BRITISH SETTLERS FEAR GERMAN PERIL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Compulsory Repatriation of Teuton Settlers is Urged—Country Shows Big Possibilities For Mining, Agriculture, and Cattle-Raising Boom.

A despatch from Windhuk, South Africa, says:—The total pre-war German population of what was formerly known as German Southwest Africa, including women and children, was 14,000, of whom 2,000 belonged to German garrisons and 800 were police. Though no statement on the subject has been made in the union parliament, it is known that within the last few weeks these 2,800 have been repatriated in addition to 600 civilian Germans, who are now in the course of repatriation, and this number will probably be increased by another 400. Moreover, it is anticipated that at least another 1,000 Germans will return to Germany voluntarily.

British settlers are of opinion that the former German officers and soldiers, particularly the former, who are settled on the land, ought to be compulsorily repatriated. They influence both the Dutchman and native, and if they were left in the country they would almost certainly be an element of permanent unrest.

The mining possibilities of the country are of virtually unknown quality and quantity, except for the Otavi mines in the south. Geologists of high repute who have visited Kaokoveld in the north are of opinion that Kaokoveld is highly mineralized and occurrences of tin have been reported. The government did not encourage the prospecting. When a coal seam was reported to have been discovered in the Beseba district in 1910 the German Government immediately closed the district to prospecting.

Apart from minerals the country has a sure future in its stock-raising potentialities, in which respect it is compared with Argentina.

In any consideration of these possibilities you must divide the country into north and south, and that can be done roughly by taking the north as that portion to the north of Windhuk and the south as south of Windhuk. It has enormous economic values, both as an agricultural and cattle-raising country. Its agricultural possibilities have only been scratched and considerable developments are expected under this head from the additional capital and influx of the population which will undoubtedly take place under the new regime.

However, cattle-raising in the north seems far and away more profitable and certainly greater in its possibilities than agriculture. It has been proved that small stock do not thrive as well in the north as in the south, whereas the north has been proved to be the more excellent cattle country. The veldt is composed of grass and trees. The latter entirely disappear in the south. The average rainfall is 15.2 inches and falls during summer only. There are no winter rains.

The price of private land in the north ranges from $2.25 to $6.75 per cape morgen (about an acre). The present administration cannot dispose of the government land.

The south is commonly described as a desert and its virtues from a stock-raising point of view or any other point of view are not apparent to the stranger or chance traveller. It has always been neglected and scorned both by the government and the prospective settler. However, the man who knows the south recognizes its great possibilities as a stock-raising country.

The South African farmer and particularly those living near its southern border also are beginning to recognize its potentialities in this respect. Those British who have entered the protectorate since it was occupied are loud in their praise of this region and highly satisfied with the results they have attained. Horses, cattle, Namaqua sheep and Boer goats all do exceptionally well, and in some portions of Rehoboth, Maltahohe, Gibeon, Kectmanshoop and Warmbad districts merino and angora goats also do well.

The increase in sheep and goats in good lambing seasons is 80 per cent., which is an exceptionally high percentage. This is due to the fact that stock sicknesses are virtually non-existent.

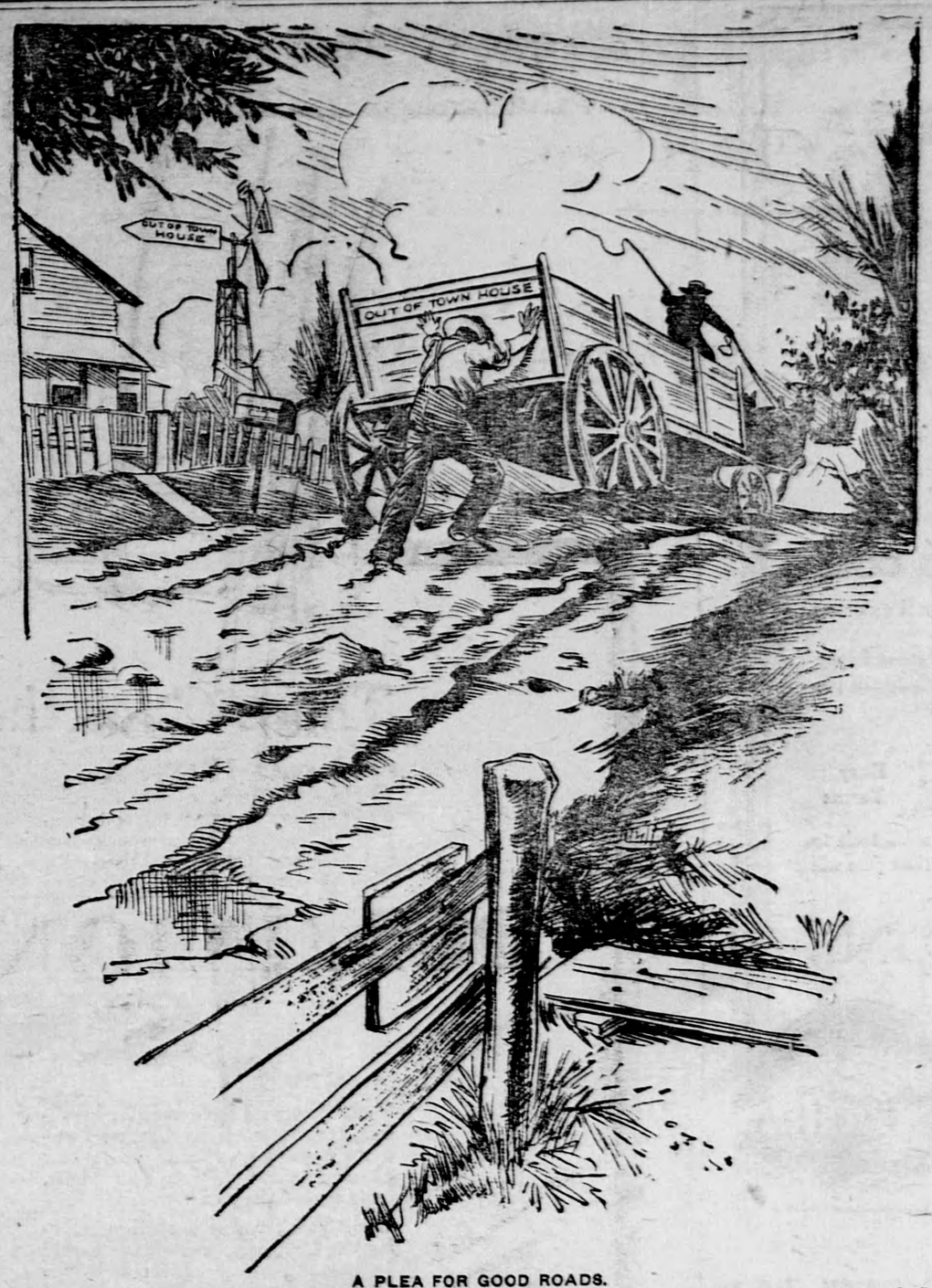
The veldt conditions are very different from the north and vegetation is very sparse as against the luxurious growth of the north. There are no trees from Rehoboth southward and the veldt is composed of grass and bush in most places, very much like Karroo, except that the bush is not so thick. The grass is short and sweet and resists drought. However, the bush forms the most important part of the veldt.

The south is undoubtedly more free from disease than the north, and this may be due to less rain and more severe winters. In the south, owing to the minimum rainfall, no agriculture is possible. The average 15,000 morgen farm in the south will carry 250 head of small stock, while farms in the Rehoboth, Maltahohe and Gibeon districts will carry more than this.

The first essential in the development of the south is the opening up of water and extensive boring operations on government land, which are immediately necessary. The only bore masters, "Germans," in the country are now being repatriated so that boring operations in the hands of private individuals have for the time being come to an end. There is also the question of damning the rivers, which come down during summer rains.

Private enterprise and capital are what this country requires.

The country will offer excellent prospects and good returns to young men with small capital—young men who are not afraid of the loneliness of the vast Veldt and the comparative absence of social life. There are no failures, because, comparatively speaking, there are no stock sicknesses. The question at the end of a given period is the amount of success obtained and that is regulated by the amount of capital originally invested in stock. Knowledge of stock is, of course, essential.



A PLEA FOR GOOD ROADS.

You Cant send away for GOOD ROADS. The work must be done at home. The worst enemy of GOOD ROADS is out-of-town buying. The only GOOD ROADS movement that is worth while is that leading to the Home Town. The model community is honeycombed with good roads—all highways to the town market, making it easy of access to the farthest farm. GOOD ROADS and TRADING AT HOME go hand in hand. They are inseparable. You can't have one without the other. Every order sent out of town puts a stumbling block in the movement for GOOD ROADS. But every dollar you spend at home is a paving block in the path of progress and economy. Join the "Trade-at-Home" brigade to-day.

PRINCE TO VISIT U. S. AFTER CANADIAN TRIP

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales will visit the United States next month as a guest of the American Government. King Gorge, on behalf of the Prince, has accepted an invitation sent the Prince by President Wilson to visit the President in Washington.

After his visit to Canada the Prince will go to Washington for a few days as a guest of the United States Government, and later will make a brief visit to New York, where he will live on board the British battleship Renown in New York harbor, although still a guest of the Government.

MOTION OF WOMAN BARS HOHENZOLLERN

A despatch from Weimar says:—No member of a family that at any time has ruled in Germany is eligible for the office of President of Germany. The National Assembly has thus ruled by adopting a motion of one of its women members, Frau Agnus.

One small patch of weeds will sow many acres with seed.

CANADA RESUMES TRADE WITH GERMANY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's mail service has been resumed with Germany, as Great Britain is now exporting to a certain extent into Germany, and as it has practically been decided here that Canada will follow automatically all the moves of the United Kingdom towards a resumption of trade, it may be said that Canada has also resumed trade relations. It is not yet certain whether another order in Council may be necessary to make sure but this matter is now under consideration by the Department of Justice.

ONE CANADIAN CITY REDUCES DEBT IN WAR.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—During the past five years, under war conditions, the net debt of the city of Winnipeg has been reduced by $7,893,403.12. During the fiscal year ending April 30, 1919, the debt was cut down by $1,592,236.05. These are two of the outstanding features in the annual report of Sinking Fund Trustees submitted to the City Council.

Tidings From Scotland

Three sons of George Moir, a former resident of the village of St. Fergus, have won the D.C.M.

Andrew Kinloch, shipbuilder, one of the oldest inhabitants of Kingston, Garmouth, passed away recently.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Cadet Gilroy Grant, a nephew of Robert Grant, Buckie.

Captain Earl D. Nicoll, son-in-law of Sir James Urquhart, Dundee, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

The Arbroath Angling Club has restocked the Lunan stream with 5,000 brown trout and 5,000 Leven trout.

Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Miller, D.S.O., Dundee, has had the Croix de Guerre conferred on him by the French Government.

Robert Stuart, one of the oldest poor law officers in Scotland, retired from the position of inspector for Arbroath.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain Walter Rhind, R.E., son of the late John Rhind, Aberdeen.

The death has taken plalce at North Gellan, Coull, of John Middleton, one of the oldest farmers on Upper Deeside.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. C. W. Walker, son of Rev. George Walker, East Parish Church, Aberdeen.

The French Croix de Guerre has been awarded to Lieut.-Col. William Ras, D.S.O., son of William Rae, advocate, Aberdeen.

Col. George F. Whyte, Highland Field Ambulance, a medical practitioner of Dundee, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

The Dundee Free Breakfast Mission has purchased the Mall Park Mansion, Montrose, as a holiday home for poor children.

The death has taken place at Paignton of Allan Milne, C.M.G., a former secretary of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

NEARLY 50,000 STILL TO BE RETURNED

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Apart from the thirty-eight hundred officers and men just arrived in Canada, there still remain in England, including soldiers, dependents and unattached women, approximately forty-nine thousand Canadians, who must be brought home before the task of demobilization is complete. Unmarried soldiers and officers still to be returned number ten thousand, and married, eleven thousand. Wives, children and unattached women swell the total to nearly fifty thousand.

Although the homeward movement of Canadians is not at present so heavy as formerly, it will shortly be speeded up, and it is anticipated that by the end of August the Canadians and thir dependents will all be back in Canada.

GERMANY WILL LOSE MUCH LIVE STOCK

A despatch from Paris says:—Germany will have to surrender to France 500 stallions, 3,000 fillies, 90,000 milch cows, 100,000 sheep, and 10,000 goats, according to a report made before the French Peace Commission sitting under the Presidency of Rene Viviani, by M. Dubois, economic expert for the Commission, in commenting on the Peace Treaty clauses.

Two hundred stallions, 5,000 mares, 5,000 fillies, 50,000 cows and 40,000 heifers are also to go to Belgium from Germany. The deliveries are to be made monthly during a period of three months until completed.

SOME QUEER DREAMS

Looked on by Many as Proof of Dual Personality.

Have you ever dreat you could fly? Most people have. You have no motor troubles, no air pockets, thunderstorms or fogs; in fact, you just float like an angel in a picture. But you never meet anyone else flying. You have the aerodrome to yourself.

You are lucky if you have never dreamt that you had feet of lead. You feel like a diver trying to walk on a sandy beach in diving boots weighing half a hundredweight each! If you were not in a desperate hurry you might not mind. But there is always something terrible on your track. Yet your pace is the pace of a snail, and you can't mend it.

In the cave dream you find yourself involved in dark, low, narrow passages which get narrower and lower as you go on. You never seem to think of retracing your steps. Sometimes you get into most awful mud holes as well, and struggle, half suffocated. It is a form of nightmare, following generally on an overdose of pastry.

Have you ever dreamt the inevitable dream? You are dangling from a star over immeasurable abysses of space, supported only by frantically clinging hands. The fall is inevitable, but the victim is determined to hold on as long as possible. When he lets go he awakens. He never touches bottom, unless he happens to fall out of bed.

Then there is the Argumentative dream, which is a psychological curiosity. The strange circumstance is that the course of the argument is never anticipated. Your opponent's replies come as a surprise! Sometimes the dreamer gets the worst of the argument. He beats himself in debate. This seldom happens to a man except in dreams. But it is a good argument in favor of dual personality.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 29.—Man. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, $2.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 93c; No. 3 CW, 89½c; No. 1 feed, 89½c; No. 2 feed, 84½c.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 89 to 92c, according to freights.

American corn—Nominal.

Man. barley—No. 3 CW, $1.30⅞; No. 4, CW, $1.26⅛; rejected, $1.20⅞; feed, $1.20⅞.

Barley—Malting, $1.24 to $1.28.

Peas—Nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $10.25 to $10.50, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, $42 to $44 per ton; shorts, $44 to $48 per ton; good feed flour, $3 to $3.25 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $21 to $23 per ton; mixed, $10 to $19 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 to $11 per ton, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 40 to 41c; prints, 42 to 43c; creamery prints, fresh made, 50 to 50½c.

Eggs—New laid, 45 to 46c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, broilers, 30 to 40c; heavy fowl, 28c; light fowl, 26c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; old ducks, 20c; young ducks, 30 to 32c; old turkeys, 30c; delivered, Toronto.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large, 32 to 32½c; twins, 32½ to 33c; triplets, 33 to 33½. Stilton, 33 to 34c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, prints, 48 to 49c; creamery prints, 54 to 55c.

Eggs—In cartons, 54 to 55c; selects, 56 to 57c.

Beans—Canadian, $3 to $4.25.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 34 to 38c; hams, medium, 46 to 48c; heavy, 33 to 35c; cooked hams, 63 to 65c; backs, plain, 48 to 49c; backs, boneless, 55 to 57c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 54c. Cottage rolls, 38 to 40c.

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, $48; mess pork, $47.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Dry Salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 33½c; to cases, 34c; clear bellies, 28 to 29½c; fat backs, 33 to 34c.

Lard—Tierces, 35½c to 36c; tubs, 36c to 36½c; pails, 36¼c to 36¾c; prints, 37c to 37½c. Compound lard, tierces, 32c; tubs, 32½c; pails, 32¾c; prints, 33¼c.

Montreal Markets.

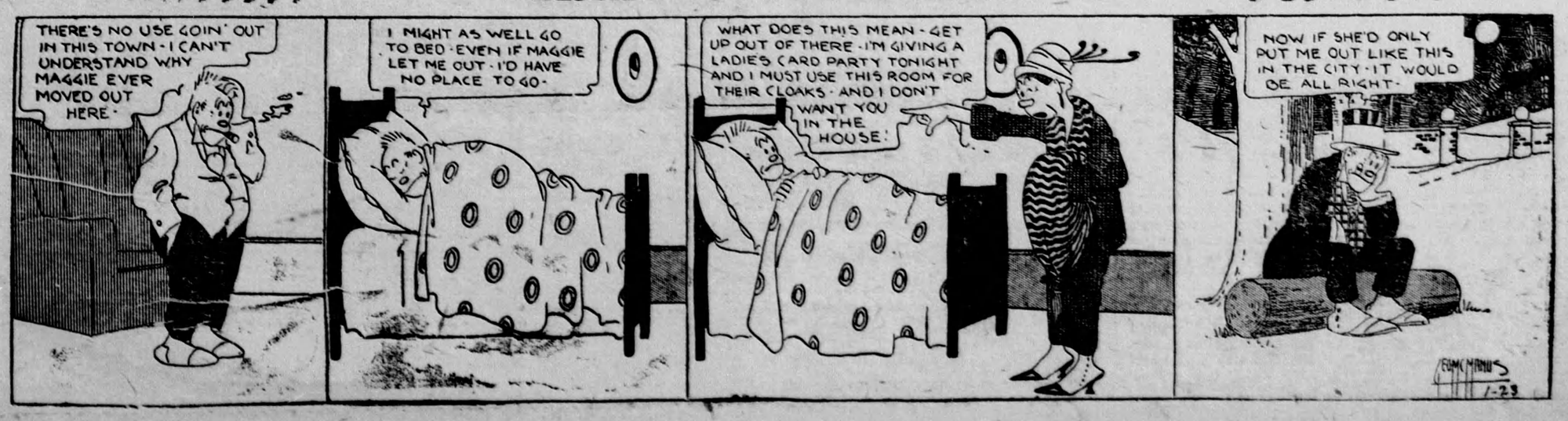
Montreal, July 29.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, $1.10½. Flour, new standard grade, $11 to $11.10. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $4.75. Bran, $42. Shorts, $44. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $28. Cheese, finest westerns, 26 to 27½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 55 to 56c. Eggs, fresh, 64c; selected, 58c; No. 1 stock, 52c; No. 2 stock, 43c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.25. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $33.50 to $34. Lard, pure tierces, 375 lbs., 38¾c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 29.—Choice heavy steers, $14 to $14.75; do. good, $13 to $13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $12.75 to $13.25; do, good, $12 to $12.50; do, med., $11.50 to $12; do, com., $9.25 to $9.75; bulls, choice, $11.25 to $11.75; do, med., $10.25 to $10.75; do, rough, $8 to $8.25; butchers' cows, choice, $10.50 to $11.25; do, good, $10.25 to $10.50; do, med., $9 to $9.25; do, com., $7.50 to $8; stockers, $8.75 to $11.75; feeders, $11.50 to $12; canners and cutters, $4.50 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $110 to $150; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $160; light ewes, $10 to $11; yearlings, $13.50 to $15; spring lambs, per cwt., $19 to $20; calves, good to choice, $17 to $19; hogs, fed and watered, $24.50; do, weighed off cars, $24.75; do, f.o.b., $23.75.

Montreal, July 29.—Choice steers, $12 to $13 per 100 lbs.; good, $10 to $12; medium, $8 to $10. Choice butchers' cattle, $12.50 to $12 per 100 lbs. good quality, $9 to $10; medium down to $7 per 100 lbs.

500 GERMAN PRISONERS TO EMBARK AT QUEBEC

A despatch from Amherst, N.S., says:—Upwards of 500 German prisoners have left the internment camp here under guard for Quebec, where they will board a transatlantic liner for Germany. The Germans were brought to Amherst in 1915, and composed for the most part of crews of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and other German ships captured on the high seas. Between three and four hundred prisoners remain in the internment camp, including the Austrian and Bulgarian captives.

BRINGING UP FATHER