

# ENGLISH CATTLE TRADE. CANCER BY OVEREATING. TO RESCUE CONSUMPTIVES.

The prohibition of the importation of live stock of any kind into Great Britain from Argentina, noted in these columns a few weeks ago, may possibly affect the English meat trade more than was at first supposed. The total number of cattle shipped from that country to Great Britain in 1899 was 85,365, as compared with 321,229 from the United States and 94,630 from Canada, the total number from all countries being 508,504. Of lambs and sheep, however, the Argentine Republic has sent over one-half of the total importation made by Great Britain, the figures being 322,080 from Argentina, 121,090 from the United States, 63,990 from Canada, and 40,715 from other countries. During the first two months of 1900 the shipments of both cattle and sheep from Argentina have been large. Of the former the Republic sent 18,980 head, the United States 45,519 and Canada 5,085, and of the latter the United States sent 27,877, Canada 1,380 and the Republic 81,849.

These figures show that this prohibitive order will lessen very materially the number of animals set annually to Great Britain. To offset this it has been generally believed the Argentine will ship more dead meat. While this will likely be the case, yet it will take some time to develop a trade of this kind. In 1899 Argentina sent to England fresh mutton to the value of £1,490, while the value of live sheep sent was estimated at £398,436. As to fresh beef, very little has yet been shipped from that country, while the value of the live cattle shipped to the Old Land last year £1,392,509, showing that one result of this prohibitive order will be a temporary rise in the price of meat in Great Britain during this summer at least. No doubt owners of herds in Argentina will strongly exert themselves to stamp out the foot and mouth disease, the cause of this prohibitive order; but to get rid of it when it has once taken root is no easy thing, and may take years. And in the meantime the prohibitive order would be in force.

While the cattle and sheep raisers of Great Britain are secretly rejoicing over the discomfiture of their South-American competitor, the breeder of pure-bred stock

is taking a different view of the situation. If this prohibition seriously hampers the Argentine cattle trade, as it is likely to do, there will not be the demand for pure-bred stock in that country that there has formerly been. South America has been England's best customer of late years for pure-bred stock, so that what may be considered a gain so far as the cattle-raiser is concerned may prove a serious loss to the breeder.

But what has all this got to do with Canada? Just this: If Argentina is prevented from shipping annually upwards of 100,000 cattle and nearly 400,000 sheep to Great Britain it means a larger market for Canadian live stock. The Canadian export cattle trade just now is very seriously hampered by excessive ocean freight rates and scarcity of space on ocean vessels. Were it not for this drawback the cattle situation here might show considerable improvement because of this prohibitive order. It would be well, however, for cattle-raisers to bear these facts in mind, as they may affect our trade later on.

At the time the prohibitive order was issued by the British Government a reduction was also made in the time for slaughtering animals from this country and the United States from ten to five days. While this may not effect the live cattle trade from this country very materially, nevertheless it is a further restriction. The reason for this reduction is that live cattle from this country are landed at Deptford in the same pens in which cattle from Argentina are landed, and consequently there is a fear that if Canadian or American cattle have to remain for ten days in these enclosures they may become inoculated with the disease before they are slaughtered. If this be the correct reason, as we believe it to be, the further restriction in regard to Canadian and American cattle may be only of temporary character, and as soon as the foot-and-mouth disease is stamped out at the Deptford yards by compelling the slaughtering of Argentine live stock within thirty-six hours we may look for its removal.

## Eminent British Surgeon Advances the Theory That too Much Nutrition may Cause the Disease.

The theory is advanced by Sir William Banks, in a recent series of lectures delivered before the British Medical Society, that overeating, or even a "high standard of general nutrition," may predispose to cancer, which he believes to be eminently a disease of the healthy and robust. Thus abundance of food, which is a result of national prosperity, and on the whole a powerful factor in the improvement of public health, is not without its drawbacks. "More than one hygienic prophet," says The British Medical Journal, on a note on the subject, "has lately uplifted his voice in warning as to the evils of overfeeding," and Sir William adds one more reason for deploring and discouraging it. Says the writer of the note just quoted:—

The theory is not altogether new, but it undoubtedly acquires new strength from the adhesion of a surgeon of his experience and sagacity. He points out that the increase of cancer coincides with an increase of food throughout the country (Great Britain). Ever since the passing of the Corn Laws, he says, bread has been cheap and plentiful, while during the last twenty years the importation of animal food from other countries has

been enormous. The increased wages and emoluments of all classes in this country have enabled them to purchase freely of the best there is to be had in the whole world of things to eat and drink. Our better classes eat infinitely too much especially of animal food partaken of at breakfast, lunch, and dinner. But for the athletic tendency of age and the general passion for games and exercise which pervades all classes, this over-stuffing must have proved very dangerous. Sir William Banks is pretty well convinced that when a man is over 45 excess in food is perhaps worse for him than excess in drink, and believes one of the results of too much nourishing food is the production of a widely spread, second-rate kind of gout, of a different type from the acute and furious attack produced in former days by the copious drinking of beer and port wine. Sir William Banks is distinctly of opinion that it has also to do with the increase of the constitutional tendency to cancer. The theory is supported by the fact that the increase of cancer in males has been more than in females. And it is precisely the male population that eats heavy food in ever-increasing quantities, whereas the female remains much as she was before in this respect.

The Toronto Globe of May 8th says:—The first meeting of the Toronto Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Consumption was held last night in Association Hall and was largely attended. Rev. Prof. Clark presided, and a number of prominent residents of this city, medical men and others, delivered addresses.

Dr. E. J. Barrick, the President of the association, in the inaugural address paid a high tribute to the legislation passed at the last session of the Legislature and said that in this respect Ontario was in advance of all the world. They were now starting out to put the provincial legislation which had been given them into effect. They believed that the only sanitarium worth contending for was one where neither poverty nor advanced disease should bar the door, where those cases which were incurable could be cared for until the patients passed away.

The fight would be a campaign of popular education, and their first duty was to increase their forces. He thought it was their first duty to every citizen to become a member of the association. He believed that they should secure a membership of at least one thousand, and they should ask for subscriptions in the form of donations and subscriptions to assist the Board of Trustees in the erection of suitable buildings and the maintenance thereof. There were 8,000 cases in the Province

of some form of tuberculosis, and the only sanitarium, which was at Gravenhurst, had accommodation for only 100 patients. What was to be done with the remaining 7,900 patients? In stating his address, Dr. Barrick said that the society was not in opposition to any other institution.

Rev. Principal Caven said that he was glad that the movement had a good "send-off" as had been given. He knew that the well known generosity of the people of Toronto would support the association, and he thought that in this matter Toronto was entitled to take the lead. The safety of the state was the supreme law, and he was sure that Toronto would not be wanting in its duty.

Dr. Sheard said that anyone who examined the statistics of the deaths from tuberculosis in the Dominion of Canada in the world would find them sufficiently eloquent to make any words of his unnecessary. He then went on to say that he had previously criticized the movement, but if a sanitarium to which every patient would be welcomed and which would be erected and constructed on the same principle as those which were already in operation in Germany, where he would give it his unqualified support and would be in favor of a grant of \$50,000, from the city.

### TRADE AND SHIPPING.

**PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.**  
May 11, ar. Champion; Orr, Richibucto; City of Ghent, McNevin, Hastings; General Middleton, Godin, New Richmond.  
May 12, old. City of Ghent, McNevin, Summerside; Lucy M. Jenkins, Campbell, Pugwash;

### Married.

At the residence of Mr. William Anderson, Morell, on May 9th, by Rev. Craise, James Oliver Webster, and Margaret Ellen, daughter of Mr. William Henry Anderson, Morell.

## HUMPHREYS' PARIS.

When in Paris telephone our house 32 Rue Etienne-Marcel, and they will send to you home or tell you the nearest druggist who keeps Humphreys' Specifics. Nearly all dealers have a supply of "77" for Grip and Cold. Specific "4" for Diarrhea, very important when travelling.

Specific "1" for Fevers, Congestion, Specific "10" for Dyspepsia, Indigestion.

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Specific "16" for Malria.  
Specific "26" for Sea-Sickness.  
Specific "27" for Kidney and Bladder.

Manual of all diseases, especially about children, sent free.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c each. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., N. Y.

## THE EDITOR'S MAIL

Our Riflemen.

SIR.—At the adjourned meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association held on the 4th inst., I incidentally referred to a remark made by Lt.-Col. Mason of Toronto that as a last resort we might have to break into the sacredness of the Sabbath in order to make our militia more efficient as rifle shots. The remark I referred to was made at a meeting in Toronto and I quote the Daily Globe's report of what Col. Mason did say:—

Col. Mason in pointing out the necessity for accurate rifle shooting, said that in Canada the volunteers had no time during week days to practice shooting, and he suggested that on Sunday it might be possible for members of the different corps to be afforded an opportunity of shooting. He simply threw out the suggestion but would leave it to others to decide whether this should be done.

It must not be understood that I am an advocate of Col. Mason's suggestion, though I see the necessity for greater proficiency in marksmanship among our militiamen. But there are means which might be employed to further the end in view other than desecrating the Christian Sabbath by target practice.

At the P. R. A. meeting above referred to it seemed to be the general belief that recruits and the younger shots were not sufficiently encouraged by the Provincial Rifle Association. Officers and veteran marksmen are placed almost on the same footing with the recruits among the rank and file and the tendency of the meeting was to consider this unfair.

According to the financial statement of the treasurer of the P. R. A. \$1,577.79 were disbursed the past year. How much of this sum was given in prizes at our annual prize meeting in June last? Only \$87. The balance viz. \$701.79 was expended in current expenses, the sending of a team to the annual prize meeting of the D. R. A., at Ottawa, the expenses of a team to compete for the "Inter-maritime" Trophy, etc. These two last mentioned, figure up the

respectable sum of \$204. The vote this year for these purposes is \$22 and unless we are successful in increasing the donations, the sum we give for the encouragement of rifle shooting at our own annual prize meeting, small as it already is for a Province, having such a fine military spirit among its people, must become smaller.

The report of the Council for last year showed a deficit of \$21.63 and in view of the fact, at our annual meeting I moved that the grant to the Ottawa team for this year be discontinued. The motion failed to carry.

The report of the captain of last year's Ottawa team shows that the P. R. A. grant was divided among 17, that being the number of those entitled to the division. Others from the province who were not fortunate enough to comply with the conditions entitling them to a division of the grant from the Association, went at their own expense. I cannot say how many marksmen there were, but I presume there were six or eight. These won prizes aggregating \$96.63 and the fortunate seventeen won only \$23.50. This fact shows two things viz. that our marksmen will go to Ottawa, whether they receive a grant or not; and those who receive a grant—shoot no better than those who don't.

These are stubborn facts and in view of them I appeal to the officers of the different corps, to the D. O. C. of the district and to the generous public who contribute so largely towards the fund of the association to say whether it would not be better to turn the \$140 (this year's vote to the Ottawa team) over to the match committee of our provincial gathering to be expended on a match for the encouragement of those of our militia who have never won prizes; rather than giving it to those who are excellent shot already, to help them take a first-class holiday trip to the Capital. Were this done I am sure the newly recruited rank and file would find time to practice without encroaching on the day of rest to do so.

Yours etc.  
EWEN MACDOUGALL.

Broken enamel sticks, with a gem between, make a pretty chain for a girl, especially in blue enamel and pearls.

### Worn-Out Nerves

Bring Headaches, Backaches, Pains in Limbs, Sleeplessness, Irregularities, Nervous Prostration and Paralysis.

Woman's work is never done. From early morn till late at night many a woman toils on day after day, week after week, and year after year, with no rest, no recreation, and not even change of work, for it is the same monotonous round over and over again.

Little wonder that the nerves are shattered, the system run down, and the body racked by pains and aches. Little wonder that the head aches, the digestive functions are impaired, and the delicate organs become irregular. Little wonder that beauty fades, the skin becomes pale and sallow, and the body thin, weak and worn out.

To correct these ailments and to renew the vitality of the body a restorative is necessary and there is no greater restorative known to man than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is a new wonder of medical science that gets down to the foundation and builds up gradually but surely until the whole system is revitalized and disease becomes a thing unknown.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is put up in pill form and if taken regularly according to directions will positively and permanently cure the most serious nervous disorders of men, women and children. Get a box at all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto. Book free.

# The Secret of Health

The health of the whole body depends upon the blood and the nerves. Therefore a medicine that creates new blood and supplies the necessary materials for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues, reaches the root of many serious diseases. It is these virtues that have given

## DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

their wonderful power to conquer disease, and caused the miraculous cures that have startled the scientific world. Thousands of cases have demonstrated that this remedy is an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness in either men or women.

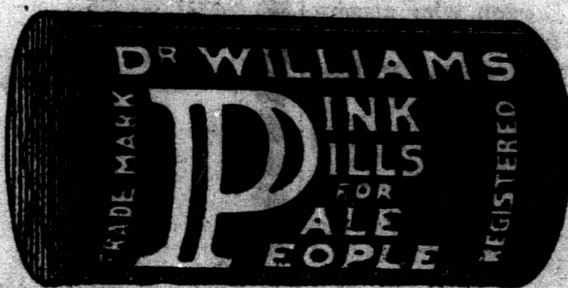
But you must get the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Imitations never cured any one, and other so-called tonics are but imitations of this great medicine.

### A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA.

Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headache, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

### NOT ABLE TO TURN IN BED.

Mrs. J. Sinclair, of Rockway Valley, Que., writes: "I have suffered more than my share from the agonies which accompany a severe attack of rheumatism. I was first attacked with the disease some four years ago. The trouble gradually grew worse until finally I was confined to bed, and could not turn myself. I was not able to put my hands to my head, and every bone in my body ached, and pained if I dared to stir. I was run down and felt very weak and wretched. I took several bottles of medicine prescribed by the doctors, but it not help me. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so highly recommended that I got a few boxes, and before I finished them I saw I was gradually gaining health and strength. I kept on taking them for a couple of months, when every pain and ache had left me, and I was enjoying the best of health. I am never troubled with rheumatism now, and I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for my release. I always recommend them to friends who are ailing."



The Genuine are Sold only in Packages like the Engraving.

At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.