A Page for the MODERN FARMER

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

A LETTER FROM BOSTON

Here is a letter from a lady on holiday in Boston. As I am using it without permission I must withhold her name but I cannot refrain from appreciating her power of observation, and predilection for antiquarian research. For the rest it is refreshing to find that our cousin Jonathan has preserved so many landmarks of the British connection through a period when we did not exactly see "eye to eye" with him.

Here is the letter in part: —Dear Agricola I am making the most of my time looking over the various places of interest. Today we worshipped in Old North Church —the oldest Episcopal Church in Mass. The Parish House holds many interesting things —among them a copy of the "Vinegar Bible; the original Book of Common Prayer; George II's signature —he gave gifts to this church. The tablets are full of interest as is the old panelled— the box pews — the Royal Governor's and Honduras Bay's pews —Merchants who gave generous support to the church. Although there was considerable destruction during Revolutionary days (by the British) yet there are many old reminders of the early C. E. days. I was interested to see the Cherubim Heads ornamenting the main organ pipes. They were captured from a French vessel bound for Canada, and were taken to Boston for this church. Paul Revere's pew is here, and a copy or model of the lantern he hung from the steeple, announcing the arrival of the British.

"Another interesting church is King's Chapel, established in 1686 by Rev. Robert Ratcliffe, the Private Chaplain of King James II. The present chapel was built in 1749, of stone. Separated from the Church of England in 1776, they reorganized under Rev. James Freeman and revised the Book of Common Prayer. The church in Unitarian now but still retains its Revised Prayer Book! The pews are boxed, and all crimson-lined —a beautiful little church. The Governor's pew, on one side, is where Princess Liliana and her husband worshipped last summer, with Governor S."

Lumbering in Olden Times (2)

Breakfast, Mr. McGregor informs us, consisted of bread, or occasionally potatoes, with boiled beef, pork, or fish, and tea sweetened with molasses; dinner was usually the same, with pease-soup in place of tea; and supper resembled breakfast. These men are enormous eaters, and they also drink great quantities of rum, which they scarcely ever dilute. Immediately after breakfast they divide into three gangs: one of which cuts down the trees, another hews (limbs?) them, and the third is employed with the oxen in hauling the timber, either to one general road, leading to the banks of the nearest stream, or at once to the stream itself; fallen trees and other impediments in the way of the oxen are cut away with the axe."

And so, the whole winter is spent in this unremitting labor; the snow covers the ground, from two to three feet deep, from the setting in of winter until April; and in the middle of "fir" forests, often till the middle of May. "When the snow begins to dissolve in April, the river is swell, or according to the lumberer's phrase, **the freshets come down.**" All the lumber cut during the winter was thrown into the torrent and floated down to where the river was sufficiently wide to permit the construction of rafts. At this period the water is exceedingly cold, and yet for weeks the toilers were in it from morning till night; it was often a month and a half between floating the timber and its delivery to the merchant." No course of life "thinks our author," can undermine the constitution more than that of a lumberer's and raftsman. The winter snow and frost, although severe, are nothing to endure in comparison to the extreme coldness of the snow water of the freshets; in which the lumberer is, day after day, wet up to the middle, and often immersed from head to foot . . . . To stimulate the organs, in order to sustain the cold, these men swallow immoderate quantities of ardent spirits and habits of drunkenness are the usual consequences."

Their moral character (he alleges) was with few exceptions, dishonest and worthless; he believed there were few people in the world on whose promises less faith could be placed. That seems to be his verdict on the New Brunswick lumberers; for he goes on— "In Canada, where they are longer in bringing down their rafts, and have more idle time, their character, if possibly is of a still more shuffling and rascally description. Premature old age, and shortness of days, form the inevitable fate of a lumberer. Should he even save a little money, which is very seldom the case, and be enabled for the last few years of his life, to exist without incessant labour, he becomes a victim of rheumatisms and all the miseries of a broken constitution. But notwithstanding all the toils of such a pursuit, those who once adopt the life of a lumberer seem fond of it. They are in a great measure as independent, in their own way, as the Indians." It was Mr. McGregor's great good-fortune to be in Scotland (rather than on this side of the Atlantic) when he continued: "In New Brunswick, and particularly in Canada, the epithet 'lumberer' is considered synonymous with a character of spendthrift and of villanous and vagabond principles. After selling and delivering up their rafts, they pass some weeks in idle indulgence: drinking smoking, and dashing off, in a long coat, flashy waistcoat, and trowsers, Wellington or Hessian boots, a handkerchief of many colors round the neck, a watch with a long tinsel chain and numberless brass seals and —an umbrella! Before winter they return again to the woods, and resume the pursuits of the previous year. Some exceptions, however, I have known to the generally true character of lumberers. Many young men of steady habits, who went from Prince Edward's Island, and other places to Miramichi, for the express purpose of making money, have joined the lumbering parties for two or three years, and after saving their earnings, returned and purchased lands on which they now live very comfortably." On which satisfactory note we finish for the time being.

The Yellow Toadflax.

This weed, which is making some headway in the Province, is perhaps better known to my readers as "Butter and Eggs" —a reference to the two shades of yellow in the flowers. Its botanical name **Linaria vulgaris**, gives two hints about the plant: first that its leaves are linear or narrow; and that it is very common. Its abundance is brought about by its persistent, deeply-growing personnial rootstocks, and by its numerous seeds which are produced in pods arranged in a kind of spike. The toadflax is a near relative of the garden Snapdragon (Antirhinum).

It is a widespread pest, as its many popular names testify: besides those mentioned above it is the Gallwort, Flaxweed, Eggs-and-Bacon, and wild Snapdragon, of other localities; and an old publication known as the "Treasury of Botany," calls it "Ramstead" as an American name.

It is sometimes the case, in nature, that plants with superabundant vitality produce abnormal flowers or even monstrosities. The toodflax examplifies this rule by occasionally throwing out "regular" flowers with 5 spurs and 5 stamens, the latter being generally imperfect. I have found "Peloria" flowers, as such growths are termed, on the Dalmatian Toadflax, and the little creeping Kenilworth Ivy (Linaria Cymbalaria).

Not much is known about the uses of the Toadflax. A yellow dye can be obtained from the plant; and its juice will attract flies, they say. Mixed with milk, the juice was at one time supposed to be a cosmetic.

"Farm Weeds of Canada" (1909) gives a fine colored drawing of the Toadflax; and advises a short rotation of crops and deep, thorough cultivation, to suppress it. Early plowing followed by summer-fallowing is the remedy for infested meadow or pasture lands. Prevent its seeding at all costs, either by hand-pulling, or by cutting with the sickle. That implement can be a great help against the weeds but requires study to become acquainted with its possibilities.

"WHAT A WORD!"

Mr. A. P. Herbert, British M. P., has written an entertaining book under the above title; and you may read it by courtesy of the Public Library. It is written "for the great Improvement and Delight of the People, and the lasting Benefit of the King's English, with many Ingenious Exercises and Horrible Examples" says the title-page, and it nobly fulfils its purpose.

Mr. Herbert pokes a lot of fun at those people who reject the use of the word "England" and advocate the words "Britain" or "United Kingdom." Are the following passages correctly quoted, he asks:

This United Kingdom never did nor never shall
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror."

and "Oh the roast beef of Great Britain!

And oh! for the old British roast beef!" (Old Song).

And those good people who would have us learn the "New" pronunciation of Latin, should at least be consistent. A doctor, for instance, may advise you that you have bronchitis, which he calls bronkee-tis: but if you have lumbago, does he call it loom-bah-go? Never! And why aren't vitamins, "wee-tah-meens? And did you ever hear a lawyer plead an ah-lee-bee? (Alibi, if you must know). He ought to because he's studied the New Latin and probably passed a weewah-woakay examination!

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Weekly Live Stock Market Report

SUMMARY

The past week's cattle receipts at stock yards and packing plants were the heaviest experienced in some time Purchases however, by the Wartime Food Corporation, plus exports to the United States, served to relieve the market, and as a result, prices held to fairly strong levels. Purchases by the Food Corporation, together with actual exports to the United States, reached the export quota, at which time the Corporation withdrew from the market. Calves were stronger at Toronto and elsewhere they were little changed, while hogs suffered some slight declines, and lambs were seasonally lower.

Eastern Cattle Markets

Toronto had an exceptionally heavy offering of cattle, the bulk of which went to the Wartime Food Corporation. There was evidence of lack of top quality killers. Weighty steers sold between $9 and $10.50, and butcher material mostly from $8.50 to $10. At Montreal there were no steers better than fairly good quality, and a few small lots of the best offered made $10.25 to $10.50. In the Maritimes there was no change in prices, and good to choice steers were quoted at $9.25 $9 50.

Western Cattle Markets

The cattle market at Winnipeg was on a fairly steady basis, with yard traders and order buyers taking suitable shipping steers at $10 to $10.75, and good cows at $8 25 to $8.75 Calgary was active but finished easier in spots, with butcher steers $9.75 to $10.25. Edmonton was also active and quoted best steers at $9 to $9.50; and the best of the offering at Prince Albert brought $9.25 to $9.50. Moose Jaw closed fully 50c lower, with the better end of the steers going at $9. Saskatoon closed lower, with top grass steers at $9.25; while Vancouver had good grass steers at $11.

Wartime Food Corporation Purchases

Purchases by the Wartime Food Corporation during the past week totalled 15,147 head, including 8,720 at Toronto, 5,690 at Winnipeg, and 737 at Calgary. This makes a total of 48,366 during the operations of the Corporation. At Toronto, choice weighty steers were taken at $13 to $13.65, good at $12.25 to $12.75, and medium $11.50 to $12. Butcher heigers were $11.50 to $12, and cows ranged from $7.50 to $10. At Winnipeg, good weighty steers were bought by the Corporation at $12.50 to $13.25, medium to good butcher at $10.50 to $12.25, medium to good bulls at $9.50 to $11, and medium to good heifers $10 to $12. Medium to good cows were taken at $9 to $10.50. Calgary sold butcher steers to the Corporation at $9.10 to $11.15, heifers $9.15 to $10.40, cows at $5.90 to $8.90. Bulls were $7.55 to $9.25.

United States Market

Again offerings of Canadian cattle at Buffalo were extremely light. One top load sold at $12.75, another at $12.65, and other old sales ranged down to $12.00. St. Paul took some common and medium Canadian steers at $11 to $12.75, good Canadian cows up to $11, common and medium from $9 to $10, the bulk of the medium to good bulls from $10 to $11, while stockers and feeders were steady to 25c higher, with the majority of the medium to good classes from $10.50 to $12.

Exports during the past week totalled 3,605 beef cattle, 693 dairy, and 934 calves. Exports of beef cattle, under the third quarterly quota, to August 20th totalled 19,335 head, compared with 33,646 in the same period last year. Exports to date this year, with corresponding figures in brackets for 1941, were: beef cattle, 118,406 (83,845); dairy, 14,910 (11,952); calves, 48,792 (51,111).

Calf Market Firm to Stronger

Calves were good sellers and advanced 50c at Toronto, where best veals closed at $15 to $15.50, while Montreal ranged up to $14 and an odd $14.50. Winnipeg was generally firm, with best veals $10.50 to $12, and Calgary pa'd $10.50 to $11 for top quality. Edmonton remained unchanged, with tops at $10 to $11; and Prince Albert paid $10 to $10.50; while Moose Jaw and Saskatoon was at $10.50 to $10.75.

Hogs Slightly Weaker

At one or two major markets, hog prices weakened slightly. Toronto sold the basic grade at $16 dresed, while Montreal paid $16 to $16.35, but mostly $16 to $16.25. Winnipeg continued unchanged at $14.15 to $14.25; Calgary $14.10; Edmonton $14 to $14.15;; Prince Albert $13.85 to $14.10; Moose Jaw and Regina $13.90; Saskatoon $13.75 to $13.90; Vancouver $15 and $15.25; and Moncton $15.75.

Lamb Market Lower

There was a seasonal drop on wethers, with Montreal $11.50, Winnipeg $10 to $10.25, Calgary $9.75 down, Edmonton $9 to $9.50, Prince Albert mostly $9, Moose Jaw up to $9.50, Saskatoon $9 to $9.25 for good quality, and Vancouver up to $11.25.

NAZIS TAKE OLD PAPER

LONDON — (CP) — One of the world's oldest newspapers, the 287-year-old Oprechte Haarlem Courant, published at Haarlem in the Netherlands which lost its identity in the German-controlled Haarlemsche Courant.

- CONSERVATION -

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

(WILD LIFE CONTINUED)

SPARROWS

Birds of another group that are just as characteristic of the salt marshes as the rails, and just as elusive but much maller, are the sharp-tailed sparrow (Abbospiza caudacuta) and seaside sparrow. (A. maritima). They are in the marshes at all seasons, but there is some shifting to the south, at least by the northern colonies. Like many other sparrows these tend to be streaky both above and below, and they have touches of yellow on the sides. They are about as difficult to observe as mice and appear not unlike those small mammals during the brief glimpses that usually are about all that can be obtained of them. When forced to take wing, they flutter only a short distance and drop again into their haven — the marsh. Their songs are unimpressive. Their nests are built in crannies among drift, often of dried eelgrass. About four-fifths of the food of each species is made up of insects, spiders, snails, and sand fleas, and the other fifth of the seeds of grasses and other plants.

Rather close relatives of the true salt-marsh sparrows are the Savannah sparrow (Passerculus sandwichensis) and grasshopper sparrow (Ammodramus savannarum), which have extensive inland breeding range but sometimes nest in parts of the salt marshes that are not too wet. They are not easily distinguished by the lay observer.

DUCKS

Black ducks and blue-winged teals breed in the salt marshes, the black duck from North Carolina and the teal from Virginia north. The former may be seen along the entire coast in winter, and the latter from Maryland south. Both species make their nests of a variety of dry plant fragments and line them with their own down, part of which is dragged over the eggs when the sitting bird leaves of its own accord. The white or buffy eggs number from 5 to 15.

The black duck (Anas rubripes) is a heavy - bodied bird of prevailing dark color, with the lining of the wings white, a character well shown in flight. The female, though smaller than the male, does the talking for the family, having a loud, harsh quack, or which the male's softer note seems a faint echo. Black ducks are usually seen in pairs, and in flight the female leads the way, the male following her every turn and twist. The food is about three-fourths vegetable and one-fourth animal. Pondweeds, including both the eelgrass and wigeongras of salt and brackish water, are the most important vegetable foods, followed by seeds of grasses, sedges, and smartweeds. About half the animal food consists of small snails and mussels, the common blue mussel being frequently taken. Sand fleas, shrimps crabs, insects, small fishes, and fish eggs also are eaten.

The blue-winged teal (Querquedula discors) is but little more than a third the bulk of the black duck. The male has a conspicuous white crescent in front of the eye, and both sexes have a large blue patch on the wing that shows well in flight but often appears white unless the light is favorable. The female utters a low quack; the male, a whistling peep. About seven-tenth of the food is vegetable matter, mostly sedges, pondweeds, grasses, and smartweeds, and three-tenth animal, largely snails, insects, and crustaceans. These birds rarely cause damage to man's interests through their feeding habits, and they are important representatives of the wild-fowl group that almost as a whole has been so reduced in numbers in recent years as to demand the most careful protection.

BITTERN

The common, or American, bittern (Botaurus lentiginosus) breeds from South Carolina north and winters from Massachusetts south, though uncommonly at the extremes of these seasonal ranges. It seems to be the only one of the heron tribe that breeds in the Atlantic coast salt marshes, an obvious reason being that it regularly nests on the ground, a rude platform of matted vegetation suffic-

ing for a nest, whereas the other herons usually build in trees. The pale-brownish eggs generally number from four to six. The bittern is light brown above and streaked with that color and white below. It has a habit of "freezing" in an erect, sticklike position when surprised. Its strange notes in the mating season have earned it some interesting names, as "dunk-a-doo," "thunder-pump," and "stake-driver." When heard distinctly, the call sounds like plunk-a-lunk but when coming from a distance or when indistinctly perceived, seems more like lunk, lunk, suggesting the "stake-driver" name. The bittern does not depend on fishes for food to so great an extent as commonly supposed but takes considerable numbers of crawfishes and other crustaceans and even a good many mice.

WILLET

Of the group of shorebirds that includes the snipes, sandpipers, plovers, and their allies, relatively few nest in the salt marshes; and of these, only one, the willet (Catoptrophorus semipalmatus) is conspicuous enough to attract much attention. It breeds from New Jersey and winters from South Carolina southward. It is above average size for a shorebird, being 14 to 16 inches long and having a wingspread of 24 to 29 inches. Though of plain colors, gray above and white below, this bird is recognizable, both on the wing and as it alights with upraised wings, by a broad white band that extends the length of each wing. The nest is a slight hollow lined with grass; the eggs number four (as is usual with shorebirds) and vary in color from white to olive, spotted with brown to purplish. The willet is sometimes noisy, and a common call, an oft-repeated pil-willet, shows that it is one of the birds that have named themselves. The food is reported to consist of insects, mollusks, crustaceans, and small fishes, with a slight admixture of vegetable material.

MARSH HAWK

The marsh hawk (Circus hudsonius) may be seen in all Atlantic coast salt marshes at all seasons. It is easily recognized, being the only member of its group that has the rump white, a character that has given a related European species the name of ring-tailed hawk. The nest may be only a flattened place in marsh vegetation or may sometimes be built up a little with sticks or other material. Usually three to six eggs are laid, bluish or greenish white, sometimes faintly spotted. The marsh hawk appears to fly somewhat lazily, usually not far above the cover it is beating and into which it drops at any chance of catching prey. It feeds in about equal proportions on mice and birds but captures a variety of other small creatures also and is not averse to partaking of carrion. In some cases, from man's point of view, its numbers may appear to be in need of control.

(To be Continued)

CAN'T GO WRONG CORSAGE

The no-man-can-go-wrong corsage has been launched at last.... Margery Wilson, who writes about charm, thought it up ..... The point of the corsage is that several different colors are used—shading from rich red to pale orange to brilliant yellow on a black ribbon background ..... Your escort doesn't have to know what you're wearing because the corsage with the black background will blend in with any costume.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

The New York Auction Company, largest handlers of fur on the continent, are endeavoring to bring the fur industry out of the doldrums where it has been since the price ceiling was imposed a few months ago. Women's Wear Daily, New York, August 20th, has this to say. . . . . "For the first time in history of the fur industry a raw fur auction company is seeking to spread fur consciousness among women throughout the country by means of an advertising campaign in the public press. Next Sunday eight of the largest newspapers will carry a message stressing the beauty of ranch bred mink and silver fox. The point will be emphasized that the fur ranchers' years of striving to make even greater the beauty of these furs have culminated this season in some of the most exquisite pelts we have ever seen."

Here is the ad.. .. .. "A Message We Should Like To Convey To Millions Of Women . . . . . We are one of the world's largest sources of raw furs, as we are a marketing organization for thousands of mink and silver fox breeders in this country. Fur breeders have devoted all their skill and efforts to producing silver fox and mink with the magnificence, the brilliance, the lustre that make these furs so beautiful and such great favorites of fashion. Their years of striving to make even greater the beauty of these furs have culminated in some of the most exquisite pelts we have ever seen. Prices are most attractive right now and it is our opinion that this is the most opportune time for women to own a garment of mink or silver fox. New York Auction Company, Inc. New York."

Advertising such as the above if it could be carried on a larger scale throughout Canada and the United States, would mean a quick reversal in the present apathetic trend of the fur markets, at least for silver fox and mink. The fact seems to be the fur merchants, are given to over optimistic or over depressive sentiments, and have allowed the latter trend too much leeway. This is no reflection on them. The writer realizes the great contribution they have made towards the development of the fur industry. Take them away from it and the business would collapse. They are naturally men who take a chance and sometimes they will take very long chances in order to achieve what looks to be a profit. In the present case, however, the long drawn out negotiations over the price ceiling and the many restrictions that have gone with it have discouraged them and no doubt Morris Cantor's advertising campaign is planned with the idea of inspiring new enthusiasm.

What can we each one of us do to improve the status of our industry? Each and everyone of us can play a part if it is only the stimulation of sales in our own communities. We must not be discouraged because some people are going out or have gone out of the industry and have started to knock it. That puts us in mind of the old fable written by Aesop, twenty or more centuries ago, depicting the fox who lost his tail and then went around among his fellows advising them to cut off their tails because he was so much more comfortable without his. No friend fox rancher, let us keep our courage and though we may have to curtail our operations somewhat, let us realize that we are making a real contribution towards Canada's war effort by raising silver fox.

Why? Because every silver fox processed means 25% or more of its value paid directly into the treasury of our country and a further sales tax when sold at retail. It means also that 70% or more of the money secured from pelts raised in Canada comes from countries such as Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine and other South American republics through Canadian or United States sources.

This new money brought in from abroad gives Canada the necessary funds to import war materials for munitions manufacture. All the products used in fox farming are of Canadian origin and the money paid for them is distributed among our own people. What we want to do is to get our government, our associations, our merchants and everyone we can, lined up behind a mighty effort to market this year's crop of silver fox, mink and other Canadian furs, and preserve — as even the Norwegians have done though under German domination — our fur industry.

The Board of Directors of the Prince Edward Island Fox Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association held a meeting in the office of the Department of Agriculture last Monday evening. Among the decisions made was that the annual fox show will be held at Charlottetown on the week of the 9th to 13th of November. The show will be open to registered foxes of all types.

There will be five classes provided for standard silvers and a change has been made in the groupings as follows:

Class 1 — Medium silvers up to 54% silver.

Class 2 — Light silvers from 55% to 69% silver.

Class 3 — Light silver from 70% to 84% silver.

Class 4 — Extra light silver from 85% to 94% silver.

Class 5 — Full silver 95% and over silver.

Standard White Marked Silvers . . . . .. Two classes are provided for these, namely, extra light from 85 to 94% silver. Full, 95% and over. Standard Platinum Silver Class There will be three classes for these, namely, medium light and extra light. Standard Platinums. There will be three classes for these also, namely, medium light and extra light. Standard Pearl Platinums will have two classes, medium light and extra light.

On championships in the new classifications it was decided that Championships will be provided for Marked Silver, Standard Platinum Silver, Standard Platinum and Standard Pearl Platinum divisions in the adult and pup sections, such championships to receive championship ribbons only, but a trophy and championship ribbon is to be provided for the Grand Championship Fox in each division.

The fox show this year will be open to all registered foxes in Canada. Each exhibitor will be permitted to enter 40 foxes but not more than three can be shown in any section. The rules governing the awarding of the aggregate score trophy are to be improved and a suggestion found favor that not more than 10 points be awarded any exhibitor in any class. An aggregate score trophy will be provided for new type foxes, such trophy to be awarded to the exhibitor and not the ranch. It was also decided that the rule regarding the awarding of the aggregate score trophy in the standard registered classes should be changed and that in future it will go to the exhibitor instead of the rancher.

The matter of a pelt show came up for discussion and it was decided that the annual pelt show would be held on the dates of January 5th to 8th, 1943, closing date for entries would be January 2nd Two days judging to be arranged and classification to be left in the hands of the prize list committee. The rack display of pelts as provided in former years will be dispensed with and the judging will be open to the public and announced as each class is carried on. Pelts to be then packed and taken away.

All charges with the exception of membership fees of the Provincial Association will be cut out providing the usual grants come through. If these do not the usual deduction through the handling house would be charged against the exhibitor. The Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association was appointed to handle the pelts for the committee.

Some discussion took place regarding Field Days and it was felt that due to general conditions it would not be feasible to hold these functions this year. It was agreed that an informal educational meeting be held in Summerside at the time the Directors of the National organization are in session and that speakers and a program be arranged by the Directors from the Summerside area.

On the front page of Canadian Silver Fox and Fur for August appears a very good photograph of Roy Woodside and Reagh Tinney holding two of Roy's platinum foxes. Another cut is taken at the ranch of Peter Clark which shows Peter, Reagh Tinney, Horace Clark and Jack Scott with Arthur Arsenault in the background. At the bottom is George Callbeck holding one of his nice Quebec type platinum pups, and a pelting shed owned by Stewart and Lewis of Beechglen fame, containing nothing but new type foxes.

Mr. W. N. Ritchie of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has recently issued some very excellent information giving data on the fur farming industry. This is an extract from it. . . During the season of 1941-42 up to June 30th of this year we exported to the United States 35,113 silver fox pelts and 4,126 new type foxes. It is interesting to see that Canadian fox pelts are going to many parts of the world despite the war as the following authoritative statement by Mr. Ritchie indicates.

United States	39,329
South America	8,582
England	1,941
South Africa	1,890
New Zealand	7
Portugal	60
Mexico	3,106
Freeport (Staten I.)	4,846
Egypt	336
Ireland	346
India	13

Total exports to the United States and other countries, 59,366 pelts.

The following facts have been received by underground from Norway, namely, that the fox breeding industry there has declined rapidly since the German occupation 1938-1939 when 400,000 pelts were produced. The platina fox breeders are still carrying on but the difficulties are immense. Silver fox breeders also are continuing to breed and raise foxes despite the enhanced cost of feed and scarcity of it. The total number of silver fox and platina pelts produced for the season of 1941-42 was 100,000. The production for the previous season had been 200,000. It is expected that many more breeders will have to curtail operations this fall because the problem of finding food the coming winter will be even more acute than in the past. This season and last fall the pelts were sold mostly to German dealers trading on the Leipsig market which was pre-war an international affair. The average price received for prime, large silver foxes of the best type was in Canadian money approximately $48.

The facts contained in the last two items were obtained from the August number of The Fur Trade Journal of Canada. This magazine has a wide circulation, is well edited and every number is a worthwhile one.

A delicious sauce for gingerbread is made with marshmallows. Use one tablespoon water for each three marshmallows, melting them over a slow flame.

Bandoliers Good As Concert Gang

LONDON, Aug. 25—(CP)—Latest all-soldier concert party to be formed in the army is "The Bandoliers." Members for the most part were either professional or semi-professional entertainers in civilian life.

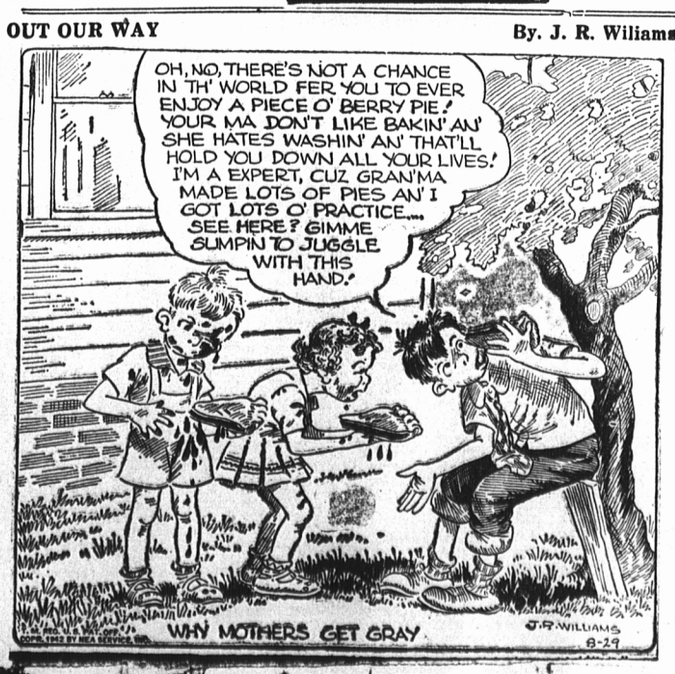
"The Bandoliers" show is a musical one with a 10-piece orchestra, under the direction of Pte. Jeff van Stockum of Edmonton. Tr. Maurice Taylor of Winnipeg is the expert master-of-ceremonies and a lyric tenor. The comedy team of Holden and Zamick—Ptes. Ernie Holden and "Chick" Zamick, both of Winnipeg—gives a contrast to the more serious presentations.

Other principals include Pte. "Pee-Wee" Beaudoin, a contortionist and "fire-eater," and Gnr. Harold Taylor, tenor singer. "Pee-Wee" comes from Montreal and Harold's home is in Toronto. The company also has a male chorus of about 12 voices under the direction of Gnr. Billy Christmas, star trumpeter of "the Bandoliers" orchestra, of Kingston.

The show was produced under the direction of Frank Anders of Vancouver, producer and director of Canadian Army Soldier Concert Parties. He is a supervisor with the Canadian Legion War Services overseas. L. Cpl. Vince Rowe of Montreal assisted him with the show.

Sgt. Stan Shedden, the musical director from Edmonton is responsible for the band arrangements. Pte. Jimmy Swackhammer, formerly from Hamilton, is the costumer for the show.

OUT OUR WAY By. J. R. Wiliams



Our Boardng House With Major Hoople