STARTS Monday, PRINCE EDWARD

EVERY ECSTATIC MOMENT WRITES A BOLD NEW CHAPTER IN SCREEN HISTORY!

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The Town They Talk of In Whispers

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Screen Play by Casey Robinson · From the Novel by Henry Bellamann

Directed by SAM WOOD of "Mr. Chips" and "Kitty Foyle" fame

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
SHOWS 2.30—7 AND 9

First big story of the RAF's "Foreign Legion"!
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JOAN PERRY · REGINALD DENNY

EMPIRE
TO-DAY

A WARNER BROS. PICTURE, With
ALEXIS SMITH · LLOYD NOLAN · CRAIG STEVENS
GENE LOCKHART · EDWARD ELLIS

PLUS TRAVELOGUE
LOONEYTOON — FICTION
KING OF TEXAS RANGES

SHOWS 2.30 — 7.00 — 8.45

Saboteurs' Appeal Pondered By Court

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP)—The United States Supreme Court pondered the appeal of the alleged Nazi saboteurs for the protection of the civil courts tonight, with indications that it would announce its decision to issue or withhold a writ of habeas corpus at noon tomorrow.

Late today it completed the hearing of oral arguments, with Attorney-General Francis Biddle telling the court, in terms of utmost emphasis, that it was without power to interfere with or review any wartime action taken by President Roosevelt in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

COMING
MONDAY

A WARNER BROS. PICTURE with
CONSTANCE BENNETT
JEFFREY LYNN
REGIS TOOMEY · MONA MARIS
HOBART BOSWORTH

-:- CAPITOL -:-

TO-DAY
JANE WITHERS IN
"Mad Martindales"
Plus Musical Short — Serial
SHOWS 2.30 — 7.00 — 8.45

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Now delivery during August and September.

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W. D. Gillis & Co.

PHONE 176

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

The fur market still seems to be marking time in the United States and it may be a month or more before the trend really changes. Of course the hot weather does not make for enthusiasm in the purchase of a commodity like furs, but when the cooler weather arrives there will no doubt be a noticeable difference in sales. The whole situation shows what a dangerous thing it is to check any industry even temporarily. There is no doubt the American authorities could have proceeded with their price ceiling in a manner that would not have caused the present impasse.

The past few days we have been collecting opinions as to what the future trend is likely to be for silver fox furs, and in that category we class the new types. W. Chester S. McLure has been corresponding with a number of fur men in the United States and Canada and expects to have a fairly complete picture of things within a few weeks at least, possibly sooner. He believes that fox furs are not due for any great slump because quantities will be smaller from production at least, and there is such a flow of money in South America due to purchases by Uncle Sam that that country and Mexico will be big customers for Canadian fox furs.

True, most of the buying there has been done by Americans, but they are representatives of South American firms. They have been well pleased, said Mr. McLure, with purchases made in Canada, because Canadian furs have a quality not exceeded by any others, not even those from Norway, which were very popular in South America, particularly the Argentine, pre-war. We must see said he, that this trade is carefully cultivated because it is a most valuable one for now and the future.

We were indeed pleased to have a visit from George A. Callbeck on Wednesday afternoon, and to discuss with him various matters. Take, for instance, the problem of wire bottoms in fox sheds. George stated that those using them for early litters should take care to have them well bedded with straw or hay and to have a board shutter or some such affair, preferably four feet wide and almost the width of the compartment for the pups to run on. They would do so if the nest box was put in on top of the board floor. He said the great difficulty with wire bottom pens was due to the fact that the fox mother would scratch away the bedding and the pups would not take exercise on the bare wire and that would have a tendency to cause their limbs to become rickety.

George was hopeful about the fur situation because, he said, it is his belief that there only remains about 15,000 or 18,000 silver fox pelts in Montreal auction rooms to be disposed of, and that dealers are not carrying large quantities. "Just recently," said he, "we have made some very good sales. A few skins at $72.00 which we had priced at $75.00. However, I believe the demand this year will be for the medium priced pelts, those from $28.00 to $24.00, to be used mostly for trimming coats. The higher priced pelts will have a tougher time of it than usual, but no doubt there will be a demand for them also."

Peter G. Clark, President of the Prince Edward Island Fur Pool, Ltd., considers that the silver fox situation was the only bright spot in the whole fur series the past couple of months. Here is the way he sums it up. "The June auctions in Montreal and elsewhere were somewhat affected. Over 17,000 pelts were catalogued at Montreal sale as follows: 98 specials (mixed types); 1016 select fulls; 3725 regular fulls; 350 select half to three-quarters; 2117 ordinary half to three-quarters; 9991 inferiors and low grades, many being of the darker types.

Auction house reports showed declines in all classifications. We found that in the select and ordinary full silver sections which are generally sold to United States the declines were as reported owing to the absence of active American buying, but in the other classifications lower average prices resulted from a lower average quality in the offerings. Of the total, 59 per cent in value (auction sales reports are based on dollars realized regardless of quality)—possibly 65 per cent in the number of pelts offered were sold. Included in this sale were over 5,000 pelts offered by this Company. Most of our better and medium grade silvery and full silver types were bought back but reasonable clearances were made in all other grades. Some 1200 of our offerings had been bought back by us on previous auctions and about 80 per cent of these sold at an actual price improvement of 3 per cent over highest bids at earlier auctions. With the exception of strictly American types, our records show April values were reasonably well maintained.

As a result of the uncertainty in the American trade—reflected to some extent in the Canadian trade, to which may also be coupled additional excise taxes on furs recently imposed in Canada, we learn that our more pessimistic ranchers and their misinformed advisers fear that the silver fox industry is undoubtedly doomed this time. In any such depressed state of mind we refuse to concur. In our experience we have seen the industry survive decidedly more unfavorable periods and to recover without such a favorable opportunity to do so as presently exists.

True, foreign markets have become more contracted. Lack of cargo space prevents all but small shipments to former overseas markets as well as to South American countries—to the latter on account of recent U-boat sinkings in Southern waters. On the other hand, silver fox is being produced in steadily decreasing quantities annually and the 1942 production shows still further reductions. By May in 1941 the Canadian quota of 70,000 to the U.S. was filled. So far this season only 52,000 pelts have been exported to American markets leaving it possible to still place 18,000 silvers on that market when not nearly that number is available for both Canadian consumption and all export business.

Due to war conditions the catch of wild furs this season will be small. Never in the history of America have so many been employed at high wages and thousands have done without furs for many years. Many other articles of appeal are now off the market and people will continue to buy furs. Taking a practical view of the situation we believe that as employment, industry and trade continue to increase, the fur business is bound to benefit by the momentum.

We do not believe that the recently imposed additional Federal Excise tax will be a serious depressing factor. It does not apply on furs that are exported and these account for about 70 per cent of our annual production. Consumers will be obliged to pay more exactly as they would if market prices advanced and market advances have always been welcomed by producers. Now, however, the latter will derive no benefit. The additional taxes imposed on ranch raised furs will be a contribution to the war effort (if anything is left after Government administration expenses), made possible by those engaged in the fur ranching industry and whose efforts seem to receive little appreciation when for taxation purposes their product is placed on the same basis as wild caught furs. It will impose added burdens on marketing houses whose responsibility it is to see that producers interests are protected and maximum returns realized for them. Successful ranchers will continue to maintain their herds by the best known methods. Those who do not will disappear from the industry."

Dr. W. E. Russell, who is manager of a very large ranch in Ontario, at the Guelph fox breeders convention spoke. He said ranchers had been known to change their fox ration right in the middle of whelping, and said that he would be very hesitant about doing this. After years of fox ranching Dr. Russell said that he had found a simple ration is all that is needed, suggesting a meat product that included green bone, and feed them around 70 per cent to 75 per cent, and with this a complete commercial cereal and add around 20 per cent. Then I like to use if possible a small percentage of fresh green vegetables, say about 3 per cent, and the balance of the mixture is made up of water or skim milk.

He gave a warning in regard to vegetables, saying that they had been able to trace an organism in roots, that is roots of any kind, carrots, beets, turnips, mangolds — anything that had been kept in storage over winter, as you will find roots when taken out of the cellar in the spring are very prone to have mouldy spots or rotten spots on them. If you feed these roots to your pregnant females you are going to have a lot of abortions among them. So, said the speaker, we cut out feeding roots just as soon as mating has taken place, and we never have an abortion on that ranch, where they made a practice of feeding roots, the percentage of abortions was quite high.

Food, however, is not the only thing that influences production, although it is a large contributing factor. Some ranchers lose too many foxes, and this year so far as the speaker could see, has been no exception. Given good fresh meat, and a reputable cereal ration, and care in regard to the vegetables, and if you then have trouble you can forget about the ration, and look for the trouble somewhere else. Ask yourself, is your ranch management all right? Did you get your proper percentage of matings? Are your foxes in normal health? There might be another angle that affects production, and that is if you introduce any new strain of fox into your ranch; you have got to consider that angle very carefully.

We have all been doing a lot of this during the past few years. Do you investigate thoroughly the prolificness of that strain that you introduce into your herd? Ever since the introduction of freak strains of foxes production has been going down, down, down. And now, having contaminated your good standard breeders with such strains, you are going to have a great time getting back to your former production. There is more harm being done, Dr. Russell went on, by introducing poor strains of foxes in our ranches today than by feeding poor rations.

Weekly Live Stock Market Report

OTTAWA, CANADA— July 28, 1942

SUMMARY

Eastern cattle prices were steady to firm during the past week on moderate supplies, while in the West values moved into high ground, notably at Winnipeg where prices were unevenly 25 cents or more higher. While only a comparatively small number of cattle crossed the line to the United States, the Wartime Food Corporation took a substantial number off the principal markets to assure adequate domestic supplies. Calves were steady to strong sellers, while hogs gained 10 cents at Toronto but elsewhere remained mostly unchanged. Under the influence of larger supplies, lambs were sharply lower.

Eastern Cattle Markets

A moderate cattle supply was cleared at TORONTO at about steady prices. Weighty steers sold generally at $10.65, with one choice load at $11 and butcher steers were $9.50 to $10.65. Trading was active at MONTREAL at steady to firm prices, with the bulk of the medium to fairly good quality steers making $10 to $11 but there were no real top quality steers offered. Medium to good cows rated $8.25 to $8.50. In the MARITIMES, prices held steady with good to choice steers again quoted at $10 to $10.50.

Western Cattle Markets

The cattle market at WINNIPEG was active throughout with all classes meeting fairly broad competition and all slaughter classes were 25 cents or more higher and stocker kinds were generally firm. Best kinds of slaughter steers available were in demand at $10 to $10.50 and good stocker steers were active from $9 to $9.50. The CALGARY market was active on light offerings at steady to strong rates with the better grades of grass steers moving out at $10 to $10.25. EDMONTON had good action with best dry-fed steers at $10.50 and grassers at $10. PRINCE ALBERT was about steady with the average on steers at $9.50 and MOOSE JAW was fully steady to 25 cents firmer up to $9.75 for best slaughter steers. REGINA had some good killing steers at $9.50 to $10 on a market that was firm to 25 cents higher and SASKATOON closed 50 cents to 75 cents higher on good cattle which were very scarce with some dry-fed steers selling at $10 to $10.25. VANCOUVER paid $10 to $10.50 for good grass steers on an active market.

United States Market

Only a handful of Canadian steers were sold on the Buffalo market during the week at $12.25, while a few heifers changed hands at $11.25 and three cows at $9.15. The St. Paul market was active with most classes 25 cents to 50 cents higher. Choice native medium weight steers sold at $14.40 with numerous loads of good to choice at $13.50 to $14 and most of the medium to good at $12.25 to $13.25. Good cows were largely $10 to $10.50 and common to medium $9 to $9.75. Stockers and feeders were strong with medium to good $10 to $11.50

Exports during the past week consisted of 1,064 beef cattle, 541 dairy and 1,081 calves. Shipments from July 1st to July 23rd, inclusive under the third quarterly quota, accounted for 4,195 beef cattle, compared with 13,333 in the same period last year. Exports to date this year, with corresponding figures for 1941 in brackets, are: beef cattle 103,266 (63,532); dairy 12,646 (10,089); calves 43,986 (44,370).

Calves Steady to Strong

Calf prices were unchanged at Toronto where choice veals sold at $14 to $14.50, while Montreal was strong with good veals at $13.50 to $14. There was little change in the west and Winnipeg sold good to choice veals at $11 to $12, Calgary $10.50 to $11, Edmonton $10 to $11, Prince Albert up to $10.50, Moose Jaw $10 to $10.50, Regina up to $11, Saskatoon up to $10.50.

Hogs Gain at Toronto

Outside of a gain of 10 cents per cwt., at Toronto there was little change in the hog market. Toronto closed with the basic grade at $16 per cwt., dressed. Montreal was on a basis of $16.25, Winnipeg $14.15 to $14.25 and Calgary finished at $14.10. Edmonton paid $14 to $14.40, Prince Albert $13.85 to $14.10, Moose Jaw $13.90, Regina $13.90, Saskatoon $13.75 to $13.90 and Vancouver $14.85 to $15. Maritime prices advanced 25 cents to $15.75 for grade B—1 dressed.

Lambs Lower Under Heavier Supplies

Under the influence of seasonal heavier receipts, lamb prices dropped rather sharply and Toronto closed at $15 to $15.25 for good ewes and wethers. Mixed lots of medium to fairly good lambs sold at $14 at Montreal, while good lambs made $12 to $12.25 at Winnipeg. Calgary was mostly on a basis of $12.75 to $13 but bids were 50 cents lower at the close. Edmonton, on the other hand, was stronger with good handyweights at $11 to $12.25 and an extreme $12.50. Prince Albert was mostly $10.50 to $11, Moose Jaw $12 to $12.25 but closing at $11 to $11.50, Regina $11 to $11.50 and Saskatoon $11 to $11.25.

RIVER) PROPAGANDA

MOSCOW — (CP) — Copies of a Soviet newspaper circulated in White Russia have been sent floating down the Dnieper and other rivers in sealed bottles. Each paper bears this notice: "Read this and pass it on—death to the Germans."

DARTMOUTH, N S, July 30 — (CP) — A twin-engined Royal Canadian Air Force bomber caught fire after a crash landing at the Dartmouth airport tonight, but all eight flyers aboard the craft escaped with their lives

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

Two Weeds Reported

From "Somewhere in Lot 57" comes a packet containing the seed-pods of a cruciferous plant, readily identified as the Field Penny Cress, **Thlaspi arvense.** The accompanying letters says: The enclosed weed, now in fine seed display, I picked on ground where a haystack stood until this spring. This weed grew only in the stack dimensions, and nowhere in the fields. Although I've lived on this farm many years I've never seen this plant before. The leaves had gone but one of the samples shows a very small leaf, and very few on the stem. There were about 20 stalks growing, some of them 20 inches tall, with all the leaves gone, but affording a fine bouquet—a bit of golden light for us... Yours sincerely.....

The Penny Cress gets its popular name from the coin-like, orbicular, flat seed-pods, which on ripening turn a sort of yellowish or even orange color. The Penny Cress, Stinkweed, Mithridate Mustard, or French Weed—for it is known by all these names— was found here in 1926 by Prof Herbert Groh. It is to be found in all the Provinces, says the "Farm Weeds of Canada" (1909)" but nowhere else is it such a terrible pest as in the Prairie Provinces" where it crowds out the cereal grains, "almost to the limits of profitable production". The seed must have been an impurity in the hayseed and a plant had grown unnoticed in the haycrop. Its seed had sifted into the stack bottom and produced the present growth. "Farm Weeds" gives this Cress such a bad character that the enquirer from Lot 57 is well advised to hand-pick and burn any specimens and take every precaution to prevent its spread.

A message from Professor R.R. Hurst, of the Laboratory of Plant Pathology, City, informs me that a specimen of Hare's-ear Mustard (Conringia orientalis (L.) Dumort) has been brought into the Laboratory from Point DeRoche. This plant has not been recorded in the province previously and is the first "new plant" in our flora for 1942 "This plant," says Mr. Hurst, "was brought in to me this morning by a poultryman who claims they get a number of undesirable plants in the commercial poultry feed. There seems to be something in his argument that closer inspection should be made of such products coming to this Province."

From the botanist's point of view, however, it is a satisfaction to pick up new plants from time to time, even if they are a menace! My thanks are due to Prof. Hurst for his kindness in supplying the record.

The Hare's-ear Mustard is so named from the shape of the leaves It also is a member of the Cruciferae, but unlike the Penny Cress, its pods are slender and may run to four inches in length. "Farm Weeds" gives a colored plate of this Mustard, and advises handpulling when it is first noticed. "The plant is a harbour for insect and fungus pests injurious to cultivated crops of allied species, particularly to turnips and cabbage."

Recollections of Sunderland

The town of Sunderland is a seaport on the coast of Durham County, England, situated at the mouth of the river Wear. It is about eight miles south from the mouth of the Tyne, and 13 or 14 miles from Newcastle, across country. My first visit to the seaside took place when I was a small boy, when my grandfather took me to Sunderland where he went for a week's vacation I recollect that I did not think the town was as well kept as Newcastle, but there were some matters of interest even to a little fellow.

There were all sorts of things that I had never seen before, when we strolled on the beach. There were large crabs about six inches across, which men hooked from under the rocks, and their wives cooked and peddled in the town as a tidbit. My juvenile hobby was the collection of sea-anemones, which I took to be a kind of relation of the jelly-fishes. These strange but beautiful little creatures stuck to the rocks like barnacles to a ship. When the tide was low, they looked like little round chunks of beef. When the waves came up again, bringing all kinds of small marine creatures, the sea-anemones opened up and spread their short tentacles so that they resembled flowers If any small creature touched a tentacle, that creature was doomed. The anemone could, in some way, stun it; the tentacles closed over it and forced it down into the stomach in the centre. When all the "good" had been taken out of them the remains of the victim were disgorged and the anemone opened flower-like again. I broke off pieces of rock studded with sea-anemones and kept them in a basin of sea-water for a time: as different species had different colors, they looked quite artistic.

We stayed at the home of a relative of the Mayor, who had a brass foundry in the town. This was a busy place for most ship's fittings were of brass those days; since brass resists seawater better than other common metals do. Our host took me to see the foundry, which was located in a "slummy" part of the town. The men were preparing a mould in a box full of "lum" (loam), by pressing a wooden pattern into the loam. Then the furnace-doors were opened, and I thought of the infernal gateway pictured in the "Pilgrim's Progress" at home. Red, yellow and green flames leaped out, flickered, fell, and leaped again, while an acrid gass filled the air. Two men grasped hugh tongs and lifted a crucible (shaped like a flower-pot) full of molten yellowish-white brass, out of that fiery well. The molten metal ran like water into the mould, and nothing more could be done till it cooled and hardened. I have a distinct recollection that the poisoncus gas made me ill all that day and part of the next.

Scouts To Train

OTTAWA, July 30—(CP)—Canadian Boy Scouts, seeking preparedness in a new and dangerous game now an old story to Boy Scouts in Britain, will start a course of training Sept. 1 designed to fit them for air raid precaution duties as fire watchers, messengers and emergency medical unit helpers.

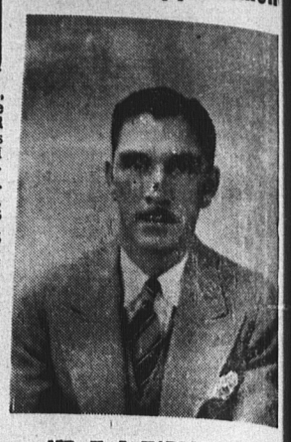
Between 20,000 to 30,000 Boy Scouts 14 years of age and over will be eligible for the new program, The Canadian Press was told tonight by John A. Stiles, chief executive commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada.

Mr. Stiles said the association "wholeheartedly approves" a suggestion by Dr. R. J. Manion, director of civil air raid precautions for the Pensions and National Health Department, that Boy Scouts participate more actively in A. R. P. work.

In a letter to Mr. Stiles, Dr. Manion said it is understood the boys must have written consent from their parents and that it should be made clear to "parents and boys alike that the Scouts may be called upon for hazardous duties."

Worn like spectacles, which it resembles, a binocular magnifying device has been invented by a Massachusetts man for persons who do close reading or inspection of small objects.

Receives Appointment



MR. U. J. HARRINGTON

Pictured above is Mr. U. J. Harrington, son of Mrs. E. P. Harrington, formerly of Charlottetown, now of Halifax. Mr. Harrington is receiving congratulations on his appointment by Order in Council last week as "Deputy Munitions Commissioner for the province of Nova Scotia. Mr. Harrington, a former Royal Bank employee has been with the Dept of Attorney-General for the province of Nova Scotia for the past three years. He recently returned from attending the convention of the Municipal Finance Officer's Association of United States and Canada held at Buffalo, New York, stopping off en route at Ottawa and Toronto on official business.

Family Plane Somewhat Remote

DETROIT, July 30 — (AP) — Freight-carrying airplanes will go far toward solving the world's distribution system after the war, but the "family airplane" to replace the family car still is somewhat remote, Henry Ford said today.

It was Ford's 79th birthday anniversary and, viewing the first car he built half a century ago, he remarked that he guessed he "must be getting on in years." But he was in perfect health and enthusiastic about the future.

In the little Martha-Mary Chapel in Greenfield Village, Ford was presented with a bouquet of 79 roses by school children. From Mrs. Ford he received a new necktie and a luggage bag.

Host at a breakfast for a small group of newsmen and company officials, Ford declined to predict how long the war might last, but said:

"Perhaps out of this war we may learn to think. And if you cause people to think ultimately they will think right—after they have made a lot of mistakes. That's education and it is only through education that we can have happiness and prosperity."

Ford called women in industry "just as good as men and in many instances possessing a little better brain capacity." He said he had no apprehension that the war industries and their high wages for women have an upsetting effect upon normal domestic concepts in the post-war era.

MILK PRODUCERS

We have made some very satisfactory sales for cheese and as we operate all the year round we feel we can give you better returns for your milk. We have tested out Feeding Whey to Hogs and find after 5 years of experience feeding skim milk and buttermilk we find the Hogs do much better on Whey. We invite Farmers to see these Hogs; after the busy season we would like for the Farmers to club together and haul their own milk and get the Whey back Free. Also we have a well stocked store for you to buy all your supplies. Our Plant is equipped to handle 24000 lbs. milk daily.

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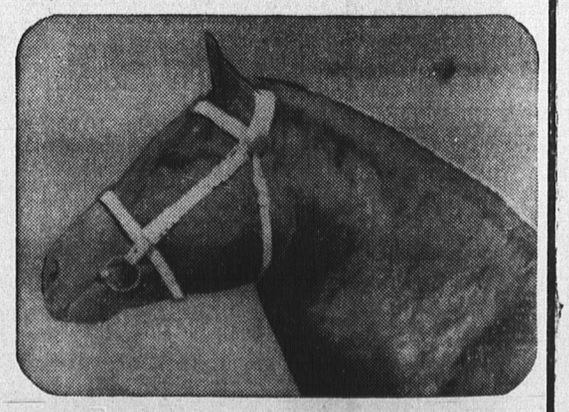

● Senior and Grand Champion Percheron Stallion, C.N.E. 1941, "Buddy Surprise" owned by Roy Ferron, Cavan, Ontario. Fed exclusively on QUAKER THOROBRED HORSE FEED.

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