

# BRITISH SETTLERS FEAR GERMAN PERIL IN SOUTH AFRICA

**Compulsory Repatriation of German 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 2,600 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 2,900 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 Kaokoefeld in the north are of opinion that Kaokoefeld 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 Beesha 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 acre (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 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, Malhaobe, Gibeon, Kectman-shoop and Warmbat districts merino and angora goats also do well.

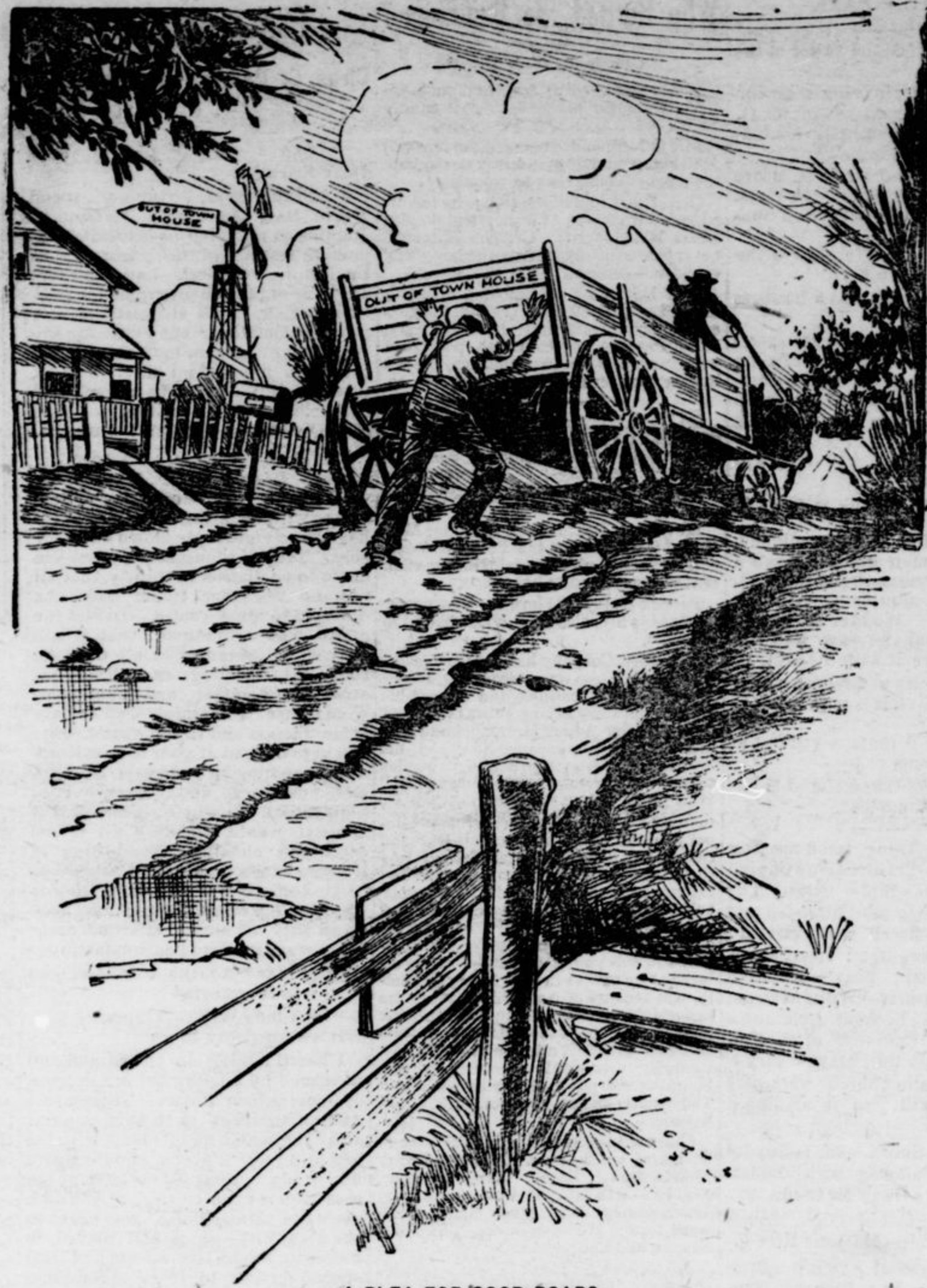
The increase in sheep and goats in good lambing seasons is 80 per cent, which is an exceptionally high percentage. This is due to the fact that stock sicknesses are virtually non-existent.

The veldt conditions are very different from the north and vegetation is very sparse as against the luxuriant 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, Malhaobe 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 damming 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.** 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.

**Tidings From Scotland**

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

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

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

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 place 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 Rae, 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,

**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 their 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.

**BRINGING UP FATHER**

THERE'S NO USE GOIN' OUT IN THIS TOWN—I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY MAGGIE EVER MOVED OUT HERE.

I MIGHT AS WELL GO TO BED—EVEN IF MAGGIE LET ME OUT—I'D HAVE NO PLACE TO GO.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN—GET UP OUT OF THERE—I'M GIVING A LADIES CARD PARTY TONIGHT AND I MUST USE THIS ROOM FOR THEIR CLOAKS—AND I DON'T WANT YOU IN THE HOUSE.

NOW IF SHE'D ONLY PUT ME OUT LIKE THIS IN THE CITY—IT WOULD BE ALL RIGHT.

# 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, \$1.30½; No. 4, CW, \$1.26½; rejected, \$1.20½; feed, \$1.20.

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.

Milled—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 33½c; Stilton, 33 to 34c.

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

Eggs—In cartons, 54 to 55c; selected, 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; pig pork, \$47.

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

Dry Salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 23½c; to cases, 34c; clear bellies, 28 to 29½c; fat backs, 33 to 34c. Lics, 28 to 29½c; fat backs, 33 to 34c. Tubs, 30c to 36½c; rails, 36½c to 36c; tubs, 30c to 36½c; prints, 37c to 37½c. Compound lard, tierces, 32c; tubs, 32½c; pails, 32½c; prints, 33½c.

# Events in England

Arrangements have been made to provide Bournemouth with a pleasure service of seaplanes this year.

By permission of the military authorities, a number of Y.M.C.A. women workers have left for Cologne, which were dry during the greater part of the war, are running again.

A resident of Katherine Road, Manor Park, London, while digging in his garden unearthed an unexploded shell.

E. C. Cunningham, C.B., has been appointed deputy to the Controller of Civil Demobilization and Resettlement.

The first "all-British" piano was used at the "Victory Dinner" of the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association held recently.

The Serbian Red Cross Medal has been awarded to Miss M. L. Biggs and three of her fellow-workers for the Serbian Relief Fund.

The football used at a charity match between the bakers and sweeps at Chestnut on Boxing Day was sold by auction for £212.

The Government has purchased £7,000,000 worth of timber since the signing of the armistice to secure supplies for reconstruction.

Charles Collins, a Crimean veteran, and who was orderly for Florence Nightingale, died recently at Godalming aged eighty-three.

The names of several actors who lost their lives in the war are on a shrine which has been dedicated at St. Anne's Church, Soho.

Speaking at the Mansion House, Lloyd George stated that thousands of the soldiers owed their lives to the good care of the nurses.

A Belgian newspaper which has been published in London for the past four years has ceased publication and will reappear in Antwerp.

The death is announced of C. J. Lomas, Maidstone, Judges' trumpeter for Kent, a position previously held by his father and grandfather.

As the West Coast trawlers have been released from active service, it is expected that there will be quite a decrease in the price of fish.

Regulations have been passed for the free supply, repair and renewal of artificial limbs to officers as well as discharged men.

Three anglers caught twenty salmon in the Avon, near Bournemouth, weighing from seventeen to twenty-three pounds.

Twenty Government tractors, which were offered for sale by auction at Ranbury, were quickly bought up by the farmers.

The death has occurred at Revell's Hall, Hertford, of George Edward Palmer, one of the best known farmers in East Herts.

Southwark will have its public buildings re-decorated and repairs made to the roads, in order to give work to the unemployed.

A firm of insurance brokers in London is offering to insure municipal property from damage from riots, strikes and civil commotions.

It was stated at a memorial service at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields that nearly 12,000 came from South America to serve in the war.

The King attended a memorial service at Westminster Abbey in memory of the Household Troops who had fallen in the war.

The death took place recently at North Hayling, of George Dollan, who had been one of Florence Nightingale's patients at the Crimea.

It is the intention of the Middlesex War Agricultural Committee to put under crops a large acreage of land now covered with scrub and grass.

Twenty-six years in the Metropolitan Police Force, London, without a day's sick leave, is the record of Station Sergeant Morris of Harrington.

The War Office states that the Army Council have decided to furnish Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps as a part of the army organization.

Admiral Colville states that 7,000,000 had been transferred from Southampton to Havre without the loss of a vessel and the loss of only seven men.

Mrs. Creighton, widow of the former Bishop of London, says the French women show far greater capacity than English women in matters of finance.

# WORLD LEVIED TO FURNISH

**SALT FROM CANADA AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE COMMON ARTICLES OF THE DINNER TABLE.**

In these days of changes and rapid social and business of us fail to appreciate the vital importance of which we come in daily for instance, articles of tables. Have you ever meal and wondered how which your meal is served. Or where the salt and pepper and the different processes through before read table?

No, you are more than the rest of us busy folk in age, not to observe the of life which are usually over by the large ones and are of most interesting when we study them and their relation daily life. So let us now excursion into the mystery things commonly found on and I feel sure that we will many facts of great interest.

**Salt is Luxury in Some Most everybody thinks used to give food a pleasant from a physical standpoint a most important part of Where salt is scarce it is one of the greatest luxuries. No one article is in a sal use, unless it be water, the salt shaker and of food with it, not once this wonderful qualities, when from or how it is prepared.**

Salt is sometimes found pure state, but as a general mixed with other things it removed before it is utilized. However, there are mines where the only thing for its preparation is to. Salt is found in large quantities, but this kind has used for the table as well are so much more available. It is the purest form of salt, salt, salt. In one of there is a church sculptor from salt.

The salt wells of southern furnish us with the salt we use. Besides it we must remember that a most important place in the process of glazing and in the preserving of and many other articles. smelting processes require separating metals from the it is utilized in fertilizing. Probably you do not know blood contains about the of salt as the water does normally. For that ever you put an excessive salt in any of your food toward you feel a craving. This is because your system water or liquid of some kind to react the overabundance of absorbed. So, you see, a tiny salt shaker has a big tell if we'll only take the cure into it.

**Black Pepper From West India.** But we cannot make without considering its pepper—which is almost tant to some people. The ty of pepper usually found pepper shaker is a tropical most of our supply comes West India. It grows ranging along other articles smooth and spongy stems more than twenty feet in which are attached very berry leaves. This black common pepper as it is used a fruit about the size changing to a bright red ripe and gathered just as turn from green to red. I deal to get more ripe it deal of its pungency and "pep" is what we like in it. In cultivation the pepper supported by poles, upward trees are planted vine a support, the second usually proving the more. It is propagated by seeds and comes into bearing, or four years after being ter beginning to bear the yields two crops annual. Twelve years later it loses its vitality for pe another must be planted place.

When the car stops at road the first place to gasoline tank. The vet does not need this at newcomer should take Look into the gasoline