S. A. It was in the form of an acorn, made of sheet metal, and was divided into two compartments by a horizontal watertight partition. A removable cap permitted the top compartment to be filled with broken ice, while a side door gave access to the butter in the lower compartment. Doubtless it was an efficient cooler, but rather large and clumsy.

Lastly, I recall the "Cruet-stand" which stood in the centre of the dining table, years ago! It was a silver tray with an upright handle in the centre, and high all round its circumference. Inside the guard-rail stood six "cruet-glass" bottles with tall glass stoppers. On- was for vinegar, and the others for mustard, pepper, and other condiments. There was one very acrid seasoning that nobody tried twice: it was "Nepaul pepper," a red hot variety, are in the antique class now.

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How to Make a Splendid Cough Syrup at Home

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make in your own kitchen. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No rubbing! (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar-syrup.) Then get from your drugist 3/4 ounce of Pinex, pour it into a 16 oz. bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This gives you 16 ounces of really splendid medicine for bad winter coughs. It makes a real saving, because it doesn't please you in every way. Pinex is Dependable. Saves Money. Easy To Mix.

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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PUBLIC SPEAKING (Senior Grades)

As teachers we play a most important role in the development of the pupil's mind and character. One very important phase of education is the training of our boys and girls in the art of self-expression. There is a very great necessity for such a programme as this in the schools. Too often have we witnessed meetings where one or two individuals have monopolized the entire proceedings and listened afterwards to ideas of others, which, if given expression at the proper time, might have proved more sound and acceptable. The indifference of large parts of the General Public to national affairs has borne disastrous fruit in such countries as France and Italy, where Communist minorities have wielded an influence much out of proportion to their numbers, simply because many of the rank and file have failed to interest themselves in their country's problems. We can see, therefore, the need of an educated public, and this process of education should begin in the school, as the pupils of today are the citizens of tomorrow.

How can Public Speaking be carried out in the School? It can be accomplished in two ways namely as part of the curriculum of the daily programme or by setting aside a limited amount of time each week for special treatment of the pupil's oratorical powers. As regards the ordinary school work, unconsciously, we are encouraging Public Speaking when we ask pupils questions. The results will be much more effective, however, if we check on the manner in which replies are made keeping in mind such points as: accuracy, correct pronunciation and in particular the use of good English by the pupil.

Geography, History and Literature are those subjects which can be used most effectively in the development of self-expression in the development of self-expression in any one of these can be divided among the pupils so that each pupil might be able to speak on a separate phase of the topic for discussion. In mathematics the pupil is taught to work an exercise step by step, with the logical solution reached. This is very

We must not confuse "teaching" with "telling." Good teaching does not mean that the pupil is told exactly what to do with each problem, but is shown how a similar situation would be dealt with in business; for example, in doing "profit and loss" the pupils should first be engaged in a discussion of how merchants handle their buying and selling and have them actually transact such business in the classroom. Not until this has been done should the problems in the text be presented. Throughout all the work the situations should be made "real" and as many calculations as possible done without using the pencil.

(3) It is most essential that pupils read accurately and form complete pictures from the material given. Attempting to solve a problem without first doing this is surely going to end in confusion. Ability to read with understanding is a most important factor in arithmetic.

(4) In solving problems, pupils are aided greatly by jotting down the different steps as they would occur in practice. We should urge them to ask themselves: "What happens first? next? and after that?" and so on to the completion of the reasoning. It is important also that the pupil imagine himself one of the people in the deal so that he can say: "Now what do I do in a situation like this?" When the operations are done in this way, the information given in the text is fitted into the correct place or places, and the relation of one fact to another becomes quite clear.

(5) Let us consider all the slips necessary in the solution of problems. They are briefly: (a) note what is given. (b) ascertain what is required to be found. (c) jot down operations as they occur. (d) fit in information given. (e) determine how information given can be used to find the required answer.

Story-telling is an art as old as time. There are very few children who do not find delight in a well-told story. Many people seem to have the erroneous idea that story-telling in school is a waste of time. But a well-told or well-read story does much towards getting a pupil interested in reading for himself. All stories selected should be beautifully expressed in thought and language. Anything that is coarse or vulgar has no place in the classroom. Pupils should be encouraged to find other versions of stories told by the teacher. In this way the child's own field of reading is broadened.

Children love to hear the same story many times. After a child has become well acquainted with the details and expressions in a story he should be permitted to tell the tale to the class. Young children are born actors. With very little assistance from the teacher they will find pleasure and learn much by dramatizing a well-known story. Pupils may also reproduce stor-

which the Union Jack has been made up is the "English Jack" or St. George's cross as it is more commonly called. Superimposed on this is the "Scotch Jack" of St. Andrew's cross (top right) banner of the patron saint of Scotland, which is a diagonal cross of white on a blue background.

The use of these national standards by vessels on the high seas was well established when the union of the crowns of Scotland and England by the accession of James in 1603 brought up the question of a national flag that would not offer an affront to the patron saint of either country. James solved the matter by authorizing two flags, the "union flag" consisting of the two jacks to be flown from the mainmast of any British vessel and the national Jack of the country to be flown from the foremast.

The acceptance of the Union Jack as the national flag took place in 1707 when the parliaments of Scotland and England were at length brought together in the reign of Queen Anne. A proclamation was issued creating "Our Jack" the national flag of both countries and the red ensign with the Union Jack in the upper corner to be used on all British vessels. The Jack of the reign of Anne differed somewhat from that of James by the enlargement of the white border surrounding the St. George's cross. It was in the reign of George III, in 1801, that the cross of St. Patrick representing the patron saint of Ireland was added to the Union Jack. This flag consists of a diagonal cross in red on a white background. In adding this new

Canada Packers' Livestock Truckers & Agents

Table with columns: PLACE, TRUCKER/AGENT, LOADING DAY. Lists various locations and agents like L. D. MacLeod & Sons, J. G. Macdonald, etc.

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The groundwork, therefore is