



NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

ODDS AND ENDS
The Air Under this
newspaper article has
of the CBC announcers;
of his kind have seen
in the BBC used to
in England cracks, and it
applied did then grow. The
"Mutual" was one of the
times, and it led to music
and came to bear down
when "London
now. Now when "London
there is little or nothing
to find fault with. The
writer can only recollect two
in which the BBC man
to standard. Not long ago
"vicinity" for what I
laughed to pronounce. The
of the other night he said
"debecheu" - I beg pardon
debecheu.

were, tended to reduce the rate of
wheat, and provisions grew dearer.
As new machinery was invented it
threw men out of work, besides ruin-
ing many small industries which
had been carried on at home. To
add to these troubles, the war with
France, and an increasingly hostile
spirit which was growing up in the
United States, threatened that ruin
to England which Napoleon had
long planned.
The final defeat of Napoleon in
1815 did away with the most press-
ing danger, but there followed an
economic depression that affected
all England. If we can rely upon
the evidence of William Cobbett,
the condition of the Northern
Counties was not nearly as bad as
that of the South. Writing from
North Shields, near the mouth of
the Tyne, in Oct. 1822, he comments
on the beauty of the sides of the
river: "cornfields, wood, pastures,
villages; a church every four miles
or thereabouts; cows and sheep
between oak trees, though never
very large; and in short, a fertile
and beautiful country." All
the buildings are of stone. Here are
coal-walks and railways, and the
fact that the working people seem
to be well off, that their dwellings
are solid and clean, and their
furniture good. "The farms are
all large; and people who work
on them, either live in the farm-
house, or in buildings appertaining
to the farm-house; and they are all
well fed and have no temptations
to the South."
The condition of society is altogether so different
that a man who has lived here all
his life-time can form no judgment
at all with regard to the situation
of the working people in the County
of the South." (From Cobbett's "Rural
Rides.")
Notwithstanding Cobbett's rather
rosy view of Tyneside, we know that
the industrial population of the
North suffered severely at that
time; especially that portion en-
gaged in ship-building and the ship
yards. The writer has vivid re-
collections of the distressing tales
told by the old people who had
lived through this era when Char-
lottetown was a town of a few
hundred and acts of violence. A
new Poor Law was enacted in
1834 and was responsible for some
improvement in the general con-
dition of the working people. It
seems to have been the cause of bet-
terment of the working people and
their insistence upon collective bargain-
ing with their employers. They have
been treated as a class, and their
insistence upon their standard of
living, but also in bringing about
safer and more tolerable conditions
of working. (To be continued.)

CONSERVATION

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

THE STEEL TRAP
To take the cruelty out of trap-
ping is the goal of all animal lovers,
and those most sensitive to the cruelties
to animals can easily visualize
the ghastly suffering inflicted
by the damnable jaw of the
steel trap. These traps were made aware
of these tortures only after their
own dog has been the unfortunate
victim of this barbarous practice.
How shall we minimize the cruelties
of trapping? Shall we attempt
legislation to ban entirely the use
of the steel jaw trap causing ex-
cruciating pain, exposure and star-
vation? This would be impossible
at present. The trappers could
gather enough strength to defeat
our efforts. Trapping to many is a
means of livelihood and the steel
trap will be used until a substitute
is universally practical.
Another progressive step of the
Association is to send Mr. Vernon
Bailey, the inventor of several
humane traps, to study trapping
in the United States. He is putting
prize-winning traps to practical tests
under varying conditions in the
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TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH

Silver Fox Farming

Congratulations to Captain John
L. Read on his election to the Presi-
dency of the Canadian National
Silver Fox Breeders' Association.
The Captain was one of the charter
members of the organization, and
has been a Director from the first
so that he brings a fund of knowl-
edge and experience to his new
post.
The results of the three days sil-
ver fox offering sold by Lampton,
Fraser & Huth, Inc., New York, last
week, show that 90 per cent. was
sold at a 22 per cent. average ad-
vance over the December auction
prices on a quality for quality basis.
Buyers' interest was shown through-
out. Full silvers rose 22 per cent.,
the average price being \$59.19.
Another interesting fact about the
sale was that the quarter to three-
quarter silvers were almost entirely
sold at an average advance of 7 per
cent. and an average price of \$25.13,
and, curious to relate, New York
was a heavy buyer of quality silver
foxes. The company did not reveal the
origin of this collection which they re-
ported as 88 per cent. sold.

Read This Letter!

R. R. 1, Georgetown, Ont. Oct. 26, 1940.

Fred W. Bray, Limited,
Hamilton, Ont.
Dear Mr. Bray:
On March 13th I received my eighth shipment of Bray Chicks
which consisted of 255 sexed White Leghorn 90 per cent pullets.
They turned out to be almost 100 per cent pullets as I had only
3 cockerels in the flock. As usual I found the chicks very hardy
and I have been raising chicks for 9 years and only once bought
from another hatchery and agree with the old saying, "You have
to taste the bitter to appreciate the sweet."
I was getting some eggs from these pullets when they were
4 months old and when they were 6 months they were laying 60
per cent, of which 50 per cent were grading "A Large" with very
few eggs weighing under 22 ounces to the dozen. These pullets
are very large and they are the quietest flock I ever worked with.
I do not hesitate to say that for big, healthy chicks and real
money makers, BRAY CHICKS are hard to beat.
Yours truly,
MRS. JAS. CARLISLE.

Weekly Livestock Market Review

OTTAWA, Canada, January 23,
1941.
SUMMARY:
A further addition was made
during the past week to the sub-
stantial gains which have been taken
opportunity to reduce costs. With
demand for shipment to the United
States continuing good, prices for
to reasonable firm levels. Winnipeg
a liberal number of steers mov-
ing south at \$8.50 to \$8.75 with
tops at \$9, while slaughter material
moved at \$7.50 to \$8.50. There was
a 25c higher in the stocker division
and the better grades made
\$6.00 to \$7.00, while fleshy 600
to 900 lb steers were taken for
United States at \$7.50 to \$8.25.
There was up 25c on butcher
steers and steady to strong on other
grades with the best of the
steer division making \$8.50 to \$9.
Edmonton, likewise, was active and
25c higher on best steer, good to
choice making \$7.75 to \$8.25 and
extreme tops \$8.50. Supplies were
very short at other centres in the
west and good butcher steers sold
at \$7 to \$7.50 at Prince Albert, old
choice steers up to \$8 at Moose
Jaw, while the better end of the
steers made up to \$7.50 at Regina
and Saskatoon had a few top quality
butchers at \$7.75 to \$7.85. A
few good butcher steers at Van-
couver made \$8.25 to \$8.65.

Western Cattle Markets

The recent sharp advance in the
west did not have the expected ef-
fect of bringing out the supply. In-
stead, buyers found no oppor-
tunity to reduce costs. With
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United States Market

The Buffalo market was lower and
net returns looked to be on about
a level with the Toronto market
on best sales. One load of Cana-
dian steers was sold last week
at \$12.40 but this week's trans-
actions were mostly around \$11.50
to \$11.65 and downward. Six loads
of Monday's Canadian receipts at
Buffalo were forwarded to an eastern
market. Medium to good Cana-
dian steers at St. Paul made
\$9.50 to \$10.50 and common to
good cows and bulls \$6.25 to \$7.50.
Cattle shipments to the United
States during the week consisted
of 3,971 beef and 242 dairy. Calves
totalled 523 head and 306 hogs
moved from Edmonton to Seattle.
Total exports to date are 9,234
beef cattle, 840 dairy, 2,219
calves and 306 hogs, compared with
5,349 beef, 755 dairy and 2,321
calves in the same period last year.

THE CONVULVACEAE

This family of plants is most
diversified although its members
usually agree in having showy flow-
ers, a bell-shaped corolla, and
aristate leaves. The Morning Glories
and the Sweet Potato are ornamental
species and the roots of the latter
are eaten. The Hedge Bindweed
(Hedera helix) is a common weed
and the Field Bindweed (C.
arvensis). Both are perennials, with
tendrils and white (or rose) funnel-
shaped flowers. The Hedge Bind-
weed is the more showy. Both
species are disliked, for they spread
rapidly by means of extensive creep-
ing roots, and will go to a top
of trouble to secure the last
half-inch.

Strong Calf Market

Export buying resulted in a strong
calf market at Toronto with
choice veals made \$12.50 to \$13
and a few \$13.50. Good calves
at Montreal were mostly \$12
to \$12.50 and Winnipeg continued
firm with best veals at \$10 to \$11.
The best of the veals at Calgary
made up to \$10. Edmonton \$9.50 and
a few \$10. Moose Jaw \$9. Saska-
toon \$10.50 and Vancouver \$10.

Hog Market Strong

Hog sales on the dressed basis
averaged 15c higher at Toronto
with grade B-1 selling from \$11 to
\$11.40 at stock yards and packing
plants. Montreal was on a basis of
\$11.35 to \$11.50 but mostly \$11.50,
while Winnipeg was unchanged
at \$10.10 to \$10.45. Calgary paid
\$9.85 to \$9.95, Edmonton \$9.90 to
\$10.10, Prince Albert \$9.60 to \$9.85.

Big Litters

The ability to throw
big litters is, of course, inherited,
although there are many exceptions
to the general rule. Pigs from
big litters will produce big litters
when properly fed. Any rancher
should consider litter size in select-
ing his breeding stock. A litter of
12 or 13 is a good one. A litter of
10 or 11 is a fair one. A litter of
8 or 9 is a poor one. A litter of
6 or 7 is a very poor one. A litter
of 5 or 6 is a very, very poor one.

FOX MEAT

Boneless Horse Meat
50's 5c Lb.
Ground Meat 50's - 5c lb.
Beef Tripe 50's - 4-1-2c lb.
Calf Tripe 50's - 3-1-2c lb.
ABOVE MEATS ALL NEW PACK.
Island Cold Storage
Company

Francis Potatoes

Peal potatoes and parboil for 10
minutes. Place potatoes in pan in
which meat is roasting. Bake until
soft, basting occasionally.
Keep Minard's in the home.

FOXES FOR SALE

We still have a few Foxes for Sale
at reasonably priced, owing to the
lateness of the season.
One male and several female
pups from 85 to 100 per cent
silver.
They are descended one and two
generations from the brother of
the fox whose pups were the highest
out of eight thousand pups on
one of Lampton's Sales.
One male pup 90 per cent
silver, very sharp with long
bar, son of Teakles', famous
white faced male.
One Patch male, son of a
white face male and Pearl
Platina female.
The Pearl Platina's are bringing
over \$100.00 per pup for the ordinary
type.
One Greenland blue male
and four females.
This type of fox usually has litters
of 8 to 12 and realize good prices
on the auctions. There is no quota
or duty on patches or blues in the
American Market.
J. ROBERT MUTCH
Mt. Herbert, Charlottetown, R. R.
5-Phone Hillsboro R. 1-1.

Gross Farm Value of Individual Crops

Considering the principal crops
mentioned in the preliminary esti-
mate of the farm value of field crop
production in Canada in 1940, the
wheat crop is valued at \$28,582,000
as compared with \$25,650,000
in 1939. The increased production
in 1940 more than offset a decline
in the average farm price from 54
cents per bushel on the 1939 crop
to 51 cents on the 1940 crop.
While the average barley production
was slightly increased in 1940 com-
pared with 1939, the average farm
price of oats was reduced from 30
cents per bushel in the past crop
year to 26 cents in the present
season. The average barley price
was similarly reduced from 34 cents
to 29 cents. This resulted in a

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NOTES ON ISLAND PLANTS

The Apocynaceae
There is but one member of this
family in the Island the Spreading
Dogbane (Apocynum androsaemifolium). It bears cymes of small
pink fragrant bell-shaped flowers
with yellow pedicels, and might have
been a favorite had it not a perni-
cious habit of spreading by means
of its roots. The Dogbane is found
in all parts of Canada, generally
in thickets, along fences, or even
in old fields. Both its popular and
scientific names indicate that it is
poisonous to dogs, but no book
that I have consulted gives any
hint as to how it operates.

Thimble Theatre—Starring POPEYE

