

# CANADA'S FUR FARMING INDUSTRY

## MADE GREAT STRIDES IN SHORT EXISTENCE.

### Conditions Especially Favorable for Domestic Rearing of Fur-bearing Animals.

Fur farming is one of the most recent of Canadian industries but one which has developed rapidly and assumed proportions of national importance in a short space of time. An investigation completed in 1912 revealed that animals were being held in captivity for their fur. Foxes of two colors, all color varieties, mink, muskrat, fisher, beaver, marten and other were found on farms domesticated for their fur. Since this time the activities developed into a staple industry, spreading widely in the Provinces. It has quickly become the dominant industry of the Dominion.

The status of the industry is such that it is of such proportions that a government survey was accordingly carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It was found that fur farming was in the Dominion a total of \$3,000,000 in 1912, there being altogether 144 fur farms in operation, including 249 in Prince Edward Island, 154 in Nova Scotia, 21 in New Brunswick, 19 in Quebec, 19 in Ontario, 1 in N. B., 1 in Saskatchewan, 11 in N. W. T., 1 in British Columbia, and 12 in Alaska, as well as 2 mink farms in Alaska and 2 raccoon farms in Alaska. There were 5,133 foxes on farms worth \$2,012,115, and during the year 2,628 silver foxes worth \$1,822,264 were produced.

During recent years explain why the industry has made such rapid progress in such a short space. One of the reasons of this rising industry is the encouragement given to extending domestic fur farming at the present time. It will remain a profitable industry for the farmer with prices many times higher than those of the fur-bearing animals.

Factors Encourage Industry. The terms fur have been used because they were scarce; they are now used because less and more is used than ever in a growing population with the increasing consumption of fur. The fur-bearing animals have been bred in all parts of the Dominion. The fur-bearing animals are bred in the Dominion, and the fur-bearing animals are bred in the Dominion. The fur-bearing animals are bred in the Dominion, and the fur-bearing animals are bred in the Dominion.

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### War Incubus.

It has been computed that the war has directly and indirectly cost the lives of 10,000,000,000. Like the war, it is so staggering as to be of mental insensibility; great financiers, accumulating in large amounts, sense this vast amount. It is to reflect on the fact that the war has cost the lives of 10,000,000,000. It is to reflect on the fact that the war has cost the lives of 10,000,000,000.

# NEGOTIATIONS STILL ON FOOT BETWEEN DEVALERA AND LLOYD GEORGE

## Reply of Sinn Fein to British Premier's Proposals Leaves Room for Continuing the Peace Parleys Though Couched in Uncivil Terms.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Sinn Fein reply to the British peace proposals is now in Lloyd George's hands, although the Sinn Fein leaders refuse to admit the fact, insisting that it will not be presented until after the public session of the Dail last week. Commandant Robert Barton of the Irish Republican army, who has acted as courier in the past, left Dublin Wednesday last carrying the communication with him, and was to have handed it in at 10 Downing street on Thursday. It will probably be published in London at the same time as de Valera announces it to the Dail.

The document, the correspondent is told on the best authority, is apparently at first sight, a flat refusal of the British offer, but, like de Valera's speeches, is qualified by all sorts of conditions and restrictions, leaving an opening for further negotiations. It is brusque in tone almost to the point of being insulting, and much depends on Lloyd George's patience in perusing it. If he will realize it is written for the consumption of Ireland rather than England and make corresponding allowances, and if the tone does not enrage his followers, causing pressure on him to break off the negotiations, hopes for a settlement are still good.

De Valera in his reply lays special stress on the exclusion of Ulster, and there is no doubt if the Ulster question is settled the rest would be easy. The Southern Unionists are very angry at Ulster's attitude, and do not see any reason why Ulster should not accept the guarantee offered and cast in her lot with the rest of Ireland.

One of these guarantees is suggested in the form of an agreement to hold a new election immediately, guaranteeing election to the Irish Parliament and representation in the Cabinet for Southern business men in whom Ulster has confidence. The South is said to be willing to do this, but Ulster so far has refused to budge from the position she has won under the Home Rule Act.

A despatch from London says:—The British Cabinet sat two hours on Thursday night discussing the reply of the Irish Republican "Cabinet" to Prime Minister Lloyd George's letter of August 13. After the sitting it was officially announced that no information as to the nature of the reply of Mr. Lloyd George's response to it would be made public.

It is understood that both will be read to the session of the Irish Republican "Parliament" in Dublin and meantime both sides have agreed to observe strict secrecy. The British Cabinet approved Mr. Lloyd George's response, it is learned, and it is understood the negotiations will continue.

It is understood that the "Republican" letter makes no mention of a republic, but enunciates the principle of independence and expresses aversion to a resumption of warfare. Thus, it is considered that there is still a wide opening for a continuation of the peace negotiations, a fact which has caused widespread satisfaction and a general feeling of optimism.

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# PACKING FOR THE HOLIDAYS



Now, how shall I get that Ulster in?

## 1921 WESTERN CROP EQUALS LAST YEAR'S

More Hay Will Yet be Made if Weather is Dry. A despatch from Ottawa says:—Telegraphic reports covering the livestock and crop situation in the West have just been received by the Department of Agriculture from provincial Deputy Ministers and principal officials of the agricultural departments of the three prairie provinces. All go to show that the supply of food in the West is quite ample. The probabilities are, furthermore, that a good deal more hay will yet be made, particularly if dry weather is realized. Cutting is difficult, as the stubbles are rather full.

The grain crop is turning out very well indeed. Many sections are garnering bumper crops, particularly the northern parts of the three prairie provinces, with the southern sections more or less unworked. There are areas, however, extending in some cases to the boundary line, where heavy returns are being reaped. Conditions are bad in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Manitoba.

Over the general area of the three provinces a crop quite as good as last year's is assured.

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# TERMS OF PEACE PACT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

## Article 2 says: "The United States will not be bound by the provisions of Part 1 of the treaty of Versailles, nor any provision of that treaty relating to the League of Nations, clauses, and neither by any measure of the League or its Council or Assembly, without giving express consent thereto."

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It says, furthermore, that while the United States is entitled to participate on the Reparations Commission or any other Commission set up of the basis of the treaty of Versailles, the United States is not obliged to do this.

Other statistics have been given from time to time, but the correct figure would seem in the neighborhood of 57 to 62 per cent. This Polish population is mostly to the east of the River Oder, and the Germans mostly to the west. The Encyclopaedia Britannica edition of 1911 states that the Poles to the east of the Oder number more than a million and form the bulk of the population in that region.

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# The Two Silesias.

The use of the term "Silesia" when "Upper Silesia" is meant is common in this country and abroad. Upper Silesia, the area of the recent plebiscite, is merely a portion of Silesia, and to ignore the fact seems deliberately misleading.

Silesia, as Lloyd George accurately pointed out in the British House of Commons, is not a Polish province. Nor do the Poles claim it. But the same cannot be said of Upper Silesia, and it is to be feared that in using statistics of "Silesia" when the question was one of Upper Silesia the British Premier added to the confusion of his hearers.

According to Jean Debski, leader of the Polish Populist party, the total population of Upper Silesia is approximately 2,000,000, of which 62 per cent, Polish statistics say, are Poles. Even the German statistics, which there is every reason to expect favor German interests, acknowledge a majority of 57 per cent. of Poles in Upper Silesia.

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## MONTREAL STORAGE FULL OF U.S. GRAIN

Immense Traffic from Chicago Ousts Canada's Grain. A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Grain shippers are growing uneasy over the enormous movement of United States grain through Eastern Canadian elevators at Atlantic ports says The Manitoba Free Press.

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## Diplomacy's Tongue.

The French are alarmed and resentful over the report reaching Paris that English is to be the official language of the Washington Disarmament Conference. It is easy to understand this uneasiness. French has been the language of diplomacy for centuries. Since the passing of Latin as a living tongue and diplomacy's medium French has been regarded as the accepted speech in international conferences.

Verdun in 1919 saw English introduced as a conference language. Here was a kind of entering wedge that stuck, as the Supreme Council of the Allies now carries on its proceedings in three "official languages," English, Italian and French. It is generally admitted, however, that this is a wearisome proceeding and that the sessions are dull and dolorous affairs.

Although few Americans know much French and the conference is to be held in the United States, an English-speaking country, English is not likely to be made the one "official" language of the parleys. Doubtless it will be one of the "official" tongues, however.

There is no phase of human activity that leans more heavily upon tradition and draws more strongly upon precedent than diplomacy and all its ways and works. The veterans of foreign offices are superstitious and the Washington seasons strange and curious without the accents of Paris in conference room and over the council tables.

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## Guiding the Forces of Nature.

That farmer is wise indeed who observes that the silent forces of nature by proper control and direction may be made to contribute to his wants and to change monotonous labor to an inspiring, healthful and intelligent work. For example, to such a farmer the many opportunities which are present for changing potential plant-food into that which is available and for adding nitrogenous and vegetable material to the soil, are quickly seen and taken advantage of.

Nature's attempts in every possible way to clothe the fields and the wilderness with vegetation. In doing this the plants selected by her to cover soils and latitudes (which vary widely in composition) seem almost invariably adapted to the particular nook which each occupies. Yet with this lesson apparent on every side, how many are the tillers of the soil who studiously attempt to plant economic plants in suitable environments?

It is the wise farmer who does this, and if it is for man to have dominion over all things he ought further not to complain too bitterly when he meets with failure, but rather he should set himself to the task of learning how he may direct with greater accuracy nature's agents to the end that he may better insure more definite and satisfactory results from his labor.

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## The Importance of the University.

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## Weekly Market Report

Toronto. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.15; No. 2 Northern, \$1.17; No. 3 Northern, \$1.16; No. 4 wheat, \$1.16. Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47¢; No. 3 CW, 46¢; extra No. 1 feed, 46¢; No. 1 feed, 46¢; No. 2 feed, 44¢.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75¢; No. 4 CW, 73¢; rejected, 69¢; feed, 69¢. All the above in store at Fort William. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 67¢, nominal; c.i.f. Bay ports, 67¢. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42¢.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, \$1.18 to \$1.22; No. 3 Winter, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 1 commercial, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal. Peas—No. 2, nominal. Barley—Malt, 69 to 72¢, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal. Rye—No. 2, \$1.00. Manitoba flour—First patents, \$10.50; second patents, \$10. Toronto. Ontario flour—\$6.25, old crop. Milled—Delivered. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.

Baled hay—Track Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$23; No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18. Cheese—New, large, 26¢; twins, 25¢; triplets, 26¢; old, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 34 to 35¢; triplets, 34 to 35¢; new Stilton, 27 to 28¢. Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35¢; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43¢; cooking, 23 to 25¢. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40¢; roosters, 20¢; fowl, 30¢; ducklings, 40¢; turkeys, 60¢. Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30¢; roosters, 16¢; fowl, 22¢; ducklings, 30¢; turkeys, 50¢. Margarine—20 to 22¢. Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 43¢; selects, 47 to 48¢; cartons, 49 to 50¢. Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$3 to \$3.25. Maple products—Syrup, per imp.

## Cabin Boys.

What red-blooded boy in the world won't envy the two Scotch Boy Scouts picked by Sir Ernest Shackleton to go with him on the coming Antarctic cruise of at least two years? One comes from the northern tip of Scotland and the other from the nearby Orkneys; and the winds and the waves have no secrets from them, though the ways of London town are strange beyond their fathoming.

Shackleton, however, is not picking out his cabin boys because they have a pretty taste in ties or can drive a tin Lizzie. These boys are going on the little ship "The Quest" to fight the ocean and the ice; to be companions only by the penguins and the sledges; to stand and walk everywhere in the fury of the fiercest winds that blow. They must obey orders mutely and keep their tempers under the strain of interminable darkness and inviolable solitude. They must be ready for such journeys as that which Shackleton made across 800 miles of open sea in a small boat to the South Georgia islands.

Verily, they will have more to do than to light the cabin lamp, or find the commander's tobacco pouch, or lay out his bathrobe and his slippers for him. Boys as they are, they will have all of a man's game to play. Just as it was up to Jakey and Lew in "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," so the success or failure of the whole Antarctic show might suddenly devolve upon the shoulders of two fisher lads that once were heavy laden with the creels and nets where the salty spray of the foreland stung their cheeks. They know how to work with the men that go down to the sea.

Wants Million British to Settle Australia. The settlement in Australia of 1,000,000 persons now living in England at a cost of \$150,000,000 is the scheme advocated by Sir Joseph Carruthers, former Premier of New South Wales, in order to restore emigration, says a London despatch. Agents are now here trying to set the plan in operation. Sir Joseph hopes that imperial and dominion governments will unite in raising the money which will be required for railway extensions and other developments. He says that Australia was disheartened because emigration had not been resumed after it had been stopped during the war.

Sir Joseph insists that the British population should be divided among the dominions for the future of the empire, and that there is no reason why Australia should not have a population like that of the United States. He said Australians have arguments about resources which are superior to those of America and which would shame a Los Angeles real estate salesman, and declare that their ambition is to equal the population of America.