PROTECT YOUNG BOYS FROM EVIL EXAMPLES

Delegation Asks for Legislation for Messenger Boys Under Sixteen

(From Wednesday's Daily)

An important delegation of ladies, ministers and citizens waited on the attorney-general yesterday afternoon after the rising of the house to ask for legislation to prevent boys of tender years from engaging in certain occupations which led them into vicious surroundings. The deputation was most sympathetically received by Mr. Bowser, who promised an earnest consideration of the legal difficulties involved and the best means of coping with the evils which were shown to exist.

The delegation consisted of the Rev. C. E. Cooper, the Rev. J. Stanley Ard, Mrs. Cooper, president of the Local Council of Women, Mrs. R. S. Day, president of the Provincial Council of Women, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Mr. Moyes, ex-Alderman Gleason, D. E. Hatt, R. W. Coleman, A. J. Brace, R. W. Clarke, and others. Among those who were unavoidably prevented from coming but who deputed others to give expression to their sympathy with the objects of the delegation were Bishop Perrin, Magistrate Jay, Chris. Spencer, J. L. Beckwith and W. N. Mitchell.

Mrs. Cooper was the first speaker and she said that they had come to ask the attorney-general whether legislation could not be passed preventing boys under 12 from selling newspapers on the streets; boys of any age selling papers on the streets after 8 p. m.; and to prevent boys under sixteen in the employ of telegraph, messenger or express companies from being sent to saloons or houses in the retricted districts. Mrs. Cooper presented petitions to that effect passed by the ladies' organizations, but disclaimed any wish to dictate methods. She most earnestly asked the attorney-general to devise some method of coping with this evil. Mrs. Day followed with a short address and then the ladies retired to permit the male members of the delegation to go into details of the evils now experienced.

The Rev. C. E. Cooper presented resolutions from various moral reform committees of different religious organizations in this city, which were to the effect that the sending of messenger boys under sixteen to saloons and houses of ill fame was viewed with grave concern and that a law for the boys both morally and physically.

A Terrible Evil.

"It is a terrible evil," said Mr. Cooper, "that these boys should be subjected to these vicious influences in the course of their regular business. Many of them are poor boys trying to help out their families and they should not be exposed to these evils, nor would they be for the conditions of their business for which they cannot be held responsible."

The speaker went on to give some instances of the physical as well as the moral results of this practice, which created a deep impression. He admitted that it was a difficult matter. He recognised obstacles such as the identification of houses not recognised to exist by law, and the difficulty of establishing the age of the boys in some cases. He had consulted an eminent lawyer who had suggested a system of registration of boys so engaged. Each would have to have a certificate which would bear his age.

The Rev. J. S. Ard spoke of meeting many boys in his pastoral work who had succumbed or were gradually succumbing to influences thus encountered. The whole system was vicious. Boys of 8 or 9 were allowed to sell papers on the streets, they grew up without wholesome restraint or home influences, with the result that when they graduated into messenger boys they fell an easy prey to the temptations with which they were surrounded.

The Rev. Dr. Spencer followed along the same lines, and ex-Alderman Gleason said that the matter had been recently brought home to him very strongly by hearing one of these boys on a street car recount some of the things he had seen to a youthful companion. It was bad enough that such things should go on in the city at all, but it was intolerable that small boys should witness them. R. W. Coleman also spoke and said that from a study of the Municipal Clauses Act he was convinced that adequate powers were not at present possessed by cities in this respect. He also referred to the legislation in California.

Mr. Bowser's Reply.

In replying, Mr. Bowser said in part: "This matter is not altogether a new one for the government. It has come up from time to time and has been discussed in the newspapers when some young boy has been sentenced. We have boys in the reformatory as young as eight years of age.

"I feel that this is a very important matter, but before giving any definite reply, I must look into the powers already possessed by the cities under the Municipal Clauses Act, and I must also see what, if any, legliation has been passed on the subject by other provinces.

"Such legislation to be effectual at all, must be drastic. And if it is drastic it may press hardly upon poor families and widows to whom the earnings of the boys are important. Thus I shall have to consider this phase also. You may be certain that I will give my best consideration to the matter in the hope of devising some method of coping adequately with the conditions you have outlined."

The deputation then thanked the attorney-general and withdrew.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Coroner's Jury Finds No Untoward Circumstances in David's Death

That Andrew Davids, better known as "Speak Easy Dave," came to his death through accidental drowning was the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury which yesterday inquired into the circumstances surrounding the death of the old time Victorian. Dr. Bapty, who performed the post mortem examination testified that death was undoubtedly due to drowning. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was in a badly decomposed condition when found.

Frederick Smith, proprietor of the Light House Saloon, and owner of the launch Elwood, on which Davids had been engaged as watchman, told of Davids appearing in the saloon on Monday, January 11, stating that he was going to the launch. Nothing further was heard of him and on the following Wednesday a man was sent to the launch to ascertain what was the matter, when it was discovered that Davids had apparently disappeared.

Sergeant Redgrave told of the finding of the body last Monday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The jury was composed of William Bowden, foreman, F. Jeune, R. Chadwick, Theo. Fisher, John Meldrum, W. Bousfield.

EXTEND GOOD WISHES

Rev. Father Vullings Farewelled By Many Friends at Enjoyable Event

A large number of friends gathered at 600 Gorge Road on Monday evening to bid farewell to Rev. Father Vullings who is leaving on a well-earned holiday to his home in Holland after sixteen years labor in charge of the Catholic church in the Saanich peninsula.

The farewell was whole-hearted in the extreme and the occasion gave many of his friends a chance to extend their good wishes for a safe and enjoyable voyage. The house was beautifully decorated with smilax and a profusion of flowers and every one spent an enjoyable time.

An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental numbers was rendered by the following: Violin solo, Miss Forbes; piano and vocal selections by the Misses Griffiths and Mrs. O'Leary; songs by Mr. Evans and Mr. Stalky; violin solo, W. Brice; humorous selections, Mr. Cantwell; German song, Mr. and Mrs. Geiger; whistling solo, Mr. Newman; cornet selection, Mr. Sherritt; German duet, Mr. and Mrs. Moser. Professor Bantly, assisted by Miss Bessie Forbes, acted as accompanists.

An address to Rev. Father Vullings was read by Louis O'Leary and the presentation of a purse well filled with gold pieces was made.

Several other handsome gifts were made by friends of Rev. Father Vullings, among them being a magnificent cake with the dates "1893-1909" in raised figures and the words "pleasant journey and a safe return" thereon.

Among the friends from outside points were Mrs. C. E. Birch, North Saanich; Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell, North Saanich; J. Critchley, Sidney; Mr. Verdier, South Saanich; A. Forbes and others. Letters of regret were received from many who were unable to be present. Toasts to the departing guests were proposed by Andrew Forbes and J. Critchley, and appropriately responded to.

Doctor Attempts Suicide.

Saskatoon, Sask., Feb. 16.—Dr. Tessier, of Tessier village, cut his throat this morning in an hotel here. He had been drinking heavily. The wound was not dangerous, and his recovery is looked for.

INSURANCE BILL MEETS OPPOSITION

Combined Timber Interests Protest Against Proposed Bill

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Representatives of the combined timber interests of the province stated their case against the proposed fire incurance bill yesterday before the executive. The hearing was in private, the members of the fire insurance deputation, which arrived at the same time as the timber contingent, being excluded. Later on the insurance men were given a hearing by themselves.

The timber deputation was headed by E. H. Heaps of Vancouver, R. H. Alexander of Vancouver, and included Messrs. McLennan, Vancouver; Peter Lund, Kootenay; Linmark, Revelstoke; J. W. Hackett, Vancouver; M. S. Logan, Vancouver, and many others.

"The opposition offered to the insurance bill was entirely from the point of view of rates. The lumbermen said that they objected to the bill because it tended to make a combine and to keep the prices of insurance up unduly. If the Act was passed as suggested they would not, they claimed, be able to insure in foreign companies such as Lloyd's and the American mutual companies. One company was cited, a New York concern, which could give insurance at one-half the ordinary rates. It was stated that Canada was not large enough to have absolutely Canadian mutual companies of this magnitude.

The timber lease question was also taken up by the deputation. A resolution was presented which had been adopted at a meeting of the combined timber interests the previous night. It was to the effect that the lumbermen supported a permanent tenure of timber lands. No objection would be offered to an increase of royalties if the Government saw fit.

The lumbermen were asked to prepare a memorandum of their grievances against the insurance bill, so that these might be considered.

When the insurance deputation was heard, Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., acted as spokesman, and agreed to wait until the memorandum prepared by the lumbermen had been considered before taking further action. Mr. Bodwell said that he would be glad to meet the objections if possible. What he did object to was the constant misrepresentation of the bill and its clauses, which tended to create popular prejudice against the measure.

The insurance deputation included Messrs. W. A. Lawson, Jas. Foreman, F. B. Pemberton, C. T. Cross, R. S. Day, J. A. Holland, Victoria; J. B. Mathers, C. H. Macaulay, J. J. Banfield, T. T. Langlois, F. W. Rounsfell, W. S. Holland, and Secretary Ross of the Vancouver Underwriters, all of Vancouver; C. F. Costerton, Vernon; M. A. Kastner, Fernie; Edward Ellwell, Cranbrook; W. F. Mawdsley, Nelson; E. A. Nash, Kamloops; G. A. McCallum, Grand Forks; T. S. Gilmore, Rossland; A. E. White, T. R. Pearson, New Westminster; F. B. Lewis, Revelstoke.

Frozen to Death

Lockwood, Sask., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Andrew Evandson, aged about 34, wife of a Swedish homesteader living about two and a half miles east of here, was frozen to death on Saturday night three miles east of the village. The family, consisting of the deceased, her husband and five small children, the oldest of whom is only 6 years, was in straightened circumstances, the husband had been working at the hotel here. Mrs. Evandson had purchased about fifty pounds of provisions for the house, left with it about 6 o'clock Saturday evening to walk against a cold wind, and evidently wandered from the road.

RIVAL RAILROADS ARE HEARD IN COMMITTEE

Howe Sound, Pemberton Valley and N. Ry. Opposes Vancouver Northern

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The charter application of the Vancouver & Northern railway which is being forwarded by Osborne Plunkett, of Vancouver, encountered considerable opposition in the railway committee yesterday. The scheme appears to be divisible into two parts. The southerly end of the road starts from Vancouver and goes up Seymour Creek out to Howe Sound, and also branches off to a point on Burrard Inlet. Power to build branch lines is also asked for.

The second part of the line for which power to build is asked for, runs from Howe Sound to Pemberton Meadows. F. C. Wade, K.C., is the principal incorporator of the company.

There was no objection made to the first part of the road which is intended to develop a mining country, said by Mr. Plunkett to contain a number of meritorious low grade propositions, but the second, or northerly section, which taps a rich timber and agricultural district was strongly opposed by H. Robertson on behalf of the Howe Sound, Pemberton Valley and Northern Railway. This concern got a charter to run from Howe Sound to Anderson lake via Pemberton Meadows in 1907, and has made a number of surveys and is now ready to start construction, and Mr. Robertson showed the committee that the new road proposed to parallel it for a considerable distance. If this were done it would make future financial arrangements impossible. They had already expended $17,500 and by agreements to purchase rights of way and terminals had incurred a further liability of $30,000. The company had kept the terms of its charter and should be protected.

The railway committee finally took the matter under advisement.

BUDGET SPEECH IN LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page Two.)

fruit entering the prairie provinces yearly, barely 10 per cent. is furnished by this province, you will readily recognize the fallacy of such a contention. For some unexplained reason the apple crop of the United States especially in the eastern states, has been decreasing steadily of late years, and as the choicest of the fruit grown on the Atlantic seaboard is exported to Great Britain, the home market has to depend upon the middle west and the irrigated lands of the western and Pacific states for its supply.

Condition of Mining

"The depression which followed close in the wake of the financial panic, crippled many of the world's great industries, and checked the demand for raw materials generally, had a damaging effect upon the mining industry. Prices of silver, lead and copper fell below the average of recent years, so that the values of production of these metals were materially reduced. Thus, while the tonnage of ore mined and smelted was considerably greater than in former years—in copper the increase being over seven million pounds—the total cash returns show a decided falling off. The Fernie fire contributed to this result by lessening the output of coal and coke and interrupting the operation of some of the smelters. The value of mineral products is estimated by the provincial mineralogist at $24,829,252, the figure for 1907 being $25,882,560.

The Lumber Industry

"With regard to the lumber industry we are aware that the short crop of 1907, coincident with the financial panic in the United States, and overproduction in logging and manufacture—a production, by the way, which would have been normal in other circumstances—brought on a period of dullness from which the industry is but now emerging. Contrary to all expectations, the past year was one of the most unsatisfactory in the history of the lumber business. The situation on the coast was relieved by the demand from abroad, but the mountain mills carrying large stocks for which there were no buyers suffered considerable loss. The outlook for the coming spring and summer is very encouraging. Prices of logs have increased and they are in good demand, and the splendid crops harvested in the prairie provinces and the consequent renewal of confidence, coupled with the rapid increase of settlement east of the mountains will, it is expected, speedily restore the industry to a satisfactory standing and enable those interested to derive a fair profit as well as recoup the losses sustained during the slack time. The imposition of a duty on rough lumber imported from the United States would help our lumbermen very materially and the advisability of amending the tariff in that respect is being strongly urged upon the Dominion Government. The rapid denudition of the forests of the United States has caused a persistent demand for free Canadian lumber, and if the concession be granted by congress the industry here will be greatly benefited, as many United States capitalists holding timber in this province will be encouraged to establish saw mills and factories on this side of the border.

"The figures of timber cut on provincial lands for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1908, show a total of 560,364,560 feet. The quantities cut on Dominion lands in the Railway belt and on the E. & N. lands on Vancouver Island are not yet available, but assuming that they are up to the average of former years, the total cut will not equal that of 1907. At the close of that year there were estimated to be 170,000,000 feet of logs in the water and about 100,000,000 feet in the woods, while at the end of 1908 the supply of logs was only 70,000,000 feet. The log scaling returns for 1908 show a total of 403,273,539, more than a hundred million less than in 1907.

"The difference in logs felled and ready for manufacture accounts for the short cut of 1908, and the recent rise in the price of logs indicates a growing demand which can only be met by a busy season in the woods.

Timber Licences

"The Government has been criticised in some quarters for making the life of a timber licence twenty-one years. It has been argued that this policy will have the effect of destroying the forests, as it will encourage loggers to cut only the larger trees and work great havoc in the process, and that in the interests of forest preservation the licence should be made renewable for twice the period of perpetually.

"I can assure you that the government is most desirous of perpetuating the forests and its earnest wish is to devise some plan which will accomplish that end. The question is a grave one, which calls for the most careful consideration and it is the ambition of this government to inaugurate a system which will meet the requirements of the future as well as those now existing. To this end I feel confident every member of this House will consider it a privilege as well as a duty to assist the government, for the final adjustment of this question will be the most important item of legislation ever enacted by a British Columbia parliament. The law must be framed so that the existing lumber interests will be protected in their rights while operating under regulations which will insure the preservation and perpetuation of our forest wealth. Forest preservation has become a world problem in which the future well-being of the whole human race is involved. It would be idle to assume that this government or this house can solve it off-hand, but we can study the methods adopted in other countries and profiting by their experience begin in a right way towards working out a solution. All efforts in the way of forest preservation so far have been confined to the prevention of forest fires, and I am happy to say that good work has been done by the fire wardens, but the time is almost ripe for the organization of a department of forestry with trained officials who would guard the forests against waste and attend to the work of reforestation, and it is in this connection that a sum has been placed on the estimates for the expense of a commission to investigate the existing conditions.

"The big event of the year in the fishing industry was the very large catch of herrings. The returns are not yet to hand, but an idea of the importance which this branch of the fisheries has attained may be grasped from the fact that 20,000 tons were caught at Nanaimo alone during the season just closed. These fish were all caught "in shore," the only method so far used on this coast, and one that is condemned by old country experts who claim that these herrings are 'spent fish' and very inferior in size and quality to those caught in deep water. If this contention is correct, measures must be taken to encourage deep sea fishing. Meantime the catch has increased from nine million pounds in 1905 to forty million pounds in 1908 and over $500,000 has been added to the value of our fisheries output. Many complaints have been made by herring fishers that the regulations with regard to nets, etc., were being openly violated by Japanese who, it is alleged, are driving the whites out of the business through their illegal practices. The enforcement of existing regulations rests with the Dominion government and no doubt the grievances, if any exist, will be remedied upon proper representations being made to the officials of the fisheries department.

"The salmon pack, although 1909 was not a big year, totalled 542,226 cases, as against 547,459 cases in 1907, a slight decrease, made up, however, by the increase in the quantities frozen, salted and pickled for export, and the better prices obtained for the canned fish. If the traditions of the salmon fisheries are not astray, 1909 will be a record year, as according to all precedent, it should witness a big run of fish and tax the handling capacity of the canneries to the fullest extent.

Additional Cruisers

"The halibut and whale fisheries have had a prosperous year, though, owing to a fall in the price of whale oil the profit derived from the latter was not up to expectations. The announcement that the Dominion will provide additional cruisers for the protection of the halibut and other deep sea fisheries is welcome news, as a rigid enforcement of the law will turn a large amount of money annually to Canada which now helps to enrich our enterprising but aggressive neighbors. When we consider that in one year thirty-nine million pounds of halibut, a very large percentage of which was caught in British Columbia waters, were landed at Seattle, and only thirteen million pounds at Vancouver, none will dispute the desirability of enforcing the law with as little loss of time as possible.

"The revival in every department of industry, following the period of depression through which the United States and, in a lesser degree, Canada passed in 1907, is strongly reflected upon the affairs of British Columbia, so that the march of events with us is moving at a quick pace. New enterprises no longer hang fire for want of capital, the demand for agricultural, coal and mining lands are more numerous than ever before, promising a large increase in the population and the settlement of many thousands of acres now in the hands of speculators, but to read the announcements in the press from day to day to realize that "things are happening" in the industrial life of our country. Since this House was called together two incidents have transpired which mark an epoch in the business history of our province. On Feb. 1, 8,000 bushels of Alberta wheat left Vancouver for Mexico, the first westward shipment of grain for export, and on the 15th one of the steamers of the Chargeurs Reunis, a French company, which has recently established a regular passenger and freight service between our ports and those of Great Britain and France, took from our shores 45,000 bushels of Alberta red winter wheat.

"The importance and significance of these shipments would be difficult to estimate, but when one considers that the land immediately tributary to every mile of railway in Alberta contributes 50,000 bushels of grain which is now shipped to the Atlantic seaboard, it needs no great stretch of imagination to foresee the immense possibilities which the future holds for our shipping interests. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Chargeurs Reunis have quoted rates from points in Alberta to Liverpool which will insure a great saving to the farmers on their wheat and, when proper inspection is established, that wheat will be landed in its purity in the Old Country as there will be no chance of its being mixed with inferior grain. Settlers are pouring into Alberta by the thousands and in a very few years her crops will reach gigantic figures, so that present lines of railway and steamships will be quite insufficient to handle them. New railways and new ships must be provided to meet the changing conditions and as the shortest route to the markets of the world is by way of British Columbia and the Pacific, we may look for great development in railways and shipping in the coming years. The shipping business has increased wonderfully on this coast during the past few years. In 1903 the total number of sea-going vessels entering our ports was 2,739, with a total tonnage of 2,060,879 tons, while in 1908, 3,558 ships arrived, having a tonnage of 3,116,226 tons, an increase in five years of 50 per cent. The increase in the coasting trade is also remarkable, showing in the five years an increase of 2,706 vessels and 1,059,526 tons. What then may we not anticipate when the Alberta-British Columbia, the "A. B. C. Route"—is established. For one ship employed now, scores will be needed, as well as hundreds of locomotives and thousands of cars, and lines of elevators will occupy the waterfronts of our harbors. Further, one does not require to be a prophet to see in the not distant future, big shipyards and steel works established in which those ships, and locomotives and cars and the rails on which they run will be built in British Columbia, for we have the raw materials in abundance and when the necessity arises, capital will be forthcoming to exploit them." (Applause.)

BEST FISHING COUNTRY

Industry in Canada More Extensive Than Anywhere Else in the World

The annual report on the Canadian fisheries, which has just been issued by the Ottawa government, lays emphasis on the fact that the fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world.

Proceeding to quote figures, the report says that the whole catch of fish by Canadians, including fish products during 1907-8 seasons, was to the value of twenty-five million and a half dollars. This is a falling off of three-quarters of a million dollars as compared with the production of the previous fiscal year.

The decrease in British Columbia alone more than accounted for the deficiency and is attributed chiefly to the shortage of the salmon run.

The total value of the catch in the various provinces was:

Nova Scotia, $7,632,330; British Columbia, 6,122,928; New Brunswick, $5,300,564; Quebec, $2,047,390; Ontario, $1,936,025; Prince Edward Island, $1,492,695; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, $968,422.

The relative value of the principal kinds of common fishes is as follows: Salmon, $5,014,446; lobster, $4,084,122; cod, $3,619,818; herring, $2,073,756; mackerel $981,506.

During the year fish and fish products to the value of $13,906,567 were exported to foreign countries.

The number of men engaged in the industry was over 71,000, not including thousands of persons employed in the lobster canning industry. The important branch of salmon preserving in British Columbia gave employment during the year to nearly thirteen thousand persons who produced over twenty-five million pounds of the preserved article.

Over fifteen vessels were employed in hunting for seals. They secured 5,397 skins, valued at $107,940.

For Missionary Congress.

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—The west has decided to send one hundred representatives to the Canadian national missionary congress to be held in Toronto from March 31 to April 4.

Mr. Guggenheim's Danger.

Mexico City, Feb. 16.—According to aspecial despatch received here tonight from the city of Aguas Calientes, Daniel Guggenheim of New York, head of the American Smelting and Refining company, is being rushed east aboard a special despatch received here tonight may be saved.

Lethbridge to Shout

Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 16.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade last night, it was decided to hold monthly meetings in the future at one o'clock. The board will have a luncheon at these meetings, and, as one of the members said, "Shout Lethbridge till the very Heavens ring."

Mr. A. B. Hiresh, from Boston, Mass., is in town for a few days.

GREAT WHITE SALE

Campbell's

"THE FASHION CENTRE"

GREAT WHITE SALE

BLUSE-WAISTS

OUR GREAT WHITE SALE is conspicuous for its wonderful offerings in smart, up-to-date bluse waists. These are not shop soiled stock or carry-overs from last season—they are clean, new, 1909 down-to-the-minute goods. We give particulars of a few of the richest bargains, but there are others.

TAILOR-MADE BLUSE WAISTS in fashionable college stripes, also in fine white lawn daintily embroidered and lace edged. Sale Price at $1.25

PETER PAN BLUSE WAISTS, in white lawn with polka dots, tie, collar and cuffs to match, a great bargain at our White Sale Price of $1.50

BLUSE WAISTS in finest white lawn, check and spotted muslins, and the smartest of college stripes. Sale Price at $1.75

GIBSON WAISTS, in white lawn piped with colors, turnback cuffs, the very latest Gibson effect. Sale Price at $1.60

TAILOR-MADE BLUSE WAISTS, in the daintiest white lawns, pleated fronts, handsomely embroidered, stiff collars and cuffs, something extra good at Sale Price $1.60

EXQUISITE BLUSE WAISTS in the very finest white mulls, lawns and muslins, the latest and most stylish sleeves, seductively trimmed in the daintiest of laces and embroidery. Sale prices range from $6.75 down to $2.25

The Ladies' Store **Angus Campbell & Co.** LIMITED 1010 Gov't St.

FEW PRICES CHANGE IN LOCAL PRODUCTS

Eggs Show Some Decline For the Week—Flour Prices Cut

Still another change has been made on the local market in the price of eggs. The hen product, during the past few months, has shown a most erratic course, prices changing frequently and this week values have undergone further change. Owing to the large receipts of the fresh article prices have eased off to 45 cents per dozen, at which figure they are expected to remain for some time. Eastern eggs are off the market and there are no Oregon eggs offering as was the case a few weeks ago.

There has been a mild sort of rate cutting in flour prices by local retail dealers. Recently a fight between the Manitoba and Ontario millers resulted in a drop of 30 cents per barrel in some grades, and the eastern decline was taken advantage of by local dealers who stocked up with the cheaper flour. The price had advanced in the east again but locally prices are off to $1.75 per sack. One local concern made the cut and another went the first one better by bringing prices still lower. That the big mills in the east will not reduce prices is declared by those who are in the business, to be a certainty. Instead, if any change takes place, it will be towards a higher level. Present prices of wheat on the Winnipeg market are the highest for many months and the tendency appears to be towards a higher level. With wheat holding around the present level dealers look for no reduction in flour prices and the recent little flurry in the east is not regarded seriously. In the meantime the opportunity afforded local dealers to secure stocks at a reduced price has resulted to the advantage of consumers here.

Butter prices, which have held at the same level for several months, show some change this week. The Comox creamery has advanced the price of its product to 45 cents per pound though the other creameries have not changed their prices.

In other lines no changes have taken place during the week. Fruit, fish, poultry and meat values are the same.

Exceptional care is being taken in the inspection of California fruit arriving here. On Monday a shipment of 200 boxes of apples from the south was condemned by the fruit inspector and some oranges which have reached here have been condemned as they showed signs of scale. In fact the inspection has been made much more rigid and a step, not taken for over two years, is contemplated. It is the intention of the government to place an inspector at the wharf and all shipments will be examined most closely. Local retail prices are as follows:

Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag	$1.75
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$1.75
Royal Standard, a bag	$1.75
Wild Rose, a bag	$1.75
Calgary, a bag	$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl	$7.75
Snowflake, a bag	$1.70
Snowflake, per bbl	$6.80
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.70
Three Star, per sack	$2.00
Moffet's Best, per bbl	$7.75
Foodstuffs.	
Bran, per 100 lbs	$ 1.50
Shorts, per 100 lbs	$ 1.60
Middlings, per 100 lbs	$ 1.75
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs	$ 2.00
Oats, per 100 lbs	$ 1.55
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs	$ 1.65
Barley, per 100 lbs	$ 1.60
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs	$ 1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs	$ 2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs	$ 2.10
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	$ 2.25
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$16.00
Hay, Prairie, per ton	$16.00
Hay, Alfalfa, per ton	$20.00
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs	$ 1.65
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs	$ 1.65
Dairy Produce.	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.45
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	.20
Neufchatel, each	.05
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb	.35
Best Dairy	.25 to .30
Victoria Creamery, per lb	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb	.45
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb	.40
Alberni Creamery, per lb	.40
Vegetables.	
Rhubarb, hot house, per bd	.15
Celery, per head	.10 to .15
Lettuce, a head	.05
Garlic, per lb	.20
Onions, 8 lbs. for	.25
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs	.25
Potatoes, per sack	1.50
Cauliflower, each	.20
Cabbage, new, per lb	.05
Tomatoes, per basket	.25
Red Cabbage, per lb	.05
Green Peas, per lb	.08
Beans, per lb	.08
Beans, per lb	.05 to .15
Beets, per lb	.05
Carrots, per lb	.05
Brussel Sprouts, per lb	.15
Parsley, per bunch	.10
Mint, per bunch	.10
Cucumbers, each	.25
Fruit.	
Lemons, per dozen	.25
Figs, cooking, per lb	.08 to .10
Apples, per box	$2 to $2.50
Bananas, per dozen	.35
Figs, table, per lb	.25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb	.15
Raisins, table, per lb	.25 to .50
Pineapples, each	.35 to .50
Grapes, Malaga, per lb	.25
Grapes, Concord, per basket	.75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, qt	.25
Nuts.	
Walnuts, per lb	.20
Brazils, per lb	.20
Almonds, Jordon, per lb	.75
Almonds, Cal., per lb	.25
Cocoanuts, each	.15
Pecans, per lb	.30
Chestnuts, per lb	.25
Fish.	
Cod, salted, per lb	.10 to .13
Halibut, fresh, per lb	.08 to .10
Halibut, smoked, per lb	.15
Cod, fresh, per lb	.06 to .08
Smoked Herring	.12½
Crabs, 2 for	.25
Black Bass, per lb	.06 to .08
Oolichans, salt, per lb	.12½
Black Cod, salt, per lb	.12½
Flounders, fresh, per lb	.06 to .08
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb	.08 to .10
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb	.10 to .12
Salmon, smoked, per lb	.20
Shrimps, per lb	.25 to .30
Smelts, per lb	.08 to .10
Herring, kippered, per lb	.12½
Finnan Haddie, per lb	.20
Meat and Poultry.	
Beef, per lb	.08 to .18
Lamb, per lb	.15 to .25
Mutton, per lb	.12½ to .20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.25 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb	.15 to .18
Geese, dressed, per lb	.18 to .20
Guinea Fowls, each	1.00
Chickens, per lb	.25 to .30
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.12½ to .15
Ducks, dressed, per lb	.20 to .25
Hams, per lb	.18 to .22
Hares, dressed, each	.75
Bacon, per lb	.20 to .25
Pork, dressed, per lb	.12½ to .15
Rabbits, dressed, each	.50 to .65

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The Dominion Rifle association recommends that the rules be changed so that the rifleman will not be allowed so long a time for each shot. Now he practically has one minute for each shot. The association thinks this is a false system for the education of riflemen for active service. The recommendation is also made that Sergt. F. Morris, of the 46th regiment, be rewarded for winning the grand aggregate at Bisley last year. The consideration of invitations from the United States and Australia for Canada to send teams to their rifle meets is also recommended.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED.

THOMAS—In this city, on the 13th inst., at the family residence, 867 South Park street, John Thomas, aged 66 years, a native of Shropshire, Eng.

BULGER—Nion, age 73, of Ninga, Manitoba, father of John A. Bulger, formerly of this city, died at Walton Ont., February 1, and was buried at Brussels, Ont., Feb. 4.

CAMERON—At 830 Victoria Crescent on the 14th inst. Ann Mackintosh Cameron, sixth daughter of the late Alexander Cameron of Inverguseron and Glendessary, Inverneshire, Scotland. f16

STUMP PULLER for sale or for hire, made in three sizes; also contracts taken. J. Ducrest, Burnside Road. f19