

NEWSY NOTES

By AGRICOLA

DR. INGE ON PRAYER... famous "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's, London, has sometimes been starting thoughts to a world which he considers to be on the downgrade, and his latest observations on the subject of prayer were heard with attention, though probably not with conviction at the Modern Churchman's Conference at Oxford, England, recently.

Inge continued: "The more we know about causes of climatic phenomena the less likely we are to dream of changing them by prayer." (This seems to be an allusion to the general custom, which has grown up in the Established Church, of ignoring the Prayers for Rain or for Fair Weather, to be found in the Book of Common Prayer. The argument is that the 'laws of nature' are so unchangeable that nothing we can say or do will alter them.)

These are questions which a man may really ask without limit. They are questions which a scientific inquiry could answer. The tone of the former Dean's speech was resented by a good many of his auditors and a noted professor, Father S. Woodcock, S. J., replied through the press: "Apart from the medically attested miraculous cures at Lourdes, thousands of people in this country, both Catholics and Protestants, have seen the beneficial results of prayer offered for the sick, and their experience disproves Dr. Inge's characteristically dogmatic statements."

Readers will agree with the latter paragraph. How often, in the course of a lifetime, has one known people recover "miraculously" from some illness? Remember the almost universal prayer that went up when King George V was ill in 1917, followed by a very curious contrast to the feeling during his last illness in 1936, when the whole world seemed to accept the inevitable.

Finally, I must quote a paragraph by the Right Rev. Charles Crane, The Cambridge mathematician, Professor E. W. Hobson, in his admirable "Survey of the main lines of Natural Science," who has gone so far as to declare that if the impossibility of the occurrence of miracles has been sometimes asserted by the exponent of a material science, it is merely a place of a priori dogmatism, quite incapable of substantiation on scientific grounds.

THE RIGHT TO HUNT? This is the title of an expression of opinion by the Iowa State Conservation Commission, and although that body has no direct connection with Prince Rupert, its opinion applies theoretically at least, to some of our problems. Here is a paragraph or two, for study: "Probably no single item in the game causes so much concern as the right to hunt. First, there are the regulations imposed by law as to the taking of quarry, and second, there is the right of owners of private property to regulate the taking of game upon their grounds. The exclusive right to hunt on private grounds lies with the owner. The possession of a hunting license does not permit the holder to go upon private grounds to do so without the permission of the owner is a trespass. (There is no regulation more disagreeable than this)."

A LARGE PUP CROP... means a large crop of healthy, vigorous pups this year by feeding ROYAL FOX FEED. Results during former seasons show that the use of Royal with a good meat ration is the most positive way known for the rancher to secure best breeding results. Insist on Royal. Ask your dealer today or write direct to The St. John Milling Company Ltd., P.O. Box 100, New Brunswick.

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TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH

Silver Fox Farming



ANALYST George McIntyre, Montreal, who takes such an enthusiastic part in everything connected with the well-being of his community was a visitor to Charlottetown yesterday. George had a great time at the pet show last week and was one of the hardest workers on the committee. Wasn't he proud when his fellow townsman, H. W. Davison, won the Silver Fox Biscuits Trophy for the best pale silver pup pelt of the show and other awards!

Mr. Davison has been in the fox business for quite a number of years and the writer remembers that in the days when the late Edgar Milligan was buying foxes in quantities all over the Province, he visited Harry's ranch and although he could not buy, spoke very highly of the quality animals therein. This fall Mr. Davison writes as he did not get to the show and neighbors say that a large number of them were quite as good, if not better, than those exhibited.

L. B. Pollock of Keswick, Ontario, must have something on other silver fox breeders in Ontario and perhaps further afield. Year after year he wins the Grand Championship award at the Ontario pet show and carries off most of the prizes in the various classes. The writer remembers very well when Mr. Pollock started raising foxes and noted at the time the intelligent manner in which he went about it. We add our tribute to that of many friends in Ontario and elsewhere at his success.

Thieves have been operating in various sections of the United States stealing mink. Some of them in poisoned meat and when the mink are dead pick them up and take them away. Some of the mink have been stolen alive, showing that the robbers possessed expert knowledge of how to handle them.

Roland M. C. G. Tuplin of Comstock, Park, Michigan, son of Frank Tuplin, formerly of New Annan, P. E. I., but now of British Columbia, was the winner of the Grand Championship for live foxes at the 1938 Michigan-Ohio show.

A New York fur manufacturer is displaying a black fox coat for daytime or evening wear. It is 32 inches in length with flowing sleeves and collarless neckline and of the box style.

The silver fox population of Germany is stated to be in the vicinity of 20,000. Mink and other fur bearing animals number about 60,000. Owing to the scarcity of meats and the intensive Hitler program against waste and use of fat, the fur farmers have had a difficult time keeping their ventures going at a profit.

Denmark—which this Island is sometimes compared to—has 200 silver fox farms with a production of about 6,500 furs. The industry was established in 1929 and has been expanding rapidly. The skins are of medium quality but give a profit to the breeders, as unlike Norway and Sweden, meat of fur products are cheap in Denmark.

Among the exhibitors at the Michigan-Ohio live fox show in December was W. H. C. Ruthven of Alliston, Ontario, who is described in the American fox magazines as a good sport. The state of Wisconsin, the greatest fur breeding state of the world, will hold a fox and mink pelt show January 31st, February 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Henry Simonsen of Rural, Wisconsin uses chloroform to kill his pelts. He has a funnel with an opening through which he can pour some chloroform. He places the funnel over the fox's nose, having first plugged the end with cotton batting, then pours some chloroform through the opening in the top of the funnel saturating the cotton batting. The fox inhales the chloroform and passes out.

We have not heard a word from our friend Lowell Hancock, Summerside, since the pet show last week, so presume he is resting up after his Herculean exertions. Lord Essex, the Queen's Essex, Esch, was reputed to be endowed with almost supernatural energy, and other courtiers wondered how he could keep up the clip. The secret was finally discovered, and it was this. When Essex found that he was about to the limit of his physical resources, he would slip quietly away to a castle on the outskirts of London, where he would go to bed for a week and the only nourishment he would take was milk. Then, rested in mind and body, he would reappear at court. We don't know whether Lowell has followed the rest technique of Essex or not, but think that even with his wonderful powers of recuperation some form of relaxation is necessary.

Quite a number of silver fox pelts have gone into circulation locally this season. One big reason

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is the fact that scarfs can be made up in Charlottetown either at the Betsu Fur Salon or by the Island Furriers, Ltd., and patrons say they are quite elegant in style and finish to those made up in Montreal and Quebec and prices are lower.

The Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company's sale of silver fox and other furs commenced on Wednesday and continues the balance of this week. Next Monday Hudson's Bay Company's sale of silver foxes is scheduled to open and it is expected that they will have upwards of 50,000 pelts. They will be followed by C. M. Lamson & Company with as many or more; then Anning, Cobb and Henry Kiever & Company.

A wire to a party in Charlottetown states that the total number of pelts offered at the January sales in London is in the vicinity of 150,000, which would be about equal to the number auctioned there last year, 22,000. There will be offered in Montreal this week. The New York Auction Company's Sale of silver fox also opens on Monday next and the Norwegian sale of silver fox at Oslo next Wednesday.

January will certainly be a busy month for the auction houses handling silver fox pelts on both sides of the Atlantic. Prices and demand during this month will have a great bearing on the industry for the rest of 1939. The expectation is that there will be all kinds of demand but that prices will be no higher, and possibly a bit lower, than December.

A move is on between the British Government and France, with probably the United States also taking part, to prevent the depreciation of the pound sterling. The British Government will stop the exportation of gold so as to keep the pound at or around \$4.70. The United States is as interested in a stable pound as the United Kingdom because of the trade treaty entered into which went into effect January 1st. A depreciated pound sets the same way as a favorable duty in the export of goods. We Canadians have a very great interest in the gyrations of sterling. We popularly associate the figure \$5 with the pound, but our calculations are on it, and when the English unit of currency reaches \$4.70 we have to figure on 6 per cent decline, on a \$2.80 pelt that means \$1.50.

Hitler's persecution of the Jews and interference with their trade privileges has been a wonderful thing for the fur section of London in that the expert dyers who made Leipzig their home for generations have quit the "Vaderland" and moved bag and baggage to London town where they are building up a great world industry. The flight of Jewish science and industry from Germany and Austria reminds us of the expulsion of the Huguenots from France. They were the artisans and when they moved to Belgium, Switzerland, Great Britain and Holland they set up their trades and gave a boost to the fur industry in those world wide known.

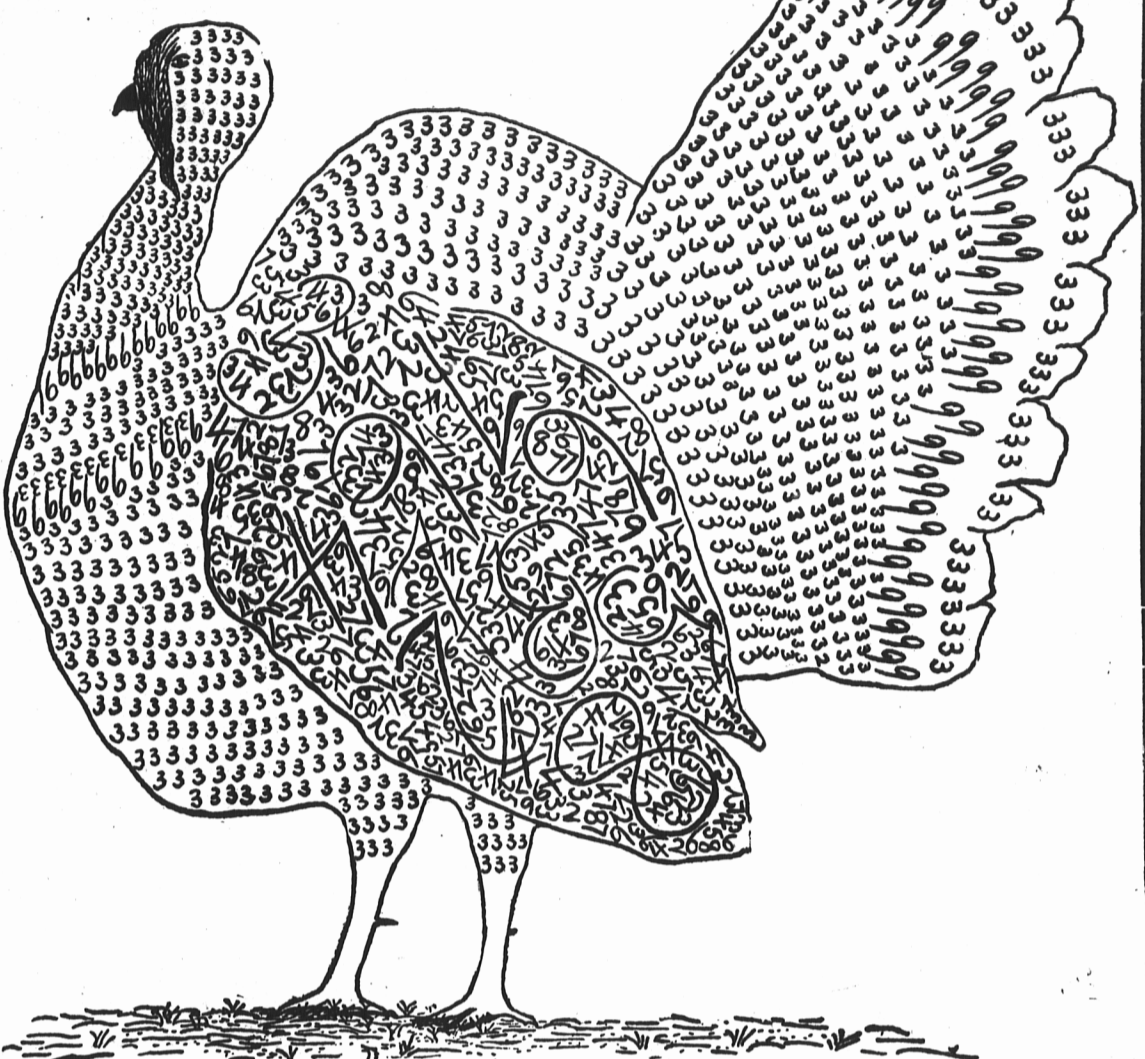
From this date on the ranch should be kept as quiet as possible. If dens have to be cleaned out it should be done right away and any straw or hay put in it is a well known fact that foxes make their dens better if left quiet during the months of January and February. We would not advise pilling later than this date as that creates a certain amount of excitement in the ranch. For best results you have to step up the quantities of meat fed, particularly horse meat. Smells are also an excellent part of the ration in January and February.

Benjamin H. Herzog of Herzog & Hart, Inc. gives the following particulars regarding certain animal countries: A. No. There are two types of Alaskas, however, the bulk of the skins come from the peninsula, but there are also a few which come from the islands. These latter are poor quality skins, being large and coarse, with wolfish characteristics. There is only one type of Greenland, the principal part of the collection being sold at the Royal Danish auction in Copenhagen. The Japanese skins come from the islands off the coast of Hokkaido. The Japanese skins are government controlled. Q. What are the characteristics that determine the value of a blue fox? A. The most important characteristic is color, followed closely by the length of the guard hair. Of secondary importance is the fullness of fur and the silkiness of texture. Size makes only a minor difference.

Q. Does the color of blue fox vary? A. The color varies and the demand for the different colors also varies. The colors run from pale to dark in all sections, except the Japanese and the color of the blue fox in different sections varies. For instance, the Greenland blue fox runs toward a truer blue than the other types. Some year the style will be for pale blue foxes, at other times for dark blue foxes.

How Many Feathers on the Turkey?

20 Prizes Offered For Best Answers.



The number of feathers on the turkey is the sum total of the figures shown in the picture. These figures are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. WHAT DO ALL THESE FIGURES ADD UP TO?

This contest is sponsored by The Charlottetown Guardian. All prizes are guaranteed by The Island Guardian Pub., Co., Ltd., Box 491, Charlottetown, to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

20 Prizes Offered

For the correct, or nearest correct, solution, cash prizes as shown below will be paid:

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and amount. 1st prize - \$15.00, 2nd prize - 10.00, 3rd prize - 5.00, 4th prize - 4.00, 5th prize - 3.00, 6th prize - \$ 2.00, 7th prize - 1.00, 8th prize - 1.00, 9th prize - 1.00, 10th prize - 1.00.

and 10 more prizes of 50 cents each. Twenty prizes in all.

CONDITIONS

- RULE 1-The competition closes February 18, 1939. All solutions to be considered must reach The Charlottetown Guardian by that time. RULE 2-Any subscriber who is paid in advance of Sept., 1939, is eligible to compete for the above prizes. Also any and all members of the subscriber's immediate family living in the same household are eligible to compete. No money need be sent with the solution, BUT SEE RULE 5 REGARDING DOUBLE PRIZES. All correspondents are considered eligible under this rule. RULE 3-Any subscriber who is in arrears may compete on condition that the arrears are paid and the subscription renewed to some date after Sept. 30, 1939. Such persons should immediately write date or call at the office of The Charlottetown Guardian to learn the amount of the arrears payable. Any and all members of such a subscriber's family may compete also when the subscriber has paid the arrears and renewed up to September 30, 1939.

CONDITIONS (Continued)

- RULE 4-Anyone not eligible under Rule 2 and not becoming eligible under Rule 3 may qualify for competition by sending in his or her new subscription, and this shall also qualify any and all of the members of his or her immediate family living in the same household. RULE 5-Every competitor, already qualified under Rule 2, 3, or 4, may, if he or she so desires, qualify the entry for a chance to win DOUBLE the amount of the prize that might otherwise be won. To so qualify the entry it is necessary to have it accompanied by a new subscription for one year. Thus if a person, qualified under Rule 2, sends in a new subscription with the entry and wins first prize, that prize will be \$30.00 instead of \$15.00. A subscriber in arrears would have to pay all arrears, renew into October 1939, and send in a years subscription for someone else in order to qualify for a chance to win a DOUBLE prize. A person who is now a subscriber would have to subscribe himself, and also send a new subscription for someone else, to qualify his entry for a chance to win a DOUBLE prize. It is not obligatory to qualify under Rule 5, but such qualification gives a contestant a chance to win DOUBLE the prize that otherwise might be won. RULE 6-Each competitor, by sending in his or her solution, agrees that the decision of the judges will be indisputable and final. RULE 7-All solutions must be sent on the printed form below. RULE 8-In case of a tie, the prize will go to the one who had sent in a new subscription with his or her solution, in accordance with Rule 5. If those who tied have both, or all, sent in new subscriptions, then the prize will go to the one whose subscription on which he or she became eligible is paid farthest in advance in the year 1941. If both or all are paid in advance of Dec. 31, 1941, then the money will be divided evenly among those tying for the prize.

No Short Term Subscriptions Accepted In This Contest

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Solution Turkey Feathers Competition

(a)-My solution of the number of feathers on the turkey is _____ (b)-I am eligible for the competition on the subscription addressed to the following subscriber: Name _____ Address _____ (c)-Amount enclosed on account of the above subscription, \$ _____ (d)-New subscription. Name _____ Address _____ Second new subscription. Name _____ Address _____ Amount enclosed for new subscription, \$ _____ Name of contestant _____ Address _____ Date _____ 1939

NOTE: Sections (c) and (d) are for use only if subscription is not paid in advance of September 30, 1939, or if sending in one or two new subscriptions. All new subscriptions must be paid for one year each.

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