THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

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

SEASON'S GREETINGS

We wish to convey our best wishes to all the readers of the Educational Horizon and those who are near and dear to them, for as joyous a Christmas as the circumstances warrant. To those of you who are weighed down with anxiety for any reason may you enter into the spirit of the occasion with courage and determination for to radiate joy is a real contribution to society under any or all conditions To our teacher readers, we hope the vacation period will provide you with the rest, relaxation and change which are so essential to the best work when on duty. And again we wish you all a very joyous Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

EXERCISE IN GRAMMAR

In the following change the feminine form of the Nouns to the masculine form.

1. The girl helps her mother.
2. I have a picture of the Queen.
3. The bride was formerly a widow.
4. Pauline walked in the princess' garden.
5. Mrs. Brown is fond of her niece.
6. Louise, the actress, is very gifted.
7. The Baroness is a famous hostess
8. The Marchioness is a cousin of the former Sultana.
9. The lioness and the she-bear are not friendly.
10. Henriette and her sister are visiting their aunt.

LITERATURE

(1) Explain (a) This gate.

Instructs you how to adore the heavens, and bows you to a morning's holy office:

(a) Answer. The door was so low that it knocked the hat of any man as he tried to pass through it, and caused him to get down on his knees as if he were praying.

(b) We poor unpledged, have never winged from view o' the nest, nor know not what air's from home.

(b) Answer. The younger men to whom Belarius was talking had never been away from home and did not know what the outer world was like.

(c) What should we speak of
When we are as old as you?

(c) Answer. Belarius had been out in the world and had seen much of courts and fighting so that he had many stories to tell. The young men felt that if they did not go away they would have nothing to talk about when they got old.

(2) What was Belarius' opinion regarding the simple life? What was the opinion of Guiderius and Arviragus? Why the difference in Opinion?

(2) Answer. That the simple form of life was nobler and richer than the life of princes, courts and war. Guiderius and Arviragus did not disagree with him, but thought that one must prove this for himself They differed because Belarius had known both forms of life, whereas Guiderius and Arviragus only known the simpler life.

NATURE STUDY

Roots — Kinds: (1) Fibrous—a spreading root system, like clover; (2) Tap—One main root with root hairs, like beet. (Root—hairs are fine branch rootlets).

Purpose of roots. They (1) take up moisture and plant food, and (2) hold the plant firmly in place and keep it erect.

Stems — Purpose — They (1) bear the leaves and blossoms so that they may get air and sunlight; (2) provide storage for plant food; and (3) provide a means for plant food to pass from roots to the leaves.

Leaves — Purpose: They (1) prepare food for the plant; (2) rid the plant of excess moisture; (3) take in carbon-dioxide through pores in the undersides of the leaves, (called stomata).

Flowers — Purpose. They develop the seed. Plants in which the edible part comes from (a) the root; carrot, beet; (b) the stem: celery, rhubarb; (c) the leaves: spinach, lettuce; (d) the seed: wheat, corn.

Plants may be classified according to length of life as:

1. Annuals, which live but one year from planting the seed to the production of new seed.

Examples: Wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans.

2. Biennials, which live two years from seed to seed. Examples: cabbage, parsnips, turnips, beets, radish.

3. Perennials, which live more than two years Examples: potatoes, asparagus, strawberries.

Plants may be classified according to use, as: (1) forage crops: timothy, alfalfa, corn; (2) grain crops: wheat, oats, barley; (3) root crops: turnips, mangels, beets; (4) fibre crops: flax, cotton, hemp; (5) fruit crops: apples, pears, cherries; (6) vegetables crops: tomatoes, celery, cucumber.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA

Prince Edward Island — Hon. Bradford W. LePage.

Nova Scotia — Hon. Dr. Henry Ernest Kendall.

New Brunswick — Hon. W. C. Clark.

Quebec — Major-General Sir Eugene Fiset.

Ontario — Hon. Albert Matthews.

Manitoba — Hon. Roland F. McWilliams

Saskatchewan — Hon. A. P. McNab.

Alberta — Hon. J. C. Bowen.

British Columbia — Lt.-Col. William C. Woodward.

ARITHMETIC VOCABULARY TEST

Instructions: On your workbook put down the numbers up to twenty. Opposite each number write the number of the statement which is correct or which most nearly explains the term correctly.

1. A digit is

(1) any number (2) any of the figures 0-9; (3) a number written in words; (4) a number greater than 100.

2 Minuend is:

(1) The remainder in a division question; (2) the smaller of two numbers in subtraction; (3) the larger of two numbers in subtraction; (4) the answer to a multiplication question.

3 Area is:

(1) the size of a surface; (2) the distance around an object; (3) the measure used in weighing precious stones; (4) the space occupied by an object

4 Unit is:

(1) any number less than 10; (2) a number written in Roman Numerals; (3) a number marked off into periods; (4) a quantity chosen as a standard by which other things may be expressed.

5. A rectangle is:

(1) a round object; (2) a three-sided figure; (3) a piece of ground; (4) a four-sided figure with square corners.

6. An acre is a piece of ground:

(1) about the size of a schoolroom; (2) smaller than a city block; (3) larger than a square mile (4) about the size of Charlottetown.

7. An addend is:

(1) any number to be added in an addition question; (2) the answer to an addition question; (3) the last number in an addition question; (4) the sign of addition.

8. Volume is:

(1) a row of figures; (2) the unit used to measure a pile of wood; (3) the amount of space and object occupies; (4) the surface of a flat object.

9 Quotient is:

(1) a term in measuring area; (2) the answer to a division question; (3) the number to be divided in a division question; (4) the answer to a subtraction question.

10 Rod is:

(1) a yard stick; (2) a distance greater than a mile; (3) 320 yards; (4) 5 1-2 yards.

11 Multiplicand is:

(1) the answer to a multiplication question; (2) a number which contains another one an exact number of times; (3) the number to be multiplied in a multiplication question; (4) a form of the multiplication table.

12 Numerator is:

(1) the number above the line in a fraction; (2) the number below the line in a fraction; (3) a number written in a Roman way; (4) the answer to a division question.

13. Product is:

(1) the number to be multiplied; (2) the answer to a multiplication question; (3) the answer to a factoring question; (4) the distance around a rectangle.

14 Aggregate is:

(1) the result obtained by dividing the sum of several numbers by the number of addends; (2) a number to be factored; (3) another word for sum, the answer to an addition question; (4) the answer obtained by multiplying the number of units in the length by the width of an object.

15 Mutiple is:

(1) a number which contains another number an exact number of times; (2) a number which will divide evenly into two numbers when cancelling; (3) any odd number; (4) a number into which no number except one will divide evenly.

16 Dividend is:

(1) the answer to a division question; (2) the number which is divided into another one; (3) the number left over in a division question; (4) the number to be divided by another one in a division question.

17. Factor is: :

(1) one or more of the equal parts into which a unit may be divided; (2) a number which will divide into another one exactly; (3) a distance equal to 6 feet; (4) a French coin.

18 Perimeter is:

(1) the distance around an object; (2) the product obtained by multiplying the number of units in the length by the width; (3) the side of a square; (4) any distance expressed in feet.

19 Dimension is:

(1) something which is taken away; (2) the cubical contents of an object; (3) the surface of an object; (4) any of the three measurements, length, width and depth.

20 Mixed number is:

(1) a number used in counting English money; (2) a fraction whose numerator is less than its denominator; (3) a number made up of a whole number and a fraction; (4) any number that is hard to read or understand.

Exercise II

Match each word in column one with the term in column two that best defines it, by placing the correct letter in the blank preceding the number of the word.

Column One	Column Two
—1. Residue	(a) to refill
—2 Ubiquitous	(b) before the proper time
—3 replenish	(c) a humble petition
—4 apparition	(d) a movement made to deceive
—5 supplication	(e) a subject, a topic
—6 premature	(f) a remainder
—7 feint	(g) nameless
—8 theme	(h) seeming to be everywhere at once
—9 borough	(i) a ghost or phantom
—10 anonymous	(j) a section of a city.
	(k) an animal found in Africa.

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

Accomplice — One who aids in a crime. The burglar was aided by two accomplices.

Confederate — One who remains on watch while a crime is being committed, or who gathers information that may be useful in planning a crime. The confederate engaged the policeman in conversation, while the burglar and his accomplices operated on the safe

Advise — To give council, and friendly aid. I shall be glad if you will advise me how to proceed in this matter.

Inform — To impart facts, news or knowledge. Can you inform me as to the conditions which now exist at the factory?

Aggravate — To render more severe, or make worse. Do not aggravate my sorrow by your unfriendly criticism.

Irritate — To exasperate or vex. Your uncharitable remarks irritate me beyond measure.

Apt — Quick to learn. The boy was a very apt pupil.

Likely — Probable. No, I am not at all likely to be late tomorrow. Do not say, I am apt to be late.

Blunder — "A mistake due to stupidity or carelessness." That new typist makes more blunders in a day than any one else I have ever seen.

Error — "A mistake due to ignorance or accident." Notwithstanding my utmost care, I found I had made an error in addition.

Defray — To pay the expenses of an agent, or representative. I shall be glad to defray the expenses of your trip

Reimburse — To pay back money expended. If you will go ahead and make the necessary purchases, I will reimburse you.

Figure — (without) to compute, or find a result. Will you try to figure out this account for me.

Estimate — To judge, or calculate. I estimate (not figure) that the building will cost about ten thousand dollars.

Only — Learn to place this word where it belongs in a sentence. She was only going to the store. means she was going to the store and nowhere else. She only went to the store, means she, and no one else went to the store. My object is to warn you only, means, to warn you alone, and not some one else. My object is only to warn you, means, the object I have is to warn you.

EXERCISE IN HISTORY — TRUE-FALSE

Draw a circle around the number of those statements which you consider to be true:

1. The British founded colonies in North America before the French did.
2. The first French colony was at Port Royal.
3. Later the French established themselves in the St. Lawrence Valley
4. The earlier English colonies were on the Atlantic coast.
5. There was close friendship between French and English colonists.
6. The Treaty of Utrecht checked the British influence in North America.
7. French colonists showed themselves more energetic in trade and exploration than the British.
8. But the French settlements, by 1713, were far more populous.
9. The fortress of Louisbourg was on the Newfoundland coast.
10. The final struggle between French and British in North America was known as King George's War.
11. The final struggle began with the French attempt to seize the Ohio Valley.
12. The French occupation of this valley was not a serious matter for the British
13. Neverthe less, George Washington was sent to drive the French out.
14. Braddock's victory secured this valley for the British.
15. At that time the British warminister was Walpole.
16. Montcalm was the most famous commander of the French forces.
17. In 1759 General Wolfe captured Quebec.
18. By the Peace of Paris Canada became definitely British.
19. Canada was not regarded by the British as being of any real value for its own sake, but
20. It was retained by Britain in order to protect the New England colonies against the French.
21. India was retained by the British in order to secure peaceful conditions for trade.
22. Thus the British Empire was largely built up by chance circumstances rather than by deliberate desire for conquest.

DAKAR

In recent months Dakar has come to be known as the "headline city," a title deriving almost entirely from its importance in the strategy of a global war. But Dakar is of considerable importance from the non-military point of view as well. It is the seat of government for all of French West Africa (1,815,278) square miles; population 14,702,000; and is by far the greatest port of that area As a port, Dakar, serves both as a fuelling station and as a transfer point for commercial shipping. The imports are general merchandise, coal and fuel oil. The goods shipped from this port apart from coal and fuel oil, were made up mainly of native products such as peanuts, peanut cake, peanut oil, gums, sisal, hides and leather, titainum—bearing sand. kapok, cotton and wool. Dakar is also a rail centre. The Dakar-Niger Railway, slightly over 1,000 miles in length, connects the city with Bamka, on the Niger River in French Sudan, and with St. Louis at the mouth of the Senegal River. Current events have emphasized the nearness of Dakar to the east coast of South America. Before the war this factor made the city an important link in Trans-Atlantic air services; a weekly air mail and passenger service between France and South America made Dakar a base. There was also air communication with points in French West and Equatorial Africa, Liberia and British West Africa by the Dakar Point Nonre line. The Regie Air-Afrique line furnished connections with Algeria, the Belgian Congo, Union of South Africa, Mozambique and Madagascar.

VICTORY IN AFRICA

The past month has seen a new, possibly a crucial, turn in World War II. After a long period of planning and preparation, all guarded with great secrecy, a military blueprint was designed to win undisputed control of the Mediterranean by a pincers movement from Egypt and Gibraltar. British and Americans staff officers worked "as a band of brothers" to determine the points of assault, the quantity of men and materials needed, and the time for action Troops were specially trained in combat team operations; the diplomatic arm busily made its preparations, especially within France; attempts were made, successfully, to confuse Hitler and his chief collaborationists in France. Then on Sunday, November 8th, United States troops, supported by British sea and air forces, landed on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of French Africa. By evening Algiers surrended. The terms were arranged through Vice-Admiral Darlan, commander of all Vichy forces. Oran and Casablanca held out and sharp fighting ensued. American and British troops disembarked at Algiers and moved on Tunisia. Two days later, Oran fell to the Americans. Tank columns stormed and warships bombarded Casablanca before its fall on Wednesday. November the 11th. With its surrender all Morocco and Algeria came under Allied control. Darlan broadcast in vain a plea that the ships at Toulon join the Allies in North Africa. Tunisia is the place in Africa where the Mediterranean Sea is its narrowest. One major objective of the Anglo-American columns attacking Tunisia was to prevent the Axis establishing a defensive triangle using Tunisia, Sicily and Sardinia. Tunis and Bizerte are the key cities in the African point of the triangle Tunis is the administrative centre of Tunisia and the communications hub for railroad, road, and airline in the central mediterranean region. Bizerte, 50 miles northwest, has a large sheltered harbour with drydocks and arsenals. For these prizes Allies and Axis are fighting bitterly.

On October 23, the Allies launched a massive drive against the forces of Marshal Rommel in Egypt. The Axis forces that had penetrated Egypt to El Alamein, within 80 miles of Alexandria, menacing the Nile and the Suez, were put in full retreat. Before the end of the week they had fled some 150 miles. General Montgomery, veteran of numerous campaigns had brought new spirit to the Allied forces. On the opening day of the big campaign, Nov. 8th, the British Eight Army chased the Axis forces from Egypt into Libya. Within two days Rommel's rearguard was crushed near the Libyan-Egyptian border. By Friday, the Allied column from Algeria crossed the Tunisian border. Tobruk fell without opposition and the army of General Montgomery rolled on at a rate of over 35 miles a day. The R.A.F. hammered Genoa, key Italian port, and the Tunis airfield where the Germans were landing troops and light tanks. The number of prisoners taken by the British strained the resources of the victors as they moved ever westward On Nov 20th the triumphant British entered Bengazi for the third time in this war. By Dec. 14th the Allies have driven Rommel's army beyond El Aghella. It is said the nearest place at which they could be expected to make a stand is at Misurata. This is about 300 miles west of El Aghella and only 100 miles from the chief Axis base of Tripoli.

EXERCISE IN CANADIAN HISTORY

Exercise in Canadian History ....

Draw a circle around the numbers of those statements that are true:

1. The great Alexander MacKenzie for some years worked as a clerk in a Montreal office.
2. On his famous journey north MacKenzie passed through the Great Slave Lake.
3. The Rocky Mountains are visible from some points on the MacKenzie River.
4. The Western Ocean is visible from many points in the Rocky Mountains.
5. On his western journey in search of the Pacific, MacKenzie started from Cumberland House.
6. He crossed the height of land at one of the sources of the Saskatchewan River.
7. He reached the Pacific coast at a point near the mouth of the Fraser River.
8. His wonderful success in exploration brought him fame and wealth.
9. Simon Fraser travelled down the Columbia River to its mouth on the Pacific Ocean.
10. The mouth of the Fraser River was discovered by American sailors.
11. The explorer, David Thompson, was better educated than either MacKenzie or Fraser.
12. Thompson was however, more interested in fur-trading than in exploration.
13. He first worked in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company.
14. Later he joined the rival North West Company.
15. For this company he completed some wonderful journeys of exploration
16. He prepared what is, perhaps, the finest map of northwestern Canada that has ever been made.
17. For his great services he was amply rewarded.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 8 1-2 Felling St., Charlottetown.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

The dark clouds which have been overhanging the silver fox pelt market have dispersed considerably as will be evident from the trend of the auctions in New York and Montreal this week. It is perhaps too soon to become optimistic, because the situation can change very quickly, but according to advices and what we can glean from fur journals and other publications the evidence is in favor of a healthy market with much better prices than were anticipated a few months ago. The following appeared in this paper yesterday and as good news is always welcome we believe it will bear repetition.

Great interest has been manifest throughout the Province in the Canadian Fur Auction Company's sale of silver foxes which took place yesterday at Montreal. The market had been weak all fall but a slight strengthening had taken place recently in New York. It was felt here that yesterday's sale would give a line on the trend of Prince Edward Island's popular export, silver fox. It will be remembered that in September last the Canadian fur auction was a distinct disappointment with the average price of the offering $18.39. It will therefore be news of the most gratifying kind to thousands of fox ranchers here to learn that the markets, both in Montreal and New York are strong as will be noted by the telegram which follows:

"Col. D.A MacKinnon, Charlottetown.

"Canadain Fur Auction Company offered 11,843 silver fox pelts today. There was a good attendance and spirited bidding. 68 per cent were sold at an average of $22.13 compared to an average of $23.58 for the same sale a year ago.

"Selected one-half to three-quarter silvers advanced four per cent; regular one-half to three-quarter silvers declined four per cent; selected fulls advanced nine per cent; regular fulls declined five per cent; Inferior types declined 10 per cent; low grades advanced 20 per cent.

(The above comparisons are with the December, 1941 auction.)

"Nice quality skins were in strong demand with large numbers selling. Over 50 pair white marked silvers averaged $84 a pair.

"In the collection there were 6,600 inferiors and low grades.

"Reports from New York state this week's auction there strong with prices same as January and February of this year. "George A. Callbeck, manager Canadian National Fox Breeders Association, fur marketing department."

The December issue of The Fur Trade Journal of Canada has arrived and is a most creditable number, contining articles pertaining to the season of the year with some nice cuts illustrating them. This journal has been in business for twenty years and has a large circulation for a fur magazine, numbering readers in every province of Canada and several states of the United States.

The Canadian National Silver Fox Breeder's Association has been accorded the marketing of most of the new type foxes by organizations throughout western Canada and Ontario and will probably receive the bulk of them in this province. It is felt that by placing these types in the hands of one marketing agency they can be better assorted so that the buyer who desires a cape or pair can make a selection to suit the purpose.

Fritz Weissler and W. Chester S. McLure visited Montague on Thursday and returned home with quite a number of peltries bought there. They said the weather was very cold and made it difficult for ranchers to come in from a distance, but they expressed themselves as well pleased with the quality of the pelts purchased.

One part of the report of the Montreal auction is significant and is in accord with similar news received from auctions in Seattle, Winnipeg and other places, to wit, that the better class skins are in greater demand with stronger prices. The inferiors seem to be taking the crack — that is they are being discounted in price — yet strangely enough the low grades are on the up-turn.

We note by the press yesterday that Russia is exporting furs to the United States where they will be handled by Lampson, Fraser & Huth, Inc., New York. This firm is owned by the Hudson's Bay Company London, England, and for years had the monopoly of the Russian fur business, but in recent years this business has been handl d through Armtor Trading Corporation of Russia. Among the furs coming in are Russian sables, the world's most exclusive fur with possibly the exception of chinchilla. Russian sable is a member of the marten and mink family and resembles them somewhat but is much richer in appearance and coloring, being a beautiful dark brown with soft velvety texture and considerable fur It really has to be seen to be admired

Very few sables have been sold for years and these just a trickle out of great Russia where they are farmed in the Kamchatka forests. Years ago when we attended the Hudson's Bay Company auctions in London we saw Russian sables sold as high as £100 each. They would be the size of a small dinner plate and of that shape.

We might have had the industry here at one time had not bad luck attended the venture of the late John R. Dennis. He imported a trio of good quality from Russia and mastered the technique of feeding and care and seemed on the high road to achieving breeding results when "escapes" marred his luck. Then again around 1922 or perhaps later, Dr. Leo Frank made a deal with parties in Russia to exchange silver fox for a certain number of sables. He travelled to Moscow and made the arrangements and came back confident the deal would go through, but it failed, probably because the Russian government realized that they have a very valuable article that could not be duplicated and that they had better hold on to it themselves rather than share it with the world.

One reason why the markets are strengthening for silver fox and mink is as we pointed out last week, the upward trend of sales by fur houses all over the length and breadth of the U.S.A. St. Louis October sales increased 143% Louisville 82%, while Texas, Kansas, Washington territory and the western states all say furs are in good demand. Of course prices have been right. Manufacturers and retailers have put their furs right down to rock bottom and the public has responded by buying. It is well to point out that no runaway market can be expected for silver fox. The best that we can get, and which is a bit unlikely, is that it will attain the prices reached in March one year go. In the U.S.A. a ceiling prevents any rises above those figures and Canada is governed largely by what happens in the U.S.A.

The Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa conducted a survey to find out how many silver fox and mink would be pelted in Canada this year. Every fifth name in the list of breeders was selected and a questionnaire on which his estimated production was to be filled in, was sent to each breeder whose name was selected. About 1,700 breeders were circularized and replies were received from 97%. The compiled figures from the returns were multiplied by 21 and afforded the following results:

Standard silver foxes to be pelted this season in Canada will number approximately 142,665 as compared with 143,892 last season. There will be approximately 18,918 of the newer color phase silver foxes pelted, compared with 15,248 last season. The estimate indicates that about 333,060 minks will be pelted compared with 259,290 last season.

Hats off to Willard Kelly who has brought in a car containing horse meat and tripe and is selling it at a very reasonable price considering the scarcity. Willard deserves a boost for having been long-sighted and clear-headed enough to secure these very much wanted particulars of a fox's diet. By the way, there are few better fellows than our friend Willard who is always eager to help out and wears a genial smile at all times.

Fur buyers have been active in Summerside and Charlottetown with Messrs Weissler, Weininger, and Reg Jenkins buying and Rankin MacLaine for Maritime Fur Pool, J. A. Webster and P.E.I. Fur Pool receiving for that organization, while Messrs Bowness and Sutherland are receiving for the Canadian National, all in Charlottetown. At Summerside Dick O'Bryan, Kaufman, George MacQuarrie and others have been active, with the likelihood that Fritz Weissler will be there in the near future, and Summerside is the headquarters for three of the largest pools in Canada—the Canadian National, P.E.I. and Dominion. Altogether the activity is a good symptom and very gratifying considering the past pessimistic outlook. Let us keep our fingers crossed and if prayers are of avail use them so that no monkeywrench will be thrown into the sluation by over-zealous or uninformed officials.

A great many ranches have cleaned up—gone out of business for the duration. They are mainly those who have farms and are into hog raising, chickens and land culture with potatoes, turnips, etc. They find that they can make far more money producing from the soil and live stock than in growing the up-and-down silver fox. Their demise or rather disappearance, will be helpful in that it will cause them no monetary loss and will tend to further stabilize the industry by having fewer pelts to market. The cut down in Canada is expected to be 33 1-3%, that is to say if 150,000 pelts were produced in 1942, 100,000 could be expected in 1943 Among those staying in we have not heard of anyone who is increasing. Everyone we talk to is cutting down some and many of the cuts are very deep indeed. Foxes that have not measured up in the lighter colored phases are being ruthlessly pelted the process being a general cleaning up. It is certainly the time and opportunity to do it and the results in the future should be very good.

George A. Callbeck, manager of the Canadian National Fox Breeders Association say there's nothing like travelling by air to get home in a hurry. Yesterday he left Montreal at 2 p.m. and arrived back at Summerside airport about 5 o'clock. The actual flying time from Montreal to Summerside was two hours and 50 minutes.

George is very enthusiastic about Thursday's auction of silver fox pelts. He said good skins were grabbed up as fast as they were offered and full silvers that averaged around $35.80 a year ago averaged $38.92 on this sale. The indications are that next sale in Montreal, January 19, will be even better. He has made arrangements with the Canadian Fur Auction to market the Prince Edward Island show pelts and Canadian platinums and white face foxes at that sale and buyers from New York and South America are being notified to that effect.

RAW FURS

Before selling your Pelts get my price. You will be satisfied as I am paying a considerable advance over former quotations. I am interested in quantities of bright silver foxes.

J. D. JENKINS

12-16-2i.

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FOR WINTER FEEDING

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INGREDIENTS

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P. E. I. FUR TRADERS
182 Queen St.

Pearl Blue Platinas and Extra Pale Foxes For Sale

I have Pearl Platinums (Silver Blues) including Stirlights prize winning strain for sale. Priced at $100.00 to $150.00 each.

Also a number of pale silver foxes for sale. 84S an extra pale silver male is the father or grandfather of the pups. He was produced from a father and daughter mating. His father's brother, a pale silver pup brought the highest price out of the 80,000 pelts on Lampsons London Sales. His father's sister produced a champion pelt. 84S and his sons usually produce entire litters of pales even when mated with dark foxes. There are no dissatisfied customers of previous years sales that I know of.

Also a number of white face pups priced right.

J. ROBERT MUTCH
CHARLOTTETOWN, R.R. 5

Home and ranch at Mt. Herbert, 5 miles from Charlottetown

Raw Furs

Purchased and handled on consignment basis. Daily shipments for private sales. Immediate returns. Pelting and Cleaning Plant now in operation.

FOR SALE

Used fox wire in excellent condition, Cedar Posts, Used Lumber, Fox Houses.

G. R. MacQUARRIE
Summer

Marketing Of Fox Pelts

Our Charlottetown Receiving Station is, this season, at the Massey-Harris Building, 130 Kent Street, Charlottetown, under the management of Messrs. Bowness & Sutherland who will be pleased to receive your furs and forward them to Head Office.

Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association

Fur Marketing Department

SUMMERSIDE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND