

The Chronicle

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SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Some of the Articles Canada Can Supply.

The pacification of South Africa, and the establishment of a direct line of commerce, has naturally caused the Canadian manufacturers and shippers to examine the conditions which surround the new field of trade and commerce, and many inquiries are being made to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. It is desirable that these conditions should be generally known, and it is not amiss to recall the fact that two years ago a Dominion agent was sent to the Cape to examine and report. Mr. W. W. Moore has reported to the Department of Agriculture that he has conversed with leading importers at the great centre, and that the outlook is most promising. It is none too soon for Canadians to make up their mind to obtain a good footing in the newly-opened country.

At the very moment when the song of peace thanksgiving was being sung in Pretoria, the publication branch of the Agricultural Department was issuing an article manifesting the wants of Great Britain's newly-acquired subjects, and describing how Canada can opportunistically meet many of them more economically than any other country.

Only this morning, Mr. W. W. Moore has reported to the Department of Agriculture that he has conversed with leading importers at the great centre, and that the outlook is most promising. It is none too soon for Canadians to make up their mind to obtain a good footing in the newly-opened country.

Naturally, the first must receive primary consideration, especially when the fact is recalled that in the very early days of the war was proclaimed the South African market was open to the United States of America was eighteen million dollars. This was not the result of a spasmodic effort but the outcome of direct personal commercial representation for a series of years on the spot. To quote Mr. W. W. Moore, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who was sent by the Hon. Sydney Fisher to ascertain the conditions and practices, "the magnitude of the value of the South African market has been recognized by the business houses of the United States for some years past, and by persistent efforts and good business tactics they have there built up a substantial trade."

Business cannot be done in South Africa by proxy any more than it can in India. Catalogues, circulars, pamphlets, bills, letters, soliciting business without a personal visit and fair sized stamps are as useless as mustard without meat. To do anything there a firm must know the conditions of trade and the local manner of conducting business and the traders must know the standing and business methods of any firm before they will do business with them. Once get in the thin end of the wedge and the entire factory may follow, but getting the start in is the difficulty.

The United States, New Zealand, and Australia are all doing well in South Africa; then why should Canada be less successful? Now the tide is at the flood, and if Canada neglects so great an opportunity to her apathy and indifference must be attributed to future failure. The Government of the Dominion in her Minister of Agriculture and her Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, has acted promptly in this; it only remains for commercial men to take their part, and South African patronage will not fail to appreciate the bold and patriotic part the sons of Canada have taken in the war, and in peace to supply the domestic wants of her population.

What does South Africa require that Canada can supply by our well-organized direct steamship line? The Colony of Natal, of which Durban is the chief city and port, requires annually \$1,125,450 worth of flour, which is admitted free of duty; and as the first consignment of Canadian flour was landed there during Mr. Moore's visit, and proved satisfactory, in every respect, the dealers and shippers with the quality that they dispatched repeat orders in Mr. Moore's presence, here is a staple commodity for which a staple demand exists. They require a hard spring wheat flour, and Canadian products will get the preference over those of either country.

Natal consumes \$106,360 worth of imported cheese, Canadian Cheddars meeting a ready sale. The 70 pound cheese will do for Durban town cheese trade, but the country trade can only be commanded when each cheese does not exceed 20 pounds in weight. The same colony requires \$435,713 worth of butter per annum. The 56 pound box will do for the local trade of Durban; but the interior trade will only touch tinned butter put up in one, two or five pound tins respectively. There is an import duty of 6 cents per pound on both cheese and butter.

On bacon and lams the import duty is 6 cents per pound, and \$145,515 worth are required annually. Hitherto Canadian bacon was the best on the Durban market, and it is preferred over all other kinds.

Cape Colony, of which Capetown, East London, and Port Elizabeth are the distributing centres, the latter for the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and the northern part of Cape Colony requires at least \$4,355,070 worth of wheat a year, the duty on which being 50 cents per hundredweight, but that on flour is \$1.12 per hundredweight, the latter impost being to encourage wheat milling in the

Colony; they only require \$368,390 worth of flour imported in the course of twelve months.

On cheese and butter the import duty is 6 cents per pound. Of the former the Colony requires \$368,390 worth a year, and of the latter \$318,855 per annum. While for 70 pound cheese, maybe suitable for Capetown all other places demand small cheeses, not in any case exceeding 20 pounds each. Box butter, may be in Capetown, but nowhere else, the demand being for one, two and five pound tins.

In bacon and lams the wants are similar to those in Natal. A few of the many other products required which Canada can supply are potatoes, dried and tinned fruits, canned meats, frozen and chilled meats, rolled oats, condensed milk, split peas and beans, tinned vegetables, British Columbia tinned salmon and jam; and in industrial products all kinds of manufactured articles.

So much for the articles that must encounter competitive prices. In the past "price" rather than "quantity" has ruled in South Africa; but this mainly applied to the up-country trade, because in the towns the well-to-do class want and must have a good article, price being a secondary consideration. But the feature of South Africa trade will, no doubt, become less prominent as the interior becomes more thickly settled and its inhabitants more prosperous.

STRUCK OIL.

WHILE DRILLING A WELL AT THE BEACHVILLE CREAMERY.

A report to the effect that oil had been struck on the land surrounding the Beachville creamery reached the city this morning. Jas. Ireland, the proprietor of the factory, has had workmen engaged during the past couple of days drilling a well just outside the creamery building and when they had reached a depth of twenty feet began to issue through the aperture in the earth and issue forth at the top, Richard Peers from near Beachville, was one of those who saw the oil dampening the sand about the top of the well this morning and he declares that there are strong indications that oil exists in the district in large quantities. — Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

EVERY PRECAUTION TAKEN TO STAMP OUT THE SMALLPOX.

The smallpox situation at Mr. Elgin, has given rise to very little alarm. The quarantine regulations are being strictly enforced, and it is not believed that there is any likelihood of its spreading beyond its present confines. The disease itself is so mild, it is said, that the villagers themselves are but little agitated over it, but at the same time all are exercising every precaution to stamp it out with all possible haste. In nearly all the cases the disease is said to have lasted for only a few days.

THE PROVINCE'S GOOD HEALTH.

In the President's address at the meeting of the Medical Association of Ontario at Berlin last week, Dr. Kitchin gave an interesting review of the progress of public health and sanitation in the province in the last twenty years. At the beginning of that period there were hardly any boards of health; now there are 764 boards. In 1882 only 12 public water supplies were in existence while now there are 110 at a cost of \$11,000,000. In 1882 there were only 7 systems of sewerage, now there are 48. In 1882 there were seven separate street sewers, now they have increased to 27. The work of the Provincial Secretary and Board in getting proper water and sewerage systems and efficient sewerage systems has been of great value; the Provincial Board has passed on all plans for waterworks and sewerage.

In addition to the regular duties of the local officers and boards of health, the Provincial Board has taken over the buildings and arrangements for the manufacture and supply of meat, bread, milk, and other food, etc., etc., the management of contagious diseases under our municipal system has been very successful. Isolation and disinfection, combined with the use of anti-toxin, has reduced the mortality in diphtheria from 60 per 1000 to 10 per 1000. The provision for reports from doctors, placarding, vaccination, and other measures for isolation and disinfection have given the public health boards much greater control also over cholera, measles, scarlet fever and other contagious diseases, so that frequently, by proper care, these diseases do not spread from the first case. Even tuberculosis is being looked upon with less horror, and no doubt the day is not far distant when our isolation and modern view of the disease, or any, perhaps even before another quinquennial, Dr. Kitchin says, we may record the fact that its large mortality is much lessened. Diseases in animals, such as anthrax, etc., have also come under the jurisdiction of the Board, so as to prevent the spread of the disease.

Dr. Kitchin's review certainly emphasizes the very valuable work that has been done by the Provincial and local Boards of Health the past twenty years, and he pays a deservedly high tribute to the work of the Provincial Secretary, Dr. Bryce, who is personally responsible for that progress. When we reflect that the expectations of life in the United Kingdom to-day is three years longer than it was before 1854, owing to the advance of medical and sanitary science, and that the Boer War might have ended six months earlier, and if the plague of enteric fever had been dealt with by an adequate sanitary organization, we may say that a higher appreciation for the valuable public service the Provincial and municipal health organizations of Ontario is discharging.

TROOPS AT SCRANTON.

Governor Stone Responds to the Demand of the Sheriff.

ASTRIKER AND A WORKMAN SHOT.

Two Hundred Strikers, Mostly Foreigners, Ransacked Quarters of Forty Non-Unionists at Archibald-Drove Men at Work Back to the Refuge of the Washery—A Deputy-Sheriff Attacked.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 23.—Thirtieth Regiment, Pa. State Militia, ordered out to Archibald-Drove Men at Work Back to the Refuge of the Washery—A Deputy-Sheriff Attacked.

Fatal Outbreak at Archibald. Scranton, Pa., Sept. 23.—Sheriff Schatt of Lackawanna County last night telegraphed Governor Stone and sent troops to his assistance. The sheriff has just prepared a proclamation announcing that he would call troops if the lawlessness did not cease when he received a series of telephone calls to quell disturbances upon the valley. He found on investigation that the situation was such that he could not cope with it, and sent a call for troops.

The worst of last night's outbreaks occurred at Archibald. The crowd of 200 strikers, mostly foreigners, ransacked the quarters occupied by the forty men employed at the Raymond Washery of the Ontario and Western Company, while the men were at work and then meeting with the men as they were returning, drove them back to the refuge of the washery.

The mob then returned to the colliery proper, drove out the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and guards and took possession of the breaker. The plant of the Crescent Electric Light Company, which is supplied with steam from the breaker, had to be shut down, and the whole region around on the breaker, two men were shot, was left in darkness. In the attack one striker and the other a workman. Their names or condition could not be learned.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Miles McAndrew, was attacked and shot at by a mob at Olyphant. The steam pipes of the Pennsylvania Colliery Company's colliery at Old Forge were blown up with dynamite last night. Two colored cooks at the William A Colliery were rescued by Deputy Sheriffs from a crowd that was threatening to lynch them.

STRIKERS WILL NOT YIELD.

Because It Would Mean the Dismemberment of Their Union.

Washington, Sept. 23.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is today stating that the striking miners in the Pennsylvania coal fields were prepared to hold out for months. He said the miners were disposed to make concessions, but that operators had refused all overtures, and that the men now "are not going to yield."

"The strikers," he said, "are receiving all the supplies they really need, and can continue their fight as long as they wish. The Federation will do all it can to aid them. One thing is certain, that the strikers will never yield on the basis of the dismemberment of their union organization, which is all that has raised them ever so little above their desperate condition."

SIR WILFRID SEES THE POPE.

Who Showed Much Interest in Canada—After Italian Trade.

Rome, Sept. 23.—His Holiness, the Pope, yesterday accorded a private audience to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada. The Pope was very cordial to them. The Pontiff showed much interest in Canada, and said he had closely followed the proceedings of the Premier's conference in London. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is studying the Italian tariff, with the object of arranging for closer commercial relations with Canada. He has had an informal conference with the authorities on the subject and discussed what Canadian goods could be advantageously imported.

Sir Wilfrid's Plans. Ottawa, Sept. 23.—According to a private cablegram received here, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now in Rome, and will leave for Paris on Saturday. He will spend a couple of days in the French capital, after which he will proceed to London. It is possible that the Premier will visit Lord Strathcona at Glencoe before their departure for Canada, which is fixed for Oct. 7. Montreal Liberals are arranging for a grand banquet to Sir Wilfrid when he returns home.

The Queen's Funeral Train.

Brussels, Sept. 23.—The funeral train of the late Queen of the Belgians arrived at Laeken at 3.40 p. m. The engine was draped with a crane-covered flag. The King and other members of the royal family, the men in full uniform, with crapes and sword hilts covered with crapes, descended and gathered in the waiting-room, to which the coffin was removed. The coffin was borne into the church, where the Archbishop of Malines pronounced the absolution, after which the coffin, followed by the King and others, was taken to the crypt. The remains later will be placed in the Mausoleum.

Argentina and Chili.

Santiago, Chili, Sept. 23.—The normal legislation of the treaties between Argentina and Chili, providing for arbitration and the limitation of armaments, took place yesterday, amid great ceremony at Government House.

To Release 113 Prisoners.

Cape Town, Sept. 23.—The first reports of the Royal Commission on the state of martial law in South Africa recommends the immediate release of 113 prisoners.

PE-RU-NA

IS THE

So Says Mrs. Rose, of New York City, And Tens of Thousands of Other Women.



Mrs. Jennie Rose, 362 W. Twenty-Second Street, New York City, writes: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen: "Peruna is a blessing to suffering women. I suffered with female trouble since I began menstruation, and every month I suffered two and three days of untold agony, and had to arrange my work and duties so as to be in bed every month for two days at least."

"My brother was cured of Bright's Disease from the use of Peruna and so I determined to try it for my trouble."

"Imagine my great joy when I found that it relieved me quite a bit the first month and I was entirely without pain during that period after having used Peruna only four months."

"This is about two years ago and all during that time I have suffered no pain. I can now come and go as I like and consider Peruna woman's best friend and wish that every suffering woman might know that she can find relief through the use of this medicine."

Truly yours,

MRS. JENNIE ROSE.

JOSEPH GIBSON HOME.

Fired With Enthusiasm by the Great Northwest.

CONDITIONS THAT IMPRESSED HIM.

Mr. Joseph Gibson has returned from attending the Methodist general conference at Winnipeg, fired with enthusiasm at the possibilities of the north-western west.

"If I were asked what I considered the most significant thing I saw while away," said Mr. Gibson to a Chronicle reporter "I would say it was the sidings, doubled and trebled along the C.P.R. These do not stand alone for the important passenger traffic in and out of this great country but emphasize the great freight traffic, and all along the route these sidings are constantly holding great loads of passengers in order to let heavy freight trains speed on their way uninterrupted."

"The great train loads of people going into that country daily from every part of that country, the fact that Canada is about the only country that has any land left on this continent that is worth much for settlement."

Mr. Gibson stated that one morning he preached in a mission church within a block of the C.P.R. depot. At 10 minutes to eleven o'clock there was not a soul in the church and outside he saw some women and a man or two engaged in conversation with a number of foreigners who had gathered in front of a large boarding house. When the service in the church was opened a hundred or more were present. The minister in charge stated that he only knew a few of those present but that eight distinct nationalities were represented in the gathering.

Taking up the agricultural aspect of the great country Mr. Gibson said that he was not privileged to see so much of the country as he would have liked but from what he did see he was wonderfully impressed with it. The conference, he said, was treated to a ride by the Hon. Mr. Gordon, M.P., for South Winnipeg, over the Northern Railway as far as Brandon. All the wheat was then cut and very little was being stacked the most of it being hauled from the shocks to the threshing machines, and as far as the eye could see the threshers were at work. At night, when they returned they witnessed the sunset upon the prairie when the golden glow of the wheat was lost in the more magnificent glow of the sun.

On one day Mr. Gibson said he was informed between two and three hundred thousand bushels of wheat were threshed and put on the cars in Manitoba.

Another beautiful sight which Mr. Gibson witnessed at night on the

turning from Brandon to Winnipeg was the burning up of straw stacks which illuminated the air brightly in every direction. But few of the prairie farmers save the straw. It is thrown in a great pile from the threshing machine, and the custom is to plough around it, and then set fire to it after the threshing is completed.

While in Brandon, Mr. Gibson took dinner with a gentleman and his family who were twenty years ago settled in North Dakota, but who recently disposed of his farm there for \$35 an acre and moved north of Qu'Appelle, where he purchased four farms at \$5 per acre. The best crop of wheat that this man ever raised in Dakota was 35 bushels to the acre, and of recent years it had got down as low as 16 bushels per acre. Off one of his prairie farms this year he got 40 bushels to the acre that would grade No. 1 Manitoba hard, which go to show the wonderful advantages of that country. Mr. Gibson's estimate of the value of the land, and the money that the farmer would make by his transaction. "In Winnipeg," said Mr. Gibson, "I saw a building of building is going on, signifying the wonderful substantial growth of the country. Like all others who have visited the great West, Mr. Gibson predicts that Winnipeg as a discharging centre is bound to be the Chicago of that country. Mr. Gibson looks especially well, and enjoyed his trip immensely. Mr. Gibson stated that frosts are no longer a drawback there, that they are not experienced any more severely than in Ontario.

Advanced Registry.—About twenty years ago some of the prominent American breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, impressed with the importance of the cow question, started what is known as an "advanced registry" in which cows could be recorded only after making a milk or butter record greater than a certain high standard. This system of registry was greatly improved some eight years ago by the adoption of what is known as "official testing." Under this plan all tests made are directly supervised by a couple dairymen sent as a representative of an experiment station or agricultural college, who sees the cows milked, weighs the milk, and tests the milk. The correctness of the tests must be sworn to by all concerned in conducting them. The system has now been adopted by the Guernsey, Ayrshire, and Jersey Associations of the United States, but in Canada only the "Holstein-Friesian breeders" have recognized the importance of the movement. They have recently established a "record of merit," in which a cow may be entered only after making an official test for production of butter-fat. The standard requires that a two year old heifer shall produce in seven days at least seven pounds of butter-fat, a three-year-old cow eleven and a half pounds, and a mature cow thirteen pounds. This is the highest standard adopted by any association and it will doubtless have a very beneficial effect on the butter producing qualities of the breed in Canada. Other breeders of dairy cattle might well take up this matter also.

Points Indicating Production.

Live Stock Commissioner.

Mrs. Ellen Thompson, Battle Town, Ky., writes: "When I wrote you for advice I was very bad off. When I received your letter I commenced using Peruna and it did just what you said it would. I have had a cough for about fifteen years and your medicine has done me more good than anything I have ever used. I am so thankful to you for your advice to me." Mrs. Ellen Thompson.

Mrs. James Elgin, Grape, Mich., writes: "I have been troubled with pain before and during my months ever since I was seventeen. I was also troubled with other female weakness. I took your treatment, and am now well, and thank you for your kind advice." Mrs. James Elgin.

Mrs. John Meyers, Erhart, O., writes: "I have been a sufferer from chronic catarrh for years and have thereby lost the sense of smell entirely. I had four of the best physicians in this vicinity without receiving any benefit whatever. Now I am once more a well woman. I find Peruna to be the best medicine in the world as it has done me more good than any physician could have done for me. My friends say I look ten years younger. I tell them that Peruna did it. I can't thank you enough for your free advice." Mrs. John Meyers.

Mrs. Ida Baker, Portsmouth, O., writes: "I am glad to say that I am well. I have taken Peruna and feel better than I have for ten years; have gained twelve pounds and am still gaining. When I wrote to you for advice I had given up all hope of being well again, and I feel that it has saved my life." Mrs. Ida Baker.

Alice Scott, of Franklin, Ky., in a letter to Dr. Hartman, says: "For seven long years I had been a constant sufferer from catarrh of the pelvic organs which resulted in displacement of the uterus. I wrote you telling you all my complaints from the beginning to the present, made happy and much encouraged by the reply by your kind and fatherly letters of advice and instruction. I am now a strong woman weighing 148 pounds." Alice Scott.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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