



HALIFAX
NEW GLASGOW
 1.20 p.m. Lv. Charlottetown
 2.00 p.m. Lv. New Glasgow
 2.50 p.m. Ar. Halifax
 \$5.00 one way to New Glasgow
 \$10.70 one way to Halifax.
 Plus Tax
 Reservations-Tickets
 Rogers Agency,
 Phone 540
 Airport
 Phone 2061 - 2062

MARITIME CENTRAL AIRWAYS

HARD WORK A FACTOR
 HARROGATE, England, (CP)—Hard work and total abstinence make for long life and happiness, said Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lister as they celebrated their 72nd wedding anniversary.



A clean-skimming, easy-turning Renfrew is available to you now. There's no waiting for delivery! As the authorized Renfrew Representative for this district I will gladly demonstrate a Renfrew in your own dairy. There's no obligation to purchase. Get more cream and butter, with a Renfrew. Give me a call and I'll prove it to your satisfaction.

J. M. Ladner
 177 KENT STREET
 This year get a NEW
Renfrew
 CREAM SEPARATOR
 Also ranges, truck scales, washing machines

BOAR BONUS POLICY

- The following bonus will be paid on bacon type boars which are in active service at time of inspection:
 - Boar from dams qualified in Advanced Registry:
 - Class A \$12.00
 - Class B \$8.00
 - Boar from dams not qualified in Advanced Registry:
 - Class A \$6.00
 - Class B \$4.00
- All boars must be in breeding condition, sound and serviceable.
- A Class A boar is one which in the opinion of the Inspector is good enough to sire registered breeding stock.
- A Class B boar is one which although useful as a sire of commercial market hogs may carry slightly objectionable features of conformation.
- Boars must be registered and transferred to the party making application for inspection.
- REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE MUST BE AVAILABLE TO THE INSPECTOR AT TIME OF INSPECTION.
- Any boar showing evidence of hog lice at time of inspection will not be eligible for a bonus.
- No boar shall receive inspection under 7 months of age.
- No boar shall pass inspection unless he is kept in sanitary and reasonable clean quarters. Preference will be given to boars which are on pasture at time of inspection.
- All reports of Boar Inspection shall be submitted for final approval to a Board composed of three members of the Federal and Provincial Department of Agriculture and approved by the Minister of Agriculture.
- In cases where boars have been purchased by Farmers' Institutes or other similar organizations which have received a grant to assist in such purchase, no bonus will be paid on such boars in any year in which such grants have been paid.
- All applications for inspection must be made on the forms supplied by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. All registered boars are eligible.
- Applications will be received up to August 31st. Inspection may be made any time before October 31st.

7-5-12-19-26.

THE FARM CALLS FOR HAYING

The first of the season's harvest periods has arrived and men are now needed in Prince Edward Island to help get in this hay crop.

Employment from three weeks to two months is available.

You can complete arrangements to get one of these good farm jobs by visiting your office of the

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

If you are not available now but would like to help out with the harvests later on, the office would appreciate it if you would tell them now when you will be ready.

IMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

At a meeting of the executive of the Silver Fox Breeders and Exhibitors' Association of P. E. I. held early this week the dates for the Provincial Live Fox Show were set at November 16-19-20-21-22. This will be immediately following the Ontario show at Brampton and two weeks later than the Maritime show at Amherst. George A. Callbeck was unanimously appointed judge. Mr. Callbeck will also judge the Brampton show.

This year's show week is exactly the same as last season's which was pretty satisfactory for all concerned. Orders appointed were: Ernest Cudmore, Col. D. A. MacKinnon, with lower to add to their numbers; Classification Committee—Clement Clark, Parvin Glass and Beecher MacDougall. Entries for the show will close November 12th and all must be inoculated with distemper vaccine prior to coming to the show.

The dates for the pelt show were set as January 6-7-8, closing date for reception of pelts December 31st. All entries for the pelt show will be directed to Walter A. Shaw, the secretary. The judge will be Douglas Bell, who judged last season's show and the preceding one. The committee for handling the show will be Robert Humphrey, Lowell Hancock, Ernest Mill and Ed Bureleigh, and the Classification Committee Robert Humphrey and Beecher MacDougall. The banquet will be held on Tuesday evening January 7th.

Dr. George Bishop was present at the meeting and stated that there were no new developments in distemper and that the disease was confined to the ranches where it had broken out some time ago. He believed that recent deaths in these ranches were to a considerable extent caused by a form of diarrhea and said he would like to have carcasses of foxes to examine from time to time from diseased ranches so that he could check up on this theory. Altogether between 18 and 20 thousand foxes have been inoculated with distemper vaccine and there is still a waiting list. Dr. Bishop said he believed ranchers would have to pay a great deal more attention to sanitation than they have done in the past and that foxes were suffering from earmites and parasitical infestations that owners were unaware of. More care and attention to these matters would make a big difference on many ranches. Dr. Bishop was thanked unanimously for the very great amount of attention he had given to the fox breeders interests during recent months.

Through the kindness of Dr. C. Gunn, Superintendent Dominion Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, P. E. I., the article "FUR FARMING" compiled after considerable research and study.

FUR FARMING

(By C. K. Gunn, Superintendent Dominion Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, P. E. I., Agricultural Institute Review, May, 1946)

Canada has long been recognized as the origin of valuable and luxurious furs and today the Canadian fur trade has reached an annual turnover of more than 30 million dollars. Also, spread over 10,000 fur ranches across the Dominion there is another capital investment of some 15 million dollars in breeding stock and fur ranching equipment.

The natural geographic and climatic conditions which prevail from the temperate to the Arctic zones have been important factors in making Canada an ideal habitat for the production of fine dense furs.

The excellent quality of Canadian furs is widely known and as a result the fur trade grew rapidly during the early days of settlement. It was hindered by agricultural development. In fact, the fur trading companies became so endowed with power that for decades the governmental control of much of this country was in their hands. The gradual expansion of colonization, and especially the indiscriminate trapping practiced over a period of some centuries, caused a diminution of fur bearing animals in the more accessible regions. However, the increasing demand and high valuation placed upon fur pelts was an incentive, which has in recent years led to the rearing of fur bearing animals in captivity and to the foundation of the present fur ranching industry.

Early attempts to propagate wild fur bearers under semi-domestic conditions were made by failure until Sir Charles Dillton of Prince Edward Island made his notable success in rearing of silver black foxes. Shortly afterwards, the ranching of mink, raccoon and other species of fur bearers was started, but many difficulties were encountered by the early pioneers of the fur growing industry. Some technical assistance during the development of fur farming was supplied by the Government, and today the industry has gradually reached a position in which it can compete in the production of high grade pelts with those caught in the wild state.

The fur ranching industry has shown its vitality by weathering the hazards of two world wars and the severe depression of the early 30's. It has shown its adaptability in overcoming its declining market demand, by the development of new mutant types of foxes and mink. These mutant types of foxes and mink will probably multiply the demand for new and beautiful fur garments.

Canada assumes the role of a major exporter of the fur industry to no doubt continue to play its part as an important economic asset in the increasing means of travel opening up the vast Yukon and Northwest Territories and the development of the fur resources.

The fur comprises wild caught furs and those raised on fur ranches. Red cross and white foxes, mink, beaver, lynx, ermine and mink form the bulk of the wild skins with the great preponderance of these represented by muskrat and beaver. From these two sources, some 7 million pelts are harvested annually, which give rise to an average yearly income of 15 million dollars over the past decade. During recent years because of several factors, among which are the increased demand for furs and the advent of new, valuable mutant strains of ranch mink and foxes, this figure has been doubled.

Fur farms, which raise chiefly silver foxes and mink, have during the past decade produced one-third of the value of the Canadian fur crop, and with the growth of the valuable mutant types of foxes and mink they are expected to greatly exceed this proportion in future years.

Fur bearing animals are widely distributed throughout the Dominion with some regions showing a greater production of certain kinds of pelts, depending upon the specific habitat requirements of those fur bearers. Mink, ermine, red fox, thrive in widely diversified parts of the Dominion, whereas chiefly found in the northern latitudes of the continent, in the Northwest Territories, the most important areas are south of the tree line level and particularly along the Mackenzie River Valley. Vast tracts of this land, once known as Rupert's Land, were under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1670 until 1849, until they became part of the Dominion. This Company still plays an important role in the present Canadian fur trade, with more than 40 trading posts in the Northwest Territories and nine other stations in Northern Quebec.

Today, as in the early days of the fur trade, the majority of furs exported from the Dominion are over 80 percent of the fur pelts harvested in Canada are shipped abroad, making the fur industry essentially that of an export business. Under recent wartime conditions, therefore, furs have served as an important means of foreign exchange. Exports to Great Britain, France, United States, South American Countries, Mexico, Ireland, New Zealand and Egypt, range in value from 15 to 20 million dollars annually. Sales to these countries reached a new high figure of 26 million dollars in the year 1944, which represented an increase of 30 percent over that of the previous year. Although Canada is a major country in the production of the world's fur supplies, yet certain kinds of fur pelts are imported from various parts of the world. These comprise chiefly Per-



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sian lamb, rabbit, opossum, squirrel and raccoon skins and are obtained mainly from British West Africa, Russia, England, France, Australia and the United States. The average value of the exports of these Canadian furs is 3 million dollars annually but in recent years this figure has soared to approximately three times that amount.

Other effects of the war time conditions upon fur ranching and the fur trade in general have been: the establishment of new markets, especially in the shifting of the great fur auction centers of the world. Originally this presided over by London, but during the recent war, New York has become the leading fur center of the world.

Speculation, so prevalent during the early days of fur ranching has practically disappeared and the raising of foxes and mink has become a stable industry, which yields a good return as a reward for careful management of the fur farm.

The essential factors involved in fur farming may be considered as those pertaining to housing, breeding, feeding sanitation and the control of parasites and other diseases. Each phase of ranch procedure demands on the part of the rancher considerable information specifically adapted to the requirements of raising fur bearing animals. This fundamental knowledge was slowly acquired by trial and error during the difficult early years in the growth of the fur ranching industry.

A careful study of the most desirable fur bearing animals, and of fashion which control the demand and the prices of the rancher's products, is of great importance. With the introduction of new mutations into fox and mink ranching, the fur farmer has been able to extend his knowledge to an understanding of the genetic principles involving the selection of these new mutant fur bearers. This understanding has been the lot of Canadian fur ranchers because of their early start in the new enterprise of producing fur pelts in a country where nature so generously favors the propagation of fur bearers in such abundance.

Nevertheless, to maintain this advance in the production of luxurious furs, Canada will need to be alert to guard and conserve this great heritage.

Therefore, conservation by means of special game preserves and scientific destruction of predatory animals, especially those which prey on small rodents serving as food for fur bearers, and the preservation of natural aquatic habitats, rigid limitation of numbers of trappers and their catch of diminishing species of fur bearers as well as definite measures to improve and create conditions which nurture and protect the young fur bearers, at critical periods when their mortality rate is high—these measures will do much to supplement natural conservation and make secure the future of Canada's wild fur resources.

Canadian fur ranchers will do well to plan their operations to the production of furs of good quality, because in the markets of the world there will always be a keen demand for clear colored, fine dense furs. These can only be produced by careful attention to the many individual details necessary to the successful rearing of fur bearers under semi-domestic conditions.

Moreover, the establishment of a unitary Canadian fur organization could assist the orderly marketing of pelts and also sponsor judicious advertising which would greatly strengthen and safeguard the reputation of this national industry. In addition, the adequate technical assistance, the ready availability of serums and vaccines for disease prevention, the complete freedom of the world there will always be a Government sponsored campaign for promotion of "The Canadian Fur Pelts" in the markets of the world would do much to further establish Canadian fur products.

Canada can go forward with the assurance that the application of scientific knowledge, the judicious expenditures of money and the conscientious efforts of governing organizations, fur ranchers and trappers alike, will surely preserve and expand this our Canadian birthright—the fur industry.

TO NATIONAL TRUST

OXFORD, England—(CP)—Wollington Hill, overlooking Oxford from the southeast, has been given to the National Trust by a bequest from various parts of the world. These comprise chiefly Per-

adjacent land.

Refrigeration

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WHEN THEY STEP at CHARLOTTETOWN

AUG. 13TH. TO AUG. 16TH.

Below will be found the purses and classes for our race meet of August 13th to 16th, to which there may be changes made or additions to and the amount in purses and prizes will in all probability be exceeded.

Featured in addition to the increased purses for the events are bigger prizes for the drivers and winners of races. This track was the first in America to offer these special features which have been so much appreciated by Maritime drivers.

We have made a great many changes at the Exhibition grounds since last Old Home Week. These include complete resurfacing of race track with over 2000 loads of rich loam. More room in front of grand stand, a 60 foot track for horses to score on, new stand for owners, drivers and grooms at race stables, showers and lavatories for horsemen, water piped to all stalls, and for the comfort of the spectators a new bleacher which will make a total seating capacity in the vicinity of 7,000. The entire plant is being renovated, whitewashed and painted and will be spic and span for what we hope to be the greatest race meet in this Island's history.

Old Home Week has always been famous for its Vaudeville Programs. This year's we can truthfully say will be the best or one of the best of all time.

We appreciate the splendid attendances we have always received and we are making every effort to give you better service. We hope you will be with us this Old Home Week.

ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 27th., 1946
CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
 Driving Park & Provincial Exhibition
 "The Kentucky of Canada"

OLD HOME WEEK
 and Provincial Live Stock Exhibition
 RACING DATES
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY
 August 13th, 14th 15th and 16th 1946

(A member of the United States Trotting Association)

1. FREE FOR ALL TROT AND PACE	PURSE \$1000.00
2. JUNIOR FREE FOR ALL (Classified)	PURSE \$ 700.00
3. 2:13 PACE	PURSE \$ 600.00
4. 2:15 PACE	PURSE \$ 600.00
5. 2:16-17 PACE	PURSE \$ 600.00
6. 2:19-20 PACE	PURSE \$ 500.00
7. 2:21-22 PACE (Classified)	PURSE \$ 500.00
8. 2:23 PACE (Classified)	PURSE \$ 500.00
9. 2:25 PACE (Classified)	Will Probably be Raced in Two Divisions Each PURSE \$500.00
10. FREE FOR ALL TROT	PURSE \$ 500.00
11. 2:19 TROT	PURSE \$ 600.00
12. 2:24 TROT	PURSE \$ 500.00

OVER \$8,000.00 IN PURSES AND PRIZES
NO DEDUCTIONS FROM MONEY WINNERS
INCREASED PRIZES TO DRIVERS

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR DRIVERS AND OWNERS

A special ribbon will be given to the owner of the winning horse in each race. The MACDONALD TOBACCO COMPANY OF MONTREAL has donated a beautiful Trophy, known as the British Consols Trophy which will be taken by the driver scoring the most points during the meeting. This Association will also give \$50 to the driver and \$15 to driver scoring third most points. First place counts five points second place three points, third place two points and fourth place one point.

\$20 will be given the driver driving the fastest heat trotted during the meet and \$20 to the driver driving the fastest heat paced during the meet.

\$10 will be given the caretaker of the horse trotting the fastest heat and \$10 to the caretaker of the horse pacing the fastest heat.

\$15 will be given to winning driver of each race.

\$5 will be given to the caretaker of each horse winning a race in the trotting and pacing classes during the meet.

\$50 will be given to the owner of the horse that beats track pacing record of 2:05 1-2 except as provided for below. \$50 to the owner of the horse that beats the track trotting record of 2:07 1-2 except as provided for below. In case two horses beat the above records then the awards go to the fastest horse. If two horses tie for the awards the money will be divided equally.

Entries close July 27th with J. W. Boulter, Secretary Charlottetown, P. E. I.

GENERAL CONDITIONS
 (ALL RACES MILE HEATS)

Horsemen by wiring at our expense notifying us of their arrival will be met at the train and their baggage transferred to the grounds without cost to them, also taken to the horsemen's stay pleasant and send them away feeling that they have been well treated.

All races to be raced on three heat plan; 10 per cent of each purse will be awarded to the winner. The remainder will be divided into three equal parts, one part to be raced for each heat. In the event of there being three heat winners they shall have a fourth heat to determine the winner. Any horse winning the first two heats in any race shall relinquish pole position and assume last scoring position. Said horse must not lay up, but try for the heat. Drivers obviously laying a horse up are liable to penalties.

All purses divided 40, 30, 18 and 12 per cent. Entry fee per cent. No deductions from money winners.

Six horses to enter and four to start.

Rights reserved to change program, reject any entry, or if entry appears to lay over the field to the extent that there is not, in the opinion of the management, sufficient competition, then the said entry may be transferred to a faster class or entry fee refunded, bar any driver and to declare race off on account of bad weather, or failing to obtain satisfactory number of entries or starters to transmute for horses to another class to which they are eligible, re-open or substitute another without advertising, or alter or extend racing dates or extend credit.

Purse money will not be paid to anyone except owner unless an order from owner authorizing same is presented.

Additional entries of an individual ownership may be made in any class by the payment of 1 per cent on closing date, but entries of separate ownership, although in the same stable must pay installment in full.

Two entries of the same ownership may start in the same race, providing the full 5 per cent is paid on each starter, the drivers having the approval of the judges.

ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 27th, 1946

If you have no entries for above classes please pass this form on to another horseman. You will confer a favor by passing along the news about "OLD HOME WEEK."

Fire Protection Regulations are that no cars are allowed to pass to stables on race days. This is to facilitate movement of fire equipment.

CHARLOTTETOWN DRIVING PARK AND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION
 J. W. BOULTER, Secy.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZE MONEY

Friday evening on or about 8:30 o'clock the President will award special ribbons, prizes to the winning owners, drivers and caretakers, at the Judges stand and those winning awards will please be on hand to receive them.