MODERN FARMER

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox and Mink Farming

Robert G. Hodgson, Editor of the Fur Trade Journal of Canada, has just published Back Tracking In The Fur Industry. After a very nice introduction which tells of his first visit to this Province and his interest in fox farming he tells the story of the early Silver Fox industry and the men who made it. Then Sir Charles Dalton's own story, Frank Tuplin, B.I. Rayner, Jim Tuplin. The Industry Spreads, Russia and Japan Raise Foxes, Fox Shows, etc. Numerous illustrations enhance the articles and give them greater value. To newcomers in the fur industry its contents will be a revelation as very few of the present generation fox farmers have any idea of the glamorous days of the long ago.

The history of the fox industry is followed by the history of the mink industry and of new type mink and early mink shows. This is a book that will fill a long felt want. Many have asked that it be published so that a record could be available for generations to come. It remained for Mr. Hodgson to have the necessary initiative, perseverance and facilities to bring out this more than interesting book. We most heartily congratulate him and recommend it to our readers.

In a recent issue of Women's Wear Daily, New York, are reproductions of models wearing platinum silver fox and we quote. "Fox, which has been gaining in popularity for stoles and jackets this season, was presented in varied styles at a luncheon fashion show yesterday in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Silver fox made into a Spanish shawl by the House of Aronowicz. The skins are worked into a long point in the back. Then another style was the old-fashioned boa in Fromm silver fox designed by Russeks as an accessory for suits and untrimmed coats. Platina fox is made into a long straight sling cape by the Consultant Fur Department of Milgrim.

There is the frontispiece of the Maritime Fur Breeders has a young lady wearing a long cape beautifully trimmed with silver fox. It is certainly most attractive looking ..... These straws show the way the wind is blowing, that is that the stylists are commencing to feature silver fox. There seems to be good hope that it will again be in demand.

Next week will be fox show week at Charlottetown. Monday is receiving and classification day. Tuesday Judging will start at nine o'clock with George A. Callbeck officiating. Walter R. Shaw will as usual take care of the secretarial work which he has so ably done since the inauguration of the show. On Wednesday evening the usual banquet will take place at The Charlottetown with a good program of entertainment. Every fox rancher who can possibly do so should attend and see the fine display of foxes which is always of educational value.

The National Fur News, published in Denver, Colorado, is one of the best of the fur farming magazines. From its editorial columns we glean the following reasons for an optimistic outlook of the future ..... Silver fox is still a beautiful fur there is no doubt about it. Heavily furred, bright clear silver or mutation pelts made into a jacket or scarf are beautiful to the eye and still as glamorous a fur as ever was worn by the fair sex. Take a look at the way silver fox is being used as trimming on the new cloth coats if you want to see style, luxury and beauty. A fur so beautiful may be down but it's not going to be completely out for long. It is obvious also to the keen observer that the new longer styles in women's clothes are being featured with long haired fur (mostly silver fox) in the leading style magazines. This is the beginning of a new trend to long haired fur.

Many farmers are of the opinion that silver fox and mutation foxes will be helped back into popularity due to the shortage of the article which will result from the liquidation of breeding stock that is now going on in Canada shortage develops you can be certain that the raising of silver fox is again going to be profitable in the not too distant future.

There is every indication that the mink farmer is going to have a good year. The market is almost completely void of pelts and there is a strong demand for almost all the popular types. Advertising and promotion of both natural and mutation mink pelts will be on a larger scale than ever so while the quantities are the largest in the history of the ranch raised mink business, with the present active demand pelts should move throughout the year at profitable prices.

In the same magazine, C.A. Herrick of the Department of Veterinary Science, University of Wisconsin, has a very fine article on parasites of fur animals. There is a tendency among ranchers due to the low prices for pelts to be less careful with their foxes. Dosing for hookworm and round worms is as necessary today as ever and if this is not done at certain periods parasitic diseases are liable to attack the herd. Fleas should be dealt with quickly as once they make headway they are difficult to control. Every rancher who keeps foxes over this season should carefully examine them for earmites and fleas before putting them into winter quarters and it would be a good thing to give them a dosing for worms with 16 minim Nema capsules.

The first live mink auction sale ever to be held on the North American continent will take place at Regina, Sask. on November 29th. The sale which is expected to attract attention from fur breeders of both Canada and the United States will be held in the Saskatchewan fur marketing service building under the direction of Adam J. Cooke, manager. A large number of quality mink from well-known fur farms will be offered for sale including 300 selected animals from one ranch.

Since the mink breeders field day held at the Provincial Exhibition grounds, there has been some activity in the matter of sales. Quite a number of fox farmers are adding mink as a sideline. This seems a wise move for those who intend to stay permanently in the industry. The fur farmer who has for several years raised both foxes and mink as many Ontario and western ranchers have done, is now in a fairly good position, but the rancher who raised only silver foxes has found the last year an unprofitable one. Likewise five years ago the farmer who raised mink alone found it unprofitable for one year and that particular year fox pelts were high. In the past year or two in various sections of Canada and the United States a great many fox farmers have turned to mink, and they have quickly adjusted themselves to that type of fur farming. Take our friend Lowell Hancock for instance. We understand he has a large and beautiful collection of various types this season. Of course Lowell was careful in his selection of foundation stock. Another rancher who has made good is Bus Jones and still another is Jack Roop who is associated with Harold Stewart, their ranch being just east of the Exhibition grounds. Then there is Raoul Reymond who has re-entered mink breeding, this time with valuable mutations. What these men can, or have done others can emulate but by all means if you intend going into mink ranching start with good stock either natural mink or mutations.

The announcement of Premier J. Walter Jones that the wedding gift to Princess Elizabeth from this Province would be one dozen of our finest platinum pelts of 1947 has been most favourably commented on by leading breeders here and we are confident will be most acceptable to the young Royal bride.

HUGE WATER SUPPLY

One gusher in Queensland, Australia, produces more than 250,000 gallons of water daily.

ABEGWEIT MINK

ANNOUNCING SENSATIONAL PRICE CUTS FOR 1947-1948 IN BOTH MUTATION AND STANDARD MINK.

We can offer you a start from strictly prize winning stock.

Our Show Record is a proud one.

Our specialties Silver Blue and Royal Pastel Mutations.

B. B. JONES, R. R. 5
Charlottetown

(The original mutation mink ranch in P. E. I.)

Selecting Turkeys For Breeding Stock

Consumers are becoming more aware of desirable meat qualities in turkeys and the satisfaction of the customer should be the objective of those who raise market turkeys, or sell day-old poults to be raised as market turkeys.

The fat and finish of market turkeys is chiefly a matter of feeding and managment says R. M. Blakely, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask. The desirable market qualities, such as plumpness and roundness of breast fleshing, and general blockiness of body are inherited characteristics. Turkeys must be bred into a flock through rigid selection of breeding stock.

The proper selection of breeding stock is important to the individual breeder, but the responsibilities of those who maintain flocks for the sale of commercial hatching eggs is even greater. The poults resulting from their eggs will be distributed to a great many growers.

Ideal breeding stock are plump bodied birds with long smooth keels, which are well rounded with fleshing throughout their entire length. Selection for this class of bird should commence as they approach maturity as only in this way can early maturing qualities be marked. To insure that the best birds of the flock are retained as breeders, final selection should be made before they are marketed. Balanced carriage, as indicated by fullness of breast, medium length of leg and neck, and blocky outline are also important characteristics. These qualities can only be noted as the birds are walking about the pen. Birds with over long necks and legs and wedge-shaped bodies should be rigidly culled.

The final selection should include the careful handing of each bird. The bird should be held over a barrel or table by an attendant, as both hands are required to determine the market type of the bird's body. The keel bone should be reasonably parallel to the back and should rocker sufficiently at the front, to eliminate any tendency to prominence or knobbiness. Good length of keel in porportion to the size of the bird is desirable. Many breeding flocks at the present time are inclined to be too short in keel length. Great stress should be placed on breast thickness. This should be a broad "U" throughout the entire length of the keel bone. Large, coarse, deep keeled birds should be avoided since their offspring will not possess the compactness desirable in the dressed bird.

Careful attention to these points over a period of years has resulted in a marked improvement in the market type of the turkey flock at the Experimental Station, Swift Current.

Crop Potatoes in The Vegetable Garden

(Experimental Farms News)

The term rotation, as applied to crop production, means a systematic arrangement for growing different crops in a more or less regular sequence on the same land. This procedure, according to E Chipman, Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S., is important in vegetable growing, and should be planned and followed as systematically as possible to assist in the control of disease and insects, and to help the better use of the resources of the soil.

Many serious diseases can be controlled in a practical way by a systematic rotation in which the host plant is grown on the same land not more often than once in every few years. Club root of cabbage can be controlled by keeping the land free of cruciferous crops and weeds for seven years; early blight of potatoes and tomatoes, for a period of two to three years; foot rot of peas, a rotation of three years or more; and onion mildew, three to four years.

Rotation is also of value in the control of some insects, especially those which are unable to move far. If the host plants are not near, the insects on emerging will die before reaching them. Here a short rotation is usually effective. Injury from such insects as the white grub and wireworm may be avoided by not planting susceptible plants on old green sod ploughed down.

Continuous cropping with certain vegetables has a depressing effect on yield. Likewise, there is a belief among vegetable growers that the previous crop has an important relation to the yield of a crop following.

While it is difficult to outline a definite rotation for all conditions, the following principles should be observed. To ultilize the resources of the soil fully, it is well to alternate shallow rooted and deep rooted crops, and to follow crops which furnish organic matter with those whose culture favor their decomposition. A crop such as fall rye may be used to furnish the organic matter and it may be grown in a rotation which will not interfere with the vegetable crop season.

In many sections of Canada vegetable crops are grown in rotation with general farm crops. In such cases a grain crop may follow the vegetable crop, and this, in turn, may be followed with a legume hay. The sod land may then be planted to corn or potatoes, followed by a vegetable crop the next year, or the vegetable crop may follow the hay crop such as corn or potatoes should precede small close-growing vegetables such as beet, carrots and onions.

- NEWSY NOTES -

By Agricole

"NATIVE FERNS"

A little book or pamphlet bearing the above title, has just been issued by "Canadian Nature" magazine, Jarvis St., Toronto. In the course of the last two decades I have had letters from readers who displayed more than ordinary knowledge of our native ferns, and there can be no doubt that many more admired these plants without knowing much about them. This pamphlet will appeal to both groups since it is illustrated by 73 exquisite photographs of ferns in their native haunts, also of portions of their structure useful in identifying the species.

Actually the pamphlet is divided into two sections. The first is headed "Green Things Growing" and deals with the Mosses, the Selaginelles and the Liverworts, all predecessors and some at least progenitors of the Ferns. Section 2, the Ferns proper, is most interesting, and on checking it over I find illustrations of all but two of our Island species. I purchased the booklet at a venture but I can recommend it as a good investment in its own particular line.

THE AMERICAN BITTERN

Many years ago when I first came to the Island, I was standing at the door one Sunday morning, enjoying the pleasant spring sunshine. Suddenly, in the far distance, I heard a vigorous punk-er-lunk! punk-er-lunk! I was startled; who was so daring that he mended his fences and drove his stakes on the Sabbath day? Why, all the neighbors would be down on the fellow! Next day I enquired about the Sabbathbreaker, to the amusement of the person interrogated, who told me that the noise was made by a "Marsh Hen," which was the local name for the American Bittern. Since then I have seen and heard the Bittern making this peculiar sound which we may assume to be a love-call; but the squirming and contortions which the bird makes in the process would lead one to think it was gagging at some obstruction in its throat.

Bitterns are past masters in the art of camouflage. I recall disturbing a Bittern near the bridge over the Fullerton Marsh. It instantly slipped into the reeds and pointed its bill, head and neck straight skyward. In this position it looked exactly like a snag from a submerged tree-root.

It seems to me that these birds have become scarcer of late years. This, however, may be because I do not ramble in their haunts as freely as I once did.

In some places the bittern is known as the "Thunder-pump" because its call is supposed to resemble the noise of a pump when the well is dry: but why include the thunder?

American Bittern, "Stake-driver." A.O.U. 190. Summer resident. Not as common as the Heron ("Crane") No. 194. No difference in color, through age or sex. Head: crown brownish, a paler stripe above the eye; eye, yellow; chin and throat white, a broad black or dusky stripe on each side of the white on the throat. Rest of the upper parts tawny, much mottled and streaked with brown, whitish or black. Underparts buffy, striped with brown. Legs and bill greenish. Length, adult, about 26 inches.

Dr. Taverner noted that this bird is "common in the settled portions of Canada breeding wherever found" and that it nests "on the ground, in grass, hayfields, or reed-grown marshes, the nest of grass or reeds."

THE STAR VEGA

This fall (to Nov. 8th.) has been extremely good to our stargazers, with its nights unmarred by rain or snow; one has a chance to renew acquaintance with 'the starry firmament on high.' An old (and good) way to learn the constellations, is to imagine the heavens as divided into four quarters, each headed by a star-group as a key. The first quarter is headed by the "Dipper", a constellation everybody knows. A line from the Dipper through the Pole Star, brings the eye to "Cassiopeia's Chair," a great W-shaped group that heads the third quarter of the heavens. Between the two groups, the second quarter of the heavens is headed by the bright star Capella which was the subject of a lengthy note last fall. Capella in the language of the ancient astronomers, means "the little she-goat" and close to it are three smaller stars which are supposed to represent "the kids."

Taking a line from Capella through the Pole Star, and going about the same distance, the star Vega is easily distinguished by its brightness. It heads the fourth quarter of the heavens. The Dipper, Capella, Cassiopeia, and Vega, are all about the same (apparent) distance from the Pole Star.

Vega is the principal star in the group known as the Lyre and astronomers often refer to it as "Alpha Lyrae." (The brightest star in any constellation, is indicated by the term "Alpha," first letter of the Greek alphabet; the next lightest is "Beta" and so on.) The magnitude of Vega is rather clumsily set down as 0.1. Old-fashioned stargazers like myself, are content to say that it's a first-magnitude star. The professional observers give us these particulars: "Vega's diameter is twice that of the Sun and its radiation of light is 50 times greater, but as it is 26 light-years away, its glory is very much cut down! Its rays are blue-white, they say; and that's the hottest kind of star there is.—"A blue star may have a temperature of 15,000 to 30,000 deg. Centigrade," says the Astronomer Royal.

The present Pole Star will not always preserve that proud preeminence. Owing to the slow circumnutation of the earth's axis, other stars will take its place. Vega was Pole Star about 14,000 years ago.

BOTANICAL NOTES

The Cork (or Rock) Elm, known to botanists as **Ulmus racemosa**, has twigs winged with corky ridges. The writer has seen a twig of this elm, which had been taken from a tree growing near the centre of New London cemetery. It is reported that there is another specimen growing near Charlottetown but I could not discover the exact locality.

Cloth-of-Gold Crocus (**C. susianus**) is the earliest crocus; though it was brought originally from Susa, the ancient capital of Persia, it is not winter-killed here. The flowers are rather smaller than those of **C. grandiflora**, the common crocus, and are of a warm vitelline yellow within, while the back of each "petal" has a central brownish stripe. A cheerful harbinger of spring, this plant is supposed to be the "Saffron" of Solomon's Song, Chap. 4, verse 14.

On Nov. 10, 1947, a sprig of Hemp-Nettle (**Galeopsis Tetrahit**) was brought in for identification. It was in full bloom, the clusters of pink labiate flowers contrasting with the dark green, rather glossy leaves. It has many names, showing that the plant is widely distributed; a list of them, (together with a colored picture of the plant) will be found in "Farm Weeds of Canada" 1909 edn., page 130.

The Cowslips (**Primula veris**) nearly passed out this summer. They are shallow-rooted and succeed well in the moist meadows and gardens of Britain, but they barely hold their own in P.E.I. When we have a drought some of them succumb and that is what happened this year. When I was a lad the cottagers picked the flowers when first open, and fermented them with sugar and water. The "wine" when well prepared was pleasant in flavor, and was said to be very intoxicating, resembling in taste some of the sweet wines of the south of France. In many parts of England the flowers were collected for this purpose. C. P. Johnson's "Useful Plants of Great Britain (1862), tells of another use: "The leaves also are wholesome, and may be eaten as salad or boiled as a green pot herb." In France the Cowslip bore the poetical name of "Perce-neige," also "Brayette." The old herbalists were practical: to them it was the "Paigle," "St. Peter's-wort," and "Palsy-wort," and the flowers being slightly narcotic, they were prescribed in cases of insomnia. A rustic name for this plant was "Horse-buckles", but I could never trace the meaning.

CONCERNING "GRANDFATHER CLOCKS"

The writer has in times past, seen several tall, cased clocks — commonly known as grandfather clocks —on this Island. They were made in England and brought across as family treasures, for they are worth from two hundred to four dollars apiece, perhaps more.

I gather, from the magazine "Country Life," that there are lucky people in Britain, who have collections of these antique clocks, and I have the impression that there is a Society for the study of such ancient time-pieces. Some of these clocks were activated by springs, but most were weight-driven. The history of both clocks and clockmakers has been assiduously searched out, in the Old Country.

Before 1715 the dials of all clocks were square: in that year the first "arched dials" made their appearance.

I have such a clock of very simple construction. One weight (only) drives both pointers and striking mechanism. The dial is arched and has imitation winding stems, and a false second hand. The case is of oak, with a little mahogany veneer. The clock must be wound every night. It is evidently of rustic construction.

I shall be glad to hear of any other grandfather clocks, with their descriptions, maker's names (if available) and history.

ATTENTION! FARMERS

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WATCH FOR FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS

P.E.I. Massey-Harris Dealers Association

Winter Produced Eggs Profitable

(Experimental Farms News)

Under modern conditions the domestic fowl lays more eggs than would be required to fulfil Nature's original plan of laying enough eggs to hatch out the following generation. This she can do without apparent harm, provided the flock is properly managed and fed.

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont., says W. Mountain, the head poultryman, families of pullets have laid as high as 90 per cent through the fall and winter months. Though these birds have been bred for high production, the proper environment must be maintained to keep them in good condition. The smaller details of management must be strictly observed, as well as the better known aids to high egg yields, such as artificial lighting, proper ventiliation of houses and balanced diets. The division of the day into feeding periods to coincide with egg collections has been found to be advantageous.

Shortly after the lights are turned on at 7 a.m., a quarter of the day's supply of scratch grain is scattered and fresh water given. At 9 a.m. green feed in the form of chopped alfalfa hay, which has been steeped in cold water overnight and drained, is placed in shallow tubs. Around noon, a small quantity of the same mash as that which is before the birds at all times, is moistened and fed. At four o'clock more green feed is supplied in sufficient quantity to last through the evening hours. The last chore of the day is to scatter the evening scratch grain and change the water. It is important that between the hours of six and nine at night, when the birds are unattended, there should be grain to scratch for, and greens to pick at.

This program may be changed according to circumstances, but the chief aim is to promote continuous interest and activity.

Diseases lower production quickly, but can often be prevented by the immediate removal of the first birds displaying morbidity, or lack of interest in food, while others are scratching. Comfortable quarters, with ventilation easily adjustable to winds and weather, do much to keep a flock in laying condition.

Experience is largely based on observation, and whether a drop in production is caused by stale mash, vermin or vice, the ability to recognize the accompanying signs will prevent unnecessary losses.

Bulbs Need Plant Food To Grow Quality Flowers

An impression is widely held that bulbs which are newly planted in the fall do not need plant food added to the soil. It is true that mature bulbs have food stored up on their own tissue which may be sufficient to produce a flower. But this is not the whole story.

Before the flower is produced a large number of roots are formed; and these roots seek in the soil plant food and water to supply the needs of the growing plant. If there is a deficiency of food, the growth of the plant will be seriously hampered. A flower may be produced, but it will not be the vigorous, perfect blossom of normal size which complete nutrition would insure.

Fully important as the production of a flower, is the development of well matured bulbs for the following year. To insure this, many gardeners give an additional feeding to tulip plantings after the bulbs have flowered.

The danger of using manures with bulbs is well understood. Any kind of fresh manure is dangerous, and only compost thoroughly decayed is safe to use. Bone meal is the traditional bulb fertilizer; but it becomes available so slowly as to do little good the first year. Commercial bulb growers use chemical plant food dug into the soil so that it is available to the bulb roots.

When the entire bed is dug out before planting the bulbs, 4 pounds of balanced plant food should be spread over the surface: the digging will mix it thoroughly with the soil. When bulbs are planted with a trowel, a teaspoonful of plant food may be mixed with the soil at the bottom of the hole before setting the bulb.

WIN A FLOCK OF BRAY CHICKS

Here, for the price of a couple of postage stamps and a few minutes interesting work, is your chance to win a flock of 200 Bray Chicks, or one of 19 other prizes beginning at 150 chicks for second prize, 100 for third, and on down to 25 for 20th.

Even if you don't win one of the main prizes, your time won't be wasted. EVERYONE who enters this contest will get a credit note for 10 EXTRA chicks with his 1948 Bray Chick order.

No entry fee - - nothing to buy or sell - - no canvassing. You can do all that's necessary at home, in 15 minutes. Just fill in and mail the coupon, and we'll send you full information.

Clinton Leard, Carleton Siding, P. E. I.—"The chicks I got from you were the best I have ever had."

Mrs. Claude Trafton, Plaster Rock, N. B.—"These are the first I have bought from you, but believe me they won't be the last."

Ralph A. Gogan, Petitcodiac, N. B.—"I never saw chicks grow so fast."

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Early chicks pay best. Order your Bray Chicks EARLY!

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Without obligation, please send me full information on your Chick Contest. I keep ..... hens, and have ..... brooder stoves and ..... brooder houses.

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Weekly Market Report

SUMMARY

There was little change in live stock prices throughout the past week, despite the influx of live stock following the end of the strike. The marketing situation, however, was somewhat aggravated by the congestion of arrivals at a number of stock yards and packing plants, which were in some cases more than could be handled. Demand for stock cars exceeded supply and shippers were being advised to hold off for the moment and not flood the market.

Eastern Cattle Markets

Heavy runs of cattle were on hand on eastern markets but the supply was fairly well taken care of and at generally steady prices. Ontario packers took the bulk of the supply at Toronto, paying up to $15 for weighty steers and from $10.50 to $14 for butcher steers. Stockers were the only class to move easier, with ordinary kinds up to $12.50 and good feeding steers to $13.40. Trading was active at the opening at Montreal but buyers were confining their activities to the better classes of cattle which sold firm. Transactions later were slow and lower grades sold easier. A couple of loads of choice steers topped at $14.25, while good kinds brought $14 to $15, and good cows $10 to $10.50 and an odd $11. In the Maritimes, receipts were getting back to normal with the reopening of the packing plants, and a range of $3 to $12.50 was placed on steers and heifers, with a top of $13, f.o.b. country points.

Western Cattle Markets

In western Canada a lack of sufficient cars to move stock interfered with trade but nevertheless there was some congestion at a number of market centres, and shippers were being asked to hold off unnecessary deliveries until yards and plants could be cleared. At Winnipeg an odd load of choice steers topped at $15, with other good kinds taken readily at $14 to $14.50. Calgary was active and steady, with some strictly choice, weighty steers selling at $15, but most sales at from $14.50 down. Edmonton was also active and steady in price for top quality although there was a lower tendency on plainer cattle. Top steers were $14, with a small lot at $14.25. Prince Albert was a shade lower, with best steers at $12.50; while Moose Jaw paid $12 to $13; Saskatoon up to $13.50, with a few tops at $14; Regina $13; and Vancouver $13.50 to $14.25.

Exports to United States

Dairy cattle shipments to the United States in the past week totalled 1,295, compared with 2,342 in the same week last year. Exports from January 1st to date this year are 44,139 and in the same period last year were 59,759.

Calves Sell Readily

All offerings of calves cleared at generally steady prices. Choice veals at Toronto sold at $16 to $16.50, Montreal $15 and an odd $16, Winnipeg up to $15, Calgary $12 to $13, Edmonton $13, Prince Albert $12, Moose Jaw $12 to $12.50, Saskatoon $12.50, Regina $12 to $12.50, Vancouver $14.25, and Moncton up to $12 f.o.b.

DUST DEFEATED

GRAVELBOURG, Sask. — (CP) — A large flood-irrigation project is nearing completion here on the site of a municipally-built irrigation scheme that was filled in by dust storms in the '30s.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

LIVE FOX SHOW

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

NOVEMBER 17-21, 1947.

Under the Auspices of

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SILVER FOX BREEDERS' AND EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION

Open to Registered Foxes owned by members of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association in any Province of Canada.

Exhibitors are asked to forward entries without delay. Classification commences on Monday, November 17th. Fox Banquet at the Charlottetown on Wednesday, November 19th. All foxes must be registered or in process of registration. Do not neglect supplying details in the entry form. Entries from ranches which have had evidence of contagious disease in the year 1947 will be prohibited. Prize lists are available at the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, or the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

For further information apply:—

L. K. LOCKERBY, President, Summerside.
W. R. SHAW, Secretary, Charlottetown.