THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

This column is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers Federation Committee in charge: Ralph MacLean, Zilpha Linkletter, Millar MacFadyen, Dan MacDonald, and Harold Lawton. We welcome contributions which should be addressed to H. Lawton, Charlottetown.

CANADIAN TEACHERS' FEDERATION

PRESIDENT'S REPORT, 1941

To have been chosen as the President of this important body is a great honor, but to be chosen as its Secretary-Treasurer is an assurance that there will be no limit to the calls made upon one's time and energy, and, strange to say, on one's patience. As I follow the correspondence that goes out from our Secretary's office, I fully realize who carried the load. From Mr. Crutchfield's report you will only get a glimpse of what he does after school hours. My sincerest thanks to him for coaching a "suffragette" president.

I have always felt that as teachers we do not give enough publicity to our organizations and so, as I travelled about my own province this year, I have tried to present to the groups the objectives and some of the accomplishments of the Canadian Teachers' Federation. The publicity must continue to grow until we have a well-informed and enthusiastic membership. Our Provincial Organizations must not become so engrossed in their own problems that they lose sight of the importance of the parent body. There is much to be done for the future of Canada and the teachers individually and collectively must have some part in pointing the way.

During the year I have represented the C. T. F. at a number of gatherings, a dinner of the Executive of the W. F. E. A. held in Toronto, a luncheon of the Ontario Educational Association and a reception for Dr. Counts, who is President of the American Teachers' Federation.

In November, with Mr. Crutchfield, I attended a meeting in Ottawa called by Mr. Blakeny, Minister of Education for New Brunswick, to discuss the need for a definite step in the teaching of citizenship. Out of this meeting developed, "The Canadian Council of Education for Citizenship." I shall not give any details of the work of this Council as Mr. Crutchfield will be giving a full report.

On November 11th, through the generosity of the CBC, Mr. F. R. Bolton, of Outlook, Sask., our second Vice-President and I spoke to the people of Canada. For my address I chose the general theme for Education Week, "Education for Democracy in Peace and War", and as subtopics the responsibility of the home, the school and the church, for that education. My voice reached Calgary and St. John, N. B., and as far south as Marked Tree, Arkansas. My "fan mail" was thrilling.

Teachers everywhere are asking, "What is my place in the great war effort? What can I do to win the peace?" We have a great and difficult duty in war time. More than any other group in a community we are the guardians of the future. The pupils in our schools now, have our future in their hands. When this struggle is over the products of our schools will have to repair the damage done. This duty of the teacher involves a jealous guardianship of the proper function of schools and education.

Two of the bulletins, namely, "England Hath Need of Thee" and "Thoughts by England Given", written by our own Mr. A. J. H. Powell, show us clearly what is the most important duty of every teacher. He says, "it is the prime duty of every teacher at this time to strengthen in our children and in their homes all the impulses and influences which will help the British Commonwealth to win the war." We sincerely thank Mr. Powell for the excellent work he has done for our Federation.

The financial war effort of the C. T. F. has been a bit disappointing. Were we too ambitious? Did we act too quickly before our plans were laid? $50,000 did not seem a great sacrifice on the part of over 60,000 teachers. Yet, we did not reach our objective. I was proud to see our name on the picture of the Mobile Canteen in Birkenhead, Eng. It may stimulate us to a greater effort.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Executive, and, also, to the secretaries of the Provincial Federations for their splendid co-operation.

We are looking forward to a splendid Conference in Winnipeg. We hope that you will enjoy the fellowship of the delegates from the other provinces and that our discussions will be an aid in solving the problems or giving an impetus to the work of your own provincial organization.

Respectfully submitted,
ELEANOR ANDERSON,
President of the C. T. F.

FALL CONVENTION

From August 26 to September 5 Local Conventions were held at Tignish, O'Leary, Summerside, Hunter River, Charlottetown, Mt. Stewart, Souris, and Ugg. A total of 428 teachers attended, and were enrolled by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.

At each centre the Local President took charge of the meeting and several inspectors were present to give help and needed information. Local speakers gave helpful and thought-provoking addresses. M'ss Hilda Gillis put on 'Visual-Aid' demonstrations at several places. Each programme included a lusty sing-song. The few papers read by teachers were short and to the point.

A questionnaire distributed by the inspectors some days before the conventions, listed for discussion ten matters of interest to the teachers: aims in teaching; larger units of administration; ways of teaching current events and the multiplications table, and devices for teaching pupils how to study; how to prevent tardiness; approved ways of saluting the Flag; the value of examinations in determining a pupil's standing; good school discipline; and well-equipped classrooms. The discussions showed that the majority of teachers are keenly interested in these matters, well-informed on most of them, determined to get information when they feel need of it, and able to present their views in clear and concise statements that hold the attention of their hearers.

Mr. Chandler, of the Carnegie Library, attended several meetings, and gave an interesing account of an Adult Reading Survey which he and Dr. Croteau made in the Province. The conclusion reached in this survey was that if the people of P. E. I. are to be able to read with clear understanding, and to get information from books, they must be given the necessary reading training in the first six grades of the rural schools, as very few male adults in the province go beyond these grades. When the Library first opened large numbers of adult readers set themselves to acquire further knowledge from books, but gave up in despair because their reading ability was not equal to the task.

The Inspectors told the teachers that much time which in the past has been spent on Arithmetic problems seldom met outside the schoolroom, must in future be given to training pupils to get the meaning of what they read.

Miss Darrach, Junior Red Cross Organizer, showed the contents of a weekly box sent by the Red Cross to Prisoners of war in Germany, a truly wonderful selection of concentrated, satisfying, and nourishing foods.

In each Inspectorate a Banner was presented to the school or department carrying out the best all-round Junior Red Cross programme during the last school year. For three years Whim Road School has led in its inspectorate, so this year Miss Darrach presented the school with a copy of The History of the Red Cross. The banner for that inspectorate was given to Grades 3 and 4 of Montague school, and Pleasant school received honorable mention. Other awards were: Eglington school, a banner, with honorable mention going to Cumberland Hill and Lakeville; West Covehead a banner, honorable mention York School, both departments, and Marshfield school; Cross Roads a banner, honorable mention Brackley Pt. and Hampshire; Victoria Senior Department a banner, honorable mention Long River and Spring Valley; St. Felix a banner, honorable mention Peterville and Duvar Primary department; Kildare a banner, honorable mention Roseville and Coleman.

Miss Darrach showed quilts and afghans made in the schools which would be a credit to adult workers.

At O'Leary a group of Juniors showed how they conduct a Red Cross Meeting in their school. They carried it on in a brisk and business-like manner, apparently without a thought of the grownup listeners. Much of the ease in speaking noticed among the younger teachers at the conventions must be due to their experience while Junior Red Cross members in school.

Resolutions adopted by the Conventions were varied. The greater number dealt with the need for Larger Units of Administration, increase of salaries and a cost-of-living bonus, and fairer methods of payment so that teachers shall not lose money because of small enrolment, poor attendance, or failure of the districts to pay promised supplements. Many also dealt with payment of under-age teachers, and retired teachers whose licenses have lapsed, and who have taken schools in districts unable to secure licensed teachers because of the present shortage.

JACQUELINE MACDONALD,
Secretary-Treasurer
P. E. I. T. F.

STORY—TELLING AND THE TEACHING OF ETHICS

The function of education is not only to give the child knowledge and a capacity for acquiring further knowledge that shall equip him for the life-struggle and make success a possible attainment, but also to give him an ethical standard that shall make him fit to live among his fellow and a respect for the rights and feelings of others, or, has as someone has said:" Reverence for what is above, revernce for what is beneath, reverence for what is equal". The pupils must be taught to realize that he is part of a great unit and that individual desires must often give way to the welfare of the many. He must be led to see that as an individual he owes to society obedience to the laws that govern society and allegiance to the principles that make possible a harmonious family, civic and national life. Consequently, it is required of every teacher that she give ethical instructions, that she endeavour to bring children to an understanding of what is generally accepted as right and wrong and implant in them convictions strong enough to cause them to adhere, to those standards.

In establishing ethical standards we must appeal to the emotional side of the child as well as to the intellectual side. We must lead him to feel that the right act is the one that he wants to do, and this cannot be accomplished by a presentation of any facts and precepts. The time spent in admonishing a child what he ought to do brings no gratifying results. At the time the command is given, fear may cause him to obey it; but conduct that is the result of force does not strengthen the character or teach high standards of action. **It tends instead to harden the child and make him determined to act differently at the first opportunity.** Ethical training does not mean to attempt to control the child, but to enlighten him and direct his volition to the point where he will attempt to control himself. "Its aim is to make the best there is so inviting to the child that he will work eagerly and persistently to win it". The ideal that is held up to him must be so beautiful that he will be willing to sacrifice and endure hardship in order to attain it and through story-telling he may be led to see this ideal more vividly than in any other way, because the story makes right acts appealing and wrong acts repugnant. Moreover, through the narrator's art the child lives the experiences of the tales he hears. He suffers with the evildoer and is rewarded with the virtuous, and because he is powerfully moved by a narrative his character is lastingly affected by it.

In giving ethical instruction it is necessary to use the right material. Tales selected for this purpose should be suited to the child's particular period of mental development, they should contain a lesson the boy or the girl ought to learn, and they should be strong and virile and true to life. Much harm is done by telling stories of unusually good children. Such young folk are unpopular with boys and girls and the story about them is as distasteful as is the "Goody-Goody" that is met with in real life.

Many fairy-tales and fables are of particular ethical value for little children, and the narrator can draw much from the field of general literature; biography and history hold many good examples while the Bible is a rich storehouse of material. Ella Lyman Cabot's excellent work, Character Training discusses the ethical side of story-telling in such a detailed and complete way that it should be in the hands of every teacher.

Sources of Material to Use in the teaching of ethics:

Edgeworth, Maria: **Moral Tales.**
Lang, Andrew: **The True Story Book Peers, C. R.: The Saints in Story.** Snell, F. J.: **Boys Who Became Famous; The Girlhood of Famous Women.**

TEACHERS' AID SERVICE

In making use of the "Teachers' Aid Service", the teachers are asked to note well the following rules:

1.—Problems should be written out in full.

2.—Their sources should be given, textbook, number of page, number of problems;

3.—The answer, if known, should be indicated at the end of the problem;

4.—Problems must have direct bearing on school work.

5.—This service is limited to members of the P.E.I. Teachers' Federation.

NOTE: There is no charge for this service, whatever. Write the Director, Mr Lawton at Charlottetown. Every effort will be made to secure for you a prompt and accurate answer.

CROP REPORT

GENERAL

Rain in Manitoba and rain and snow in Alberta have impeded operations and little harvesting has been done in these two provinces during the past two weeks. Better progress has been made in Saskatchewan where the weather has been more favorable. Threshing of the prairie wheat crop as a whole is estimated to be 70 per cent completed and of coarse grains 60 per cent. The Dominion Government estimates the production of wheat at 288,000,000 bushels as compared with 525,000,000 bushels in 1940 and the production of oats and barley at 323,000,000 bushels as against 312,000,000 bushels. Flax is estimated to yield 7,000,000 bushels, as compared with 3,000,000 bushels last year. Harvesting of sugar beets in Manitoba and Alberta is being delayed by wet land. In the Province of Quebec threshing of grains is well advanced and average yields of good quality are indicated; canning products are well up to average with the exception of corn which was a poor crop; potatoes have suffered damage from rot and returns in many sections will be light; other roots are average In Ontario, harvesting of late crops is progressing favourably; a good crop of tobacco has been saved and good crops of fodder corn and sugar beets are assured; less-than-average yields are indicated for late potatoes, turnips, mangolds and beans and late apples. In the Maritime Provinces the harvesting of grains is proceeding under generally favourable conditions; early potatoes were an average crop, but late varieties show damage from rot and the yield will be less than expected; the late apple crop is now estimated slightly below average. In British Columbia, grain, hay, tomato and field crops have suffered further deterioration from rain; the crop of tree-fruits and pears has been reduced; apples are of good quality but in quantity fall short of the previous yield.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

ALBERTA —Unfavorable weather conditions continue to hamper harvesting operations and, apart from a few scattered districts, threshing has been practically at a standstill for several weeks. The prolonged wet spell has caused considerable damage to crops from sprouting and bleaching. Pasturage is in good condition. Harvesting has made fairly good progress in the past two weeks, although interrupted by intermittent showers, particularly in the southern sections. About 80 per cent of wheat and 70 per cent of coarse grains have been threshed. Wheat production is estimated at about one-half that of 1940, with production of coarse grains slightly greater than a year ago. **MANITOBA**— The weather in the past fortnight has been very unsettled, with only a few fair days, and little progress in harvesting has been made. It is estimated that threshing is only 60 per cent completed. Sprouting and bleaching have caused considerable damage and grades of all unthreshed grain have been lowered. Vegetables are rotting in some areas. Harvesting of sugar beets had commenced, but rain has brought operations to a standstill; the sugar content is reported to be normal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AND OTTAWA VALLEY— Threshing of grains is well under way and reports indicate average yields of good quality. Corn has suffered in some areas from frost and borer; a good crop of the fodder variety is being cut, but canning corn has been a light crop. Harvesting of tomatoes is almost completed and the crop on the whole is satisfactory. The yield of potatoes is much below normal, due to rot and unfavourable weather conditions. Other root crops are average. Tobacco plants have suffered some damage from frost and wind, but the crop generally is up to average and of good quality. The yield of late apples is somewhat average. Pastures are dry and rain is badly needed.

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT — Threshing of grains is well advanced and average yields of good quality are indicated. Cutting of fodder corn is nearing completion in most districts and a normal crop is reported. Potatoes and other roots promise to be an average crop. Pastures are in good condition.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Cutting of a good crop of corn is in progress. Pulling of sugar beets will commence shortly, with a good yield assured. Less-than-average yields are indicated for late potatoes, turnips, mangolds and beans. A heavy wind storm on September 25 caused considerable damage to late tree-fruits. A satisfactory crop of peaches has been marketed and grapes are yielding fairly well, but late apples are light. Harvesting of a good tobacco crop has been completed; the flu-cured yield is estimated at 50,000,000 lbs. of average-quality leaf. Pastures are in need of rain. Fall ploughing is well advanced in most sections. New seeding of fall wheat is about completed and early-sown grain has terminated well.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Harvesting of grains has made good progress. From early-sown fields average yields are indicated, but the others are ripening slowly and only a fair crop is expected. Pastures are in good condition. An average crop of early potatoes has been harvested. Digging of late varieties is under way. Damage from rot is reported in several sections and the yield is expected to be below normal. Other roots are doing well. Early apples were a fairly good crop. Picking of late varieties is in progress, with a little below-average yield indicated both as to quality and quantity.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Although threshing of grain is 75 per cent completed, no additional threshing has been possible during September, owing to inclement weather. A good crop of stone-fruits and pears has been harvested. Apples generally are of good quality and colour and are yielding 75 per cent of average. Late potatoes are of good quality, but the yield is below normal. Field tomatoes yielded well, but only 60 per cent of the crop is fit for processing. Hop-picking is completed and the yield is 80 per cent of average. Pasturage continues good.

Catapult Planes from Convoy ships

LONDON, Oct. 9—(CP)—The Admiralty made public tonight details of catapulting fighter planes from convoy ships to fight off attacking bombers and unofficial sources said this system had been one of the greatest factors in reducing Britain's shipping losses.

(The Associated Press disclosed Sept. 25 that British freighters were catapulting single seater fighters which, if they cannot reach the nearest land base, must attempt "much" landings alongside the ship when the air fight is over).

"The new method of trade defence already has proved successful," the Admiralty said, "both in averting attacks and destroying German long-range aircraft."

The British Broadcasting Corporation said in its news summary tonight that some of the ship-borne fighters are flown by pilots of the fleet air arm and others by men of the fighter command volunteering for the duty.

Describing the "catapult" system, the BBC said:—

"The fighter is launched by catapult. If there is a shore base within reach, the pilot lands there after shooting down or driving off the enemy.

"If he cannot reach a shore base, he has to land in the sea as close as possible so that he can be picked up."

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Oct. 9 — (CP) — Merchant ships armed with catapult planes, a departure described by the Admiralty in London tonight as successful, are already a familiar sight in this harbor.

It's months ago now since they first turned up here. When the first ship steamed in, waterfront observers were puzzled briefly by the strange outline of the catapult gear and plane perched on the hull but now the ingenious arrangements draws scarcely a second glance.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

Next Wednesday, October 15th, will usher in Queen's County Fox Field Day under the auspices of the Silver Fox Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association and the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Plans have been made to have it one of the most interesting and instructive of the series. Noted speakers such as Walter R. Shaw, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, George A. Callbeck, Peter G. Clark, Dr. C. K. Gunn, W. Chester S. McLure and others will address the ranchers.

The Field Day will open at the ranch of Raoul Reymond, Southport, at 10.30 in the morning. There Mr. Reymond will display his La Forest platinum adult and a large number of pups sired by this outstanding fox. He will also show the McNeill strain platinums, whiteface, ring-necks and his silver foxes. Those who have been to Mr Reymond's ranch this season say they would not have missed it for a great deal and we are confident there will be a large attendance Wednesday morning next.

The gathering will break off at noon hour and will reassemble at the ranch of the McLure and MacKinnon Silver Fox Farms Ltd., Norwood Road, at 1.30 p. m. For those not familiar with its location we may say that you drive out the St. Peters Road about three miles then turn to the left, up the Norwood Road. The ranch is situated on the top of the hill on the right hand side. Flags will be placed at the corner of the Norwood Road to give direction.

At this ranch various varieties of light medium, pale and full silvers, adults and pups will be shown. The difference between pups raised on board floors and wire bottoms will be evidenced by comparison, also adults raised in coops and larger shed enclosures. It is expected that some 75 or 100 foxes will be available for discussion, also if time permits some new types. At the conclusion of the fox showing the visitors will repair to the company's large building where, comfortably seated, they can listen to addresses by outstanding authorities. Refreshments will be served. All those interested in silver fox farming are invited and will be welcomed at the above Field Day. If weather should be unfavorable on Wednesday the Field Day will be held on Thursday.

Women's Wear Daily, New York, of Tuesday, October 7th, says in brief: "The recent ban on the importation of furs in Australia has directed the attention to the possibilities of establishing the fur industry in the commonwealth, Frederick Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner to the Melbourne office, reports to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. In Victoria the state government has been approached for permission to allow the importation of pedigreed silver foxes and the establishment of silver fox farms in the colder parts of the state. In Tasmania also the breeding of fur bearing animals on an extensive scale is contemplated by a company which has applied to the state department for the lease of suitable land. It is a sure thing that if the Australia and New Zealand governments decide to go into fur farming they will buy their pedigreed foxes from Canada and no doubt this province will be asked to supply a large part of the shipment

Lampson, Fraser & Huth, New York, subsidiary of the Hudson's Bay Company, in their financial year which has just closed achieved an all time record sales volume for any fur selling house in any country. This was made known by Patrick Ashley Cooper, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company at the 272nd annual meeting of that company, held in London recently. Lampson, Fraser & Huth, Inc. is owned and controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company and Mr. Cooper's remarks included the following: "While we are gratified at this successful change over to North America we do not lose sight of the fact that our London auction sales have been carried on over a period of 270 years in this city, and I have no doubt that when Europe returns once more to a state of peace and stability there will be a large distribution of furs from this centre once more."

We had the pleasure of a visit on Wednesday from Ernest Mill and Mrs. Mill, Mills Point, who had just purchased a LaForest strain platinum pup from Raoul Reymond, Southport. We telephoned W. Chester S. McLure and he arrived in quick time to witness the opening of the fox crate and the emergence of the beautful new type fox It was examined in detail by the three of us and elicited many complimentary remarks. Mr. Mill has been one of our foremost breeders of silver foxes for many years and branched out into white-face, ring-necks last year and bred some very beautiful specimens of these types.

At this season of the year a fox rancher's thoughts are directed towards the pelting season and the subject of discussion wherever fox ranchers meet is usually pelt primeness, the proper time to pelt and suchlike things. It is therefore with great pleasure that we are enabled to present to our readers an authoritative article by Dr. C. K. Gunn, officer in charge of the Dominion Experimental fox ranch, Summerside, P.E.I. We regret that we cannot give the illustration of the life cycle of the fur hairs which accompanied the article. Publication will be in two parts, part one appearing as under today, and part two next Saturday. We advise our readers to preserve these notes for future reference.

PRIMENESS IN FOX PELTS AND FURRING RATIONS

by
C. K. Gunn, M.Sc., Ph. D.,
Officer-in-Charge,
Dominion Experimental Fox Ranch,
Summerside, P. E. I.

When we say a fox pelt is prime or unprime, how many of us have a definite picture of just what we mean?

To understand what is meant by these terms, it is necessary to have an idea of how fur growth takes place in the skin of a fox and the sequence of this growth over the different body surfaces of the animal.

An easy method to study fox growth is to take small portions of fox skin from a live fox, under local anaesthesia, at regular intervals throughout the furring season, and to make very thin cross sections of them. These can be conveniently cut at about 10 microns (10-25,000ths of an inch) in thickness, suitable stained and examined under a microscope.

When a series of such pieces of fox skin were made, the picture when pieced together appears somewhat like the diagramatic representation of the growth of fox fur in the Chart A.

Here we note that several fur hairs are shown at different stages of growth.

The fur hair (1) is shown in an early developmental stage. It is very deeply situated in the skin and is densely pigmented, that is, it contains a lot of the fur colouring matter: a protein-like substance called "melanin." This corresponds with the stage of growth in which many young guard fur hairs may be seen at the beginning of the furring season early in August.

If we pass to the right on the chart we see that the fur hairs (2) and (3) have pigment within their roots and they are still relatively deeply situated in the fox skin. These pigmented roots when examined under a microscope can be seen to be in a growing state. The massed effect of such pigmented hair roots is what gives rise to the blue-black gross appearance of the leather side of an unprime pelt. Incidentally, in conjunction with this unprime condition of the leather it is well to remember that the fur hairs are still in a growing phase of their life and therefore the fur of an unprime pelt has not attained its maximum length and density.

Now, if we look at the hair further to the right on the chart we see that it (4) has reached the mature or prime state, in which the pigment has all passed (grown) from the root into the hair shaft, (the part of a hair above the skin) and in actual sections of skin the hair can be seen to have severed basal connection (technically called medulla, from its ampulla) and to have ceased further growth, making it therefore a full grown hair. It should also be noticed that in such mature hairs not only are the roots devoid of pigment, giving the skin a clear flesh-coloured appearance, but they have reached their maximum length and their roots have migrated considerably toward the outer surface of the leather and have assumed a vertical position Actually under the microscope the prime hairs are arranged in wedge-shaped groups in such a manner that although more superficially placed in the skin, they are very firmly held by sheathes of connective tissue binding them in the leather. There is also a marked change in slope or angle of the fur hairs in the unprime fox skin which serves to allow for an adequate body covering when the lesser number of sloping hairs are present on the animal during the summer season (unprime state.) When however the increase in volume of fur takes place during the furring season, the hairs are pushed into a more vertical position to make room for the extra amount of fur in the winter coat (prime state.)

Passing further to the right on the chart we see that the prime root eventually reaches the surface of the skin and is shed, while another young hair shaft starts the life cycle of the fur-hair over again.

This chart merely represents a diagramatic picture of the different phases of the life cycle of a fur hair and it so happens, that during the growing stage of the fur the skin is pigmented and the pelt is unprime, while in the prime pelt the fur-hair roots are devoid of colouring matter and this results in the clear flesh color recognized as primeness in the leather.

It is well to remember, however, that only coincident with the prime state is the fur full grown and also that certain very detrimental characteristics are associated with the unprime state in pelts which we can now more readily appreciate in view of what has been said.

Probably the most serious defect results from the deep position of the fur-hair roots in the unprime pelt, for in the tanning and fleshing processes the fatty tissue is removed from around these roots and the hairs are therefore no longer firmly anchored in the skin. This produces a condition in the finished garment whereby the fur hairs either pull out or work inward to the wrong side of the skin when the garment is worn. I am sure you fox ranchers have all seen pelts in which the fur-hair roots were visibly sticking through on the flesh side of the pelt and in which they were loose and could be pulled out of the skin very readily. This is a serious defect which results from pelts being taken before the skin has reached the prime state and furriers are very much aware of the occurrence of this condition in garments manufactured from unprime pelts. So the fur buyer quite justifiably considers your unprime fur pelts, whether they be mink, fox or other fur pelts, of less money value than if they are taken from the animals when the fur is prime.

There are other detrimental factors associated with unprimeness resulting from the unfinished growth of fur and also due to the fact that some of the black colouring matter (melanin) which should be giving dense black color to the fur is still within the skin; but more important than this is the fact that in the growing state hair roots are moist and have not become keratinaceous or hardened as they do when the prime state is reached, and this gives rise to a condition in which the interior of unprime pelts remains relatively moist and if they are not kept in a well ventilated, cool place they readily "heat up." In such pelts the interior of the skin undergoes a process of decomposition due to bacterial action.

YESTERDAY'S LOCAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

CORRECTED FOR EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY'S ISSUE

RETAIL MARKET

Leaf lettuce, bunches, each	10c
Onions, 4 lbs	25c
Eggs doz	38c
Cabbage head	8-10c
New beets, bunch	5c
Roast Beef	18-28c
Boiling Meat	15c
Cream, qt.	40c
Fowl each	75-$1.35
Pork, lb	18-32c
Spinch new, 10c lb 3 for	25c
Steak, lb	22-30c
Beef, qr.	13-14c
Butter, Dairy	39-40c
Chicken, each	$1.25-$1.80
Corned Beef	15c
Potatoes, pk	25c
Carrots, bunch	6c
Apples, eating, doz	10-15.20c
Parsnips, bunch	8c
Turnips each 5c, 3 for	10c
Celery bunch	15-20c
New Onions, bunch	7c
Rhubarb, 6 lbs	25c
Fresh Cod lb.	7c
New beets, bunch	5c
Tomatoes, lb	12c
Head lettuce	10.12c
Flowers, bunch	15-20c
Sweet potatoes, lb 12c 2 for	23c
Vegetable Marrow, lb	5c
Lamb lb	22-35c
New potatoes, pk	30c
Onions, 4 lbs	25c
Cauliflower 2 for	25c
Broccoli, 10c each, 3 for	25c
Plums, qt 15c, 2 qts for	25c
Cucumbers, 3 for	25c
Corn, doz	35c
Herring each	5c
Mackerel each	10c
Salmon, lb	30c
Onions 10 lbs	39c
Onions, 10 lbs	55c
Squash, lb	5c
Pumpkins, lb	4-5c
Tomatoes (green) per pk.	50c
Turkeys per lb.	35c
Ducks	$1.35-$1.50

Reviews plans For reopening Of Parliament

OTTAWA, Oct. 9 —(CP) — When Parliament resumes the adjourned 1941 session Nov. 3, the proposal of the government will be that it continue in session until all business before it is completed, and that the next session open formally in 1942, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said on his arrival from Quebec today.

It was not proposed, he said, to follow the procedure adopted last fall when, after a long summer adjournment, Parliament met the first week in November, was immediately prorogued and a new session formally opened two days later.

Mr. King, who returned from a two-day visit with the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice at Quebec said it was his belief that the sessions of Parliament should coincide with the calendar year and not overlap.

First session of the present Parliament—the 19th Parliament since Confederation—opened May 16, 1940, and was adjourned in midsummer to Nov. 5, subject to recall in event of emergency.

The meeting Nov. 5 was only for prorogation, and the second session was opened Nov. 7, 1940. That session is still officially in progress and will be until prorogation which, according to Mr. King's statement today, will come probably before Christmas, with a new session opening early in the New Year.

Members have already received their entire sessional indemnity ($4,000) for this session and their services beginning in November will be without additional allowances unless there is a special vote.

Mr. King said he assumed the leaders of the opposition groups, Conservative House Leader Hanson who now is in England, acting C. C. F. House leader Coldwell and New Democracy Leader Blackmore who will have visited Britain before they take up their parliamentary duties, will all have some proposals to lay before Parliament.

He did not indicate what the government program would be for the remainder of the session but he too has just returned from Britain and important government proposals may be expected.

FOX FIELD DAY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15th.

Every foxman should make it a point to attend the Fox Field Day to be held on the above date. The program will start at 10:30 o'clock at the ranch of Mr. Raoul Reymond, Southport, when some of the platinum and newer type foxes will be inspected. After lunch in Charlottetown the ranch of McLure and MacKinnon's Fur Farms, Limited, will be visited and foxes and practises followed at this large ranch will be scrutinized.

Addresses and demonstrations will be given during the day by Messrs George Callbeck, P. G. Clarke, Dr. G. K. Gunn, Colonel D. A. MacKinnon, Mr. Raoul Reymond, and others.

Don't miss this Big and Instructive event.

If day proves unfavorable Field Day will be held on Thursday or first following fine day.

L 179-10-5-8-11

MENDING KID GLOVES

The only satisfactory method of drawing together the finger of a kid glove is to buttonhole around the edges of the rip before drawing together. Then do your sewing over the buttonhole and you have a strong mending job which will not tear out again in a hurry.

In Barcelona, money made of cardboard discs is being used.

Nicholson's Fox Health

SPECIAL PELT POWDER. To tone up the pelts on foxes you are going to show at the Live Fox Show. The pelts you are going to show at the Pelt Show and the pelts you will have for sale.

Brushing your foxes is now a popular pursuit. You could hardly call it a pastime but it adds value when the foxes come on the table in the show ring or the pelts go on the market and so does a nice finish like polished apples which "Nicholson's Fox Health" put on the pelts. Nothing like "BLOOM" to bring the bids.

This powder is put up fresh as ordered, you get 375 feeds from each box. Price 3½ lb. box $1.75 delivered, if you mention this paper. Send money order for what you want, or when in Charlottetown call and buy a box. Can supply any quantity. Also Nicholson's Horse Health, price 2 lb. box 70 cents delivered.

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6—8x12 wire top & bottom.
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6—6x10 wire top & bottom.
Shed 60x14 can be moved in sections. Numerous dens, grinder etc.

Reasonably priced.
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