



NEWSY NOTES

By AGRICOLA

BE AGRICOLA (2) The circulation of blood in the fish is in the same manner as that of the larger animals, and their blood is cold. It is greatly to the fishes advantage that it is so, for there are only two ways in which it could be kept warm, like that of the warm-blooded animals. One is by the protection of a coat of fur or feathers, which would greatly interfere with the fishes ability to swim; another way to retain the heat would be to have a thick layer of fat just under the skin, like the whales. That would be very burdensome, and would equally impede the swimming. (At this point we must remember that the fishes are not fishes!) So, after all, the best for the fishes that their blood is cold and doesn't need to be kept warm.

Another point of adaptability to their native element is seen in their shape. Fishes have, commonly, long, spindle-shaped bodies with an even surface. They can thus slip through the water with ease. It is a pleasure to see a trout come up an English stream, flashing by with the speed of a silver arrow. Their outer covering of smooth scales, all covered with a slimy, oily secretion, enables them to travel at an astonishing speed.

Fish are nearly of the same specific gravity as water and consequently can "rise" with very little effort on their part. They contrast strongly with mammals in this respect. When a bird wishes to mount upward it must exert great force with its broad wings and large muscles. Because it is floating in an element so much lighter than itself, it needs much less apparatus to move in it; and that is why its tail and fins are so small in proportion to its bulk. If you follow up this reasoning, I am still writing for young Nature Students—you will see why you can swim with your small hands and feet, but cannot fly!

Well, you say, how about the flying fish? Ah, he is an exception like those tree-climbing fishes that I told you of. He is able to make a submarine of flying—for a short time only—by having fins which approach in extent the wings of a bird.

Most fishes have a peculiar organ or contrivance for enabling them to rise or sink in the water easily and quickly. This is a bladder of air which the fish can compress or enlarge at will. If the fish wishes to dive rapidly it compresses the air-bladder and so increases its specific gravity. If again it wishes to rise, it takes off the pressure, the air-bladder returns to its former size and lessens the specific gravity of the fish; in other words it increases the bulk of the body without its weight remains the same. When, by disease or injury, a fish loses the power of compressing its air-bladder, it floats on the surface all the time.

Have you seen a man sculling (not rowing) a boat? The tail of the fish acts just as the sculling-oar does, to propel the animal through the water. The sculler on the side to the side, or pectoral fins, have some power of propulsion, as you will see if you watch the goldfish in a globe. They plainly narrow and widen as they are moving, and it is when they make the propelling stroke.

Last week I wrote of Fishes as Vertebrates; if you haven't already looked up that long word—you should have too. I must tell you it means that they have backbones. But these bones are not as firm as yours; in some fishes the backbones are not bones at all, but cartilage on gristle. The reason for the difference is simple. Living in an element so nearly the same specific gravity as its body, a fish needs to put forth but little energy in its movements. Accordingly the pelvis support for its muscles do not need to be firm as they are in animals that live in air, and exert movements that require considerable force, such as walking, running, jumping or flying. "Nature never wastes material" and if a gristly backbone will do, why then, gristle it is! The means of sense, and the brain of fishes are also a remarkable adaptation to their mode of living. A fish has only two main objects in life: to obtain food and to escape its enemies, and its life is a very lazy one which compared with that of animals that run, and dig, and scratch and climb, and fly. Nor does it show any remarkable instincts. It therefore does not need much of a brain for its range of thought is very limited; and it does not need acuteness in its senses to meet its wants. So on examination you will find its brain is small, and sense organs are not fully developed as in some other animals. It appears to have little sense of touch except in the lips, though some suppose that the filaments that hang from the corners of certain fishes are organs of touch, like the whiskers of a cat. As to sight, the eyes of a fish are large and nearly immovable; they see well at short range, though it is not possible to say with any certainty how they can see distant objects. Since the eyes are lubricated by the water, they need no eyelids and no tear apparatus, so accordingly they have none. The thorns are small; he has studied the make-up of fishes, and believe that their sense of smell is better developed than any other sense, and that it greatly aids them in their search for food. On the other hand their sense of taste is thought to be dull, because for the most part their food is swallowed whole, and not retained long in the mouth.

Yet these lowly creatures, as we think them, are not entirely devoid of certain attributes of intelligence. I once kept two "sticklebacks" in an aquarium (home-made) for a couple of years. They knew I was coming before I entered the room; possibly from the vibration caused by my footsteps in the corridor. They would weave up and down with their noses pressed to the glass, till I fed them; that indicated memory of past favors! They were very fond of shreds of meat made as fine as threads, but these were fed sparingly, not to fowl the water. The young folks of the district seem never tire of watching them. I must tell you more next week.

A TIMELY BOOK

"These are days in which the minds of Christian people are turning more and more to the church as the hope of the world. If this confidence is to be intelligent, it must be based upon a knowledge of the church as it has been through the centuries, and what it has failed to accomplish."

That is the opening paragraph of a little book issued by the University of Chicago, and entitled "A Short History of Christianity." A masterpiece of condensation, this account of religious progress during the last 19 centuries takes less than 300 pages; yet the present writer can find that no feature of importance has been omitted. With this history the rank and file of church members are none too familiar, so that this book makes a most opportune appearance at a time when Christianity, as assailed on two continents.

The want of familiarity is accounted for by the fact that "most church histories are long for the ordinary reader." Also "people find little of interest in doctrinal disputes, political intrigues, and the almost endless mass of dates and details which on the surface seem to have little connection with the vital issues of our modern world."

As an item of interest it must be mentioned that the sections on "Christianity in Mediaeval Europe" and "Christianity in the Reformation Era," are from the pen of Dr. John McNeill, an Islander whose scholarly studies led him to the Professorate of the History of European Christianity in the University of Chicago.

The chapter on "Christianity in Modern Europe" stresses the tendency to unity in the churches, and the new problems presented by the rise of the totalitarian states.

"How Christianity came to America, on the contrary, makes it clear that rivalry between the different sections of the church had a retarding effect on all, in the early days.

Specific Gravity mentioned earlier in these Notes, is, in some technical sense, called "density" and is defined thus: The relative density of any material is the number of times that a fragment of the material is heavier or lighter than an equal volume of water. I prefer to use the term "specific gravity," which is often abbreviated to Sp. Gr. and is always expressed numerically.

Notice first the words "equal volume." For general illustration let us take a cubic foot as the volume in question. A cubic foot of fresh water weighs 62.5 lbs., while a cubic foot of marble weighs 170 lbs. on an ordinary Sp. Gr. To find the Sp. Gr. of the marble one divides the 170 by the 62.5 and the quotient is 2.72 which is the Sp. Gr. of marble. A cubic foot of lead weighs 709 lbs.; dividing by 62.5 we find that its Sp. Gr. is 11.2 nearly. That means that marble is nearly three times, and lead is more than eleven times, as heavy as water.

Notice too as compared in the same way but do not differ in Sp. Gr. to such an extent. Gasoline has Sp. Gr. of .68; sea water (which is slightly heavier than river water) has Sp. Gr. of .0271. But mercury, a fluid mineral, has a Sp. Gr. of 13.568 and is therefore more than thirteen times as heavy as water. This is not a piece of useless information because many industrial operations depend on knowledge of specific gravities. Pretty nearly everybody nowadays knows the use of a "battery tester," but not many know that the figures on it tell of the Sp. Gr. of the acid in the battery. There are similar testers for alcohol, brine and other fluids, all depending on this relative density. Encyclopedias often contain tables of the specific gravities of different substances as an aid to chemists and industrialists.

NATURE NOTES

There has been quite an "influx" of robins and other birds to this district, feeding on the berries of the mountain ash, which is very plentiful this year. These birds are migrants from more northerly regions; for birds have been scarce here of late.

Weekly Livestock Market Review

Ottawa, Canada, October 17, 1940.

SUMMARY

Under the influence of heavier receipts, which included a larger than usual percentage of plain and common quality, the cattle market during the fourth quarterly quota from October 1st to October 17th amounted to 6,647 head, as against 12,974 in the same time last year. The United States Treasury Department reports that exports of calves into the United States from all countries during the period January 1st to October 5th, totalled 98,000 head out of the annual quota of 100,000 at the reduced rate of duty.

Calf Market Steady Calf prices held steady at all markets and Toronto paid up to \$11.50 for choice veals, while Montreal was firm at an extreme top of \$11.50, with medium veals up to \$10.50. Good to choice veals at Winnipeg made \$8 to \$9, while tops at Calgary, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw and Regina were \$7.50. Edmonton \$8.50, Saskatoon \$8, and Vancouver \$9.

Hog Prices Unchanged There was no change in the hog market all over the country, at previous week's level. The basic grade at Toronto sold at \$12 dressed, Montreal \$12 and Winnipeg \$10.65 to \$11 on a basis of \$10.65 to \$11 on a basis of dressed. Edmonton \$10.65 with the Peace River at \$11, Prince Albert \$10.70 to \$10.80, Moose Jaw \$10.85, Regina \$10.80 to \$10.90, Saskatoon \$10.80.

Lambs Steady to Firm

Lambs sold steady at \$8.75 to \$9 for 100 ewes and wethers at Toronto, with some top showing at \$9.50. Montreal paid \$9 for good lambs and Winnipeg showed no material change at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Calgary was firm at \$8.25, and Edmonton was firm up to a top of \$8. Tops at Prince Albert \$8.75, Moose Jaw \$7.75, Saskatoon \$7.15, Regina \$7 and Vancouver \$9.

Western Cattle Markets

Cattle receipts were heavier at Winnipeg and contributed to a very uneven market and some price lesses notably on butcher females, the market for heavy to medium lambs, 25 or more lower. Slaughter steers held nominally steady and the better grades of stockers and feeders were also well in line with last week's prices. Some of the better killing steers sold at \$7 to \$7.50, while utility feeders went to fill orders at \$6.75, Saskatchewan \$7 and Regina \$6.25. Vancouver was active at \$6.25. Vancouver was active at \$6.25 with good steers at \$7.25 to \$7.65.

United States Market

Only few bulls and stockers were shipped from Toronto to United States this week. There were no Canadian cattle offered at Buffalo. Recent quotations from St. Paul on Canadian cows and bulls were \$15 to \$16.50 and steers \$16 to \$18.50.

Exports to the United States

willows, poplars, oaks, lilacs, and the climbing clematis. Here is a remedy for dandelions in lawns, recommended by C-I-I. Used rarely and sparingly it is found that stabbing the dandelion root and pressing a salt tablet into the wound by the foot, did the trick. The most effective tabular salt is sodium chloride. The dandelions shrivel up and die, leaving small bare spots, but after a couple of weeks the grass invades and covers them.

It is important that late summer pigs be fed on a high plane of nutrition in order to assure success in feeding them to market weight. It should be remembered that direct sunlight is necessary to the production of the sun's rays is lost coming through glass. One should also understand that during mid-winter in the north the sun is often cloudy, and even with the best of weather the sun is not strong.

Sunlight For Late Summer Pigs

(Experimental Farms News) It is important that late summer pigs be fed on a high plane of nutrition in order to assure success in feeding them to market weight. It should be remembered that direct sunlight is necessary to the production of the sun's rays is lost coming through glass. One should also understand that during mid-winter in the north the sun is often cloudy, and even with the best of weather the sun is not strong.

There seems to be no end to the use for a cold frame. Designed principally for spring to bury up the season, it makes a perfect seed bed for summer seedlings, as well as a late planting of perennials. If you have used it for three seasons already this year, a fourth will come natural. If you don't have a cold frame, this is as good a time to build one as any other. The fruits of late fall bring to mind problems of harboring perennial seedlings. If you planted them in the garden, you will no doubt need some additional protection, and the cold frame will be just what you need. The best all-around method is to pot the plants, and set them into the soil of the frame. Such treatment assures them some weeks of growth, and will enable them to benefit from extra warmth in the spring and get an early start. They will also be easily transplanted.

Suggestions for Fall Use of Cold Frames.

Two lovely perennials which are difficult to grow without protection are the foxgloves with their stately spires, and the Canterbury bells. Although they are perfectly hardy so far as cold weather is concerned, they are very susceptible to wet weather and thawing and freezing. There is only one safe way to grow them in cold climates and that is by wintering them in a cold frame, where they will be safe from wet and the changes in temperature will be tempered by the glass of the frame. Transplant them to the garden in the fall about 2 inches apart each way.

CONSERVATION

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

COUNTING THE DUCKS

In 1934, the Biological Survey attempted to estimate the number of ducks in North America. The final figures given out are but estimates, and admit that they are necessarily inaccurate. Yet the figures are interesting in that they indicate in round numbers how close the ducks are to the vanishing point.

At the close of the breeding season before the opening of the hunting season in 1934, the Biological Survey estimated there were 44,000,000 ducks in North America. At the close of the hunting season there were but 27,000,000 ducks left. Four out of every ten were gone. Such destruction is bound to bring waterfowl bankruptcy. The Biological Survey recognized the excessive estimate on the upward curve and made plans to reduce it.

From 1935 to 1939 the Survey has made great efforts to learn the trend of the waterfowl population and to keep pace with the regulations. Its latest report shows an increase of about 30,000,000 ducks from the first to the latest count. But this increase is not the result of which 128 were surrendered and three cancelled, and for about 170 of which no reports were received. Permits were issued in 36 States. The holders reported that 44,349 gunners on the baited premises killed 661,204 ducks, 11,140 geese, and 739 prant. It is manifest that these figures are very incomplete.

LOSS DUE TO CRIPPLES

A press release of the United States Department of Agriculture, October 14, 1933, says, "Authorities in the United States estimate that in 1932, about 100,000 ducks were killed and crippled, and probably lost. This becomes appalling when it is realized that probably 15,000,000 ducks are counted into the bags of American gunners each season. It means that at least 7,500,000 birds are crippled and lost. They are not included in the gunner's bag, and what is far more important, they are not included in the number of birds that return north to rear young. In such cases the stock of breeding birds is seriously decreased without any resulting benefit to the gunner's bag. These birds are the research of the Department of Agriculture, and are known as 'cripples.'" Outdoor Life, September, 1933, in an article by Dr. Paul L. Errington of Iowa State College and Dr. Logan J. Bennett, gives the findings of their research of the proportion of crippled birds each year. From this report it would appear that the government is conservative in its estimate that one-third of the birds shot are lost.

BAITING

Baiting is the practice of feeding on hunting grounds, in order to lure the ducks within reach of the hunters. It has been asserted that baiting is beneficial, that it feeds thousands of ducks, and that it is necessary to the survival of the species. The fact is that it is a practice which has been demonstrated the desirability of wool grading and its value to the Canadian sheep industry.

Since the outbreak of the war, the wool industry of Canada have been greatly increased so that it is now regarded as important to have each annual wool clip produced under the best possible conditions. At the same time, and until the wool industry is able to extend its production, it is equally important that all the wool be handled in the most expeditious and best possible manner during the stages of marketing.

REST DAYS

Sporting organizations often advocate rest days as an aid to conservation. They argue that rest days give the birds a chance to feed and rest, thus giving them strength to carry on. While such propaganda at first sounds reasonable, the season of 1934, in which all States but Nebraska and West Virginia had rest days, proved so disastrous to the waterfowl that few people still believe that rest days are for the good of the game. It was true that ducks rested and fed; but while doing this they became accustomed to seeing men about, and they lost their fear. New flocks arrived, finding food and rest days. Safety after several days of immunity the shooting began, bigger bags were obtained with greater ease. The birds were tricked into believing that the rest days were for the good of the game, and that there was no danger when they were about, and that they had found a sanctuary.

TRANSPORTATION

Modern transportation has become a powerful factor in the destruction of game. A scarcity of waterfowl in a given locality does not mean that sportsmen must give up hunting. Motor cars, automobiles and speed boats aid the hunters. Airplanes have still further shortened the distance between duck concentrations. There are few places left where waterfowl may rest and feed unmolested by man. It is not uncommon for hunters to travel many hundreds of miles to favorable hunting-grounds. They are often able to extend their seasons by visiting states in the more zones, or even by traveling to Mexico.

LACK OF SPORTSMANSHIP

With the rapid decline of the waterfowl, many hunters have resorted to hunting methods that cannot be called sportsmanlike. Trickery, deception and treachery are not sport. When competition and fair play are removed, hunting becomes slaughter.

HOW THE WATERFOWL MAY BE SAVED

Mr. W. C. Henderson, Associate Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey, said, November 8, 1933: "There are three important causes for the decreased number of ducks and geese, and two of them are man-made. First, overshooting; of the former steady usurpation of the former haunts of the birds—marshes, lakes and sloughs—by human settlement and by drainage, farming and other industrial operations; and the latter, and the only one not caused by man—the long continued drought on the breeding grounds."

"The first thing to be done" (again we quote Mr. Henderson) "and its necessity is so obvious that it does not require argument, is to cut down the number of ducks and geese that are killed annually, so that we may be sure of saving a satisfactory breeding stock."

BEAVER ADVANCED 5 PERCENT

Beaver advanced 5 percent and marten 7 percent in the Seattle, Washington, Fur Exchange sale October 17th, at which attendance was fair. All over prices were on a par with last years. Mink (2000) brought \$17.00 to \$18.00 for ranch mink. Best selected Alaskans and upper Y. mink sold at \$11. Red fox was 55 per cent sold at prices ranging from \$6.00 to \$11. White fox was 78 per cent sold, prices \$15. to \$18. The offering of silver fox was only 375 pelts; 70 per cent was sold. Better quality good colors in halves, three-quarters,

SILVER FOX FARMING

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH

SILVER FOX FARMING

Stewart & Lewis of Summerside have imported two platinum male pups, descendants of the original Quebec mutation, the grand parents of which were true silver foxes.

George A. Calbeck, Summerside has imported one platinum male pup of the LaForest, Quebec, strain also one from L. B. Burroughs, Saskatchewan. The first is from the original Quebec mutation and the second is a descendant of the original Ollie McNeill strain.

A meeting of fox ranchers interested in white face, ring neck, near platinum or platinum foxes was held at the Hotel Charlottetown Tuesday evening at the invitation of Claude C. Holman. W. Chester S. McLaure was elected chairman. The purpose was to form a provincial branch of the Canadian Platinum Fox Breeders' Association. Mr. Holman is the secretary. Upwards of thirty were present and a very interesting evening was spent discussing the proposed Association, electing officers and necessary business.

Mr. Holman first explained the objects of the meeting and stated that he had been in seven of the nine provinces of Canada and that the Association could now boast the following membership: Alberta 19, Saskatchewan 16, Manitoba 10, Ontario 8, Quebec 2, New Brunswick 4, Prince Edward Island 16. He requested that the breeders of the new types in the Maritimes because the time at his disposal was too short. He spoke of his interesting trip to the Copland's ranches in New Brunswick where the foxes were in great numbers and great variety. He appreciated fully the very hearty reception he had received here—his native province—and would be proud indeed to report same to western ranchers.

LIVE DECOYS

Live decoys have been extensively used in the past, for they are a sure means of bringing flocks within gun range. With the aid of eyesight, the decoys detect flocks at great distances, and begin calling to them. The approaching birds are usually looking for a resting place and feed. The sign is a few birds, ducks or geese, sitting in open water, deceives the birds into believing that all is well. As they glide in over the heads of the decoys, they are met with volleys of shot. Those not killed are so bewildered and frightened that it is impossible for them to recover their balance, and get out of reach; and many of these also are dropped. In 1933, the use of live decoys was prohibited. Nevertheless, attempts are still being made to bring it back.

REST DAYS

Sporting organizations often advocate rest days as an aid to conservation. They argue that rest days give the birds a chance to feed and rest, thus giving them strength to carry on. While such propaganda at first sounds reasonable, the season of 1934, in which all States but Nebraska and West Virginia had rest days, proved so disastrous to the waterfowl that few people still believe that rest days are for the good of the game. It was true that ducks rested and fed; but while doing this they became accustomed to seeing men about, and they lost their fear. New flocks arrived, finding food and rest days. Safety after several days of immunity the shooting began, bigger bags were obtained with greater ease. The birds were tricked into believing that the rest days were for the good of the game, and that there was no danger when they were about, and that they had found a sanctuary.

TRANSPORTATION

Modern transportation has become a powerful factor in the destruction of game. A scarcity of waterfowl in a given locality does not mean that sportsmen must give up hunting. Motor cars, automobiles and speed boats aid the hunters. Airplanes have still further shortened the distance between duck concentrations. There are few places left where waterfowl may rest and feed unmolested by man. It is not uncommon for hunters to travel many hundreds of miles to favorable hunting-grounds. They are often able to extend their seasons by visiting states in the more zones, or even by traveling to Mexico.

LACK OF SPORTSMANSHIP

With the rapid decline of the waterfowl, many hunters have resorted to hunting methods that cannot be called sportsmanlike. Trickery, deception and treachery are not sport. When competition and fair play are removed, hunting becomes slaughter.

HOW THE WATERFOWL MAY BE SAVED

Mr. W. C. Henderson, Associate Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey, said, November 8, 1933: "There are three important causes for the decreased number of ducks and geese, and two of them are man-made. First, overshooting; of the former steady usurpation of the former haunts of the birds—marshes, lakes and sloughs—by human settlement and by drainage, farming and other industrial operations; and the latter, and the only one not caused by man—the long continued drought on the breeding grounds."

"The first thing to be done" (again we quote Mr. Henderson) "and its necessity is so obvious that it does not require argument, is to cut down the number of ducks and geese that are killed annually, so that we may be sure of saving a satisfactory breeding stock."

BEAVER ADVANCED 5 PERCENT

Beaver advanced 5 percent and marten 7 percent in the Seattle, Washington, Fur Exchange sale October 17th, at which attendance was fair. All over prices were on a par with last years. Mink (2000) brought \$17.00 to \$18.00 for ranch mink. Best selected Alaskans and upper Y. mink sold at \$11. Red fox was 55 per cent sold at prices ranging from \$6.00 to \$11. White fox was 78 per cent sold, prices \$15. to \$18. The offering of silver fox was only 375 pelts; 70 per cent was sold. Better quality good colors in halves, three-quarters,

SILVER FOX FARMING

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH

SILVER FOX FARMING

slightly off colors \$22 to \$24, white \$19.00, eighths, \$14.00, \$10.00.

Fromm Brothers, who have opened a splendid new fur sale on Friday, offered 64,000 South African Persian lamb skins, consigned from Eastwood & Holt, London. About 150 persons jammed the room and the entire offering was sold at levels of approximately previous sale. The sum of \$122,000 was for the British-American Ambulance Fur sale, the first sale and resale of the first lot in the catalogue.

Bandits for the second time in nine days smashed a window in Rusk's fur store, Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and escaped with valuable furs. This time they took three mink coats and a mink muff said to be valued at \$6,300. On October 7th they took seven fur coats valued at \$12,000.

This has been a particularly favorable fall for the development of furs in this province. Ranchers almost to a man consider that their foxes are in better fur condition than for many years. Prediction will be earlier, that is a strengthening with the present cold spells. This time they took three mink coats and a mink muff said to be valued at \$6,300. On October 7th they took seven fur coats valued at \$12,000.

Our ranchers do not want to fly off at a tangent and tell their foxes right away because we have this cold spell. No matter how well the foxes "fall" this winter, we do not prime yet. We don't believe pelting should begin until mid-November. In the meantime every effort must be exercised to prevent foxes from staling their coats. The pelting must be changed frequently, or if you do not change all of it remove the damp parts and replace with fresh straw or shavings. A little extra help here now will mean dollars in greater pelts value.

Don't forget to water your foxes. We sometimes neglect this very essential part of the foxes' nutrition and life the same as it is to humans and more particularly where cublets are fed on feeds containing cublets. Great products of the water, like the foxes are liable to be themselves or bite their tips and will certainly go off color.

We have been asked by a great many people to give our opinion as to the outlook for silver fox pelts this season. Frankly, we are optimistic even though the last sale of the season was not so good, but the quality of the offerings was low standard, the pelts had been picked over for months and the best taken out. Then again the few foxes that were in the hands in September have been sold well sold out or will be sold before the advent of the new supplies.

We do not look to see the market start out with strong prices but believe it will improve very considerably after the New Year providing too many pelts are not dumped on it. This seems to be the same as the foxes have been sold, or rather hold our pelts. Why? Because hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent in Canada and the fox rancher is entitled to get his share of the money. The same as the lobster packer whose goods were a drug on the market last spring; but by advertising conducted by the Dominion government, and a little of the money, practically all the lobster have been sold, and the cupboard is nearly bare, notwithstanding that our best customers—France—was off the market. It was a case of "burning home" and the ability of our customers. For the same reason there will probably be some effort made to bring home our own people the desirability of wearing silver fox pelts. There is a floating silver fox world that is plenty of people who can purchase.

Reason number 2. The total income of the United States people for 1940 is estimated at \$75,000,000,000, and with the war contracts which have been placed and which are expected to be in production high next season, it is estimated that the income for 1941 will be close to \$100,000,000,000, which will give the United States people an incomparable purchasing power. With the lesser number of silviculture in American production and Canadian production, and the expected part exclusion of European silver fox, 1941 should be a profitable year for us. The market for silver fox pelts available because interest in inferior furs and that will tend to keep prices up in the United States. Our inferior furs will be largely utilized as trimmings and our better grade silvers will be used as neckpieces.

The fall sale of silver foxes by Fromm Brothers in New York last week brought increased interest from buyers. Better silver foxes showed a pickup although the bulk of the interest was shown in the goods at \$40.00 and under. Fromm Brothers do not permit the sale of silver foxes at an average of \$40.00 per pelt over \$80.00 were 5 per cent stronger than in September. The most important change in sentiment was the increased interest in the better silvers for coats and jackets. The top price was \$94.00.

Make Your Cold Frame Do Garden Work All Winter. Diagram showing a cold frame with various plants like Tulips, Narcissus, and Potted Bulbs. Labels include PERENNIALS, POTTED BULBS, TURIPS, NARCISSEUS, GRAVEL ASSURES GOOD DRAINAGE, and BANK SOIL AROUND FRAME TO PROTECT FROM WIND.

Sunlight For Late Summer Pigs. Diagram showing a pig in a cold frame with sunlight rays hitting it. Labels include PERENNIALS, POTTED BULBS, TURIPS, NARCISSEUS, GRAVEL ASSURES GOOD DRAINAGE, and BANK SOIL AROUND FRAME TO PROTECT FROM WIND.