

THE SILVER-FOX FARMS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The description "silver-fox" is somewhat misleading, because it tends to foster the belief, except in initiated circles, that the fur is either white or silver grey in color. As a matter of fact it is the trade name for the skin of the black fox, the term silver being derived from the presence of glistening white and grey hairs amongst the jet black. Moreover, in the case of a first-class pelt the long silky brush has a tip of pure white.

It is the lustre, silkiness, and general richness of this fur which render it such a prime favorite in the feminine world. For centuries it has found royal favor, and, unlike many other furs, it is not susceptible to the whimsical caprice of Madame Fashion. The silver-fox is always fashionable.

Thirty years ago it seemed as if this fur would become so scarce as to be beyond acquisition by all but the privileged few. The animal is extremely timid and in its wild state seeks to get as far away from the haunts of men as it can. Its home lies within the belt which is subjected to a prolonged winter, such as that of Canada and Siberia, but the choicest pelts have always been those derived from the North American continent.

To the trapper the capture of a silver-fox has always been regarded as the prize among prizes. No gold-seeker ever becomes more excited over a "strike" than does the venture some normal of the ice and snow-battered wilderness upon finding one of these animals in his trap. No wonder, when the pelts are worth about \$2,000!

After several years of experimenting by skilled trappers, it was found that the silver-fox could be bred in captivity and, that was more to the point, that the furs raised under such conditions were equal in every respect to those taken from animals caught in the wild. Prince Edward Island was found to be especially suited to fox farming. This is not surprising. In earlier days the island was the animal home, the land in which it flourished amazingly. The air and soil are peculiarly adapted to the animal and the development of a first-class pelt. The air is congenial both to temperature and humidity, while the soil is almost completely free from stings or bites, which has a tendency to burn the fur and render the pelt hard and dry as a result of the animal's borrowings. Thus the general formation of the island has also played a vital part in evolving the best fox in the world.

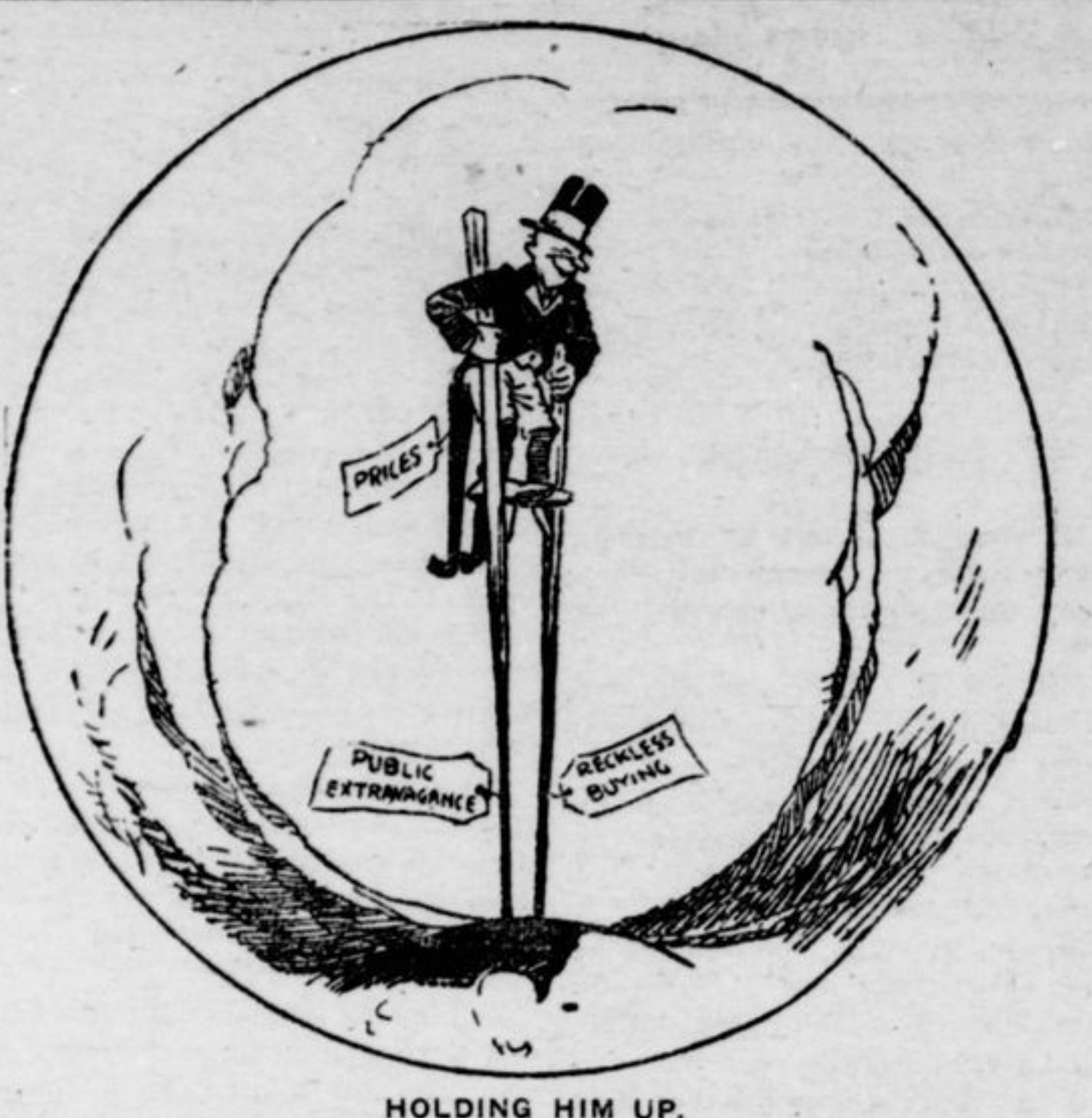
The ranch should range in area from one to five acres, and care should be taken to reproduce as closely as possible the natural habitat. The most important is a stretch of thinned bush of mixed hard and soft woods, providing sufficient shade for protection from the heat in summer and yet sufficiently open to allow the early thaw of the snow and ice. It should be on a slightly raised ground to ensure good air and effective drainage. As soon as the farm should be well removed from highways and buildings to the distance of one mile.

The ranch, as a rule, is enclosed with a double wall of board and wire-netting, with the inner wall set some distance from the outer boundary. As a rule the outer fence encloses the whole farm, the quarters for the animals and accommodation for the caretaker and manager as well as watchmen. The facilities include a

Our Bacon "Snapped Up At Once."

Why don't you ship more Canadian bacon? This is a question asked me from one end of England and Scotland to the other. It was a source of great regret that I had to reply that Canadian packers were not able to ship more bacon because more hogs were not being produced in the country. In these words, Brig. Gen. J. A. Gunn, President of Gunn's Limited, Toronto, who has just returned from Great Britain, where he spent three months investigating conditions, stated the position of the Canadian bacon industry.

Conclusive evidence of the value of Canadian bacon on the English market and a fact which the country will, I am sure, be interested in, he went on, "is that while shipments of bacon from other countries may be put into storage from time to time because of lack of demand, yet not one pound of Canadian bacon goes into storage in England. It is snapped up for immediate consumption as fast as it arrives. Besides, for every case of Canadian bacon sold, the buyer has to take a few cases of other brands. The popularity of Canadian bacon makes it possible to distribute with it grades which are not so popular to fill orders. I explained to business men that high prices for grain feeds and the uncertain market conditions of the past autumn had seriously curtailed hog production in Canada. But I believe the prospects for the future are so good that the preservation of our breeding stocks is a vital national concern which should engage the attention of all classes. If there is one thing which should convince the Canadian farmer that our bacon has a place for itself on the British market it is that the price being paid in Canada for hogs is far in excess of what the American farmer is getting. Previous to the war, Canadian bacon found its



HOLDING HIM UP.

GERMAN REVOLT QUICKLY SUBSIDES

Ebert Government Re-established Following Kapp's Resignation.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Ebert Government is again in control in Berlin. Vice-Chancellor Schifferer, in whose hands the sudden retirement of Dr. Wolfgang Kapp temporarily placed the administrative power, and Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, are engaged at bringing about order

in the city and restoring activities to their normal basis. Regular troops, loyal to the Ebert regime, are guarding the streets, and detachments of them spent the day in tearing down wire entanglements and barricades which the revolutionary soldiers had erected in profusion.

In this connection there was an unfortunate accident, where in the firing of a mine to destroy a barricade at Kottbusser, in south-eastern Berlin, the explosion killed 12 persons and injured 28.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Mar. 23.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.80; No. 2 Northern, \$2.77.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$1.00; No. 3 C.W., 97½¢; extra No. 1, 1.02; No. 1 feed, 96½¢; No. 2 feed, 95½¢, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.75; No. 4 C.W., \$1.35½; rejected, \$1.42, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.96; No. 4 yellow, \$1.83, track Toronto; prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, \$1.00 to \$1.02, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car, \$2.00 to \$2.01; No. 2 do., \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do., \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 do., \$1.98 to \$2.07; No. 1 feed, \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, \$3.00.

Rye—Maiting, \$1.80 to \$1.82, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—\$1.65 to \$1.70, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.85 to \$1.88, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$13.25; No. 2, \$13.15; No. 3, \$13.14½; No. 4, \$13.13½.

Flour—New standard grade, 90 lbs., \$5.50 to \$5.60; Bran, \$4.25; Shorts, \$2.25; Hay—No. 2, per ton, \$20.00; No. 1, \$22.00; Cheese—No. 1, \$29.00 to 27¢; Butter, finest eastern, 29½ to 27¢; Butter, choicest creamery, 65 to 67¢; second, 62 to 64¢; Eggs, fresh, 62¢; selected, 54¢; Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lb net, 31 to 31½¢.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Mar. 23.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$14.25; good heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$13.25; butcher's cat, \$12.50 to \$13.25; do., good, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do., medium, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do., common, \$8.00 to \$8.50; Bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do., medium, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do., rough, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Butcher's cows, choice, \$10.00 to \$11.50; do., good, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do., medium, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do., common, 7.50 to \$8.00; Stockers, \$8.50 to \$10.50; Feeders, \$10.00 to \$11.00; Canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$6.00; Makers, good to choice, \$10.00 to \$10.50; do., com. and med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; Springers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Lambs, per cwt., \$18.00 to \$22.00; Sheep, \$7.00 to \$14.00; Hogs, fed and watered, \$20.25; do., weighed off cars, \$20.50; do., f.o.b., \$19.25; do., country points, \$19.00.

Montreal, Mar. 23.—Butcher steers, common, \$9.50 to \$11.00; common, \$7.00 to \$9.50; butcher cows, medium, \$7.00 to \$9.00; canners, \$5.50; cutters, \$6.00 to \$7.00; good veal, \$15.00 to \$17.00; medium, \$10.00 to \$15.00; grass, \$7.00 to \$7.50; ewes, \$12.00 to \$14.00; lambs, good, \$17.00 to \$18.00; common, \$15.00 to \$17.00; off car weights, select, \$21.00; lights, \$20.00 to \$21.00; sows, \$17.00.

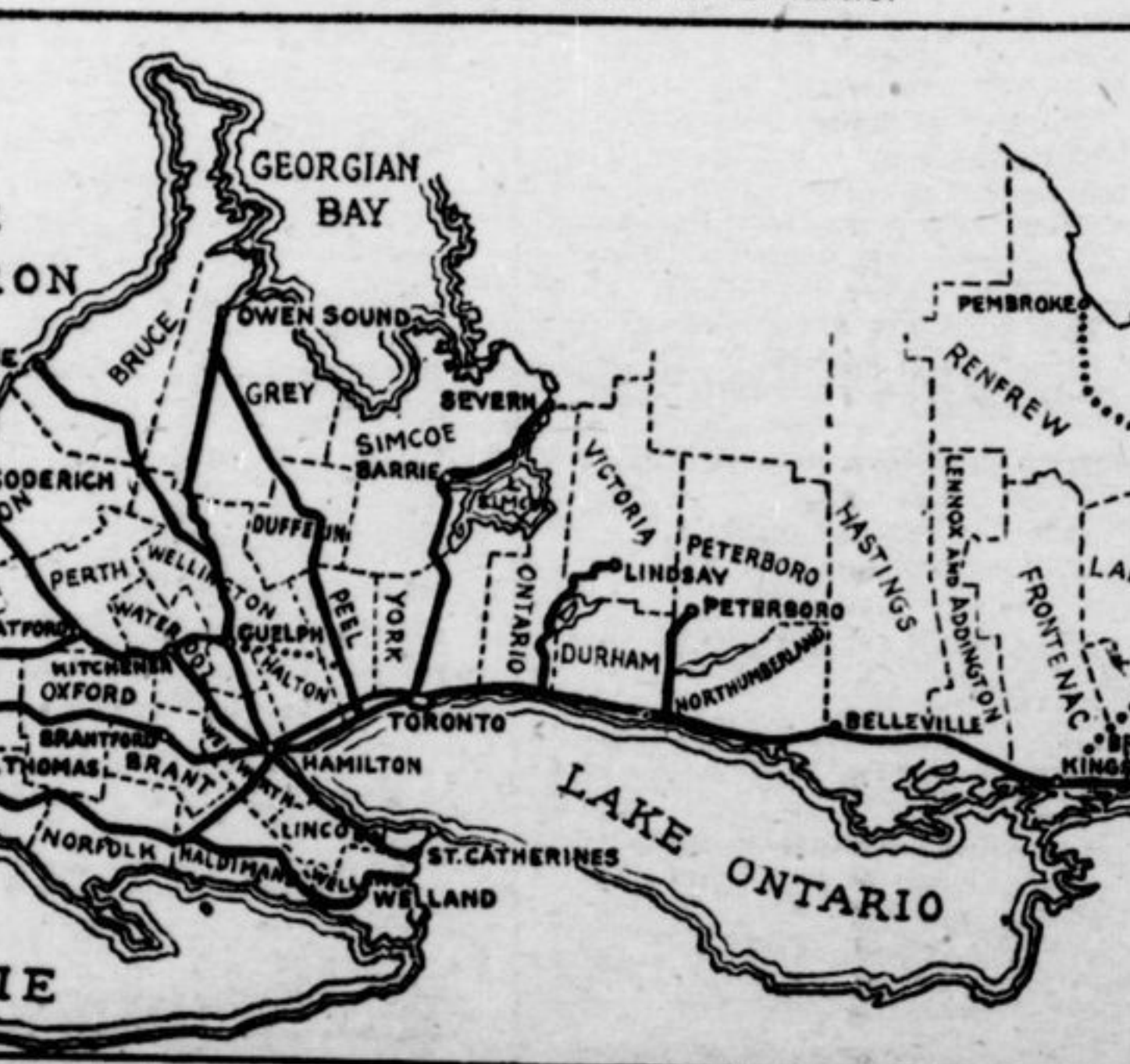
Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—New laid, 50c to 60c; Butter—Creamery prints, 65c to 66c; choice dairy prints, 55c to 57c; Ordinary dairy prints, 48c to 51c; Bakers, 45c to 48c; Oleomargarine (best grade) 31c to 35c; Cheese—Large, 29½ to 30c; twins, 30c to 30½c; Honey—White, 60s, 25c; 10s, 26c; 5s, 27c; Churning Cream—Toronto butter makers are offering 68c per lb., f.o.b. shipping points, for churning cream.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Ribs, 30c to 31c; hams, medium, 36c to 38c; heavy, 33c to 34c; cooked hams, 50c to 52c; backs, plain, 49c to 50c; backs, bone-

ROAD MAP OF GOOD ROADS IN ONTARIO.



The roads indicated will be built by the Province during the next five years at an expenditure in the neighborhood of eighteen million dollars. The Federal Government pays six million dollars, or forty per cent., and the municipalities through which the highway passes 20 per cent. of the cost of construction. The Province pays the balance.

CANADA'S TRADE ON INCREASE

Growth Totals \$103,926,832 in Eleven Months.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An increase of \$103,926,832 in the grand total of Canadian trade for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending February 29, as compared with the same period last year, is shown by the monthly statement issued from the Customs Department. For the eleven months ending on February 29 last the total of Canadian trade, both imports and exports, was \$2,110,540,594, while for the same period in 1919 it reached a total of \$2,006,613,762. The increase in imports during the eleven months' period as compared with the previous year is \$77,324,941, and in exports \$29,987,794.

Great increases are shown by the statement in the total value of dutiable agricultural products imported, which rose from approximately sixty million dollars for the last fiscal year to one hundred and ten millions for the present year. The value of textiles and textile products imported and subject to duty, of iron and steel and their products, and of animal and animal products during the eleven month-period this year is greater than it was during the same period a year ago.

In the export column increases are shown in the value of domestic agricultural products sent out of the country, as well as animals and animal products. The export of wood, wood products, paper, etc., was also much greater this year than last.

CANADIAN CREDIT FOR SERBIA

\$20,000,000 to Purchase Agricultural and Other Machinery.

A despatch from London says:—A credit of \$20,000,000 has been requested by Canada by the Serbian Government. The purpose of the credit will be to finance the purchase of Canadian goods which Serbia requires for the development of its potentialities, which are said to be greater than those of any other Balkan nation.

D. M. Stewart, formerly member of the Canadian Bankers' Association and now representing Canadian interests in Serbia, has approached the Dominion authorities in London to endorse the request. In a memorandum which he has presented he states that the Serbians are progressive and industrious, but have been represented otherwise by German propagandists, that the natural resources of the country, including all the territories awarded to it in the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, are very great, and that its Government is stable and capable. The goods it requires are chiefly mining machinery, rolling stock of all kinds, structural material and agricultural machinery, all of which Canada can supply.

It will be remembered that Serbia was one of the countries originally recommended for accommodation by Lloyd Harris, but it was refused.

Allenby Has Banned All Soudan Meetings

A despatch from Cairo, Egypt, says:—Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan, has issued a proclamation which sternly forbids any meetings, proceedings or resolutions by the Legislative Assembly or the Provincial Councils or other elective bodies, or members of them, outside their legal competence.

Violations of the proclamation are to be dealt with by martial law.

"King" of Syria Not Recognized

A despatch from London says:—The British and French Governments have notified Prince Faisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, that they cannot recognize the validity of the decision of the Damascus Congress which proclaimed him King of Syria.

The Prince has been invited to come to Europe to state his case.

U.F.O.—U.F.W.O.

A just cause. This was dealt with in our last letter—not fully, for there are so many sides to this question—but sufficiently to vindicate our claim. We shall confine the discussion this week to the matter of organization. Why organize? Let us clearly understand that the only just reason that any industrial factor of national life can give for organization is that its workers may thus do more effective work as national factors.

It is very desirable, of course, that the industry flourishes for the personal benefit of those interested in it. But that is not enough. No class, in a democracy, has the right to a prosperity out of proportion to its national value, and attained at the expense of other necessary national industries.

That farming, as an industry, has no national status, needs no proof. We have at the present time Provincial Boards, etc., during those years of stress. Upon what products were prices set absolutely? Just one—wheat. All other set prices provided for a stated profit, and the rate of profit on many manufactured articles of absolute necessity, both of food and clothing, was and is a standing disgrace to Canada. These profits were shown by appointed Commissioners to range as high as 80% on some food products, and from 70% to 312% on material for clothing.

It is interesting to note that the profits of a co-operative company are limited to 7%, while those of a private individual or corporate firm are not really limited at all, for the watered stock which all such carry makes evasion of the law a matter of no great difficulty.

As units, the farming element of this country has entirely failed to establish for itself any status, or to exert any influence either for self-aggrandisement or self-protection. Much less has it been any safeguard for other industries, even though the absolute necessities for food and clothing are produced by it. Through organization it has begun to make itself felt.

The Grain Growers of the West handled the wheat for the Allies during the war. Their business last year amounted to about \$500,000,000. Our Ontario company transacted about \$8,000,000 last year.

If, and when, the farmer becomes so organized that, like the workers of other industries, he can control his business, farming will become financially sound. That it is not on a paying basis to-day is proven by four outstanding facts: 1. The decrease of rural population; 2. No farm can be rented for interest on investment; 3. No farm can be sold for value of land and buildings if the latter be in any degree modern; 4. Organized capital is not investing in agriculture.

These must be overcome and can only be done through organization. Raising strawberries, tobacco, sugar beets, pure-bred cattle, is not going to decrease the cost of staple necessities of food. These lines of farming, and these alone, pay.

Through organization we must compel our legislatures to give to agriculture, the basic industry of our country, the consideration of its worth demands. Sir John A. Macdonald used to say that the farmer never asked anything and therefore never got anything, and as a class we actually took that remark as a compliment, though probably the great statesman intended it to be a reproach to us, for if we "got nothing," we could not prosper as a class and if the basic industry failed to prosper, what of those based upon it?—Margery Mills.

Allies Warn Turks Regarding Massacres

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The Allied High Commissioner here has issued a statement declaring that the Allies have no intention of destroying the authority of the Sultan, but wish to strengthen his power. It also says the Allies will adhere to their intention not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople, but that they may be compelled to modify this decision if massacres and disorders continue.

The Allies have occupied the Ministries of War and Navy and assumed control of the posts, telegraphs and telephones, which have been temporarily suspended. Shipping also has been suspended.

Willie Had Hand in Kapp Conspiracy

A despatch from London says:—The British Government has received strong evidence that the former Crown Prince is implicated in the conspiracy which brought about the military coup in Berlin. This explains why the Dutch have doubled the guards and sent destroyers to watch Wieringen Island. The British are satisfied the former Kaiser was not connected with the coup.

The Asiatic town of Malabar, on the borders of Russia, is peopled by men only. Women are forbidden entrance there.

ALFONSO'S COURT RETAINS SPLENDOR

STILL KEEPS UP THE OLD TRADITIONS.

Happiest Part of King's Day is the Unconventional Afternoon.

The royal house of Spain, despite the democratic nature of the King and people, alone among the remaining courts of Europe retains all the Old World formalities which up to the outbreak of the war were rigorously observed in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin and to a greater or less extent in London, Rome and some of the smaller capitals of Europe.

This is due to a large extent to the influence of the Queen Mother, Maria Christina, who remains all powerful in court circles and is a stickler for the observance of those forms and ceremonies which marked all occasions at the Court of Austria, where, as a Grand Duchess, she learned them.

King Alfonso, after receiving in the throne room at the palace in the morning, may rub shoulders with jockeys, bookmakers and the general run of race-goers at the track in the afternoon, but when he returns to the palace in the evening he resumes, as it were, the crown. It is generally reported that to him the afternoon, free from conventionalities, is the happiest part of his day, and that he has often expressed a desire when harassed by the political troubles of his country, which seem never to settle down, to leave it all and take his family off to some South American republic and engage in the breeding of horses, of which he is passionately fond.

Formalities of Spanish Court. The strict formality of the court was observed at the banquet and reception given to the Diplomatic Corps a short time ago, when for the first time the representatives of all countries had been invited to the same function since the summer of 1914. The guests saw a display of jewels which probably could not be matched outside of Asia. Although the diplomats were the guests of the evening the younger members of the royal family preceded them and were to the right and left of Queen Victoria at the tables, the Ambassadors and Ministers of State coming after them.

Dinner over, the King and Queen, with the royalties and dinner guests, formed in procession down a long reception hall, where the foreign representatives presented the message of their staffs. The King and Queen stopped at each group to pass a few words, but this was the only informality of the evening. Later, in the throne room, guests not belonging to the Diplomatic Corps were presented.

The finest scene, however, was on the grand staircase, on either side of which stood a row of brilliantly garbed servitors. As the beautifully gowned women wearing many jewels, and the men in their brilliant uniforms, passed up and down this staircase, a changing color scheme was presented. Queen Victoria in a dress of cloth of gold, a wonderful diamond tiara on her hair, two great diamond necklaces reaching to her waist, was a stately and dazzling figure.

The Queen Mother was equally resplendent in pearls, of which she wore a collar of six rows, a tiara, two necklaces and many clusters. Ladies-in-waiting wore jewels of every value, precious stones known, with whom vied the wives and daughters of the grandees of all Spain.

However, it seemed that another royal present had different views was more sympathetic and kindly he put in, "Wait a bit, my boy! Do you know who won the Battle of Trafalgar?"

"Yes!" said the would-be victor who came from a naval family, "was Nelson and my granddad could smile, and the kindly one said, 'Good, my lad! You're the one I want for the Navy! You'll do!'"

One who was at Harrow with Winston Churchill has told more than once how Winston was cleverer at work, but not given to listening keenly to what tutors and masters said about the classics and similar subjects to him. It was of course, rather than the passing of an which carried young Churchill off at Harrow over better scholars as they have done these last years over men whom most of the public would have expected to be above him at present.

And who that knew Cecil would easily forget what what he used to relate that, though he was years to Bishop Stortford School, and then to Oriel, he usually came in at the end of the list when any exam had passed!

So take comfort, you who fail and then at school. It isn't always prize-winners who afterwards excel in the world.

War Disability.

Although Modern Medicine credits medical science with having accomplished wonders during the late war in eradicating or reducing diseases that have previously ravaged fighting armies, it maintains that disabilities resulting from the war are due in more cases to disease than to wounds. Figures compiled by the British Ministry of Pensions show that of all the pensions granted down to September 1, 1918, 68 per cent. were on account of disease. Tuberculosis and chest complaints were responsible for 12.2 per cent., rheumatism for 6.5 per cent. and heart disease for 9.9 per cent.

FAILURES WHO ACHIEVED SUCCESS

ALLENBY, ROBERTS AND CECIL RHODES.

Men Who Have Succeeded in Spite of Their Inability to Pass Exams.

A little time ago Lord Allenby, the famous general, earned a great deal when he was presented with the Freedom of the City of London, which happened in best form in his hands:

"I must thank the City Chamberlain for his kindly reference to my work and my career. But he has made one little mistake. He told you I passed for the Indian Civil Service. Well, now, as a matter of actual truth, I didn't—I tried to! But I—"

Generous applause and great laughter saved his lordship, also laughing heartily, from completing the tale of woe. He said he consulted himself, however, he learned to his astonishment that, had he passed that exam, it was extremely unlikely he would be standing there that day, having accomplished what he had done!

He failed in German.

John Hassall, the famous designer of posters and clever painter of many pictures, tells with much gusto an episode of his examination for the British Army. He relates how in Germany, where, naturally, he learned to speak German almost like a native. Yet, when he sat later on for an important examination wherein that language was a leading subject amongst those he took, he failed! And it was given out afterwards by the examiners that he had not passed in German!

Luckily, Mr. Hassall had not to be examined in drawing, or he could take up his poster work, or he might be had him also pronounced by "exam examiners" as a failure in art work!

The late Lord Roberts had to appear before a Board of Army officers when he first applied to the British Army as a junior cadet for the Indian Army. They turned him down owing to the fact they called his "extremely delicate constitution," and advised the soldier on soldiering to try something else!

The Great Little "Bots."

But the boy had made up his mind so he afterwards offered himself, a candidate for the Indian Army, where, curiously enough at that time, the authorities were not so exact in their decisions. He was accepted and as a young cadet he was sent out to the great Dependency, where he won the V.C., had a marvellous career and made a big name, finally to be the greatest general of the British Army in our days.

Roberts lived to be quite an old man and enjoyed excellent health until his life.

One of our leading administrative writers not long since how he had a narrow escape from being "kicked out of the Service even before he got in, so to speak!"

He said that when he first applied before a number of naval examiners on board ship, he was hardly more than fifteen, and very nervous. He longed by an admiral with a third class voice to spell "prisoned," and the spell to a short from a man on the wall, "phonetically." He was "rattling," which was what the examining one said that he was "Not a bit like it! On you go!"

Winston at School.

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