



Conservation



NEWSY NOTES

By AGRICOLA

THE NORMAN INVASION 1066 (3)

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which devotes a good deal of space to the character of the Norman William, gives us very little about that of Harold. Courageous he was since he personally led the attack on the Norwegian army, and we find that he was humane in dealing with the captives. It was after the battle was won. The two sons of the Norwegian King, their Bishop, the Earl of Orkney and all those who survived the fight, were permitted to return home in twenty-five ships. Before leaving they went up to our King and took oaths that they would ever maintain faith and friendship unto the land.

The English army needed rest after the long forced march and the bitter fighting; the men began to disperse to their homes, but Harold, kind of militia, was difficult to keep them together. To assemble such a force was to bring labor to a standstill," says Green. Harold had barely entered York—where he proposed to stay awhile—when a messenger hurried into his presence with the news that William had crossed the Channel, landed at Pevensey, and was ravaging the coast with the object of forcing an engagement. There was nothing for it but to make another forced march southward, calling into the ranks all the men within reach. Harold reached London and recruiting men there, hastily crossed on southward toward the coast. On a spur of the Sussex Downs, near Hastings, he raised his standard and awaited the attack. The position was well chosen, for the Norman London, and threatened William, who was forced to call in his raiding parties. As these bands were his only means of procuring food he was obliged to march or starve.

Harold's men meanwhile crept a trench, behind which they erected a breast-high stockade. On their right a stretch of marshy ground offered an impediment to the cavalry on which William chiefly relied: on the left—the most exposed position—Harold grouped his body-guard or hus-carls, in complete armor, and wielding huge battle-axes, the favorite weapon of the English at that date. On the right, the ranks were half-armed countrymen, hastily summoned to fight against the invader. Harold and his brothers Leofwin and Gurth, took the positions under the royal standard, the Golden Dragon of Wessex, on the exposed left wing.

William began the battle by ordering the footmen-mercenaries from France and Brittany to attack the ranks while the chastisement of horsemen against the centre. In front rode the minstrel Talliser chanting the "Song of Roland," and as he sang he swung his sword into the air, and caught it again. This was the first to strike Harold, and he was the first to fall," observes the historian. The charge was halted by the stockade, across which the English struck and thrust, with the sword and the mounted knights gave way before the fierce defence; and on the flanks the footmen were repulsed with heavy loss. But Duke William's blood was up, and he rallied his men again to the main line. The mounted stockade stood firm. Then from the Breton footmen, entangled in the marshy ground to the left, a cry arose that the Duke was slain.

"The nations will sing their hymns of praise to the Lord, and will thank God for their deliverance. Because the warrior will have appeared, who will put to flight the armies of the conqueror, whose troops will be defeated by a great and unknown pestilence. This disease will carry discouragement into the heart of his soldiers, while the nations will say: The finger of God is there; it is the chastisement of the nations which will believe that the end is near, the spectre (query: sceptre?) will change hands and my people will rejoice."

"Because it is just, though at times he allows cruelties and deprecations, all those despoiled nations who have had confidence in Him, will have returned to them all they have lost, and something more, in recompense for their work."

"Regions without number, in which all has been given to fire and slaughter, will be saved in providential fashion by their heroic defence."

"The region of Lutetia (Lutetia: old name of Paris) will itself be saved by reason of the blessed mountains and its devout women. However, all will have believed it will have averted the rain of fire, and when a shaft of lightning strikes the mountain, the battle closed with a desperate melee over his corpse." Leofwin and all the English nobility perished, and what remained of their men sought safety in flight. As night fell on this stricken field of October 14th, 1066, "the Conqueror pitched his tent on the very spot where his rival had fallen and sat down to eat and drink among the dead."

because no region of the universe has ever seen such disturbances. It has come to the time when Germany will be called the most warlike nation of the world.

"The time has come when a terrible war will arise, who will spread war through all the world, and whom the nations under arms, will call Anti-Christ, and who will be cursed by millions of mothers, weeping like Rachel, for their children were not to be conserved because their children and all that is in their homes will have been destroyed."

"This conquering warrior will come from the valley of Danube. He will be a remarkable leader among men. The war he will undertake will be more frightful than men have ever waged, to the summit of the mountains."

"His arms will be blazing and the helmets of his soldiers will be bristling with points which will flash lightning while their hands will brandish flaming torches. It will be impossible to number the victims of their cruelties."

"He will win victories on land, at sea, and then in the air; we shall see his soldiers, mailed and armed with incredible attacks, soar into the firmament, where they will seize the stars and throw them upon the towns, from one end of the universe to the other, to start great conflagrations."

"The conqueror will cry out in astonishment: 'whence comes his strength? How has he been able to undertake such a war?'"

"The earth will be shaken by the shock of blood, and the mountains themselves, terrified, will seek the depths of the oceans, while dark tempests will spread desolation everywhere."

"Future generations will be astonished that his adversaries, so numerous and strong, were not able to halt the march of his victories."

"And the war will be long. The conqueror will have attained the peak of his triumph in the middle of the sixth month of the second year of hostilities; this will be the end of the first period, that is the end of the victor. 'Accept the yoke of my dominion,' he will say, as he gains his victories. But his enemies will not submit and the war will continue. 'Woe to them,' he will shout, 'because I am their conqueror.'"

"The second part (phase) of the war will be, in length half of the first part; this will be called the period of diminution. It will be full of surprises, which will struggle Midway in this phase, the nations subject to the conqueror, will supplicate. 'Give us peace! Give us peace!'"

"But there will be no peace for the people. They will have no peace for the victor. 'That will not be the end of these wars, but the beginning of the end; and there will be fighting, man to man, in the citadel of the victor. It is then that there will be a revolt among the women of his country who will want to stone him; but also there will be prodigious events in the Orient. (i. e., the Near East).'"

"The third period (of the war) will be of very short duration and the conqueror will no more have confidence in his soldiers. That time will be called the period of invasion. The mountains, the rivers, the events, the country of the victor, for the reason of his impieties and injustices, will be invaded from all sides and devastated."

"Rivers, that the mountain will flow torrents of human blood: that will be the last battle."

"The nations will sing their hymns of praise to the Lord, and will thank God for their deliverance. Because the warrior will have appeared, who will put to flight the armies of the conqueror, whose troops will be defeated by a great and unknown pestilence. This disease will carry discouragement into the heart of his soldiers, while the nations will say: The finger of God is there; it is the chastisement of the nations which will believe that the end is near, the spectre (query: sceptre?) will change hands and my people will rejoice."

CONSERVATION

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

SHORTAGE OF WATERFOWL

(Emergency, Conservation Com., New York.)

DANGER OF WATERFOWL EXTERMINATION

"The waterfowl of America are confronted with disaster." This is the opening statement of a speech given in 1934, by Mr. W. C. Henderson, Associate Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey.

"What has happened to the uncountable millions of waterfowl that once were so common? Why have they disappeared? Are they gone forever? Is it possible to bring them back to their former abundance? If so, how?"

The waterfowl of North America once teemed in all suitable places. In the most fertile sections, chiefly as wards of the Government. Since colonial times, they have been steadily reduced by shooting and by ruin of their habitats. They had nearly reached a dangerously low ebb when the severe drought of the late 1920's and early 1930's stopped reproduction in the important Northern Great Plains breeding area. Then, the extermination of several species was threatened.

Since that time, the drought has eased, and hunting regulations have somewhat restricted the kill. But interference should be rigorously restricted until the breeding-stock of all species is assured; it is obvious that the waterfowl cannot be destroyed and restored at the same time. The most serious danger would be to suspend all shooting until the margin of safety covers all the rarer species. The more common species may survive continued shooting under strict regulations, but danger to the rarer species is imminent. The Government is responsible for the perpetuation of the waterfowl. It will fulfill its duty only if an adequate breeding-stock of all species is secured.

But the pressure for more and more shooting is insistent. Conservation departments of the States do not want to have the season restricted, because they desire to interfere with the sale of hunting licenses. They want to sell as many licenses as the people will buy. The Federal Government also charges hunters a dollar a year for the privilege of hunting. It also cooperates with the States in levying receipts from an excise tax levied on sporting arms and ammunition. Under the latter arrangement, the States, if they seem, funds imposing for the preservation of the waterfowl are being spent to establish public shooting-grounds.

Shooting is also allowed on parts of areas that have been set aside in certain of the federal bird refuges. This travesty tends to destroy the concept of refuge in the public mind, and to encourage the "dog-in-the-parade" type of refuge. Refugees were originally declared to be sanctuaries, that is, havens from all danger. To take any part of them for public shooting-grounds is a deception that not only cheats the waterfowl but mis-

one; perhaps the pestilence is referred to. Does the union of the Crescent moon with the Cross signify Moslem aid to the British Empire? The man-to-man fighting in the fortress of fortresses, points to the "dog-in-the-parade" over London??

I have just received this letter from Prof. F. M. Cannon, of the Entomological Laboratory, Charlottetown, and I hasten to lay it before my readers on account of its value, up-to-date information.

"Dear Sir: I noticed in your column in the Charlottetown Guardian a week or two ago that you mentioned with the apple maggot 'railroad worm.'"

"You mentioned that the only method of control was to keep the drop apples picked up. If the practice of picking up the drops and spraying them is followed faithfully, it goes a long way in keeping the apple maggot under control."

"I might mention, however, that the use of arsenical sprays, along with picking up the drops, gives excellent results if the work is done thoroughly. The spray recommended is arsenate of lead 1 to 2 lbs to 40 gals. of water, applied when the flies are first observed, which is the time when the greatest number of eggs are laid. By this method most of the flies are poisoned before they can lay their eggs."

"This year there is abundance of apple maggot injury in almost all the orchards in the province. I have completed an inspection of the larger orchards and I found only one that was free from maggots, and this one only because the sprays at the proper time. In several other cases, one apple maggot spray was applied, which probably reduced the infestation to some extent but it was far from giving a satisfactory control."

HISTORY OF WATERFOWL PROTECTION

In early days, no need was felt to conserve a natural resource that appeared to be inexhaustible; so seasons and bag-limits were generally unknown. Waterfowl, shore birds and upland birds were killed as every opportunity, and often in incredible numbers. Market-hunting was common and exceedingly destructive. In 1870, only one State in the Union prohibited spring shooting of waterfowl, and 36 States offered the birds no legal protection whatever. Even by 1912, only 18 States prohibited spring shooting, and three States still offered waterfowl no protection.

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

Because the States gave no uniform protection, a bill was introduced in Congress, in 1904, which would have placed the protection of migratory birds in the hands of the Federal Government. It failed to pass. In 1913, a migratory bird law was passed, giving the Department of Agriculture the power to fix closed seasons during which it would be unlawful to take or kill migratory birds. Under this authority seasons were defined that eliminated spring-shooting everywhere in the United States. Challenged in the courts, the 1913 law was declared unconstitutional in three States and two Federal courts. It was under consideration by the U. S. Supreme Court when superseded, in 1918, by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the constitutionality of which has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

This Act was based on a treaty ratified, in 1916, by the United States and Great Britain acting for Canada. It originated in a widespread demand by the people that effective Federal action be taken in the field of bird protection, in lieu of the patchwork of conflicting interests of the States had blocked progress. The Act protected migratory game and insectivorous birds in general, and certain migratory non-game birds, 356 species in all. But many valuable birds were excluded from protection, as for instance, the hawks. Upland game birds, with the exception of doves, were not included in the treaty.

But the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, is at least potentially, the most adequate scheme for the protection of birds that has ever been put into effect. The Act, makes it unlawful to hunt, capture, kill, possess, sell purchase, or transport at any time, or by any means, any migratory bird, unless it is specifically exempted by the treaty, except as permitted by regulations which the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to adopt, and which become effective when approved by the President. In 1939, the Bureau of Biological Survey was transferred to the Department of the Interior, so that now, under the Interior is responsible for the welfare of migratory birds.

THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY WITH MEXICO

The Migratory Bird Treaty was amended, in 1936, to cover the terms of a treaty with Mexico that was ratified in 1937. These amendments do not affect the protection of birds protected by the treaty with Canada. The treaty with Mexico gives protection to a large number of birds, including 93 species not protected by the United States treaty. The terms of the treaty were kept secret until ratified by the U. S. Senate. When published, some of the provisions came as a sad shock to conservationists. The treaty emphasizes the use of birds for sport, food, commerce industry, making it appear that protection was not the prime incentive. It further provides for the capture and sale of insectivorous birds, thus safeguarding the Mexican traffic in cage-birds. Like the Canadian treaty, it does not protect the hawks and owls. It excludes from protection numerous kinds of fish-eating birds protected by the Canadian treaty. Although the treaty with Canada provides for a continuous closed season on most shore birds, the same is not provided for in the Mexican treaty.

RESTRICTIONS ON SHOOTING

In spite of the protection given by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the waterfowl continued to decrease. Seasons were still long, approximately three and a half months in individual States, so that the birds in their flight from north to south were subjected to a continuous bombardment during five to seven months. Bag-limits were high, and the birds were killed at present in very large numbers in Mexico.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT

OTTAWA, Canada — September 26, 1940.

SUMMARY

The downward trend which commenced in last week's cattle market was carried through into the current trading session. Under very dull and draggy trading, prices as a rule receded about 25c and some transactions were as much as 50c lower. Calves were unchanged except for couple of western markets where prices were lower. There was a down turn in the lamb market also, with Toronto off 25c to 30c and other centres about 25c easier. A good share of the current decline in the hog market, however, was due to the fact that the market was over-supplied, and prices were lower. There was a down turn in the lamb market also, with Toronto off 25c to 30c and other centres about 25c easier. A good share of the current decline in the hog market, however, was due to the fact that the market was over-supplied, and prices were lower. There was a down turn in the lamb market also, with Toronto off 25c to 30c and other centres about 25c easier. A good share of the current decline in the hog market, however, was due to the fact that the market was over-supplied, and prices were lower.

Prices on weighty steers at Toronto were down 25c to 50c and butcher cows and bulls eased off 25c to 50c. The market was held steady. The week's trading opened under a handicap of 1200 cattle held over and about the same number remained unsold as last week. Weighty steers sold up to a high of \$8.35 and butcher steers and heifers were mostly \$6 to \$7.75, with some tops at the close at \$8. The best of the stocker-offering was picked up at \$7 to \$7.85. The cattle offered at Montreal, lacked quality and only a few of the best steers on hand qualified for \$8 to \$8.50. A few good western cows sold up to \$6, while good kind generally \$5 to \$5.50. Maritime markets eased off 25c in line with the trade elsewhere and good to choice steers were quoted at \$7.25 to \$8.

Weekly Live Stock Market Report

OTTAWA, Canada — September 26, 1940.

SUMMARY

The executive of the Provincial Silver Fox Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association met Thursday morning and completed arrangements for the live fox exhibition which will be held at Charlottetown the week commencing November 18th. This will take care of registered foxes, non-registered foxes and the fine necks, or platinum. George A. Calbeck has been appointed judge and the classifying committee will be Parvin Cass, Summerside, Douglas Bell, Borden, and John G. Jackson, St. Summerville. It is expected that there will be a great deal of interest taken in this year's show because of the presence of unregistered foxes and the fine necks. No doubt there are hundreds of ranchers throughout the country who would like to see what they look like, never having had an opportunity of visiting a ranch where they are most pleasurable. Mr. Raymond's fox population which formerly consisted of thousands of adults and pups, has been cut down to some-what in the vicinity of a thousand, but quantity has been replaced by quality.

Eastern Cattle Markets

The catalogue which will be issued this year about the latter part of the week will also contain the classes and particulars of the show which will be held in the High School, Summerside, the week of January 6th. In connection with the show there will be a fashion show. The success which attended the marketing of the show pelts last year is expected to have a bearing on greatly enlarging the number of exhibits.

Western Cattle Markets

The Winnipeg cattle market proved very spotty with most killing classes moving down 25c to 50c and replacement cattle experiencing a similar decline. Favourable news from outside centres was lacking and buyers were reluctant to bid, supplies even at the lower scale of prices. Heavy weighty steers made \$7 to \$7.25 and medium to good handy-weight killing kinds from \$6 to \$6.75. The better grades of stocker-offering were picked up at \$7.25 to \$8.50. Other centres generally functioned under a very slow trading and as a rule were 25c or more lower. The best of the steers at Edmonton paid a top of \$7.25, Prince Albert and Moose Jaw, \$6.75, Saskatoon and Regina \$7, and Vancouver around \$8.

United States Market

There were no Canadian cattle offered at Buffalo this week, where the market was slow and 25c to 50c lower. The best quality general from St. Paul was \$6 to \$6.50 for medium quality Canadian bulls. Exports to the United States during the week totaled 2,291 beef cattle, 403 dairy and 588 calves. Exports from January 1st to September 26th were 88,293 beef, 10,745 dairy and 63,133 calves as against 149,601 in the corresponding period of 1939. Exports of beef cattle from July 1st to Sept. 26 totalled 30,975 head, compared with 52,444 in the same period last year. According to release by the United States Treasury Department imports of calves from January 1st to September 14th, from all countries, amounted to 95,355 head, with a limit of 9,800 per month. The quota of 100,000 head. Customs officials are now collecting the full tariff rate of 2-1-2 per pound on calves entering the United States subject to a limit of eight on the number of calves of 100,000 is exhausted.

Calves Mostly Unchanged

Calves prices held unchanged at Toronto at \$11 to \$11.50 for choice veals, while Montreal was firm up to \$10.50 with a few as high as \$11. Winnipeg was also about steady with top veals at \$9. The high at Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver was \$8.50, Prince Albert \$7.50, Moose Jaw and Regina \$8, and Saskatoon \$8.25.

Hog Prices Recover

Hogs opened higher at Toronto with the basis grade up to \$12.25, dressed but the close was at \$12.15, with some live hogs at \$9. Montreal was on a basis of \$9.15 for bacon f. & w., and \$12.20 dressed. Winnipeg, was up 35c at \$8.35 f. & w., Calgary's close was \$8.20 for bacon off trucks. Edmonton \$8.25, Prince Albert \$8.10, Moose Jaw and Regina \$8.35 and Saskatoon \$8.10. Slaughter hogs at Vancouver closed at \$8.35 to \$8.50.

Lamb Market Easier

Lambs dropped 25c to 50c at Toronto closing at \$8.50 to \$9 for good ewes and wethers. As high as \$9 per cwt. was paid for feeding lambs. Montreal sold good ewes and wethers at \$8.50 and Winnipeg was easier with the best of the supply at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Top lambs at Calgary, Moose Jaw made \$7.50, Edmonton and Saskatoon \$7.25, Prince Albert \$6.75 and Regina \$7. Vancouver paid up to \$8.50 and choice lambs in the Maritimes sold at \$8, a drop of 50c. Feeder lambs are reported to be moving out of the Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, district to Ontario at \$8 f. o. b. There is also a keen local demand for all white faced lambs of no consideration, which are moving at \$10 per head and good sound five year odds at \$6.50.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH

Silver Fox Farming

The executive of the Provincial Silver Fox Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association met Thursday morning and completed arrangements for the live fox exhibition which will be held at Charlottetown the week commencing November 18th. This will take care of registered foxes, non-registered foxes and the fine necks, or platinum. George A. Calbeck has been appointed judge and the classifying committee will be Parvin Cass, Summerside, Douglas Bell, Borden, and John G. Jackson, St. Summerville. It is expected that there will be a great deal of interest taken in this year's show because of the presence of unregistered foxes and the fine necks. No doubt there are hundreds of ranchers throughout the country who would like to see what they look like, never having had an opportunity of visiting a ranch where they are most pleasurable. Mr. Raymond's fox population which formerly consisted of thousands of adults and pups, has been cut down to some-what in the vicinity of a thousand, but quantity has been replaced by quality.

All Mr. Raymond's foxes have been tattooed and pedigrees carefully kept. Some are three-quarter platinum bred, others have a platinum silver and platinum, blue silver, and some pups produced that way are apparently quite as good as those possessing a large amount of platinum blood. The show exhibit foxes are of the pup line is a ring neck, near platinum that is a pet. He is in coop 13 and a great many offers have been made for this particular fox, but up to yesterday he had not been separated from his owners. We doubt if an offer attractive enough can be made to buy this chap as Mr. Raymond is looking forward to having him head the herd eventually.

Success for Mr. Raymond has not come through any pit or miss methods. He has studied the fox business as few men have and during the breeding season supervises every detail of the ranch including the microscope work and polygamony of silver and fox. He should endeavor to have Mr. Raymond address them as the lessons he has learned from his experience with the new types are very valuable and would prove short cuts to success for others.

As there seems to be such an interest taken in new types of platinum foxes we are reprinting in part an authoritative article by Clarence F. Ekstrom which appeared in the National Fur News, Colorado, recently. "At the present time there seem to be two types of color phase that are recognized as platinum foxes. One is the white face platinum silver, marked with varying amounts of white on face, neck, belly, feet and legs. It is characteristic of this type of platinum silver foxes, that the color of the body and the toes are oftentimes pink colored. Its underfur grades from cottony white to pale grey and its ring or guard hairs are almost entirely white, with a mottled tinge of that same pale grey color. The velling on the back and shoulders is distinctly blue-grey and of varying amounts on individual foxes. The gorzette stripe should be quite dark to add a metallic right character to it. It is a very beautiful animal. One of the greatest factors in making this type of fox so attractive is a steel-blue white-ness, or sheen, that is apparent in the clear white color, in the guard hairs. This character which has been termed platinum silver is strikingly brilliant and has been aptly described as 'coming up and hitting you in the eye.'"

The best quality animals have a very dense fur covering which adds a smooth velvet appearance. The other type recognized, is the pearl platinum silver, being of a pale steel blue color, with a mottled blue and with no clear white spots or markings other than silver or white bars on its guard hairs similar to a silver fox. This type of platinum silver foxes are not platinum silver in the white face type but it has a beauty all its own. The full silvered pearl platinum fox is very striking in the blend of white silver against a pearl blue background.

It is evident in both types of platinum silvers foxes that there are not a great number of animals that deserve the term "pure platinum silver." In this group many have white markings on face, neck, belly and feet and yet should only be called white face silver foxes. However, there are also in this group quite a number of animals that show a definite development toward a platinum character and should be termed platinum type silvers. In my judgment all white face foxes are not platinum silver nor would I judge all foxes as pearl platinum silvers that have a pale blue cast in their fur.

This industry should certainly set up a high standard of perfection as to quality and character for a basis of terming any fox "platinum" type. It would be folly for us to recognize or use the word "platinum" unless we applied the term only to those animals possessing the very best quality in the new color phases. It is interesting that the fur trade is not interested in paying a high price for a fox

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It should be noted that a reduction of open season, to one month, for instance, is not such a concession as it appears to be. The waterfowl that are raised in Alaska, or northern Canada, and winter in our southern states, suffer in migration a continuous open season for three and half months, from September 1st to mid-December. For the waterfowl that survive to reach Mexico, the legal season of danger is extended to February 28th. This has been true for many years.

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It should be noted that a reduction of open season, to one month, for instance, is not such a concession as it appears to be. The waterfowl that are raised in Alaska, or northern Canada, and winter in our southern states, suffer in migration a continuous open season for three and half months, from September 1st to mid-December. For the waterfowl that survive to reach Mexico, the legal season of danger is extended to February 28th. This has been true for many years.

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Just because it is called a platinum silver unless it has all the finest quality and character capable of being produced by good breeding."

The Canadian Platinum Fox Breeders' Association have defined a platinum fox for recognition in their organization as follows: "A platinum fox is one characterized by white markings, white snout, white blaze, white collar, white connecting with white on neck, or white collar, white on breast and belly, with white legs. Sizes of markings are variable, particularly on legs and collar, most of which are lacking. In the white marking on nose and legs there is, as a rule, mottling, which mottling is usually of a bluish grey color. The platinum is