

Soil Fertility And Nutrition

(Continued from page 8)

country as the breeding ground of the race, and to suggest that we cannot afford to define the word "economic" as merely the making of money. We must recognise that the object of an economic system is to grow men.

Let us also recognise the fact that our political system to-day does not provide a means whereby, in peacetime, our land can be kept in cultivation. I should not make that statement without authority, and I should like to read you my authority for it. "The economic problem for Great Britain and her Empire is urgent, vital and dominant. There exists at the present time no constitutional machinery for dealing with it, on its merits, with competent examination, and without political bias and antagonisms. The House of Commons, to which the anxious nation looks to provide a solution, is unseated, both by its character and by the conditions which govern its life, to fulfil such a task. Nevertheless the task has to be done." That is an extract from the Romanes Lecture delivered by our present Prime Minister in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford in 1930.

We have not moved since then. Our House of Commons is as incapable to-day of dealing with economic problems as it was then, for the political power is not strong enough to meet and overcome the monetary power. That can only be done by the military power. Fortunately, however, it looks as if we might be able to rely in future upon the military power to save us from decimation by the monetary power, for it is not obvious that either complete victory or a negotiated peace will make the retention of strong military forces essential for many years to come? Under these conditions, our food supplies will have to be treated as one of our defence services, so that we may not again be put in the position in which we were placed at the beginning of this war by neglect to develop the wealth-producing capacity of our soil for the protection of the people.

CO-ORDINATING AUTHORITY

DR. E. C. WILLIAMS said: I was especially interested to hear the suggestion put forward this afternoon that we should have a co-ordinating authority for dealing with agriculture, health and food. Hitherto there has been far too much cleavage between the various authorities interested in these matters. The Ministry of Health, for example, has often disregarded the inherent wealth of certain limited types of soil and has allowed areas of those soils to be taken from agriculture to provide room for urban buildings, factories, and so on, which might have been equally well erected elsewhere on less productive land. That is only one aspect of the problem, but it is a very serious one. We need, therefore, to have a careful investigation made of the different types of soil in this country, and, when we have obtained that information, which I think will be forthcoming very soon, we shall need a co-ordinating Ministry which will have over-riding authority to plan the whole of our land. The best arable land should be reserved for growing food, the best pastures for fattening our home-grown meat, the poor land for recreational purpose and afforestation, and so forth. This is a cogent problem to that with which the author has dealt, and I look forward to the time when it will be adequately considered with the problems of soil fertility and nutrition.

PROFESSOR WM. C. MILLER (Royal Veterinary College) said: I am very interested in the paper, but there are some statements in it which I wish to challenge.

In the first place, the author and several of the speakers in the discussion have fallen into the error of making generalisations to fit particular cases. I should like to ask this specific question: What is the scientific basis for the suggestion that animals fed upon land that is in this condition of deteriorating fertility, which we hear about in Britain, have suffered from disease or that the people eating them or their products have so suffered? I would suggest that Britain possesses soil which as a whole is capable of yielding a far greater amount of food per acre than even the virgin lands of Canada and New Zealand; I think that that is shown quite clearly by statistics.

I come of farming stock myself and I deprecate the position that seems to have arisen in which everyone, irrespective of his qualifications, wants to tell the farmer what his job should be. I do not think there is anything to be ashamed of in British agriculture. I say advisedly, and deliberately that British agriculture has done more than the agriculture of any other country, including Denmark, to improve the quality of all the products which come from the soil, including man.

Then I would ask: Where in Britain is much soil erosion going on? Where are these areas which are deteriorating? There are many different types of soil, and one cannot make thin, light, sandy soil yield produce in the same degree as heavy, rich loam. Certain areas are derelict, but have they not always been derelict? Is there much, or any good land deteriorating and going out of production? We must, I think, keep a balanced view of the whole picture.

Again, is not it probable that the pest attacks we now have in this country are due fundamentally to the operation of a biological law? There is a population of lemmings in Norway which, from time to time, is increased and then instinctively reduced because large numbers run into the sea. There is a population of jack rabbits in Canada which, uninfluenced by man, increases in a rhythmic manner and causes a secondary increase in the fur-bearing animals which live upon it but which gradually comes back to normal or may even become subnormal. I suggest that we see the same biological laws operating in the case of pest attacks in this country. An adequacy of food and an absence, or comparative absence, of natural enemies allows a biological population to increase beyond its normal bounds, even to peak levels; later the balance is gradually restored. To blame husbandry conditions solely for increases in parasitic attacks on crops or animals is a misjudgment of something which has a far deeper and far greater significance and which is on a par with many other biological laws of population change which we see in operation. I suggest that this aspect of the matter needs serious consideration.

I fully agree there is an opportunity for much progress in the matter of returning city waste to the land. But to state that once the local authorities have put their house in order, all that is needed is the education of the farmer is, I think, entirely inadequate. The general public needs educating first, for if Britain wants a proper agricultural policy, it is not the task of the farmer to educate that policy; rather it is the duty of the population as a whole to take a lively interest in its own agriculture, and to adjust its social and economic structure so that agriculture will be able to play its full part in the life of the community.

EVILS OF SPECIALIZATION

CAPTAIN R. G. M. WILSON (of Ikeni Nurseries) said: As a farmer I should like to reply to some of Professor Miller's criticisms of Mr. Douglas's paper. Personally, I welcome the paper and think it should be broadcast to every town and village. Professor Miller referred to the question of soil erosion in this country and asked where it was to be found. If he likes to spend a day with me I can show it to him on farms in my own district. Soil erosion had occurred on the farm that I took seventeen years ago, and occurs in many parts of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. I am convinced that it is due to trying to produce maximum crops from the soil.

I suggest also that pests and animal diseases are due to our upsetting Nature's laws by trying to specialise. I was a convinced believer in specialisation when I first went on the land, but I was soon taught the stupidity of it. If we specialise we get the land out of balance. On my little farm in Lincolnshire I have tried to grow plants which are healthy, and I have found that when plants are

bred specifically for one quality they lose other qualities. For instance, in the case of Royal Sovereign strawberries, in breeding for a high quality one produces a lack of virility.

I do not come of farming stock, but started farming from a "scientific" point of view. The land has taught me to be humble, and I agree that the farmer does need education in a good many things. For example, he needs educating to understand that he has a responsibility for the soil which he is cultivating, and that that soil is a national heritage. I think that the old-fashioned farmers realised this responsibility much more than a good many of the people who occupy the land to-day.

The people, too, need educating. We shall have to educate them to eat good vegetables, though I hope, too, that their own palates will help them there, for I am convinced that the choice of food is not entirely a question of price. I will give you two proofs of that from my own experience. At a time when potatoes were extremely cheap I sent some for sale in a London suburb. The retailer at first marked them at a half-penny a pound, and could not sell them. Then, after a fortnight, he altered the price to a penny a pound and sold them all. Again, when I was selling live cattle to butchers and was watching the carcasses being weighed, children from poor families came in and asked for a shillingworth of the best steak; it was not the cheap meat that they wanted. I agree, therefore with the author when he says that when people are educated to realise the importance of their own health and that the things that they eat may do them harm, they will not pay so much attention to the question of price.

LECTURER REPLIES

The LECTURER, in replying to the discussion, said: I do not suggest that the use of artificial fertilisers should be entirely abandoned. I think it is conceivable that there is a use for them, but I want to assert the general proposition that the abandonment to such a large extent of the use of organic materials, which re-create and maintain the humus in the soil, and the use in attempted substitution for them of artificial fertilisers have had a very detrimental effect. We must not forget that that effect is a cumulative one, that it continues year after year under the conditions in which agriculture is carried on in this country, and that although it may not be noticeable in comparing successive years with each other, in the end it is very appreciable.

On the urgency of this matter, I should like to quote a remark made some time ago by Mr. Jacks, who recently read a paper before this Society. He said: "The unprecedented economic expansion during the nineteenth century has been followed by a worldwide biological deterioration of the land. Probably more soil was lost from the world between 1914 and 1934 than in all previous human history." Mr. Jacks is a man of undoubted authority and very cautious in his statements.

With regard to the suggestion that chemical fertilisers are perfectly safe, I should like to make one quotation from an authority who is known all over the world. Dr. Alexis Carrel. In his book, Man the Unknown, he says this: "Chemical fertilisers, by increasing the abundance of crops without replacing all the exhausted elements in the soil, have contributed indirectly to change the nutritive value of cereal grain and vegetables."

I have not made an attack upon farmers. On the contrary, I recognise that they have very many difficulties to contend with, that farming is a very highly skilled occupation and that it has to be conducted under conditions which show enormous variability and which therefore require the very highest skill on the part of the practitioner of the art. But I do want to protect farmers from the idea that they will find salvation by compelling the rest of the population willy-nilly to pay more for their food. I say that that is suicidal. The Corn Production Act, to which reference has been made during this discussion, is an illustration of that. It was passed with the idea of guaranteeing to farmers the very high prices that prevailed in the year 1918 and the urban population simply would not stand it when the war was over and when the price of everything else was falling to more or less normal levels. I insist that you have to educate the public to buy the better quality food, which may in some cases be more expensive but which may, through increased production, become cheaper than food produced on a smaller scale.

I do not assert that we should abandon the use of imported food altogether. Citrus fruits, dried fruits, grains and other materials of human food can be kept for considerable periods without suffering deterioration. It is in the case of the more perishable foods that an opportunity occurs for a large production in this country and it is in the case of those foods that the difference in taste is most noticeable and that the habit of using better food will become more firmly established as people begin to appreciate it.

This problem will require a very great deal of exertion if it is to be solved completely. I do not look for a solution from any proposal for rearranging Government departments which are concerned with matters of this kind. There is, in the suggestion that certain Government Departments should be amalgamated, an assumption that there will somehow or other come to the head of the new Department someone who will be capable of doing the job that one wants to be done, but that does not follow, although it would be the only virtue of the rearrangement. The problem will not be solved merely by juggling with the machinery of government; it requires concentrated, intelligent and scientific work, and it requires Societies such as this to enlighten the public as to the real causes of the problem.

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Douglas for his paper, and also on the motion of the Chairman, the thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Council of the Institute of Electrical Engineers for granting the Society the use of the Hall of the Institution for its meetings whilst its own premises were not available.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MR. E. H. SAMS writes: There was no time for me to add to the long and interesting discussion which followed Mr. Douglas's paper. I should, however, like an opportunity to mention a point which was not emphasised that afternoon, viz., the pollution of land and water caused by the present system of sewage disposal. Under our present system fish are destroyed in rivers and sea, so that our fishing fleets have to go to more distant waters for their living, thousands of acres of valuable land are acquired for the dumping of refuse and sewage; the sea around our coasts is, in many places, made unsuitable and dangerous for bathing, and seaweed which used to be a valuable manure has to be thrown back into the sea owing to the offence which it causes when washed up. The cost to the nation for these processes of pollution is between £25 and 10 millions per annum and the returns sickness, disease, and breeding grounds for vermin and other pests. Yet the cost of producing valuable humus from the wastes is less than the cost of dumping them, and the result in increasing soil fertility and improving the nation's health is immeasurable.

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

ON PHRENOLOGY: A RETROSPECT

Once at the time when Napoleon was making nuisance of himself in Europe, there lived in Vienna a physician named Gall. In Viennese estimation the Herr Doktor was a little eccentric, to put it mildly. For he often did things that clashed with the social customs of the time and place. But who could have guessed, when he invited all the footmen, coachmen, lady's maids and cooks in the neighbourhood to the evening party in the back-kitchen of his home, that the sequel of that evening was to make him a celebrity over all Europe?

As the guests feasted, their embarrassment wore off, and seeing that the host began to ply them with personal questions, which, one feels certain, must have added to his odd reputation. Was so-and-so particularly inclined to anger? To their astonishment, they went on side of the room, and all the milkpots on the other. Then he produced a set of big callipers and measured their skulls, noting their dimensions, and grunting his satisfaction that the measurements upheld his theory. When finally he bade them have a good time and retired, he had satisfied himself that pugnacious people are markedly thick between the ears. He had, in fact taken the first step in establishing the science of Phrenology; but how unfortunate that the account of the evening party does not carry any of the guests' remarks about their host!

When Dr. Gall had reduced his experiments to some sort of order, the result was a fascinating theory that one might tell what went on inside a man's head by inspecting the outside of it; and the appointees of the enterprising doctor used that definition along with an ironical smile. But, briefly, Phrenology is the study of the functions of the brain which are definitely localized in a specific region of its surface, and that the comparative size and development of these regions indicated the character of the person that lived inside. The Northumbrians (who never favored circumspection) merely turned this into the saying that "the phrenologist felt or read your head or checked it to see what you were." A sufficiently accurate paraphrase.

The medical profession of the day flatly denied the conclusions of the phrenologists; which (entre nous) is not the least surprising for they usually denied all new theories apparently on principle; and often wound up by adopting what they had previously fought against. The phrenologists, however, "made out a very fair case for their theory." Certainly too good a case for anybody not a medical man to dispute. The difference between the head of a bulldog and that of a greyhound is not the least surprising in its nature; and the "square heads," as the French used to term the Germans, show why that race has given trouble since history began.

Spurzheim, who has been called the Apostle of Phrenology, brought the science across to America; to Boston, to be exact, in the early 'thirties. "Not without distortion, however," says his biographer, "he means that he set up Gall's theories, to suit his audiences and clientele. Some 'lucky strikes' did much to enhance the reputation of the Apostle. When, for example, Charlesworth, a prisoner in the Penitentiary, expressed his wonder that, in the "large and gratifying collection" which paraded before him, one of the prisoners should have committed suicide, he said, "Striking criminal." In the sequel the man was released when new evidence came to light which proved his innocence beyond cavil; and very naturally the phrenologists' stock jumped to a new high. One might multiply instances but time presses.

After Spurzheim came George Combe, the No. 1 Phrenologist of the world. I think most of his work in the U. S. was done in the late 'thirties. He travelled and lectured in all the big cities but found time to write books on his favorite theme. His skull, the Doctor said, was "strikingly non-criminal." In the sequel the man was released when new evidence came to light which proved his innocence beyond cavil; and very naturally the phrenologists' stock jumped to a new high. One might multiply instances but time presses.

By about 1860 Phrenology was in its heyday in the North of England. There was a growing demand for education of every sort, and knowledge of one's own mental capacity and capability was looked upon as indeed it is, as the first step on the road to success. The ancient Greek's advice to "know thyself," appealed very strongly to the young miners and one could witness after a cottage without a student of the science. Its terms were as familiar to the Victorians as those of psychoanalysis (which in some ways it parallels) are to the moderns.

As in America, there were travelling exponents of the science of head-reading in Britain. The two Northern Counties were the stamping ground of one Nicholas Morgan, who wrote his "Two Voyages" (to America) in 1863, said that the fishermen of that country "when they want tobacco, take this herb, being dried." On first coming to P. E. I was informed that the early settlers collected the white flowers, dried them, and used them as filling for pillows.

In 1926, Professor H. Groh of Ottawa, recorded the presence of the Great Ragweed (Ambrosia tri-

one could get into the village hall. I was one of the lucky ones about sixty odd years ago, and I can still remember the row of young miners on the platform, sitting staring at copper discs to endure a "mesmeric sleep" as Nicholas called it. When the proper state was induced, Nicholas set his "victims" to perform the most ridiculous actions! He took the janitor's broom and told a young fellow that it was his "girl"; and the audience were forthwith given a lesson in handling such a subject. Then Nicholas spoiled it all by telling the chap that the broom was a ghost that had harmful designs against him. In his terror he dropped the broom instantaneously, and tried to climb the wall of the room. The mesmerist gave another chap a tallow candle, telling him that it was candy; and he got as much enjoyment out of it as he would if it had been the real thing. At the finish Nicholas "brought them 'co' by making passes over the faces of each, and there was nearly as much entertainment in the sheepskin way they came down from the platform as there had been in their antics on the stage. I also recollect of branding the whole display as an imposition, privately of course; my youthful reasoning was that the parties to the affair must have rehearsed it all beforehand, and that Morgan must have paid them pretty well to make such fools of themselves. I am not so sure now.

Time went on and there came a day in the year 1887 when "Professor Alfred Hubert," Practical Phrenologist" hung out his shingle for a fortnight in Newcastle on Tyne. I was working in that town at the time and naturally enough wanted to hear what the Professor had to say about me. He was, I found, a youngish-looking man with a round face and pleasant features, but I had never seen anybody so pallid. Unlike Dr. Gall he asked no questions after he had learnt my name, but said his charge for a verbal delineation was one shilling (say 25 cts); for a reading with a numerical chart two shillings and sixpence (about 60 cts); or a complete written delineation for five shillings (\$1.25). I chose the chart, (for one might forget the verbal "reading") and it was worth the money. As I sat in the chair provided, the Professor worked over my head like a musician at a keyboard, causing repeatedly to call "5," "7," "6," and so on. These figures were entered into the chart by his assistant, and when I came to review them I was astonished at the insight the Professor had displayed. For instance he gave me "7," the highest grade, for such observant faculties as form, size and individuality; the same for "Friendship" which he thought was too prominent and advised me to be more selfish and acquisitive. Then again he gave me the very low figures in "Tune," and that was perfectly true; for though I liked music it cost me years of hard work before I was able to play an instrument. I also noted that he now and then also Nicholas Morgan's M. S. reading of my grandfather's head, and in great part they were the same! "You have the ability," Morgan wrote, to excel in the study of Natural History, Geology, Paleontology, Hinerology and practical Chemistry. Your memory for forms and dimensions . . . combined with a very large organ ("bump") of Comparison, will enable you to give a clear and concise description of every description . . . minute differences will be readily discerned and easily remembered." (Written Sep. 26, 1871).

This brings out Combe's theory that every individual is a replica, more or less, of his (or her) grandparents; and not of his parents in any great degree. In conclusion, it would appear that there is a good deal of truth in Phrenology. Combe's apostles claimed too much, in their enthusiasm, and harmed their own cause thereby.

NOTES ON ISLAND PLANTS
The Compositae (3)
Three species of Erigeron are found here. Two of them are not to be distinguished as "weeds" or "pests" but are of value to the farmer concerned. But E. annuus has the leaves coarsely toothed, while E. ramosus has its leaves without teeth. The third, E. canadensis, is very common but very variable, especially in height. In favorable localities it grows three or four feet high, but in old fields it may not exceed six inches: it is a bristly, wand-like annual, with numerous small flowers in a panicle. Popularly it is called Horse-weed, or Butter-weed, names apparently of little significance. The two Erigerons (annuus and ramosus) are known as Daisy Fleas, as the old word "bane" means poison, one may infer that in some way these plants were used to combat the insects in the Old Country. The species of Erigeron are cultivated as ornamentals. The Peary Everlasting Anaphalis margaritacea, has under the name of Antennaria, won for itself a place in English gardens. Josselyn, who wrote his "Two Voyages" (to America) in 1863, said that the fishermen of that country "when they want tobacco, take this herb, being dried." On first coming to P. E. I was informed that the early settlers collected the white flowers, dried them, and used them as filling for pillows.

In 1926, Professor H. Groh of Ottawa, recorded the presence of the Great Ragweed (Ambrosia tri-

fidula) in the Province. This plant, known also as Kingweed, Crown-weed, or Butterweed, had been introduced from Mexico during the past two weeks. Official figures on U. S. imports of heavy cattle from July 1st to August 30th, under the third quarterly quota, showed importations of 34,947 head, while

Weekly Live Stock Market Report

SUMMARY

At this season of the year, as cattle supplies become increasingly heavier, the trade ordinarily looks for lower prices. This year, however, has been a notable exception so far. The cattle market up to date has shown a commendable ability to absorb everything offered at strong prices. In fact, values at the moment are actually above the past spring and summer levels usually the high time of the year, and are far in excess of the same period last year. Besides a good domestic demand, export buying has contributed in no small measure to the firm conditions. Despite the fact that the United States quota on calves eligible to enter that country at the reduced rate of duty was nearing fulfillment and the full tariff rate is now being collected on all importations subject to rebate on any calves entering before the quota of 100,000 is filled, the calf market was strong under a good demand. Hogs remained unchanged throughout the week and lambs were once more lower by from 25c to 75c.

EASTERN CATTLE MARKET

A liberal supply of cattle was well taken care of at TORONTO at prices steady except for a few stockers which were rather slow up to \$8.25. Weighty steers had a top of \$9.75 and butcher steers and heifers sold between \$7.50 and \$9.00, with a few \$9.25. The MONTREAL market had its heaviest supply of cattle for this year to date with all grades well represented and prices holding firm. Good quality steers brought \$9 to \$9.50, two choice loads \$10 and cows from \$4.75 to \$7.50. The MARITIMES reported an advance of 25c to 50c on the better grades of steers, good to choice being quoted at \$9 to 9.75.

WESTERN CATTLE MARKETS

Trading was active throughout the west and while total receipts were heavier they were well distributed and all killing classes met a good outlet at firm rates. WINNIPEG had few steers for slaughter good enough in quality to earn above \$9. Most of the offering going at \$7.50 to \$9.75. All suitable feeding stock sold well with the better grades at \$7 to \$8.25. CALGARY had fair action with good butcher steers at \$8.50 to \$8.75 and some as high as \$9.50. EDMONTON also was generally active and sold choice light steers at \$9.25 and an odd \$9.50. The high point reached at PRINCE ALBERT, MOOSE JAW and SASKATOON was \$9.25. REGINA \$8.50 and VANCOUVER mostly \$9.50.

UNITED STATES MARKET

According to information released by the United States Treasury Department, imports of calves into the United States from January 1st to August 30th were 91,854 head out of the 100,000 head eligible to enter at the reduced rate of duty. Exports from Canada since August 30th have been approximately 2,300 making a total to date of 94,150 but including any importation from Mexico during the past two weeks. Official figures on U. S. imports of heavy cattle from July 1st to August 30th, under the third quarterly quota, showed importations of 34,947 head, while

imports from Mexico during the past two weeks. Official figures on U. S. imports of heavy cattle from July 1st to August 30th, under the third quarterly quota, showed importations of 34,947 head, while

imports from Mexico during the past two weeks. Official figures on U. S. imports of heavy cattle from July 1st to August 30th, under the third quarterly quota, showed importations of 34,947 head, while

imports from Mexico during the past two weeks. Official figures on U. S. imports of heavy cattle from July 1st to August 30th, under the third quarterly quota, showed importations of 34,947 head, while

imports from Mexico during the past two weeks. Official figures on U. S. imports of heavy cattle from July 1st to August 30th, under the third quarterly quota, showed importations of 34,947 head, while

exports from Canada during the past two weeks were a little over 10,000 indicating approximately 45,000 cattle shipped out of the quarterly quota of 51,720 head eligible to enter at the reduced rate of duty. Exports during the past week were 4,864 beef cattle, 633 dairy and 1,523 calves. Totals to date this year, with corresponding figures for 1940 in brackets, are: beef cattle 99,890 (82,371); dairy 13,402 (9,833); calves 54,445 (61,700) hogs 34,032 (108). Buffalo sold some Canadian steers up to \$10.75 and St. Paul quoted medium to good \$9 to \$11, cows \$7.50 to \$8.50, best veals \$11 to \$13.50.

CALF MARKET STEADY TO FIRM

With good buying support, calf prices held fully steady to firm throughout the country. Toronto paid \$12.50 to \$13 for corresponding figures, Winnipeg \$13.50 to \$13.80, Calgary \$13.25 to \$13.35, Edmonton \$13.25 to \$13.40, Prince Albert \$13 to \$13.35, Moose Jaw \$13.05 to \$13.20, Saskatoon \$13 to \$13.15 and Vancouver \$14.10 to \$14.35.

HOG MARKET UNCHANGED

Hog prices held steady to firm with Toronto paying \$14.65 for grade B-1 hogs dressed, Montreal \$14.75 to \$14.85 but mostly the former figure, Winnipeg \$13.50 to \$13.80, Calgary \$13.25 to \$13.35, Edmonton \$13.25 to \$13.40, Prince Albert \$13 to \$13.35, Moose Jaw \$13.05 to \$13.20, Saskatoon \$13 to \$13.15 and Vancouver \$14.10 to \$14.35.

LAMB MARKET LOWER

A further drop occurred in lamb prices at most markets. Toronto was down \$0c with good ewes and weathers at \$11, while Montreal was steady to 25c easier with best lambs \$11.25 to \$11.50. Western centres were, as a rule, weaker and Winnipeg closed down to \$9 on best lambs, while Calgary finished with some tops \$9.75. Edmonton up to \$9.25, Prince Albert \$8.75, Moose Jaw \$9.25, Saskatoon \$9, Regina \$9.50 and Vancouver \$11.

THE WOOL MARKET

Some 25 authorized wool warehouses across Canada are now in a position to offer graded Canadian fleece wool to woolen manufacturers in the Dominion. The conditioning of Canadian fleece wool, as well as grading, has placed the 1941 clip in a much better salable position which should result in general approval from Canadian wool users.

There is little change in quotations for Range and Domestic wool from last week. Quotations are: Eastern Domestic, Medium Staple 28c to 30c per lb.; Low Medium Staple 29c to 30c; Low Staple 29c to 30c; Western Domestic, Bright, approximately the same as Domestic Eastern, Semi-Bright 1c lower. Western Range Alberta, Choice Fine Staple 29c to 30c; Fine Medium Staple 29c to 30c; Medium Staple 27c to 30c; Low Medium Staple 25c to 27c. Seedy, Cheviot, Burry is quoted at from 17c to 22c per lb.

Limited quantities of ungraded wool are still moving from farmers, ranchers and wool buyers to authorized wool warehouses at prices from 2c to 3c per pound below quotations from wool warehouses to manufacturers.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO disposed of a liberal run of 7,665 cattle at generally steady prices with only 200 head unsold. Weighty steers topped at \$9.75 with others \$9.60 down to \$8 and butcher steers and heifers were \$7.50 to \$9 and \$9.25. Butcher cows brought \$5 to \$7, canners and cutters \$3.50 to \$4.75, bulls \$5.50 to \$7.25, fed calves \$9 to \$11.25, while stockers were rather slow at \$7 to \$8.25, some culls down to \$5.50 and milkers and springers sold steady at \$5 to \$9.50 each.

MONTREAL sold a much heavier run of 3,720 cattle at firm prices, good steers bringing \$9 to \$9.50, two loads \$10, common down to \$5.50, a few fed calves \$7 to \$11, and butcher cows \$4.75 to \$7.50. Canners and cutters \$3.50 to \$4.50.

WINNIPEG had 8,583 cattle on an active market. The best of the steers made \$9 up to \$9.50, with most sales \$7.50 to \$8.75. Fed yearlings were \$10 to \$11, cow tops \$7, others \$5 to \$6.75, good stockers and feeders \$7 to \$8.25 and plain \$6.50 down.

CALGARY had fair action with good steers \$8.50 to \$8.75, tops to \$9.50, common down to \$6.50, good cows \$6 to \$6.50 and feeders \$6 to \$8.25.

EDMONTON was active and firm with choice light steers \$9.25 to an odd \$9.50, good light cows \$5 to \$6.50 and good stockers and feeders \$7 to \$8.25.

PRINCE ALBERT continued firm with good steers \$8 and good cows \$5.50 to \$6.

MOOSE JAW was slow but closed steady with best steers up to \$8.25, cows \$5.50 \$6.

REGINA held steady with best steers \$8.50, fed calves to \$9.50, cows to \$8.50.

SASKATOON continued steady with good steers \$7.75 to \$8 and \$8.25, common down to \$5, cows \$3.25 to \$6 and fairly good stockers \$6.75 to \$7.25.

VANCOUVER was active and firm with good steers \$9 to \$9.50, good cows \$6.50 to \$7.25 and common to medium \$4.50 to \$6.25.

MARITIMES reported best steers heifer at \$9 to \$9.75. Butcher cows \$5.25 to \$7.25. Canners and cutters sold from \$4.50 down and bull \$6.50 down.

RALEIGH'S END

Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded as a spy.

First real farmer in the St. Lawrence Valley was Louis Hebert who started farming in 1619 on the site of Quebec City and is remembered there in a monument.

Use Minard's for sprains.

"OUT OF THE DEPTHS"



By Westover