

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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E. W. McDERMOTT, Editor.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 14, 1904.

EXPENSIVE AND INEXCUSABLE DELAY.

An energetic mayor and council, anxious to correct conditions which have long caused much well-founded complaint, would not have postponed action in regard to St. John's water supply. Mayor White and the new council have adopted an inexcusable and exasperating attitude toward the most important question left to them for settlement. Their dilatory tactics have caused grave dissatisfaction among business men and among the citizens generally, and this dissatisfaction increases with every day of indefensible inaction.

The Mayor is in no hurry. He said yesterday that the water question might come up in one of two ways, either at a meeting of the water and sewerage board, or at a meeting of the committee appointed by the Mayor to consider the Mayor's address, tomorrow. It is true that the matter may come up at either of these meetings, but why should there be any doubt about it? And what can either or both of these committees actually effect in case they do deem it worth their while to discuss the improvement of the water supply? Perhaps the Mayor's idea is that one of these committees may set the ball rolling. But the subject needs no such introduction. It has been discussed for years before. No committee can purchase chemical fire engines or decide to purchase them. No committee can hire a consulting engineer to report upon the water situation, or decide that no outside expert's advice is needed.

No committee, in short, can do what the business men formally requested the council to do, and what they expect the council to do without delay. At best there will be considerable talk before a decision can be reached, and this talk would be over the heads of the people who are men in the council who know the delay is inexcusable, and there should be men there also who would not permit such delay without vigorous public protest.

Business men are compelled to cancel some insurance or pay a greatly increased sum to the insurance companies. They feel, very properly, that they should be relieved of this extra burden just as soon as possible. They do not believe that the time of the Mayor or any of the aldermen is so valuable that these gentlemen cannot get together at once and decide how the evils of the situation are to be remedied.

The Mayor could hasten action in this matter if he desired to do so. His unwillingness to do so—his lack of appreciation of the fact that this is a case calling for brisk, businesslike action—is increasing the bill of needless expense which the business community is paying as a result of the neglect and inaction of the last council over which he presided.

This after-dinner conspiracy of the Mayor and aldermen in the face of a public demand for energetic action is not likely to be long tolerated.

"AFTER THE WAR."

Considering Russia's position today it is not strange that an ambitious peace programme recently outlined by the Moscow Viedomosti should have caused considerable comment in Great Britain and America. The Russian newspaper, calmly discussing the terms which Russia proposes to demand when she has driven the Japanese to the wall, says the following concessions will be insisted upon:

1. Korea should be once and all be annexed to Russia, the more because it has already twice asked for annexation and the protection of Russia, while its government is now allied with the enemies of Russia.

The government and the people, having offered so much, look to Russia. Moreover, the territory of Korea enters like a wedge into the Russian possessions.

2. The island of Kiu-Siu should be occupied and fortified as an advanced post of the new Russian coast, which is extensive and for the most part without defence.

3. Formosa should be given back to its legitimate proprietor, China, and Russia should retain on it only a port convenient for a coaling station and a fortified shelter for its fleet.

4. Japan should have imposed on it such a war indemnity (comprising in it her warships) that for decades this troublesome neighbor might be deprived of all thoughts of military adventure. It is of no consequence that Japan has not much money; Russia can take from it its State bonds. Let the Japanese pay for at least half a century and be reminded of the war which they, and not Russia, began.

"Counting the chickens in advance of the hatching," is one common comment upon the foregoing. Another is that the Russians cannot have heard of that most famous recipe for cooking a hare beginning "First, catch your hare." These proposals serve to show the sort of ideas Russians had of Japan's spirit and power before they have taken and invite the Russians to eject them from it. How long it would take Russia to do that cannot be determined until she tries, but it is safe to say that Russia's credit will not be improved during the undertaking.

CHURCH UNION.

Whatever be the outcome of the discussion of church union now progressing in Canada, it is evident that many leaders of the denominations concerned have more hope and more desire than has ever before been shown to find common ground. Should the three churches now to the fore in this movement decide to unite they would compose the second largest religious body in Canada. The Roman Catholics, according to the last census, numbered 2,220,000. That census gave the numerical strength of the bodies now talking of union as follows:

Methodists..... 910,800
Presbyterians..... 842,415
Congregationalists..... 28,213

Total..... 1,781,428

Of these the Presbyterians were the first to take root in Canada, their first service having been held in Halifax in 1759 and their pastor being Rev. James Cleveland, great-grandfather of ex-President Grover Cleveland. The desirability of church union is very generally admitted. Much has been said and written of the ground common to all Protestant denominations. A writer in the Mail and Empire indicates some of the difficulties confronting the churches now looking toward affiliation, none of which, happily, seems insuperable.

"The Methodist and the Presbyterian are today far apart. There is a wide gulf between the Calvinistic and the Arminian phases of thought and belief, and there will have to be very considerable concessions, or else a new theology. There is also a temperamental differentiation. Certain cherished features of Methodism, as, for example, the class meeting with its experiences, are altogether unacceptable to the Presbyterian school. When the conditions governing the pastoral term are reached a further difficulty arises, for the Presbyterian system holds to the fixed pastorate, arranged by the congregation, with the concurrence of the presbytery, while the Methodist system prizes the itinerancy, which is directed by the conference, and is under congregational control. Whoever can work out an acceptable scheme of union—bringing the Calvinistic and Arminian schools together, and joining the itinerancy with the fixed pastorate—will solve the problem and will rank as a great ecclesiastical statesman."

WITH THE SCREW-GUNS.

The war correspondents have begun to write from the firing line. Captain R. J. MacGough, of the London Daily Telegraph, who served his paper during the Spanish-American and Boer wars and who was in Ladysmith during the siege, witnessed the Japanese victory at the Yalu and sends a detailed account to London. The Telegraph and New York Herald are partners in reporting the war and both have representatives in the Far East whose stories appear simultaneously in London and New York.

Captain MacGough is himself an expert artilleryman and has seen the fighting men of several nations in battle. He is a calm and competent observer, of long practice. This knowledge of him, perhaps, will serve to lend additional interest to his opinion of the Japanese and Russian artillery practice at the Yalu. Some paragraphs of his are reproduced here and they give a vivid impression of the duel with big guns such as has not been printed hitherto:

"The battle, which followed the discovery by the Russians that the Japanese were on the Manchurian side of the river, was almost entirely an artillery duel, in which the Japanese had much the better of the encounter. It began at 10 o'clock in the morning by the Japanese shelling the Russians in the island, in order to protect the advance of General Kuroki's infantry. The Russians did not reply for half an hour when they began a vigorous bombardment of the island and the dust knocked up by the shrapnel hit the whole place in a sort of

gray mist, through which the flash of the bursting shells gleamed like lightning among the clouds. Never have I seen a fiercer fire. Quickly the Japanese batteries west of Wifu opened fire in reply. Getting the range with the first round, they simply covered the eight Russian batteries with a hail of shrapnel. The whole front of the enemy's position was dotted with white puffs of shell, in the bursts from which the shrapnel darted in showers.

Presently the Russian fire began to die down, and ultimately it stopped and a full salvo from the Japanese broke the silence by an attempt to shell the Japanese infantry on the Manchurian side. Their fire, however, was absolutely ineffectual, the shells bursting far short of their object and affording a perfect example of useless artillery practice.

Other of the enemy's batteries opened fire, shelling the Japanese batteries to the north-west of Wifu. The Japanese replied, and the artillery duel broke out with renewed violence, all the while the shells continued to burst far short of their object and affording a perfect example of useless artillery practice.

This was war. The result of this searching shrapnel fire was read in the Russian casualty list. Shrapnel is a shell filled with bullets and containing a bursting charge which may be timed to explode at any range desired. It replaces the old-time grape shot, and corresponds in use to the wire-wound shell cartridge of the duck-hunter in peace. The effect of such shelling upon soldiers in close formation must be imagined.

A DUKE'S VIEW OF JACK CANUCK.

The Duke of Sutherland, it is to be feared, is going to write a book about Canada. While Canadians would not buy it, Englishmen might, and if they did, the Duke's book would be augmented. Books which would have the opposite effect are needed, if any. His Grace of Sutherland should refrain.

Returning to England after his recent visit to the Northwest, the adventurous nobleman permitted himself to be interviewed. He said he had heard strong expressions in favor of the Chamberlain policy while in Canada. In this matter, however, he did not deceive him. But "the Duke said that there seemed to be some danger of Canada becoming Americanized. The Canadian and Imperial governments should devise some means of inducing Britishers to settle there (1) The Canadian manufacturers were willing to work in co-operation with the English manufacturers in order not to interfere with each others' prosperity."

One would think this distinguished visitor, however many features of Canadian development he missed or misinterpreted, could not have remained ignorant of the tremendous increase in immigration, or have escaped the knowledge that Britishers are pouring into the West largely because the advantages of the country have been intelligently advertised in Great Britain. But the good man dodged these big facts somehow, and he handed upon his countrymen the fantastic story that Canada is in danger of being Americanized. When he has a little less at his own rate, he has a little less at the rate of his countrymen.

"The man who can journey for weeks in Canada, and especially in the West, and speak of this country as the Duke of Sutherland did at Liverpool on Wednesday, is either a wretched observer or one who fails utterly to appreciate the virile Canadianism of today and the warlike confidence of Canadians in the future of their splendid country."

If the Duke goes on talking as he has started to talk there will be in England another and case of the blind leading the blind.

As for his discovery that "Canadian manufacturers are willing to work in co-operation, with English manufacturers in order not to injure each others' prosperity," the statement is meaningless. He no doubt encountered loyal manufacturers as well as loyal farmers, for there are no others. But neither here nor in England will he find, at this stage of the preference discussion, manufacturers falling over one another in order to be first to make concessions involving a sacrifice. The manufacturers, British or Canadian, do not trade knives until they have been bladed and sharpened.

POOR OLD ST. JOHN.

It is a fact that this port is now utterly defenceless as far as modern guns and batteries are concerned, and no doubt the government is wise in deciding to fortify it. But defenceless as St. John is, does it condition justify any Frederickian editor in conjuring up visions in which our people are lined up back of Fort Howe, peering over to watch the enemy's shell exploding over our humble or palatial dwellings? Gaze now upon the picture the Gleaner draws with the fire-red colors of its imagination:

"It is well that the Government has become aroused as to the defenceless condition of St. John. In these days of long range guns St. John could be easily destroyed by an enemy's ships, involving the loss of millions of property. As it is the gateway to the interior of the country its position is a most commanding one and it is of much greater importance as a factor in the defence of Canada than Halifax, which is liable to be cut off and isolated at any time by the occupation of the isthmus of Chignecto. Halifax is the fortification there is only needed for the protection of the dockyard and the other property of the British government, while St. John is the key to the defence of Eastern Canada."

That is a rather contemptuous dismissal of Halifax. That fortress is of the utmost importance for the very reason that it is the British naval base and its integrity is essential to the maintenance of a fleet which could keep and sweep the seas—an all important matter for Canada and the Empire in the case of war. It is not likely that an enemy would waste much time pounding St. John with big guns from the sea if the port were well fortified, as it would be less expensive and more sensible to land a force along shore and come in at the rear. For all that St. John should be defended by modern guns. It would be a port of great utility for trading, taking on supplies, and the like, in addition to the necessity for defending the lives and property of its people. We have good men, and we should have guns as good, for when we had them the chance that we would need them would be greatly lessened. And to lessen that chance would be worth the expenditure necessary to place a modern battery in position. Every important Canadian coast city should be so defended that an enemy could not seize it at will, and so that each port would be a source of strength and not of possible embarrassment to the Empire in case of trouble.

All the same the Frederickian editor should not take advantage of his inland security to paint St. John's finish in colors so lurid. We like to sleep 't nights.

DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS AND POOL ROOMS.

The New York Evening Post goes after the directors of the Western Union Telegraph and New York Telephone Companies with a hammer. The police asked these companies for information about the pool rooms to which they supply racing information. The companies "side-stepped." The Post thereupon pilloried the directors of both corporations in an editorial under the caption "Whose is Partner with a Thief." No wonder the article has stirred the metropolis. Here are some of the names: Western Union—Oliver Ames, John Jacob Astor, Win. D. Bishop, William L. Bull, Thomas F. Clark, Robert C. Clowry, C. M. Dewey, Thomas T. Eckert, Louis Fitzgerald, Henry M. Flagler, Edwin Gould, Frank J. Gould, George J. Gould, Howard Gould, E. H. Harriman, James H. Hyde, Morris K. Jespe, Charles Lanier, Charles Lockhart, John J. Mitchell, J. Pierpont Morgan, Russell Sage, Jacob H. Schiff, C. Sidney Shepard, Samuel Sloan, Samuel Spencer, James Stillman, John T. Terry, John B. Van Every.

N. Y. Telephone—Union N. Bethell, Belvidere Brooks, John H. Cahill, Thos. F. Clark, Robert C. Clowry, Charles F. Fisher, George J. Gould, Edward J. Hall, Charles Steele, John B. Van Every, Wm. H. Woolverton.

These are among the foremost men of New York and many of them are even national figures. Here is what the Post says of them:

"To put the matter in plain English, here are thirty-eight of the most prominent men in the country, who are responsible for the conduct of two companies that systematically take a felony for the sake of profit. No one of these gentlemen can offer the excuse that he was misled in his youth, never had a fair chance to acquire a conscience. No one of them can justify himself on the ground that, scourged by poverty, he must snatch at every dollar in sight, whether he win it by fair means or foul. That defence is reserved for the outcast who steals bread for his starving family. No; the only pretence which President Clowry of the Western Union and President Outler of the New York Telephone can suggest is that they want to swell the receipts of companies that are already highly prosperous. Do the thirty-eight gentlemen whose names we have printed above uphold them in that contention? Or do they remember that who is partner with a thief hasteth his own soul?"

HON. MR. ROGERS.

Hon. Benjamin Rogers, who is now mentioned as likely to be the next lieutenant governor of P. E. Island, is a public man who has been in the fore in several administrations on the Island and has been provincial secretary, treasurer, and commissioner of agriculture in the Peters ministry since its formation in January, 1902. He held these offices in the Farquharson administration also, after its reorganization in 1900. He was a member of the cabinet in Hon. Fred. Peters' time, 1891-1897, without portfolio.

Hon. Mr. Rogers has been prominent in public life since 1881, and has developed strength steadily since that time. It is understood that a successor to the present Lieutenant Governor is to be appointed in a month or so, and Hon. Mr. Rogers' friends are confident that his strong claims to recognition will be recognized.

As a party man his record is one entitled to consideration, and in other important particulars he is desirable, so the confidence of his friends and supporters would appear to be justified.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Russian press agents do little now beyond reporting the progress of the Japanese.

Persons who have purchased any bad money at a discount lately should send particulars to Deputy Chief Jenkins. He is deeply interested in securing information bearing upon the green goods industry.

The race for the senatorship is a lively one, and it may be long. Ottawa advisers are that there may be another session before the elections.

Councillor White displayed great energy at the municipal council meeting yesterday. It is to be regretted that Mayor White is not equally energetic.

The writer of the letter "Get Down To Business" should send his full name and house or business address to The Telegraph. When his identity is established the letter will be printed.

Perhaps before any extensive fortifications are reared on Partridge Island it might be well to pick out a site for the new drill hall and put up that structure. Business is business—before and after election.

If the star prisoner now at the central station would tell the story of his various activities the chances are he would be worth hearing. He appears to have a curious taste in office furniture and Dominion currency.

Had the people of St. John believed the present Mayor and aldermen would act as they have done in regard to the most important public business, some of the present stars would have been missing from the civic firmament after the votes were counted.

St. Petersburg is still trying to guess where the Japanese will strike next. There are some indications that Port Arthur will be the target for siege guns shortly. The invaders evidently have men enough to besiege it and attend to General Kouroupatkin at the same time.

High courage, great aims, steadfast purpose, self-reliance, self-control—all these the late Henry M. Stanley had in high degree. It seems but yesterday we were all talking of his adventures and those of Stairs who was his right hand in many places of peril.

"Like cures like" is the theory of a New York police captain who stopped an impatient panic in Proctor's Theatre a few days ago. There was a fire, and a rush was imminent when Captain McNally drew his club and roared: "Keep your seats! If anybody in this house starts a stampede, I'll knock his head off! The first man or woman that tries a rush for the door will be smashed with a club!" No one was subdued or trampled. The policeman's violent language saved many lives. He cured one terror by another.

London hears that a high-angled bombardment of Port Arthur is proceeding. In other words Japanese ships lie behind a promontory, out of sight, elevate the muzzles of their big guns, and drop shells into the city six or seven miles away. Other ships are so stationed that they can stand to it. Fishermen who have been bitten by mad dogs in August have been known to swim water as a beverage ever afterwards. There are Nova Scotia fishermen, at this very day, who are forced to take each day a hair of the same dogfish that bit them. Such being the case, it is any wonder that the Knitting of Lunenburg contemplates a bill to provide dogfish with muzzles during August and a yearly license of two or three dollars, according to sex?

Mr. Chamberlain's first speech since his return to England shows how lost to decency must be those opponents who have circulated reports to the effect that he has shown symptoms of a mental malady. He is full of fight, too. The elections may not come soon, he says, but when they do come even a defeat of the Unionists will not be losing. He seems to predict the success of his policy after a brief Liberal tenure of office. "A new piece (such as a Liberal ministry) might seek to hissed off the stage," he says, to make room, no doubt, for Premier Chamberlain, his preference, retaliatory legislation and all the rest of it.

Recent reports that the British mission to Tibet might be withdrawn are followed by evidence that it will be necessary to push on to Lhasa. The extent to which the British suspect Russia of seeking to make trouble for them in Asia may be inferred from Mr. Balfour's words in reply to Sir Henry Fowler's suggestion that a treaty with Russia like that made with France was desirable. Said the Premier:

"I am afraid that the right hon. gentleman greatly underestimates the peculiarity of the Central Asian position—the ambitions, I will not say of the Russian government, but of many of the officers who deal with the interests of Russia in the far offing portions of her great domains; and he also, perhaps, underestimates the relations with the independent but relatively powerless States which divide the two great European Powers. If the right hon. gentleman means that it is an object in itself economically desirable, if it can be attained, I agree absolutely. My fear is that, from the nature of the case, it will not be so easily attained by any instrument of secret articles drawn up and signed by the Foreign Ministers of the Powers as he seems to suppose."

"General Sherman," says Collier's Weekly, "is related to have called Verestchagin the only painter who portrayed war as it really is, and what war meant to Sherman now has a world-wide vogue that makes it almost a household saying. To Verestchagin as to Sherman war was hell. The American general criticized favorably the Russian pictures for the accuracy of knowledge and observation shown in such details as the attitudes of the slain. It costs a lifetime to know one thing well, and Verestchagin spent his life studying that activity which he censured and depicted. When he was painting the battlefield of San Juan Hill, and later also, he spoke of knowing all warfare except

battles on the sea, and added that he wished to behold a sea fight before being mustered out. 'I must hurry, though,' he said, 'for my beard is growing white.'

Hence his presence on the ship that steamed out to meet the Japanese and entered the trap from which the bold and enlightened admiral, the serene, spiritual painter, and some 800 private men were never to return. He has shown Sapporo blown from cannon muzzles, he has shown the long dark trenches of the dead, and he was preparing to report faithfully the latest horrors of warlike skill when all his work was ended and he was numbered among those victims he had so often drawn."

Everyone knows the dogfish pest is a serious matter but few suspect it is as grave as the humorist who represents the Toronto Star at Ottawa makes it out to be. He says:

"Usually fishermen are anxious to get a bite, but no Nova Scotia fisherman is anxious to get a bite from a dogfish. In August the bite is particularly virulent. Any dogfish go mad in August and bite each other's hind legs. The thought of a mad dogfish attacked with hydrophobia, and compasses ed by the dreaded element from which there is no escape, is one to draw tears from the hardest eyes. Clarence drowned in his favorite Malmsey was not a circum- stance to it. Fishermen who have been bitten by mad dogfish in August have been known to swim water as a beverage ever afterwards. There are Nova Scotia fishermen, at this very day, who are forced to take each day a hair of the same dogfish that bit them. Such being the case, it is any wonder that the Knitting of Lunenburg contemplates a bill to provide dogfish with muzzles during August and a yearly license of two or three dollars, according to sex?"

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

The following are the latest wholesale quotations for the local markets:—

FLOUR, ETC.

Oatmeal..... 5.40 to 6.50
Good dust..... 5.00 to 6.00
Standard white..... 5.00 to 6.00
Medium patent..... 5.00 to 6.00
Superfine..... 5.00 to 6.00
Canadian, high grades..... 5.00 to 6.00
Almonds..... 2.00 to 2.50
Beans (Canadian)..... 1.50 to 2.00
Buckwheat..... 1.50 to 2.00
Split peas..... 1.50 to 2.00
Pot barley..... 1.50 to 2.00
Cornmeal..... 2.00 to 2.50

PROVISIONS.

American clear pork..... 10.00 to 12.00
American meat pork..... 10.00 to 12.00
Good ham..... 10.00 to 12.00
Canadian plate beef..... 10.00 to 12.00
American plate beef..... 10.00 to 12.00
Lard, compound..... 0.08 to 0.10
Lard, pure..... 0.08 to 0.10

GROCERIES.

Cheese, per lb..... 0.10 to 0.12
Rice, per lb..... 0.10 to 0.12
Evaporated milk..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned fruit..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned vegetables..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned meat..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned fish..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned soup..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned tomatoes..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned beans..... 0.10 to 0.12
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Canned prunes..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned peaches..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned apricots..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned plums..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned cherries..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned strawberries..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned raspberries..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned blueberries..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned blackberries..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned currants..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned gooseberries..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned huckleberries..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned cranberries..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned elderberries..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned mulberries..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned figs..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned dates..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned raisins..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned prunes..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned peaches..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned apricots..... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned plums..... 0