

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

GERALD THE WELSHMAN (2) - Having in our last Notes given a short biography of "Giraldus Cambrensis," it now remains to treat on some of his literary work. While in Ireland he collected materials from which he constructed "The Topography and the Conquest of Ireland"—books not readily available to the general reader and for that reason not later reviewed by the present writer. It is different with the "Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales"—which have been translated from the original Latin and many times reprinted. Several other works (including one on the "Instruction of Princes," and another dealing with "Legends of the Saints"), came from the pen of this unconventional "geographer."

The writing of the "Itinerarium Cambriae" or Journey through Wales came about in this wise. At the time with which we are dealing, the devotion of western Christendom found expression in pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and it was a common belief that "the dirt which the pilgrim wore when he entered Jerusalem would, if used as his winding-sheet, carry him straight to heaven." Jerusalem had been captured by the Mahomedans in the year 637, but pilgrimages to the Holy Places were still permitted under a slight tax. "The path followed by the devotees was not always strewn with roses; inclement seasons, poverty, and sickness proved fatal to many"; these disasters were not caused by the attacks of the ruling powers. With the conquest of the Holy Land by the Seljuk Turks in 1099, this comparatively easy and light treatment of the Christian pilgrims came to an end, and instead of a leafy toll they were subjected to extortion, insult, and massacre. These wrongs roused all Europe so that the expeditions known as the Crusades were organized with the approval of the Church. In the first (and most important) Crusade, Jerusalem was captured with terrible carnage and the "Latin Kingdom" of that city was set up in 1099. The fall of Edessa to the Turks, called forth the Second Crusade (1146), and the third Crusade, the Crusade in 1187, which was the last of the Crusades, ended in the fall of Jerusalem in 1187, eighty-eight years after the establishment of the Latin Kingdom, and this called for the Third Crusade, to secure results for which the journey through Wales was undertaken. The crusading spirit burnt itself out by the Ninth Crusade in 1270. In a sense the Crusades meant blood and treasure wasted, for the Turks were never again dislodged from the Holy Places; nevertheless these efforts localized the warfare and delayed the Turkish invasion of eastern Europe for four hundred years. (Something like this occurred when half a million Canadian crusaders went to France in 1914; they helped to localize the conflict so that it never actually reached our shores). In this manner the Crusades, by localizing the warfare and delaying the Turkish invasion of eastern Europe for four hundred years. (Something like this occurred when half a million Canadian crusaders went to France in 1914; they helped to localize the conflict so that it never actually reached our shores). In this manner the Crusades, by localizing the warfare and delaying the Turkish invasion of eastern Europe for four hundred years.

and color. There is a flower-stem often appearing long before the leaves develop; and above this a spathe or flower sheath, enclosing the spadix or central spike. An example is the Calla Lily ("Lily of the Nile") has a white cone-shaped spathe from the centre of which projects the golden-yellow spadix "like a little finger." The actual flowers cluster round the base of the spadix, the pollen-bearing blooms above, and the berry-bearing blooms below. The amorphophallus has a spathe "like an inverted bell, yellow outside and maroon inside," while the spadix was arescent yellow. The peduncle (flower stem) was dark bluish-green with yellow spots. It must have been a gorgeous sight! The aroids are an extremely large family, of over 4,000 species, chiefly tropical. Many of them are acrid and poisonous. The Cuckoo-bill of the British Isles, Arum maculatum, has astonishingly acrid, arrow-shaped leaves, which the little rustics investigated their unsuspecting fellows into chewing, the burning sensation would last for hours. Most—perhaps all—aroids spring from corms, and the corms of the Cuckoo-bill, after the acridity had been driven off by heat, used to be ground into a kind of "arrow-root." Our Indian Turnip, another aroid, botanically a species triphyllum, has a corm with similar properties, its spathe is incurved hooded at the apex and is striped green and white. Our Calla palustris, peculiarly "Water Arum" or "Marsh Calla," is a neat little plant, with white flowers, and leaves rather resembling those of the "Lily of the Nile" in shape.

Seeds from the Old Country used to sell the dormant corms of another aroid, Savromatum guttatum—again no popular name! When placed in gentle heat, says on the mantelpiece, the long tubular flower would rapidly emerge from the corm, which was not planted in the soil till the flower died off. When replanted the corm threw up most effective foliage of palmately-divided, long, and spotted purple, presented a snake-skin appearance which doubtless guided the botanists in assigning its scientific name.

ANENT POTATOES

That admirable series of articles on "P.E.I. Potatoes," recently running in The Guardian, deserves to be put on permanent record as a bulletin or pamphlet advertising products. Not all potatoes are alike in chemicals and vitamins, though the public only recognizes those which are "mealy" and those which are not. Our cousins to the south seem to prefer an all-starch potato, such as the Mountain Cobbler, but I think our own people—who are certainly connoisseurs in this matter—will agree with me that there is no potato with more feed value than the MacIntyre or "Old Island Blue." There is perhaps a change coming in the American view of what's in the potato. A New York advertisement brings to my notice the "Maine Golden," a new Irish potato "of superior merit." It has less starch, and more Vitamin A, is yellow fleshed, like the best table potatoes (and Europe) and has a more delicate flavor; children are fond of it, and it is a good substitute for the "golden" potatoes. The best of all sources of lime. The Golden cooks in seven minutes less time and bring free from starch cracks, has less waste. I gather that a determined effort is being made to educate the public in the use of this potato.

WHITSUNDAY

I am indebted to a friend for a copy of the Manchester Guardian for May 21st, which, though somewhat belated, is not without interest in certain respects. The Whitsunday holidays had just gone by with what, for the sunshine, had been plentiful. On Whit Monday (May 17th) the seaside resort of Southport, Eng., had 14.3 hours of sunshine, while we on this tiny little Island had rain all day; Blackport, the holiday resort of Lancashire, had 34.2 hours of sunshine for the three days of the week—a total only exceeded by Oban, in Argyll, Scotland, which revelled in 40.4 hours for the same period. Westminster Abbey, was naturally a great attraction to Londoners on the Whirl-Monday Bank Holiday. When the doors of the Abbey closed in the evening it was found that 20,853 persons had passed the portals. At a shilling a head, that brought in \$5,214; and with the \$9,730 received on the Saturday—when entrance cost ten shillings a head—the Abbey had a total of \$15,000 to distribute to various charities. Whit-Sunday is one of the three great festivals of the Anglican Church, and gets its name because the newly baptised catechumens formerly wore white garments on that day. It is the seventh Sunday after Easter, and in Britain the following Monday is a general holiday. In Lancashire and Yorkshire Whit-Monday is a great day for school festivals, when schools march with flags flying, and voices raised in song. It was for such an occasion that the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, curate of Horbury in Yorkshire, wrote the words of the stirring hymn "Onward! Christian Soldiers," to which Arthur E. Sullivan, in 1871, wrote that fine tune St. Gertrude. A large picture in the Manchester Guardian shows the procession of the Church of England Sunday Schools through the City on the Whitsunday. In the foreground two stalwart young men bear aloft a banner in the form of a steeple, "St. Stephens"; and from

Turnip Brown Heart

(Continued From Page 2) THE CAUSE AND CONTROL OF BROWN HEART

Warrington (7) in 1923 and Sommer and Lppman (8) in 1925 and others have demonstrated that a number of plants benefit by minute amounts of the element boron. Inspired by these findings MacLeod and Howatt (9, 10) conducted researches in 1933 which demonstrated that the turnip also requires boron for its normal development and discovered that a lack of this element in a soil may cause brown heart. O'Brien and Dennis (6), Grant and Hill (11), and Jumalainen (5) reported similar findings in 1935. Critical laboratory trials showed that borax is the most satisfactory source of boron for brown heart control. In order to test on a practical scale the value of borax as a corrective for brown heart, a series of trials was conducted at 3 Experimental Stations and 23 Illustration Stations in the Maritime Provinces. In these trials the borax was tested in combination with fertilizer and manure. Although significant results were obtained from the trials conducted in 1933 and 1934 data from these are omitted for the sake of brevity. The results obtained in 1935, however, are presented in Table I.

Table I: Treatment, Rate per acre, Percentage brown heart. Fertilizer (2-12-6) + borax: 1000 lbs. + 15 lbs. 22.50; Manure + borax: 20 tons + 15 lbs. 42.79; Manure: 20 tons 53.20; Fertilizer (2-12-6): 1000 lbs. 67.16; Manure + fertilizer (2-12-6): 20 tons + 500 lbs. 67.45.

The results summarized in this table show that borax at the rate of 15 pounds per acre in combination with manure or chemical fertilizer trials. Borax in combination with fertilizer was superior to borax combined with manure and manure. Manure was slightly more effective than fertilizer. It would appear from these results that manure containing certain elements, probably boron compounds not included in artificial fertilizer, which serve as a corrective for brown heart. From 50 to 40 tons of manure are ordinarily required, however, for adequate control of the disease.

The results of trials conducted under commercial conditions in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia also showed that borax at rates ranging from 15 to 20 pounds per acre effected a satisfactory control of brown heart on a variety of soils. Practical field trials showed that heavy liming of the soil increases the susceptibility of the turnip to brown heart and also that the borax treatment is less effective on soils that are naturally alkaline. Heavy applications of lime, manure and other substances capable of creating alkaline conditions. Additional tests showed that there is a tendency for less brown heart on the heavier and waterlogged soils.

Experiments on the after effects of boron on different crops showed that at rates ranging from 15 to 20 pounds per acre the chemical is not injurious to potatoes, wheat, oats, barley and timothy in rotations following turnips. A wetting of the young leaves of turnips and other crops sometimes results from the use of borax, but this condition disappears in the course of a week or two without causing any undue later effects to the crop so affected. Turnips grown on boron-deficient soil occasionally develop a reddening of the leaf margins which in severe cases may extend and involve the entire leaf blade. Leaves so affected usually drop off the plant. Turnips supplied with boron are superior in quality and flavour to those grown on soils depleted of this essential element. While boron is available commercially in several forms the most convenient and inexpensive source is borax. The finely powdered product is recommended in preference to the crystalline form which sometimes contains large lumps that may concentrate the chemical sufficiently to cause a decrease in yield. From 15 to 20 pounds of borax per acre has proven most satisfactory for the control of brown heart and causes no injury to the

crop or significant effect upon the yield. Since large amounts of borax are toxic to many species of plants, applications exceeding 20 pounds per acre should not be attempted.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

While favourable results have been obtained by applying the chemical broadcast the direct-in-the-drill method appears to be the most satisfactory. The chemical may also be applied with satisfactory results at the sides of the row. The borax can be distributed successfully in combination with the fertilizer and applied by means of the ordinary fertilizer distributing machinery. Uniform mixing of the chemical with the fertilizer is extremely important. This can be simplified by first mixing the borax with 5 to 10 times its own weight of fine sieved earth, sand, gypsum or other suitable spreading material and then thoroughly incorporating this mixture with the bulk of the fertilizer. Mixing the borax by means of a suitable mechanical mixer such as is used by fertilizer dealers is recommended in preference to mixing by hand. If the farmer does not use fertilizer the borax should be mixed with sufficient suitable spreading material until the bulk required for easy handling is obtained. A convenient amount is 85 pounds of spreader to 15 pounds of borax. Satisfactory control of brown heart has also been obtained by spraying the required amount of borax on the soil or foliage of the turnip. Applications should not be made later than August 1. While this method facilitates uniform distribution it involves additional labour and for that reason is only recommended for small lots of turnips. When the borax is used in dry form it should be applied a week previous to sowing the seed in order to prevent retarding germination.

The importance of uniformly distributing the borax cannot be over emphasized. Unsatisfactory distribution may result in parts of the field not receiving enough of the chemical for satisfactory control and this involves an excessive quantity harmful to the crop. While borax is beneficial to certain other crops, mixtures containing this chemical (including fertilizer) should not be used for crops other than the turnip until a soil analysis or plant pathological has been consulted.

Growers of turnips, who crops suffer from brown heart are encouraged of a high measure of control of this trouble by using borax on the lines—indicated in this article. 1. Vast quantities of turnips are rejected yearly because of brown heart a disease which has been under investigation since 1928. 2. Brown heart is not recognized by external symptoms. It may occur in very small turnips but is found most commonly in roots greater than two inches in diameter. When cut through crosswise typically affected turnips exhibit a clearly defined brownish, mottled, water-soaked and glassy area. Epils, or intermediate stages suggest a gradual tissue breakdown. In advanced stages cavities frequently form, a condition occasionally associated with rot. 3. Tests conducted over a period of three years in the Maritime Provinces demonstrated that turnips require boron for normal development and further that the addition of this element to the land is a safeguard against brown heart. Finely powdered borax has been most satisfactory source of boron for this purpose. 15 to 20 pounds per acre giving highly satisfactory control without causing injury to ordinary crops in subsequent rotations. 4. Heavy liming of the soil predisposes the turnip to brown heart, while naturally alkaline soils render borax less effective. 5. Proven methods of applying borax are as follows:— (1) In the drill; (2) at the sides of the drill; (3) broadcast; (4) combined with the fertilizer and dispersed by means of ordinary machine spreaders.

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the banner run colored ribbons, whose loose ends are carried by little girls disposed in a circle. Behind is an orderly procession of little girls, watched by great crowds of people lining the sidewalks. All the girls are in white and carry large bouquets of flowers. In the distance, coming round the corner, one can just discern the boys. The teachers (in ordinary dress) walk alongside, like O.C.'s. Such "school-walkings" have much to commend them in these subversive days when faith, unity, and character are attacked from so many directions.

HALL

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TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming



We are reprinting in full the excellent article by George A. Calbeck, which is the feature contribution to the Canadian Silver Fox and Fur, June number. We are sure that our readers will be delighted to have an opportunity of securing Mr. Calbeck's ideas of what characteristics a good fox should possess.

WHAT CHARACTERISTICS SHOULD A GOOD FOX POSSESS?

In dealing with the above question, which is the essence of the major part of a letter written by Mr. R. H. Hall to the Editor of Canadian Silver Fox and Fur, I will deal primarily with the live fox. I infer it is intended from the Donovan. The essence of the paragraph I refer to is: Contrast the desirable points that go to make the perfect fox against undesirable features in foxes. The conformation of a fox is of great importance in the Standard of Excellence as adopted by the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders Association. It reads: The conformation of a fox involves the many different parts of its make-up. Weakness in any part prevents a perfect type.

- 1. The skull should be broad and fat, and appearance of fullness. 2. Eyes full, round and bright, and set well apart. 3. Ears erect, V-shaped, not too long and set well upon the sides and corners of the skull. 4. Muzzle to be full at face, with a slight stop smoothly tapering to nose. 5. Nose should be round and black in color. 6. Jaws should close evenly, wide at base and not undershot nor pinched. 7. The neck should be full and not too long. 8. The chest should full, deep and square. 9. Shoulders should be broad and full, sufficiently sloping to suggest springiness, but not too steep. 10. The back should be quite straight from shoulder to rump, then sloping very slightly to brush. 11. The body should be sufficiently roomy and full with appearance of roundness, having no indication of a pinched appearance, especially behind the shoulder and loin. 12. The front legs should be perfectly straight, set well apart, with a good bone development. Elbows should not turn in nor out. Pasterns not flat nor splayed. Toes to point straight ahead. Feet to be of a straight line with the body, turning neither in nor out. Hoofs neatly curved, but not sickle hooved. Less than a curve slightly back of vertical. 13. Hind legs should be of a straight line with the body, turning neither in nor out. Hoofs neatly curved, but not sickle hooved. Less than a curve slightly back of vertical. 14. Brush should fit well into the body without the appearance of a break and should be supported by a strong tail bone. 15. Of the above 14 points numbered 7 and 11 are especially important.

The size of a fox at the present time—when so much silver fox is used for trimming purposes for capes and for coats—is of much more relative importance than it was a few years ago when the chief uses were for the making of neck pieces or stoles. A male fox of 45 inches from tip to tip would not appear too long if of proportionate dimensions in other particulars, but females should be not more than 3 to 4 inches shorter.

A feature that is supplementary to size and one that is frequently overlooked is that of deep well-furred sides. A fox with a volume of good fur on the sides has considerably more valuable pelt area than a fox that is wanting in this particular. The color of the guard fur should be blue black while the silvered portion should be in bars at least 1-2 to 3-4 of an inch long.

The silver must be bright, clear and sharp in color, forming a nice contrast with the black portion of the guard fur. The underfur should be soft, of a slate blue in color and bulky enough properly to support the guard fur which should be dense, long, and of good texture, while the brush should be of proportionate length—about two-fifths of the whole length of the fox—well furred from the body, of good color and form and terminating in a well-shaped tip of pure white.

Foxes selected for breeding stock should comply as nearly as possible with the Association's Standard of Excellence. The breeding of a fox, inasmuch as it is essentially a property or quality of the animal, is a characteristic. To breed good foxes is the big question and of primary importance. Lacking good lines and Standard of Excellence would lose much of its value as a guide to breeding operations.

The vast majority of ranchers seem yet to have little idea of breeding. Many have no further advanced in the art of selection of breeding than to think that a black fox mated with an extra male should produce medium silvers. Some think that the mating of two males will surely produce males and would be much surprised to have a pair of foxes on different lines produce offspring of quite different silver color phases, to say nothing of other unlike characteristics which though of much importance, might easily escape their observation. People who have not delved deeper into this interesting question of breeding might acquire a gradual broadening by association with breeders, breeders' stock and breeders' methods. In short they need practical education that would enable them with the study

of pedigree to become more nearly worthy of the name "Breeders." Yet to become capable breeders is not as easy as might be imagined. It has been significantly remarked, "A breeder is born—rather than taught," which one may take to mean that the qualifications of a competent breeder are to a great extent inherited, and that his education could adequately compensate an inherited dullness in discrimination.

In as nearly a logical manner as I can imagine, I should say that one who wishes to become a breeder should at first qualify himself by the best means at his command to become a judge of values in foxes, chiefly from a breeder's viewpoint. In this connection primarily of conformation, health and vigor. By examining the foxes at live shows where hundreds of good animals are on exhibition for days at a time, and by contacting the owners and getting their prices on different prize winners, one may obtain information concerning values of foxes from the prices they command. The different animals by the owners who estimate the value of the foxes, in accordance with their combined breeding and quality.

A prospective seller should not be averse to having you know fully concerning the breeding of his foxes. He would have you come to his ranch, examine his ranch records, would show you the sire, dam and other near relatives of any fox you are interested in. It would be an advantage to have you and other prospects, acquainted with the breeding of his stock.

"Like tends to beget like." Hence it should be your endeavor, sticking to the type you have in mind, to keep the best we can afford. But this is not all. Allowing that you have had a chance to become somewhat acquainted with a good breeder, his methods you may not doubt choose his best foxes to retain as breeders, but he likewise carefully considers what they had in common—in type and to some extent in pedigree.

To express in a few words, the quite different viewpoints taken by ranchers in considering the question of breeding, I may instigate a breeder who mates together good foxes from any source or line of breeding, and whether satisfied or not with the results he obtains, brings in his herd but gets only a commingling of breeds—with results most unsatisfactory.

Another breeder, devoted to pedigree, is pleased to have a male, that is a great grandson of some good fox, to mate with a little female that also is a distant relative of that same good fox. He is still further pleased to observe that, in pedigrees of the pair that he purposes mating together, there are further traces of relationship with that very fox, in his mind, as he is "smugly satisfied" that as he is "practising line breeding he is on the right track. This rancher evidently has a misconception of what requirements are necessary that benefits may be derived from "line breeding." He ignores the breeding of the great majority of the ancestors in giving his mate, and in two or more lines from some good fox four or five generations will fall to a system of breeding which is not to be considered in making choice of breeding subjects.

Each of these breeders is partly right, yet both are failing to get results. The first fails from disregard of pedigree, the second from lack of discrimination in the choice of foxes. Let each in addition to his own good practices take on the good features of the other's system and both will be more successful. To summarize: Pedigree is valuable—and very valuable—to the observant breeder, but it must take second place to individuality in animals used for breeding purposes. The first is theoretical, the second is practical. Combine theory with practice and we are on our way to do something.

Undesirable features are in general the opposites of the above enumerations—in the Standard of Excellence, the chief of which we might refer to as a weak, thinly furred neck, a pointed, narrow, shallow chest, shoulders frail with undeveloped withers, a weak curved back with a body lacking strength, length and symmetry, showing poorly developed loins with small capacity for lung expansions underfur insufficient properly to support the guard; guard fur thin and short with the black hair dull or brownish and the silver band short and lacking clearness in color, presenting what is known as a "peppery" appearance.

Paragraph No. 2 of Mr. Hall's letter refers to some ranchers being "smugly satisfied" with what they have, while others are inclined to underestimate the quality of their animals. These defects may in good part be overcome by observation and inquiry where good foxes are shown and kept.

Paragraph No. 3 refers to "light underfur," silver down the tail, black stripes down the centre of the back, etc., as undesirable features. Yes and no. The foregoing have been regarded as undesirable features, but changes have come about by which hitherto commonly accepted features of quality have for the present relinquished their prominence to less distinctive characteristics. The character lacking, greyish colored pelt with light underfur even with white extending

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throughout the length of the brush is at present selling for more money than a better pelt of real character, including a good black brush at least in part, a rich veiling covering, a well silvered heavily furred back crowned in a graceful contrast with a neck of beautiful blue black fur.

Re the black strip down the back: This is a characteristic in a fox that detracts from the value of the fox, while the appearance of a black strip along the centre of the back of the pelt is really a good feature and one not commonly observed in other than pelts of good quality. In a live fox the strip is in the shape of an elongated "V," diminishing in width as it extends towards the hips. It is an area which from lack of silver is dark in color and it is usually thinly furred. In the pelt it has merely the appearance of a dark strip as it is caused by the rolling of the fur of the back towards the centre, which, if the pelt is sufficiently guarded, will give it a quite pronounced dark appearance, that is frequently referred to as a dark strip. It is quite obvious in silver pelts—while in a dark pelt such a feature is naturally not observable.

Paragraph No. 4 Mr. Hall asks if his pelts carry a defect, as they have white over the head and between the ears, while the picture of a champion pelt at the Ontario show represents a head that is black? Again we say no. You mean a good fox in the general way of considering quality. Yes. But if you mean a white head as qualifying the fur to be classed as a freak specimen of which have been sold for freakish prices or if the head were of a greyish or very silvery fox, we think it would not, for the present, be regarded as a defect.

Paragraph No. 5 "An error in feeding is reported as the cause of light colored underfur, while the feeding of excessive quantities of fats or cereals or of milk is believed to have the effect of lightening the color of the underfur the light color is in many cases an inherited feature. At the present time when fur is being sold for freakish prices or if the head were of a greyish or very silvery fox, we think it would not, for the present, be regarded as a defect.

Paragraph No. 6 "Beauty vs. volume of fur." Buyer reported, providing the pelt was clear in color, beauty was the important thing, and that fullness or fur, guard hair etc., ranked "way down the list."

Taking the phrase "providing the pelt was clear in color, beauty was the important thing." I would ask the question, How can we get beauty in a silver fox pelt without having volume of fur? Beauty, as volume of fur are two qualities the value of either of which depends much upon accompanying features of worth. I may explain that it is not practical to judge a fox or a pelt at 25 points per volume, such as color at 25 points, volume of fur at 30 points, weight of leather at 10 points, etc. Any one quality must be estimated in conjunction with other features possessed by the article judged. What would be the sense of estimating 25 points for perfect color, when the volume of fur would be less than a quarter of what worthily be classed as full? Or of estimating 30 points for volume of fur found

on light and papery leather. No judging cannot properly be done so many fixed points per volume of value, but by estimating fox or pelt value—based, if you will, upon feature values which are not hard and fast, but which fluctuate in value, vague agreement with the value of other features to be found in the same fox or pelt.

Paragraph No. 7 "A rancher should be able to score his own foxes correctly." This business of scoring is one that yet carries the stigma of injustice and a good Many a person eight or more years ago paid out hundreds of dollars for foxes supposed to be very good because they had been scored as more than 90 points, which was understood to mean that they were less than 10 per cent short of perfect. The chief end of scoring was to make sales. The more scores done and the higher scoring recorded, the greater, in a general way, were the possibilities of making sales. The schemes profitable to the scoring organization, to the breeders whose foxes were to be scored and to the dealers who unloaded these foxes on trusting ranchers, were widely presented to a score and received scores of more than 90 points.

Notwithstanding the abuses to which lent itself, there are uses to which it might be applied in partial guidance to breeders by showing them in that particular the animals are weak or strong, but should not be fully depended upon as an indicator of value of silver fox furs.

Paragraph No. 9 "There may be a diversity of opinion on the points that go to name the perfect fox. Quite so, especially if we consider the perfect fox (such an animal does not exist) as one that most nearly meets with the chances of fashion. This is largely a matter of color phase. In other respects the standards of quality are fairly general.

Paragraph No. 10 "Distinction of prices fetched at the sales may only give a general idea of whether prices are being paid up to the value of the foxes. The average rancher is always a buyer of a particular pelt." I agree with the writer in this.

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