



# MODERN FARMER



## NEWSY NOTES

### THE INVASION—1066 (2)

We left the fleet of Harold Hardrada, King of Norway, in the river Tyne. There would be little to attract the invaders there, for the church at Jarrow had been plundered and burnt by the Danes 300 years before, and still lay in ruins. A picture of desolation, there stretched for twelve miles dreary mud flats with here and there a few miserable hovels, the dwellings of the Anglo-Saxon fishermen. Down the coast where Sunderland now stands at the mouth of the Wear, the story was the same; the noble monastery of Wearmouth, filled with literary treasures, golden altar vessels and costly gems, had perished in the same Danish raid. There was nothing for Hardrada to pillage there, he got to Bouever's (York) which had been the metropolis of the north since (and most likely before) the Roman occupation.

So the King of Norway, with his three hundred ships, and Earl Tostig with his twelve, sailed up the river. Duke towards York, the messenger had brought tidings to King Harold of England, "then went he northward by day and night, as soon as he could collect his army." But Earl Morkar and his brother Earl Edwin, had again called up their Northumbrians to fight the enemy. "They made a great slaughter too," says the chronicle, but there was a good number of the English noble slain, and drowned, and put to flight; and the Northmen had possession of the field of battle. "And this fight," on the eve of St. Matthew the apostle which was Wednesday" (Sept. 20, 1066). In desperate haste a messenger from the ill tidings south to King Harold.

The King of Norway had changed his mind, and we may put it down to the influence of Earl Tostig. He wanted not plunder, but collaboration. So he and Earl Tostig, with as many followers as they thought fit, marched into York, secured provisions and hostages, and then with a lenient ungrudging in those days, he turned to their ships after promising full friendship to those Northumbrians who would go southward with them and help them to "gain this land." (I am inclined to think that the monkish chronicler was in error, when he talked of the fleet sailing into the Ouse since York stands on a tributary of the river Humber, and the Norwegian ships were lying at Stamford Bridge on another tributary, the river Derwent). The Northmen, then, were at Stamford Bridge, about eight miles east of York, and they expected hostages from all parts of the shire as token of friendship in collaboration.

"In the midst of this came Harold, King of the English, with all his army, on the Sunday, to Tadcaster (9 miles S.W. of York), where he collected (or joined) his fleet. On the Monday he pushed on through York to Stamford, and there the battle was joined. It was a surprise attack for the Northmen had no idea he was so near; but they resisted stubbornly and continued long in the day fighting feverishly. There were slain Harold the Fair-haired (Harfagra, another name of Hardrada), King of Norway, Earl Tostig, and a multitude of people with them both of

### Normans and English

(The use of the name Normans indicates that adventurers from Denmark, France, and Flanders, had joined the Norwegians). "But the Normans that were left fled from the English, who slew them hotly behind; until some came to their ships, some were drowned, some burned to death, and thus variously destroyed; so that there was little left; and the English had possession of the field."

The English now attempted to cross the narrow wooden bridge, to surround the ships, but a gigantic Norwegian barred the way. The last which could not be accomplished by force was accomplished by a stratagem. An Englishman threw a javelin to attract the hero's attention, while another stole beneath the bridge. Watching his opportunity, Harold thrust his spear through an opening between the planks and "pierced the Norwegian king in the back of the coat of mail. And Harold, King of the English, then came over the bridge, followed by his army; and they made great slaughter both of the Norwegians and of the Flemings." The victory was Harold's and the Norwegians were driven to the vanquished. He the quarter to Hardrada's two sons, Edmund and Olaf, to their Bishop, to the Earl of Orkney, and to all that were left; and allowed them twenty-four ships in which to return to Norway. They, on their part, "went up to our King and took oaths that they would ever maintain faith and friendship unto this land." And so the invasion of 1066 was over. On September 24th, 1066, and thus in five days two general battles had been fought by Morkar and Harold, and the Norwegian invasion had been broken. Harold withdrew his weary army to York to rest.

The English Channel another invasion began. Detained at St. Valery-sur-Somme by a month of constant westerly winds, William, Duke of Normandy, saw with warrior's joy, the wind shift to the south. He was a man of extreme energy and in the evening of September 27th he had succeeded in putting ashore at the estuary of the Appledore in Kent, 12,000 men from 696 ships. A messenger raced north to carry tidings to Harold at York. The Normans set to work immediately, the chronicle tells us to build a castle at the port of Hastings. We must not assume that this castle was built of stone; it is more likely that it was one of those wooden structures which the Normans called "Malvoisins" or "bad neighbors," and was designed as a GHQ. As a final note to this instalment it may be remarked that the estuary of Appledore is 240 straight miles long.

### ANOTHER NEW PLANT

On June 22nd, Dr. R. P. Gorham of the Entomological Laboratory, Fredericton, N. E., called to see me. He had been travelling in the western part of the Island, and had found a plant not given in the "New Flora," and it was to present me with a specimen that he called.

The plant was the alder-leaved Buckhorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia* L'Heritier), sometimes known as Dwarf Alder. We already have the

## Godbout Says Policy Aimed At Aiding Farmers

QUEBEC, July 6 — (CP) — Premier Godbout, in an election campaign address prepared for delivery over a network of provincial stations, said tonight the provincial government was carrying out a policy designed to improve the lot of the farmers. Provincial general elections will be held Aug. 2.

"The farmer has not always had a fair deal," the Premier said, speaking in English. "He has too often had to buy at retail prices and sell his products at wholesale prices. He has had to live a hard life, often deprived of the ordinary conveniences of civilization."

"We have brought him good roads. We will bring him electricity. We will help him in the work of the farm and in the realization of his just reward by opening new markets for his products."

Discussing education, Mr. Godbout said that opponents of the Liberal party had set out on the government's policy for improving educational facilities in the province and made "false" charges against it.

"In some French-speaking sections, they have heaped at us the charge that our attitude in seeking to improve the whole educational standard of the province is an insult to the clergy, who have always taken such an active interest in the education of our youth. They seek to brand us as being hostile to the clergy."

"In other centres where such a cry makes no appeal, they take the contrary course and assert that we are not riden and subservient to the clergy."

He added: "The truth is and always has been that the clergy of all denominations are our friends, our co-operators, our fellow workers in building a better country which to live."

"We are conscious that the stability of the state depends in no small degree upon the moral and spiritual health of the people. Surely there is no conflict or antagonism between the government and the churches when both earnestly try to contribute their full share in the common cause."

Mr. Godbout said the province had achieved much in the realm of education but that much remained to be done so that the "weeds of revolution" will not grow in this province.

## TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

At the annual meeting of the P.E.I. Silver Fox Breeders and Exhibitors' Association held last Thursday evening, exhibited dates for this year were set for the week of November 8th to 10th, which is practically the same week as the show was held last year. Quite a bit of discussion took place on the subject. Many were of the opinion that the show was too early and that it should be held the latter part of November. Arguments pro and con flowed quite freely. The statement was made by one prominent rancher that foxes which showed in the early part of November should be screened. They are much depreciated if pelted later in the season.

Being in the chair the writer did not wish to take an active part, but we can state here our experience in regard to pelting silver foxes which were exhibited in the shows and it is this, that a platinum pup that won third place at the show last fall was pelted in December and sent to the pet show, where it won a place, and was sold in the January auction at Montreal for \$190. A silver fox that was third prize winner at the Live Show, broke a leg, was pelted and brought to the show in the month of November. That fox had been shown in the white-face classes and won prizes in the Live Show, were pelted and also won prizes in the pet show and sold for \$125 and \$115 in the January auction.

We purchased quite a number of live foxes from other breeders early in the fall for the company ranch and these continued in top shape at pelting time had we cared to pel them. So it is our opinion that a good fox of good pedigree in November will give proper care, be a good fox in December.

The chief difficulty about late shows is the weather. Very often a severe snow storm comes in late November and blocks the roads, or sometimes the night frosts and morning thaws make them so slippery that it is almost impossible to travel on other than the paved roads. Then again the Exhibition building is so cold that it is most undesirable for the exhibitors. Water has to be brought in in barrels, it freezes to ice and there is difficulty that way.

Then again, late shows have defeated the purpose for which they are held, in that they do not afford the same opportunity for buyers to look over foxes or have them in the best of health. The parts (calyx, etc.) are in five, whereas the flowers of the Common Buckhorn have four petals.

Although the Alder-leaved Buckhorn is rather insignificant when compared with the common species, it has a very important place in the farmer's attention. On the leaves of my specimen were the bright yellow spots of a fungoid parasite, the *Puccinia Rhamni Wettst.* The spores of this fungus, blown onto the leaves of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild grasses, infect them with Crown Rust called *Puccinia coronata* Corda. Thus, according to the late George Massey of K. E. England, the fungus travels between two "hosts," one the shrub mentioned, and the other a cereal or a wild grass. Presumably, the host could be eliminated, the rust would be broken and the "cycle" would die out.

Along with the specimen Dr. Gorham gave me a "locality memo" which said that the plant was from an alder-swamp between Miscouche and Quagmire River; another large clump was located just back of telephone pole H.2006. It has been duly noted in my book of records.

ocean, while black tempests will spread desolation everywhere." The winds here takes a tone of sombre generalities.

"The conqueror will have attained the apex of his triumphs about the middle of the sixth month of the second year of hostilities. It will be the end of his rule." "Accept the yoke of my dominion" in the flush of his victories." But his enemies will submit and the war will continue. And he will cry "Misfortune will befall them because I am their conqueror." Germany over-ran Europe in a remarkably short period at the beginning of this war—the only period of bloody victories. Only for sublimity! Germany would have ruled the world. (To be continued)

## Farm Workers Sought in Teen age Groups

SAINT JOHN, N. B., July 7 — (CP) — Mayor C. R. Wasson said today he will issue a proclamation urging boys and girls to volunteer as farm help during their summer vacations. The action will follow a request by the Federal Labor Minister for support of efforts to increase high school students for this work.

MONCTON, N. B., July 7 — (CP) — Favorable progress is being made in harvesting hay crops, W. A. D. Trent, local manager of National Selective Service, said today. Of 5700 eligible for transfer to this labor; all those interviewed to date had volunteered and made completion unnecessary.

## Dusts Equal Sprays in Killing Garden Pests



A Cupful of Dust Can Be Applied to Crops Under Attack in a Few Minutes.

Every purpose served by a spray in the Victory garden can also be served by a dust, and dusting takes less equipment and less time. Sprays must be carefully mixed, combining water with the active material and, as a rule, with soap or some other spreader.

In a fraction of the time this mixing takes, a cupful of dust can be put into the duster, and the gardener can be at work fighting the garden pests. Most dusts are sold ready to use without mixing, and those that are not can be mixed in quantity, and used as needed.

One dust which the gardener must mix himself is nicotine sulphate. The material comes as a syrup, and the novice wonders how in the world one can make a dust out of that. Here is the way: Fill a quart jar two-thirds full of hydrated lime, and drop a little at a time—2 tablepoonsful of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate on the lime. Put a few pebbles in the jar, cover it and shake thoroughly. The nicotine will

combine with the lime without making it lumpy and the resulting dust will dispose of any aphid that it touches.

Insecticide dusts, like sprays, are of two classes, contact and stomach poisons, the first killing insects that they touch, the others those that eat plant leaves and take the poison into their stomachs.

With neither class of pest is it necessary to smother the insect; that is, the dust need not be so thick as to coat the plant with a heavy layer. What is needed is a fine cloud, which will envelop the plant completely and penetrate every crevice, reaching both under and upper sides of leaves. A coating no heavier than face powder, as used by a clever make-up artist, will be sufficient.

It is not necessary that leaves be damp when dust is applied. Rain will of course wash off the dust, and in fighting aphids especially it is important that the plant surface be covered as it develops. This requires frequent applications.

## Prune Tomatoes to Save Space in Small Gardens



For the Room They Take, Tomatoes Grown on a Fence or Tied to Stakes Give a Heavier Yield.

In Victory gardens totaling less than 1,500 square feet in area, tomatoes should be staked, or trained to a fence.

If your garden lacks a fence, stakes should be prepared with care in advance of setting the plants. Tomato stakes must be sturdy, at least 1 by 2 inch material, five or six feet long and pointed at the bottom so they can be driven a foot into the ground.

Single stakes can be used, but a better way is to nail three cross to the base should be allowed to grow, and all others pinched out while they are tiny, until the plant approaches the top of the stake. Then pruning can be stopped.

Tomato plants must be carefully tied to the stake, as they are not naturally climber, or heavy cord which will not cut the stem, should be used, and tied with a loose loop around the stem.

While there are other methods of staking tomatoes, which do not require heavy pruning, they also take more space, and this is the chief purpose of staking plants in small gardens. A pruned plant will not produce as large a crop as one which is allowed to sprawl on the ground; but thirty-six staked and pruned plants can be grown in a 50 foot row, with other crops between the rows, and this method will produce a much greater yield for the space occupied than could be harvested from the same space growing unpruned plants.

If your tomatoes are not to be pruned and staked, it will save some space to grow small-vine, or determinate varieties, which stop growing after the stems are about two feet long.

### CORRECTIONS

In a newspaper office there is always a hustle to get the paper out on time, and under the pressure it is really astonishing that so few mistakes occur in the daily issue. Even in those cases where scientific names the percentage of errors in spelling is very low, thanks to the skill of the printer and the proof reader, a note one or two mistakes, however, in a recent article on the Hermit Crab. Its name is *Pagurus longicarpus*, not *Pagurus*; and the spiral shell in which it had found shelter was *Natica heros*—not *Natica*. In the interests of the students of Natural History in the Province it seemed well to correct these errors.

### ON PROPHECY (3)

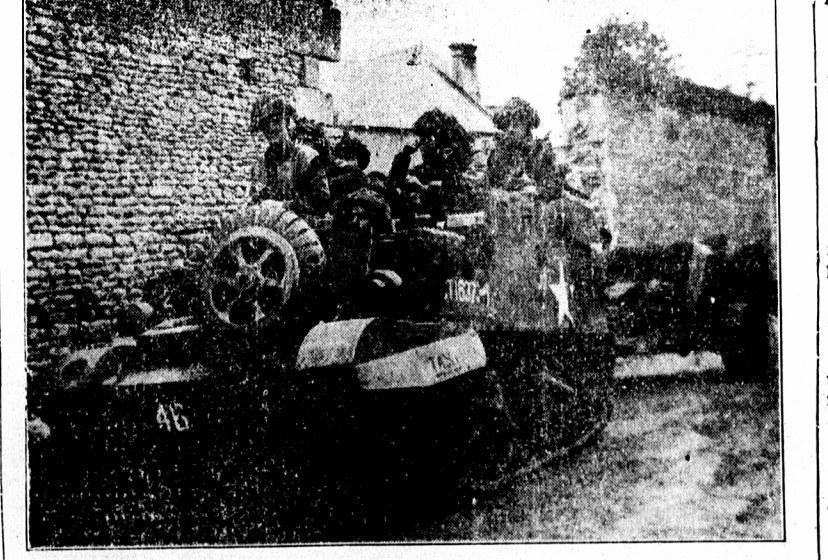
The vision of St. Odile is an interesting prophecy, dating I believe from the eighth century. It was printed in several newspapers during the war of 1914-18, as it was supposed to refer to that struggle. History in the Province it seemed well to correct these errors.

The chief points in it are these: A conqueror was to arise from the valley of the Danube, and his terrible warriors were to win victories on land, on sea, and in the air. "His winged warriors will be seen in unbelievable tracks, will rise up to the firmament to seize the stars to throw them on towns from one end to the other of the universe and light gigantic fires." Allowing for the imagery this could well be a picture of the indiscriminate bombing of Hitler's opening blitz.

"Nations will be stunned and will exclaim: 'Whence comes his strength? How has he been able to undertake such a war?'" It close by, and this method will produce a much greater yield for the space occupied than could be harvested from the same space growing unpruned plants.

If your tomatoes are not to be pruned and staked, it will save some space to grow small-vine, or determinate varieties, which stop growing after the stems are about two feet long.

## Canucks Take a Gun Into Action in France



The ubiquitous Universal carrier has proved its worth in the fighting in France. Not only it is used to move men from place to place but it is also used, as here, to pull sponmover guns into action. Note the title "Tad" on the side of this Canadian-managed carrier.—(Canadian Army Overseas Photo Through W.I.B.)

## Heads Livestock Co-op. Association

MONCTON, N. B., July 7 — (CP) — Harry Thomas of Woodstock, N. B., was elected president of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative Association Limited at the concluding session of the annual meeting here today.

At this morning's session it was decided to change the name of the company to the Maritime Co-operative Services, the change to be effective in May, 1945. Revision of the company's constitution and the adoption of a new charter highlighted today's session.

Lawrence McIsaac of Sydney was elected first vice-president, and D. J. MacGillivray, St. Andrews, N. S., second vice-president. W. H. McEwen of Moncton was re-elected general manager of the company.

Directors elected were Charles Robertson, Route 4, Pugwash, a new appointee; D. J. MacGillivray, St. Andrews, N.S.; J. E. Walsh, Moncton; Harry Thomas, Woodstock, N. B.; Lawrence McIsaac, Sydney; Clarence FitzRandolph, Bridgetown, N.S.; and Doctine Nadeau, St. Francois, N.B. Activities of the past year were contained in the report of the directors, discussion of the report was led by W. H. McEwen.

## This War—Four Years Ago

By The Canadian Press  
JULY 8, 1940—Premier Angus Macdonald, Nova Scotia named navy minister in Canadian federal cabinet reshuffle. British air and naval units severely damaged French *Solo* in battleship *Rene* at Dakar, French West Africa.

JULY 9, 1940—French naval authorities at Alexandria turned over to British navy all units of the French Mediterranean Fleet based there. The units were demilitarized. Ten civilians killed and eight enemy planes downed in Nazi raids over Britain.

## Crop Report

WINNIPEG, Man., July 7 — Most of the wheat crop of Western Canada is in shot blade with earlier sown headed out. Coars grain show about one third of the progress, according to the weekly report of the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian National Railways. No extensive pest damage is noticeable and subject to normal ripening weather, indications are for a good crop this season.

## FARMERS PLEASE NOTE

We will not be buying Poultry during the month of July.

The Royal Packing Co.  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
J. D. JENKINS, (Prop.)

## Guernsey Purchase Extension Policy

To encourage the establishment of new Guernsey herds in this Province the P.E.I. Guernsey Club with assistance from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, has initiated a policy whereby the following amounts will be paid to purchasers of registered Guernseys.

Calves under six months \$15.00. Six to twelve months \$20.00. Twelve to eighteen months \$25.00. Eighteen to twenty-four months \$30.00. Two years and over \$35.00.

This assistance is open to any Island Farmer who, at time of purchase, has less than four registered Guernsey females.

As funds are limited, applications will be considered in the order received.

All animals purchased will be subject to inspection.

Breeders with animals for sale—list with the Secretary For further particulars apply to

GUY RODD,  
Secretary P.E.I. Guernsey Club  
Brackley.

## PULVEX

FLEA POWDER  
Shipment due to arrive within the next few days. Ranchers requiring powder should book requirements immediately.

W. R. JENKINS,  
212 Great George St.  
6-20-4-8

## SPINNING AND WEAVING

Send us your wool to be spun into yarn and woven into blankets. The size of the yarn in singles is medium and the size in the doubled and twisted are fine medium and coarse. The charges for spinning are 2c a pound for single and 1c a pound for doubled and twisted. Dyeing costs 3c a pound extra.

The charges for weaving blankets are \$2.25 each hundred and \$2.50 each hundred and naped.

Wool for spinning and weaving must be washed and all dirt and burrs picked out.

We are buying wool daily, washed and unwashed, and are making the best possible price. Payment is paid on 100 pounds of washed wool for custom work only.

William Gordon & Sons  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.