

PRINCE EDWARD TODAY

Matinee 3.15 ... 25c, 37c. Eve. 7 & 8.45 26c, 42c, 52c.

He Had a Perfect Alibi!

IT WAS A WOMAN'S KEEN WITS WHICH BROKE IT!

A woman's scream out of the blackness of night... a man is killed... by his own hand... or another's... two people know how Gordon Rich was killed... why don't they tell?



LIONEL BARRYMORE KAY FRANCIS

Madge Evans, Wm. Bakewell, C. Aubrey Smith, Polly Moran

GUILTY HANDS

Also SHORT TALKIES

CAPITOL TO-DAY

THERE'S MANY A SLIP 'TWEEN THE GUESS AND THE YES! And this girl keeps him guessing!



Romance that keeps you laughing - with tears in your eyes. A tender love story in a setting of sparkling comedy!

EDDIE DOWLING IN 'Honeymoon Lane'

June Colyer-Raymond Hatton Ray Dooley-Noah Beery A. V. and D. Production

Matinee 3.15 15c, 26c. Eve. 7 & 8.45 26c, 42c.

SKY SCRAPPERS - Comedy MEET THE BOY FRIEND Vaudeville Act

The Brown Shade In The Fur Of Silver Foxes

(G. Ennis Smith, Superintendent, Experimental Fox Ranch)

The presence of a brown shade in silver foxes is the one factor that has been discounting the value of silver foxes more than any other single thing. This undesirable character has taken hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the pockets of silver fox breeders. For many years I have made it a point of asking fur buyers and those connected with the sale of silver fox furs, the question, what undesirable quality takes the most money off the selling price of the silver fox pelts that have come to their notice and have passed through their hands? Invariably they have stated that it was the presence of the brown shade and it is just as true today as it has been in previous years and the relative discount is quiet as great today as in any time of the silver fox industry. Fox breeders who are indifferent to the presence of a brown shade in their foxes are making a wanton waste. The fur trade demands a clear, dense, black colour in silver fox furs. It is the most outstanding trait of the furs and it puts money into the pockets of the silver fox breeders. It always has and it always will. However great may have been the direct loss in dollars and cents on the selling price of silver fox furs through the presence of a brown shade, the indirect loss has been much greater due to the blasting effects that the brown shade has upon the breeding quality of the foxes and tonight I wish to speak on the indirect loss the brown shade has upon the breeding quality of the foxes.

In the first place it should be clearly understood that the brown shade is due to a lack of the black pigment in the hair follicles. The hair follicles are long hollow cylinders with coloured transparent walls. When the hair follicles are filled with the black pigment the colour of the cell walls is entirely masked which gives the hairs a dense black colour and the density of the colour is in proportion to the amount of the black pigment present in the hair follicles. During the early stages of the growth of the fur the hairs are relatively small both in diameter and in length, and it does not take much pigment to mask the colour of the cell walls, giving the hairs a black appearance, but as the hairs grow in length and width, the pigment begins to disseminate and, with the growth of the hairs, there should not be a simultaneous production of the black pigment, the fur will acquire a brown shade which will become more pronounced as the hairs grow in length and width. As the season progresses the outside shell of the hair follicles acquires a brown shade, but however brown the shade of the outside shell, if the hair follicles contain a large amount of the pigment, it will entirely mask that brown colour and give the fur a dense black appearance. Fox breeders would be well advised to get away from the idea that the fur has acquired a brown shade because it has gone past prime. In all cases the appearance of the brown shade is due to the fact that the fur is growing in length and width, but there is not sufficient colour to mask the colour of the cell walls, and while the outside shell of the hair follicles tarnish

with age, the chief cause of the presence of a brown shade is due to a lack of the production of the black pigment. For this reason fox breeders have made a habit of pelting their foxes while the fur is growing in length and in diameter.

Fox furs are the only long haired furs that ladies can wear as neck pieces. Length is a most desirable quality and it means money to the fox breeders and it will not be to their benefit to produce silver fox fur that goes brown while it is still growing in length and width. What is wanted is the production of the black pigment so that no matter how great the development of the hairs may be in length and diameter, there will be sufficient colour to mask the colour of the cell walls. However much this may enhance the selling price of the pelts, to a much greater extent it will benefit the breeding quality and the general health of the foxes. Now, what would be the effect of the presence or absence of the black pigment upon the condition and breeding quality of the foxes? It is a well known fact that light colours reflect the rays of sunlight and dark colours absorb them. In summer people wear light clothing and in the winter dark for the simple reason that they are more comfortable and cooler in light clothing during the summer and that there is more warmth and less discomfort in the dark clothes during the winter. The light clothes reflect the rays of heat so that the wearer does not become uncomfortably hot and the dark clothes absorb the heat and they do not feel so uncomfortably cold.

In the weather bureaus situated in the different parts of the Dominion for making weather reports, there are instruments for recording the amount of sunshine each day. There are two bulbs placed upon the top of the building which are connected with the recording instrument, each bulb being about the size of the fist. The inside of the one bulb is painted with black pigment, the other one is silver. When the temperature of the two bulbs is the same, no electric current passes through the instrument, but when the black bulb is warmer than the other an electric current passes through the instrument. When the sun shines the bulb painted black immediately becomes warmer than the silver bulb, switching on the current at the same time making a registered line on a revolving cylinder so that the duration of the shining of the sun is recorded on that cylinder. These instruments are so constructed that on cloudy days, if the sun just breaks through the clouds for a few moments, this is recorded by the instrument or if on a clear day, the sun should go behind a cloud, this also is recorded. The sensitiveness of the instrument depends upon the two bulbs at the top of the building. There must be the maximum amount of pigment in the one bulb so that it will be sensitive to absorb the heat and the other bulb must be well silvered so as to reflect the rays of heat as completely as possible. Full consideration must be given to the size and structure of the bulb as the larger the bulb the more heat will be absorbed. That is to say that the amount of heat that is absorbed or reflected is proportional to the amount of colour present and also to the amount of structure of the bulbs.

The same holds true with silver foxes. The greater the amount of black pigment, the greater the length and diameter of the fur,

the more efficiently fur will absorb the beneficial rays of sunlight during the time of the year when there is a minimum amount.

Many people have strange ideas of the works of nature; they talk of the wholesale destruction of plants and trees as a wanton waste of vegetable life; of birds and insects preying upon each other as a gross extravagance of animal life and that nature was a vicious circle as if the Creator was a mere fool. Personally, I take the other view-point, as the Creator being all wise, that true knowledge can only be obtained from studying the works of the Creator, that is the fundamental principle underlying all scientific experimental work. What holds good with regard to the rays of heat being absorbed and reflected by dark and light clothes respectively and of the rays of sunlight being absorbed and reflected by the painted and silvered bulbs of sunshine recording instruments, also holds true with regard to silver foxes. It is an undisputed fact that under natural conditions the fur of silver foxes at the beginning of the breeding season should contain the maximum amount of black pigment also should be fully developed as regards length and width. There can only be one interpretation of this natural phenomenon, that the system of the fox when properly furred is efficient for absorbing the maximum amount of the rays of the sunlight during the breeding season, the time of the year when there is a minimum amount of sunlight. Many people have expressed surprise that the sub-zero weather when the sun is shining that the foxes would rather lie out and sleep in the open than stay in their nests. In extremely cold climates people wear fur clothing wherever possible and there is very little question that the points of the fur will attract the rays of sunshine more readily and absorb whatever heat may be in the atmosphere just as efficiently as lightning rods will attract electricity, so that foxes have a desirable development of the fur with regard to colour and length will be more efficient in absorbing the rays of sunlight and whatever heat may be present in the atmosphere. Science has been able to demonstrate the benefit of the rays of light for the human family and medical science is recommending sunbaths, particularly for growing children. While this subject is still in its infancy, and is being greatly abused, on account of its indiscriminate use, yet no one can question the benefit derived from the rays of sunlight.

Science has also demonstrated that there are certain vitamins in food that have a function similar to the rays of sunlight and these vitamins are particularly beneficial to growing children and animals. These vitamins are stored up in the fatty foods such as cod liver oil, butter, fat and certain animal fatty tissues. Science has also demonstrated that pregnant animals and growing children

must have a plentiful supply of those vitamins for the proper growth and the development of each succeeding generation in its infant stages. It has been pointed out by the Experimental Fox Ranch in previous talks and through other sources that the foxes during the fall months should put on a maximum amount of weight. This increase of weight is chiefly due to the storing up of fatty tissue and it is well known that foxes when they are prime for pelting should contain large layers of fat in the subcutaneous areas, also that the peritoneal cavity should be filled with fat. It would not be reasonable to assume that it was simply a storage of fat to be supplied to the body for the sole production of heat and energy and could be replaced by meat, biscuits or any other class of foods that had a similar fuel value, but rather that it was a storage of definite and specific substances that are required during the breeding season. The Experimental Fox Ranch has demonstrated that there is a large requirement of the vitamins that have functions similar to the rays of light during the breeding season, also the chief function of the fatty tissues is to store up those vitamins so that when the foxes are well furred with regard to colour and length of fur, not only are they efficient during the breeding season for retaining the maximum amount of sunlight, but also during the fall months they will also absorb the rays of sunlight and those are converted into the vitamins that have a similar function to the rays of light. The fur should not only be efficient for retaining the rays of light, but it also should be efficient for bottling up the sunshine as a reserve supply for the time of the year when there is a minimum amount of sunlight, just the same as the codfish bottles up the sunlight in the cod liver oil when the rays of light penetrate the water so as to be available during the time of the year when the sunlight penetrates the water only to a very slight extent.

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Simon Pure Pleasure

Seasons come, special occasions arise for their brief glory—but on feast days or plain days, the love of a good pie perseveres. It will never do to forget the family favorites entirely, or to limit our pie-making to the luscious mince pie. Perhaps one of these will offer a touch of novelty that will fit into the picture at a time when almost any dish has to come specially recommended.

Orange Gelatine Pie

Two tablespoons granulated gelatine, 2 cups orange juice, 1-2 cup sugar, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1-2 cup cold water, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, half teaspoon grated orange rind, one cup cream.

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve over hot water; add to orange juice, lemon juice, sugar, grated rind and salt and stir until dissolved. When beginning to set, stir in whipped cream and beat until stiff. Turn into baked pie shell and chill before serving.

French Apple Pie

Six large apples, 1 teaspoon mace or cinnamon, 1 cup sugar, 1-2 cup raisins, 1-4 cup nut meats.

Cut three apples in eighths and fill bottom of pie pan which has been lined with crust. Add chopped nut meats and raisins, and place remaining three apples, cut in quarters, on top. Sift sugar with mace or cinnamon and sprinkle over apples. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) 50 minutes.

Apple Meringue Pie

Four tart unpeeled apples, 3 eggs, juice and rind of 1 lemon, 3 tablespoons butter, 1-4 cup sugar.

Cut apples in quarters, put on to cook with enough cold water to cover and cook until soft. Press through colander; add butter, egg yolk beaten with sugar, and juice

and grated rind of lemon. Fill pie pan, which has been lined with crust, and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for 45 minutes. When cool cover with meringue and put in oven to brown.

Raisin Pie

One cup light brown sugar, 1 1-4 cups water, 1-2 cup water, 2 cups seeded raisins, 6 tablespoons flour, grated rind and juice of two lemons, grated rind and juice of one orange.

Combine lemon juice and rind, orange juice and rind, sugar, raisins and 1 1-4 cups water and bring to boiling point. Mix flour with 1-2 cup water to a smooth paste and add to mixture gradually, stirring constantly. Cook five minutes and turn into pie pan lined with crust. Put on top crust add bake in a moderate hot oven (400 degrees) 40 minutes.

Pumpkin Pie

One and a half cups pumpkin pulp, 2-3 cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1-2 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, 2 cups rich milk. Combine ingredients and turn into a crust-lined pan and bake in a moderate oven until a silver knife, inserted in the centre, will come out clean. Add 1-2 cup chopped nut meats for a change.

Apricot Pie

Soak and cook 3-4 pound of apricots and add 1-2 cupful of sugar. Drain and arrange them in a baked pie shell in overlapping rings, filling the crust well. Add enough of the syrup, boiled down to fill the interstices. Sprinkle with shredded almonds, about 1-4 cupful, and top with whipped cream. If preferred the pie may be topped with a meringue and baked at 300 degrees F. for 15 minutes.

GREENVALE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

(Patriot Please Copy)

The January meeting of Greenvale Women's Institute was held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15th, at the home of Mrs. Alfred Carey with an attendance of seven members and several visitors. Meeting opened by singing the Institute Carol. Minutes of previous meeting were read and signed. Committees gave their reports. School committee reported stove had been polished. A bill of 35c for fruit was paid. There was a discussion on school needs. Secretary reported a donation of \$5.00 forwarded to Protestant Orphanage, and \$10.00 to Red Cross Society. \$1.00 had been sent to Christmas Seal Fund, \$4.00 given in books, pencils and oranges to school children at Christmas, and \$3.00 for subscription to Canadian Geographical Magazine for school library. Correspondence included letters from Canadian Red Cross, and Mrs. Wyand. Institute News were distributed. Plans were made for February meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Ben. Matheson, when roll call will be answered by naming a Winter Bird. There will be a program and contests. The program was as follows:—New Year's Message from the President read by Mrs. Paul; The New Year by Jean Carey; Economy in small things by Miss Beatrice Matheson; Pot Luck, (Irish Stew) by Mrs. Alfred Carey; A Winter's Breakfast, by Mrs. Earl MacRae; Closing Chorus, Home Sweet Home. Lunch was then served by the hostess.

The semi-annual examination of Auburn School was held on Dec. In conclusion I would warn fox breeders to guard against a brown shade in the fur of their foxes. It is the most damaging feature of fox raising. It is written that, "the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations." The same holds true with silver foxes and the brown shade will exert a blasting and a blighting influence on the offsprings even to the third and fourth generation, but fortunately for fox breeders there are not many such generations from foxes with brown fur.

DOG KEEPS FAITHFUL WATCH OVER PLAYMATE (Canadian Press) MEDICINE HAT, Alta., Jan. 16—A small spaniel dog stood guard over its two year old master, Malcolm O'Connor, when the little boy became entangled in a clump of bushes on the outskirts of this city recently. Malcolm wandered from home and slipped down the side of a river bank. Only the clump of bushes kept him from slipping into the river. A search party hours later located the boy, caught in the bushes a few feet from the river's edge and his little dog standing guard beside him. Malcolm suffered from cold and exposure but otherwise was unharmed.

EMBARRASSED BY PIMPLES ON FACE Mrs. O. J. Benson, Seal Cove, N.B., writes:—"I was in a very nervous, rundown condition, and not able to do my own work. My face was covered with pimples which was very annoying and embarrassing to me at times. After taking three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I can do my own work, and the pimples have entirely disappeared."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. For sale at all drug and general stores; manufactured for the past 82 years, only by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

for COLDS BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE is Canada's standard remedy. It cures all other cough and cold preparations. BETTER—that's why—and DIFFERENT. Acts Like a Flash. A SINGLE SIP PROVES IT.

SMILES. Hubby: I see a judge has ruled that a woman should spend no more on clothes than her rent. Wife: Well then, we shall have to pay a bigger rent.

Mr. Henpeck: My wife has been busy with plans for a winter trip, to last night I delivered my ultimatum—result, we go to Jamaica middle of February. Mr. Batch: Brave fellow—but where did she want to go? Mr. Henpeck: Jamaica.

Wife: You used to say that I was one woman in a thousand. Hubby: And now I sometimes think you are the whole thousand.

A TRUTHFUL TONGUE I have tolled and tolled a million times. Said the church bell with a sigh: "And though I'm now a century old Of all the times that I have tolled I never told a lie."

"I see where a fellow married a girl on his death-bed so she could have his millions. Could you love a girl like that?" "Could I! What's her address?"

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