

RED	{	<i>Red.</i> —Red above and white below, with dark points.
		<i>Bastard.</i> —Red above and dark below and on the neck, with darker points.
CROSS or PATCH	{	<i>Poor Cross.</i> —Mostly red and dark as above with a silver patch down the back and over the shoulders and hips.
		<i>Good Cross</i> or <i>Rusty Silver.</i> —Slightly red on the sides, neck and ears, dark below and silvery over the back, shoulders and rump.
SILVER	{	<i>Silver</i> or <i>Light Silver.</i> —Silvery all over, except possibly the neck; dark below and white only on the tip of the tail.
		<i>Silver Black</i> or <i>Dark Silver.</i> —Black all over, except the tip of the tail and the silvery hairs on the hips and forehead.
		<i>Black.</i> —Pure black all over, except the tip of the tail, with, perhaps, dark silvery hairs only discernible on close examination.

No two foxes are exactly alike in colour unless they be black. Three silver foxes examined had no white tips on their tails and others had only a half dozen white hairs—yet the white tip is one of the marks of identification for the species. Others had white patches on the legs or breast, while the rest of the colouring was almost pure black.

A silver fox when mated with a pure red usually produces silver pups in two crosses. If the first cross produces all red pups, two methods of breeding may be adopted:

(a) A male and a female pup may be crossbred, producing, on the average, one silver pup to three reds.

(b) A red pup may be bred to the silver parent, producing, on the average, 50 per cent red pups.

It is a more unusual occurrence to secure a blend or intermediate colour from crossing a silver and a red. By breeding the pups for four generations to a silver, the red colour is eliminated from the pelage markings. The segregation of the red and silver colour appears to be very common in many localities, but, in others, the roan or intermediate form of colour is produced quite frequently, the parent characters blending and the hybrid usually breeding true.

In this connection it will be of interest to quote from a letter dated August 2, 1912, received from Professor W. Bateson of Cambridge