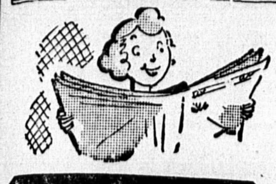
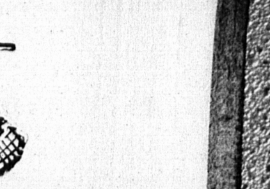


A Page for the MODERN FARMER



FOX MEN

Attend Field Day at

MONTAGUE

MONDAY, SEPT. 16th
beginning at 1 p.m.
Standard Time

Speakers — Discussions
Everyone Welcome —
and Examinations.

FREAK FOXES

anyone wishing to bring foxes OF ANY VARIETY for examination and discussion may do so. Provision for these animals has been made at the Illustration Station

(Capt. A. A. Mosher)
Auspices of P.E.I. FOX BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

Probable Shortage of Seeds In 1942

The Seed Supply Committee of ...e Agriculture Supplies Board, ...hich was formed after the out-...eak of war last September, has ...en following closely Canadian ...ed supplies of cereals, fibre flax, ...age crops, field roots and garden ...etables seeds. For the seed sea-...n of 1940 normal seed supplies ...re found available and the pro-...ects for 1941 seed supplies now ...e favourable.

Careful investigation of seed ...cks on hand, seed imports and ...orts and contracts for delivery ...1941 and 1942 indicate a pr-...ble shortage in 1942 of certain ...ennial field roots and vegetables ...ps, including Mangel, Swede; ...den Beet, Cabbage, Cauliflow-... Parsnip and also two annual ...s Radish and Spinach.

...espective seed shortages from ...se crops are due to the cutting ... of supplies from Holland and ...mark and to uncertainty as to ...ities that may be imported ...n Great Britain.

...his situation was reported to the ...icultural Supplies Board, at the ...ference with representatives of ...vincial Departments of Agricul-... held in Ottawa, July 18 to 20. ...as agreed at that time that as ...surance against possible short-...in 1942 the production of seeds ...Canada from approved seed ...s of these crops of certain ...ite quantities under a joint ... between Provincial Depart-...s of Agriculture and the Board ...ld be undertaken.

...der the War Measures Act, ...r in Council P.C. 3588, has ... passed giving approval to this ... of increased seed production. ...s have already been taken to ...ase the supply of seed roots ...t in storage in the fall of 1940, ...reparation for increased acre-...plantings for seed production ...spring.

...he Saving Sprayer

...ield sprayer for weed control ...assembled by the Field Hus-...y Division, Dominion Experi-...l Farms Service, during its ...pment work recently. A 240 ...ial gallon tank and a 3-... per minute pump were fit-... used truck tires and wheels. ...sprayer was provided with a ...-take-off drive from a row ...ractor capable of a road speed ...miles per hour when hauling ...oaded sprayer to the field. ... 200 acres of crop were ...d for weed control, and in ...n about 25 acres of pota-...ere sprayed. The saving in ...ith the high speed tractor ...ted the handling of the ... acreage in proper season.

WHAT A TALE!

...comet is a star with a tail,' ...acher, giving the class a les-...ut the stars. Can anyone ...a comet?" ...miss," cried one little lad ...y Mouse."

Bacterial Ring Rot Threat To Potato Crop

From now till harvest is the best time to detect the comparatively new but serious disease of potatoes known as bacteral ring rot (bacteral wilt and rot). Already the disease has caused serious losses in widely scattered localities in Canada and the United States and threatens further damage if not successfully controlled. Every potato grower should keep a sharp look-out for this disease, states H.N. Racicot, Associate Plant Pathologist, Divisions of Botany and Plant Pathology, Dominion Department of Agriculture, and report at once any suspected cases. Specimens of vines and tubers should be sent to the Dominion Botanist, Central Experimental Farm Ottawa. Only slightaffected tubers should be sent, as badly decayed ones are useless for microscopic examination. The wholehearted cooperation of every grower is essential for the suppression of this serious disease.

As a rule, diseased plants can be detected only late in the growing season. The symptoms are very variable but the most characteristic ones are described by H.N. Racicot in a Science Service Circular which may be obtained free on request from the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture,Ottawa. The first symptoms are usually a rolling and wilting of the leaves which resemble the condition sometimes seen in healthy plants in dry weather. The affected leaves soon lose their normal green colour and feel thin and smooth to the touch. The whole or part of the leaves turn yellow, then brown, the affected parts eventually dying.

This necrosis or scorching of the leaves, which is frequently at the margin, somewhat resembl late blight but occurs only on the leaves of individual stems, while late blight is usually fairly evenly distributed in the field. The tips of stalks of the affected leaves wilt, while the basal part remains rigid. Eventually the whole leaf dies. One or more stems in a hill may wilt, while the remainder appears healthy. The stems that wilt are ueually more or less stuned.

The tubers from diseased hills range from sound to completely rotten; but generally some of them show the crumbly, yellow rot, mainly in the region of the ring, that is so characteristic of the disease Some of the apparently sound tubers contain the causal bacteria. It is imperative that diseased crops should never be used for seed; for not only do slightly infected tubers produce diseased plants, but they cause many healthy sets to become contaminated during the operations of seed-cutting and planting.

The most important means of control is the exclusive use of disease-free seed, but full details of what to do when disease has been discovered will be found in the circular.

Empire Work With Insect Parasites

Dr. W. R. Thompson, Assistant Director, Imperial Institute of Entomology and Superintendent of the Insect Parasite Laboratory, Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, England has been transferred to Belleville, Ontario, to continue the work of the laboratory. He will have at his disposal in Belleville the facilities of the Dominion Insect Parasite Laboratory, which incidentally is the largest and best equipped institution of its kind in the world.

The reason for Dr. Thompson's transfer is that since the occupation of several European countries by Germany, it has become impossible to collect insect parasites for propagation and distribution to Empire Countries. Canada and the United States offer opportunities for the collection of new species of parasites which will enable him to continue work similar to that which he has been doing for many years at Farnham Royal. His work at Belleville will be carried on for the benefit of all parts of the British Empire, as it was at Farnham Royal.

Dr. Thompson was born at Belmont, Ontario, and is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. For several years he was on the staff of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. In 1912 he went to Italy for the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and for many years worked for the Bureau in Europe. In 1928 he accepted the position he now holds in the Imperial Service.

Ayrshire Records

...following cows owned by P. ...and Ayrshire breeders have qualified recently under Record of Performance:

Cow	Owner	Milk	Fat	Test
365 Days Mature				
...n Supreme Clare	Exp Farm Ch'town	11,492	506	4.40
...rthy Bess	Willard Kelly	11,470	485	4.23
4-year-old 365 days				
...date Echo Bess	H. W. Clay	10,894	461	4.23
3-year-old 365 days				
...y Lady Rose	Fred I. Andrew	10,011	432	4.32
2-year-old 365 days				
...a'e Gloria	Willard Prowse	8,650	324	3.75
...n Gold Briar	Experimental Farm	9,058	364	4.02
...y Lady Laura	Fred I. Andrew	7,773	355	4.57
...n Gold Clare	Experimental Farm	7,908	345	4.23
...e Lauretta	A. McRae & Sons	8,489	344	4.05
...ok Hattie	Ings & Son	8,806	368	4.18
Mature 205 days				
...s Poly	A. McRae & Sons	9,454	447	4.73
...k Pride Bess	Ings & Son	9,524	394	4.14
205 days 4-year-old				
...k Primrose 3rd	Ings & Son	9,055	398	4.40
... Grace	A. McRae & Son	8,814	390	4.42
... Olive 4th	H. W. Clay	8,66	343	3.96
305 days 3-year-old				
... Cold Orange	Experimental Farm	8,070	308	3.82
305 days 2-year-old				
... Cold Maggie	Experimental Farm	7,470	322	4.31
... Cold Buttercup	Experimental Farm	7,178	302	4.21
... Cold Blossom	Experimental Farm	7,335	299	4.03
... F.	J. W. Lewis	6,574	284	4.32
...y Nancy	W. A. Moase	6,661	268	4.02

Weekly Live Stock Market Report

OTTAWA, Sept. 5, 1940.

SUMMARY:

Reduced offerings of cattle at stock yards proved very beneficial to the trade during the past week Markets were active and prices, as a rule, stronger. The previous week's loss of 25c to 50c was regained at Toronto, while Winnipeg was also strong to 25c higher. Replacement cattle continue in keen demand and strong prices are being paid for suitable kinds. A good measure of support was lent to the trade this week by demand for cattle for shipment to the United States. Exports in that direction were the heaviest for some weeks at 4,555. Calves were also strong sellers, although price changes were few. Hogs proved the highlight of the market situation, advancing 25c to 35c or more. As the season progresses lamb supplies are becoming heavier and prices have worked correspondingly lower. Toronto was down 50c this week and other markets, as a rule, were no better than steady.

Eastern Cattle Markets

Under active trading cattle prices moved up 25c to 50c at Toronto and the better quality killing steers and heifers appeared to be in best demand up to $8.40 with a few as high as $8.50. Choice weighty steers sold at $8.75 to $9, stockers were in keen demand up to $7 and $7.50 and some feeders were taken at $8. There were no steers better than fairly good in quality at Montreal and the best of those offered moved out at $7.75 to $8.50, with good cows at $5 25 to $5.50. Good cattle continue scarce in the Maritimes and good to choice steers were quoted at $7.50 to $8 25.

Western Cattle Markets

Reduced country leadings in the west served to bolster the market. All buying interests at Winnipeg gave good support to the trade both on local and outside account. A liberal number of steers were taken for export leaving only moderate supplies for domestic slaughter. The general steer trade ruled strong to 25c higher with the better grades earning $7 to $7.75. Stocker classes were also more active and good kinds were weighed out at $6 to $7. Calgary was active with good grass butcher steers up to $7. Edmonton, likewise, was brisk and fully steady with a practical top of $7.50 on steers. Prince Albert had some medium steers up to $6.35, while Moose Jaw was steady to firm and paid $6 to $6.50 for good steers; Regina had a top of $6.75 on grass steers, while Saskatoon was no better than steady with quality very ordinary. The best of the steers and heifers moved at $6 to $7. Vancouver proved an exception, dropping 25c to 35c on steers, heifers and cows. Good butcher steers were quoted at $7.40 to $7.75 and cows from $5.50 down.

United States Market

Buffalo sold around 330 Canadian steers off cars all the way from $9 to $11.25. Steers in the 1300 lb. class made the higher prices of $11 and $11.25. These prices would net around $8.50 to $9 25 at Ontario country points and $9 to $9.50 at Toronto, or somewhat better than prices paid at the latter market. Several loads of medium to good steers, bulls and stockers were shipped from Toronto to Buffalo, Lancaster, and Jersey City. Advice from the United States is to the effect that choice weighty steers are scarce. Chicago was higher on these durin the past week. At St. Paul, common Canadian steers were quoted from $7.25 to $7.75, common to good cows from $5 to $7 and medium to good bulls from $5.25 to $7.

Exports to the United States during the past week consisted of 4,555 beef cattle, 182 dairy and 1,488 calves. Totals to date this year are 79,333 beef cattle, 9,558 dairy and 60,073 calves, compared with 137,045 beef, 9,124 dairy and 70,143 centres in the same period last year. Exports of beef cattle under the third quarterly quota from July 1st to September 5th totalled 21,997 head, compared with 49,048 in the corresponding period of 1939.

Calves Strong Sellers

Calves were strong at Toronto at $11 to $11.50 for choice veals and Montreal was also firm with good veals mostly $9.50 to $10 and some tops $10.75. Winnipeg was also firm at $8 to $9 50 for good choice veals, while Calgary finished 50c stronger with the top at $7.50. The high at Edmonton and Regina was $8, Prince Albert $7.50, Moose Jaw $7.25, Saskatoon higher at $8.50 and Vancouver $7.

Hog Prices Substantially Higher

Hog prices moved up at all markets and Toronto closed with bacons at $9.25 off trucks or $12.35 dressed. Montreal paid $9.25 f. & w., and $12.35 dressed. Winnipeg closed at $8.00 f. & w., and $11.45 dressed, while the close at Calgary was at $8.10 off trucks. Edmonton $8.25, Prince Albert $8.20, Moose Jaw and Regina $8.35 and Saskatoon $8 50. Vancouver sold slaughter hogs at $8.75.

Lambs Again Lower

Lamb prices again showed seasonal declines. Toronto was down 50c selling good ewes and wethers at $9 to $9.50. The bulk of the good ewes and wethers at Montreal made $9. Winnipeg moved in the opposite direction selling good lambs firmer at $7.75 to $8. Top lambs at Calgary made $7.50, Edmonton $7.25, Prince Albert and Regina $7, Moose Jaw $7.10, Saskatoon $6 85 and Vancouver $8.75.

CATTLE MARKETS

Toronto gained 25c to 50c on active trading and a fairly good cleanup of the 6,836 cattle offered was made. The better quality killing steers and heifers were first sellers. Choice weighty steers sold at $8.75 to $9, butcher steers and heifers from $6.50 to $8.40 a few $8 50, and fed salves from $9 to $10.50. Butcher cows ranged from $4 to $5 75 and canners and cutters from $2 to $3.75. Bulls brought $4.50 to $5.75, with some light bolognas as low as $4. Good stockers were in keen demand at $7 to $7.50, a few feeders up to $8 and common to medium stockers made $5.50 to $6.75. Milkers and springers were stronger with good kinds at $80 to $85 each and ordinary sorts from $50 to $75.

Montreal was steady to a shade easier selling 1,335 cattle. The steers offered graded no better than medium good and the best on hand brought $7.75 to $8 50, with mediums $6.50 to $7.50 and common down to $4.50. Heifers were $3 50 to $6.75, butcher cows $3 75 to $5 50, canners and cutters $2 to $3.50, bologna bulls $3 50 to $4.75 and butchers from 5 to a top of $6 Milkers $45 to $85 each.

Maritimes —Choice and good cattle continue scarce at $7.50 to $8.25 with common down to $4.50 for steers. Heifers were 25c below steers, cows from $5 down to $3.75 and canners and cutters $2.25 to $3.25.

CALF MARKETS

Toronto calves were strong with choice at 11 to $11.50 and common downward to $7. Grass calves sold at $5 to $6.

Montreal veals strong, good mostly 9 50 to 10, tops 10.75, medium $8 50 to $9, drinkers $5.50 to $6.50 and grassers $4 to $5.

HOG MARKETS

Dominion hog marketings totalled 85,762, compared with 49,125 in the same week last year. Totals to date, this year, 3,109,395; last year, 2,134,057.

Toronto bacons closed 25c higher at $9.25 off trucks with dressed sales at $12.35. Sows were $4.75 off trucks and $5.75 dressed.

Closing prices at Hamilton were $12.25 for the basic grade, dressed, delivered, and $11.85 plus transportation; and Moncton $12.10 delivered.

Montreal bacons were $9.25 f. & w., $9 50 off trucks, and $12.35 dressed.

SHEEP AND LAMB MARKETS

Toronto lambs were down 50c, good ewes and wethers making $9 to $9.50, bucks $8 to $8.50 and culls $7.50 to $8. Receipts two cars of western lambs. Sheep were steady at $2.50 to $5.50, according to quality.

Montreal lambs were generally $9 for good ewes and wethers, $8 for bucks and $7 for culls. Sheep made $3 to $5.75.

Maritimes had choice lambs at $8.50 alive or $18.70 dressed.

EXPORTS OF BACON AND HAMS

Weight of Wiltshires and cuts leaving packing plants for export —week ending August 31st, 1940 — 9,205,624 lb.

Breeding Ewes

The purchase of yearling or elder ewes is likely to be difficult this fall, states the Live Stock Market Review of the Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture. Fortunately there are thousands of well-bred ewe lambs produced in Eastern Canada, many of them nearing the 90-pound weight in September. Farmers having good fall pasture and an abundance of alfalfa or clover hay can easily develop ewe lambs of this weight to a sufficient stage of maturity for late breeding this fall. If well fed this winter, these ewes will grow to normal size and should average close to a lamb per ewe, besides producing a fleece of wool.

CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS, MARSHFIELD.

THE FLIGHT OF AN EAGLE.

The method of flight of an Eagle has been a subject of admiration and of comment and wonder since very early in man's history. It was of this flight that the great maker of proverbs spoke when he declared there were only three or four things which were too wonderful for him and beyond his comprehension and understanding. One of these, he declared, was "the way of an eagle in the air."

Solomon's bewilderment is not surprising. it is only in these latter days in our experiments with gliders, that we are learning of the upward currents in the air and are beginning to understand how an eagle with wings outstretched and apparently motionless can yet move upwards in the heavens till it becomes lost to sight while seemingly never moving a wing. For an eagle does not fly,as ordinary birds fly; it soars. A gull, a crane, a crow, or a pigeon, in fact, nearly every bird we see and know, moves through the air, either upward or downward or forward, by beating the air with its wings. It flaps its wings as a rooster flaps its wings, and propels itself by beating the air. Movement is caused by the flexing of the muscles in the birds wings. Due to the violent exercise of the muscles in the wings of a carrier pigeon an exceptionally fast-flying bird, the muscles of its wings become gorged with blood, a very natural consequence, as we know, of exercise. But the Eagle does not fly in this way at all, except perhaps when first starting off. Observers tell us that the Eagle makes his nest upon a tall pine or on a crag, from which he launches himself in the air - casts himself off. as it were - and soars. Of course, this applies only to his usual flight when he is free and unconfined and when he is able to pursue his way according to his natural inclination. He just spreads his wings and manipulates them so as to guide himself and lets the air currents carry him. He sails. Usually he glides upward in great circles, until he may even become lost to view, his wings remaining all the time apparently motionless. It is no wonder that Solomon was dumbfounded and declared, "The way of an eagle in the air is one of the things which are too wonderful for me and which I know not."

An interesting description of the flight of a pair of eagles near Mount Tamalpais in California is given by Mr. Charles P. Shoffner in his book called "The Bird Book." It reads as follows:-

Leaving the Muir woods in California, you come to a little station from which the cars run to Mount Tamalpais, or to Mill Valley. It is a beautiful spot. Just as I reached it, very much out of breath, a rush of wings was heard and the surprise was so great that even my camera was forgotten. Have you ever seen the flight of an eagle? If not, you have missed one of the wonders of Nature."

"There are two kinds of eagles in the United States, the golden eagle and the bald eagle. The nobler of the two is the golden eagle whose home is always in mountainous regions although he sweeps over the plains and valleys. The golden eagle is of great size, robust form and powerful physique. Both varieties are brave and show great skill in hunting, and fine courage in defending their nests. A gull has fine control and seems perfectly at home in the air, but compared to an eagle he is simply an amature. There is a dignity and case about an eagle's flying that makes a mere man realize his limitation, and such a flight once seen will never be forgotten."

"Theeagles made three grand circles and then the female flew to the mountain and was lost in the distance; but the male wanted to give me an exhibition of flying that was flying. The aeronaut's flight is a race with death just a few feet away: but the eagle's flight is glorious conquering of the air, with life as a companion. One makes you shiver; the other charms. Around and around the eagle flew, always going higher and higher, up, up, he went. It was hard on the neck, but I could not take my eyes from that bird. He seemed to know that something was expected of him, and he never faltered, but went right up, up, into that sea of blue until he was but a tiny spot, and still up, up,ever upward, he flew until the speck melted into the azure."

Such scenes are only given to mortals on high days and holidays; that was my high day. Here's to his majesty the eagle; Long may he fly and may his tribe ever live on the peaks and towering pinnacles, where the sky and clouds meet, and where you and I are strangers in a strange land."

Sales Regulations For Potato Eyes

The practice of cutting eyes from potatoes for seed and forwarding them to distant parts originated in the days of the settlers when the difficulties of transport were many and the cost high and farming had to be carried on far from social and business centres. Potato eyes saved carrier space and when taken from good seed proved a profitable experiment, a result much appreciated in these days when good seed was both costly and difficult to obtain. In latter years, following the expansion of transportation facilities, the introduction of cheap postal rates, and the success of the eyes as seed, the dealing in potato eyes became such a general practice that regulations governing their sale have now been established.

All future sales are affected by the regulations which state that all potatoes from which eyes are cut must be from stock that has passed field and tuber inspections, according to the standards set by the Dominion Certified Seed Potato Service. The identity of the stock must be established to the satisfaction of an inspector. The weight of 35 eye sets must not be below one one pound when packed. (An ordinary vegetable baller, the kitchen utensil used by housewives for shaping vegetables into balls for decorative cookery, produces eye sets of uniform size and attractive appearance.)

According to the regulations all potato eyes that are to be stored for any length of time should be first kept for one week at 75 degrees F., then stored around 40 degrees F. until shipped. Certified seed potato eyes must be free from any damage caused by bacteria, fungi, or insect pests readily recognizable at time of shipment and the shipper is responsible for the removal of all defective or diseased sets.

The regulations with regard to containers is that the eyes must be shipped in a waxed cardboard carton or in a cardboard carton wrapped with heavy waxed kraft paper as a further precaution against drying out of the eyes. To each container must be affixed a label giving the certification number, the variety, date of packing, name and address of shipper, and directions for planting must be included in each package. This is important.

Wintering The Bees

(Experimental Farms News)

With the approach of winter the beekeeper is faced with the problem of how to prepare his bees for the winter so that they may survive the long cold months ahead. There are three main essentials for the safe wintering of bees: (1) a large force of young bees, (2) a liberal supply of good food, (3) adequate protection from cold and changeable weather, failure to provide any one of these is to nullify the benefits of the others, states the Dominion Apiarist, C. B. Gooderham. To secure a large force of young colony is: (1) headed with a prolific queen during the autumn bees it is imperative that every colony is: (1) headed with a prolific queen during the autumn months, (2) that the queens have sufficient room for maximum egg production and, (3) that the bees have an adequate food supply. As it is far better to find living colonies with a surplus of food in the spring than it is to find them dead of starvation, the winter's food supply should be a liberal one. No colony should be put into winter quarters with less than forty pounds of food not including the pollen, which is also essential for good wintering. Any excess of forty pounds is further insurance against starvation. The winter's food should consist of either first quality honey or syrup made by dissolving two parts of white granulated sugar in one part of water. If the latter is used it must be remembered that six pounds of sugar made into syrup only furnishes about five and one-half pounds of stored food. Protection is secured by placing the bees in cellars or outdoor packing cases. If one has a good cellar by all means use it, if not, use packing cases. A good cellar is one that can be kept dark, well ventilated and at a uniform temperature of not more than 45 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the winter. A good packing case is one large enough to allow the colonies to be surrounded with the necessary insulating material and which will keep this material dry. A good windbreak on at least three sides of the apiary is an important factor in protection for outdoor wintered bees. Excess moisture is deadly to bees, especially while they are confined in winter quarters, hence it is important that this moisture may escape not only from the colony itself but also from the repository in which the colonies winter, be it cellar or packing case. More detailed information may be secured by writing the Division of Extension and Publicity, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for publication No. 681 "Wintering Bees in Canada."

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

Canadian Platinum Fox Breeders' Association have decided to hold a live animal show at Saskatoon, Nov. 12 to 15, inclusive. Chairman of the show committee is Dr. R. H. McDonald, 401 Canada Building, Saskatoon, who will have full charge of its direction. The secretary is Mr. Claude Holman of Saskatoon, who is a brother of Mayor B. Roy Holman, of Charlottetown. Following the meeting of the Dominion Fur Council at Ottawa, which takes place next Thursday and Friday, Mr. Holman will make an extensive tour of eastern Canada ranches. While here, his headquarters will be 60 Queen Street, Charlottetown. The show announced for November in Saskatoon will be the first exclusive new type fox show to be held in America and its promoters expect that it will attract wide interest both in Canada and the United States.

The Dominion government has enacted through an order-in-council regulatory legislation for silver fox pelts which will be in operation this season. Full particulars are published in the Canada Gazette for August. Pelts will be graded as to color, quality and size according to the standards prescribed in the regulations. Inspectors will be appointed for the grading of pelts who will certify that such pelts are graded in accordance with the regulations. A fee of ten cents per pelt will be paid in advance or at time of grading for all pelts graded by an inspector. A fee of five cents per pelt will be paid in advance or at time of inspection for all pelts inspected Competent assistants shall be provided by the applicants at all places where pelts are to be inspected or graded.

No person shall export or cause to be exported and the Collector of Customs shall not permit the exportation of pelts unless such pelts have been graded and individually tagged as prescribed in the regulations.

No person shall export or cause to be exported and the Collector of Customs shall not permit the exportation of pieces and tails, or any pelts graded as follows:—
"Black Canada Grade D";
"Black Canada Grade E";
"Dark Canada Grade D";
"Dark Canada Grade E";
"Half Silver Canada Grade E"; or any pelt of ony class graded "Inferior" or "Reject."

Colors will be "Black" meaning all black free of silver hairs; "Dark" meaning less than 40 per cent. of the area of the back of the pelt is covered with silver guard hairs; "Half Silver" meaning 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the area of the back of the pelt is covered with silver guard hairs; "Three-quarter Silver" meaning over 60 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the area of the back of the pelt is covered with silver guard hairs; "Silvery" meaning over 80 per cent. to 95 per cent. of the area of the back of the pelt is covered with silver guard hairs; "Full Silver" meaning 95 per cent. of the area of the back of the pelt is covered with silver guard hairs.

The following shall be the prescribed grades for Standard Silver or Black Fox Pelts:—

1. Canada Silver Bright: Specimen pelts, full furred clear color throughout and densely silvered, with guard hairs and underfur blending in color. Size and complete finish of the pelt and length of bar shall be given proper consideration. Tail to be sound and of good color.
2. Canada Grade "A" — Select prime pelts, full furred, clear and densely silvered and with guard hairs and underfur blending in color, size and complete finish of the pelt and length of bar shall be given proper consideration.
3. Canada Grade "B" —Pelts of good quality and character, of clear color throughout and with guard hairs and underfur blending but appearance may be lacking tone and sparkle; they should be well furred and quite densely silvered.
4. Canada Grade "C" —Pelts of good quality, evenly furred and of fairly clear color and of reasonably good character and without major weaknesses.
5. Canada Grade "D" —Pelts of good average quality and of fair color—not rusty or brown and may be a little low or weak in fur.
6. Canada Grade "E" —Pelts of indifferent quality, open, weak furred, slightly off color and definitely lacking in character.
7. Inferior—Pelts of poor quality throughout.
8. Rejects—Pelts of extremely low quality throughout.
9. Pieces and Tails.

With the exception of (7), (8), and (9) the above grades shall be classified into sizes as prescribed below.

(1) Large—A large pelt should be about 33 inches or more in length, measured from nose to base of tail, if such length is not obtained by over-stretching and the width should be in proportion to the length.

(2) Medium—A medium pelt should be about 30 inches in length, if such length is not obtained by over sretching and the width should be in proportion to the length.

(3) Small—All pelts below medium size.

Grading centres may be established at such points as the Department from time to time considers necessary.

Any person may apply to the Department or to an inspector for inspection or grading of his pelts.

Any person or group of persons having five hundred or more pelts for inspection or grading may apply to the Department or to an inspector for the inspection or grading of such pelts and the inspector may if a suitable place is provided by the applicant at an accessible point, make a special journey for the purpose.

Inspectors shall mark or cause to be marked all pelts inspected or graded in accordance with these regulations by means of a metal tag passing through the right eye hole and denoting the class and grade designation of such pelts, and no other person shall, unless authorized by an inspector, affix the prescribed grade tag to any pelt.

Any person who removes or causes to be removed without the authority of an inspector any grading tag from any pelt while such pelt is in the raw state except where necessary during the process of dressing, shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

A grading certificate in form prescribed by the Minister shall be issued in triplicate by the inspector, one copy shall be delivered to the producer or person making application for inspection or grading, one copy shall be retained by the inspector and one copy shall be mailed to the Department.

Any person handling pelts on consignment or on a pooling basis shall mail or deliver to each producer consigning pelts for marketing, a statement showing the official grading of each of the said producer's pelts which have been graded in accordance with these regulations.

All pelts shall be drummed and cleaned before being presented for inspection or grading.

Delivery of pelts to or from a grading centre shall be at the expense of the owner and the Department shall not be responsible for any loss or damage occurring in transit or in a grading centre.

Our Comment On Above:—

The above regulations will have the effect of preventing the exportation to the United States of undesirable pelts or pelts of small market value in that country, and should also improve the status of the silver fox in Canada for retail purposes. One often picks up advertisements of silver fox pelts made up and offered at such low figures that they must be very inferior indeed. It will not be possible under the new regulations we presume, for a retailer to do such a thing, and therefore respectability of the fur will be increased. At this critical time in the affairs of silver fox farming it seems that the regulatory acts passed are to the good, and will benefit genuine fox ranchers who desire to see the industry brought to a higher standard.

In this connection we may say that a word of warning to those who are trailing off on the road to platinums should be sounded. We have every desire to see the new type of fox bred successfully, particularly in our own Island home, but we must not neglect our old bread winner—the good quality silver fox which will always have a vogue. By all means let us encourage those who are pioneering in new types, but let us also keep to the fore the kind of pelts that have given us a livelihood over a long period of years.

Friends of Frank Hamm, Mermaid, will be delighted to know that the quality of his white face, ringneck platinum foxes has been passed upon by no less an authority than George A. Callbeck, Summerside, who last week bought a pair from Mr. Hamm for his ranch.

Don't forget the second 1940 Fox Field Day of the Silver Fox Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association which takes place at Montague on Monday starting at one o'clock p.m. The first ranch visited will be Harry Davison's, from one to two-thirty. The speakers will be Peter G. Clark and W. Chester S. McLure. From 2.30 to 3.30 the ranch of George McIntyre will be visited and the speakers there will be Major A. S. Robertson and Lowell W. Hancock. From 3.30 to 5 p.m. a visit will be paid to Captain A. A. Mosher, Maritime Fox Illustration Station. Discussions and examinations of foxes there will be in charge of John C. Jack, Supervisor of Maritime Fox Illustration Stations and W. Fred Burke, P. E. I. Fox Fieldman. The speaker will be Walter Shaw. Some 70 fox ranchers who attended the first Field Day at Summerside will we are confident be at Montague because everyone was delighted with the Summerside event and we are sure will be equally so with Montague's program.

Coming events cast their shadows before. Don't forget the live fox show at Charlottetown commencing Monday, November 18, with classes for registered foxes, non-registered foxes and white face, ring neck platinum or so-called freaks. Then later on, January 6, 1941, there will be the big pelt show which it is expected will surpass all efforts in this direction. The committee in charge are figuring on at least 600 pelts, and possibly more. If you have a good fox, keep him in good condition; see that he does not come in contact with rain or snow, and is provided with good dry bedding, plenty of shade, that he is free from parasites and is given good nutritious food and perhaps will be among the immortals—no, that's not the right word—the "elite", and will be carrying off a Grand Champion ribbon at the Prince Edward Island pelt show, which, by the way, will have classes for the new type foxes as well.

There passed away in Charlottetown a few evenings ago, a man who had a great deal to do with the development of silver fox farming here, Lt.-Colonel H. M. Davison V.D. In 1912 he bacame interested with others in the new great industry, and the next year was one of the founders of the Charlottetown Silver Black Fox Company, which was a very successful one for almost a quarter of a century, closing out when the price of pelts went down below the cost of production. Colonel Davison possessed a magnificent appearance and wonderful personality. As a military man he stood out among the leaders in the training of the militia of Canada, and the excellent record of Island artillerymen in the Great War can be, to a considerable extent, credited to the training received under his command.

Colonel Davison took a great interest in rifle shooting, being President of the Provincial Rifle Association for many years. In silver fox farming he displayed the keenest interest and was an excellent judge of what constituted a good fox. Few men will retain the esteem and respect of their fellows such as Colonel Davison left in the memory of those who knew him.

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Junior Farm Clubs National Contest

Until the outbreak of war in 1939, the national club contests under the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work constituted one of the principal attractions at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, every year. Everything had been in readiness for the contests in 1939 but the war intervened. In April, 1940, when there was little prospect that the Fair would be held as usual at the end of the year, the Council prepared a program for holding the contests as an event by itself, provided that the war conditions warranted the step. By August, as no change had occurred in the prospect of opening the Fair, the Council planned to hold the national contest program during the week beginning November 3 — the project contests to start on Monday morning, November 4 at Toronto and the remainder of the program partly at Toronto and vicinity and partly in Ottawa.

The 1940 contest regulations are those which were approved for 1939, with the exception that teams selected in the 1939 provincial eliminations may, if so desired, be entered for 1940, provided, however, that any province may not enter more than four teams and not more than one team in any one project contest. Members of 1939 teams entered under the arrangement will be eligible for the 1940 contests with respect to age if they were eligible for the national contests planned for 1939.

The contests will include the projects of dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine, poultry, seed grain, and seed potatoes, the contest in each project consisting of a judging competition and an oral examination. There will be no exhibit section for seed grain, corn, and potatoes. The national club contest program is made possible each year by the contributions of the business organizations and the associations which are, together with the Dominion and Provincial Department of Agriculture, members of the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

PORK STORAGE SITUATION

On July 1, 1940, supplies of pork in cold storage in Canada were 68,251560 lb. as compared with 33,673,361 lb. on July 1, 1940. Of the amount in storage on July 1, 1940, however, 22,567,000 lb. were to the account of the Bacon Board, and being ear-marked for export, were not a load on the domestic market. Therefore, cold storage supplies less the amount to the credit of the Board, were 45,684,560 lb, an amount only approximately 12,000,000 lb. more than at July 1 last year.

In view of the fact that hog runs are showing substantial seasonal declines, domestic consumption is reaching a high point of the year and the Bacon Board requires for export weekly 5,600,000 lb. of bacon, a volume approximately 80 per cent greater than the average weekly exports a year ago, and actual load of product on the domestic market is consequently not excessive.

In comparison with the stocks reported on June 1, 1940, there was a decrease on July 1 representing a net out of storage movement of 6.7 million lb. as compared with 3.4 million lb. a year ago.

The product to the account of the Board is being exported at an average of from 2,000,000 lb. to 2,500,000 lb. weekly, thus making up about forty per cent of the weekly exports of 5,600,000 lb. of bacon. Continuing at that rate, this product should be cleared entirely by the end of August, and if hog runs continue to show the present seasonal decline, the clearance may be earlier. Since July 1 hog runs at yards and plants have decreased to a weekly average of about 71,750 head from a weekly average in the month of June of about 81,000 head.

This indicates a favourable domestic situation at the season of peak consumption of pork products.