The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND, DECEASED.

The news of the death of Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, will be read with profound regret throughout Canada. The deceased was one of the most popular members who ever sat in the House of Commons, and was liked by politicians of all stripes. He was a man who invited and respected confidences, whether of friend or opponent. For years he was whip of the Liberal party, and it was to his efforts not only as an indefatigable, yet agreeable, worker, but as a practical politician that the party owed much of its success. James Sutherland was a man who respected few party traditions that obstructed the goal. That is to say, he had no love for political cobwebs; nor was he hampered by fetishes or impeded by principles that had, in musty tomes, become mere lumber to the party. He was intensely a man of the hour—frank, direct, business-like and above board. At the time the Liberal party came into power it is well known that his counsels largely influenced the Premier in his selection of colleagues from what was known as the progressive element and the Government in its policy. It was described at the time as an aggregation of "all the talents"; and as developed the policy is peculiarly one of "practical politics." For some time Mr. Sutherland did not seek cabinet rank, although it is known that he might have entered the Government any time after its formation. Subsequently, he became a member without a portfolio, and then Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of Public Works, in succession. In office, he was not strenuous, but was successful by the exercise of strong common sense. He did not rank as a statesman, because he did not take life quite seriously enough to qualify for the rank, but as a man and a minister to deal with present day affairs in a matter of fact way as they arose he was pre-eminent. As we have said, he was fettered by no theories or precedents. Withal he was very human, thinking and doing well by his fellow man and well beloved in turn. We can quite appreciate the feelings of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to whom he had been a right hand, when the news became known. Without having performed any great work in politics or in the State, apart from his sound advice and sane influence, he will live long in the affections and memory of his contemporaries.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

The sympathy of the British the world over is with the Japanese in their war with Russia. Not only that but the two nations are friends and allies. Japanese civilization—we mean the new phase of civilization, so far as outward forms, at least, are concerned, is founded on that of the British. Its navy is fashioned after British models, and so far as that is possible, political ideals, thought and even official language are British. Many of the leaders of the Japanese were educated in England. Perhaps, considering the influence of the United States in the modernizing process, it would be fairer to say that the institutions of modern Japan have been moulded largely after Anglo-Saxon models. There are two reasons for the almost universal desire for the Japs to win. Russia has been aggressive, deceitful in her diplomacy, and with respect to China and Japan has acted the part of the bully. There is an honest streak in every man's heart, even if he is not always honest himself, and, where it does not concern his own interests he wants to see fair play. The world individually and collectively hates a bully. Then Japan is the plucky "little fellow" we want to see win. His conduct of the war has provoked admiration, while that of Russia has not. Russia started in in a blustering, swaggering way, with much vaunting of easy victory. Japan was discreetly silent and terribly energetic. The results we know and the world applauds.

There are those, however, who see in the final outcome a new danger, the dominancy of the yellow race in Asia, a menace to Europe on the east, to Australia on the south, the Pacific Coast on the west and to Siberia on the north. The war will be economic as well as military. China, with its teeming millions, allied, physically and temperamently, with the Japanese, will be stimulated and organized by the latter. The Mongolian, in part, has discovered his power and possibilities, and when that spirit has been imparted to the whole race, the economic and political sphere of influences will be rudely disturbed. The effect may be represented as that of a mighty mass of new matter being intruded into our solar system to overcome the balance of forces, which, through eons of time, have come into harmony and equilibrium.

The San Francisco Argonaut, decidedly anti-Japanese, calls into requisition the opinions of General Wilson, a veteran of two wars, and Arnold White, a well-known student and writer, who "harks back to Jenghiz Khan, and asserts that the conditions are come again when a great Asiatic irruption into Europe is to be expected. Both say the key to the situation is China, that China is the tool with which Japan is to try for the sovereignty of the continent."

General Wilson says he had always held that "the yellow peril" was a myth to be ignored, and that this was a reasonable view so long as the yellow races remained separate and without a leader. "But the triumph of the Japanese in 1895 settled that. Their present triumph over the Russians confirms and emphasizes it. It makes Japan the hegemon — the ruling people of the Asiatic races — and will surely turn every element of discontent in Asia toward her for instruction and guidance."

Mr. Arnold White asserts that Russia has always been the breakwater athwart the stream of Eastern invasion, and that every irruption from Asia has been due to overpopulation—desire for food—the necessities of self-survival. "The struggles on between Russia and Japan, though nominally for Korea, is really for the overlordship of China. Whoever has the teaching of the Chinese people during the next three years will be master of Asia; whoever controls China for ten years will be master of the Pacific."

Mastery of the Pacific, Mr. White believes, means that Australia, the richest European possession in that ocean, will be attacked and may fall a prey to the Japanese. He asserts that "expansion is necessary for both the Chinese Empire and for Japan, and that cupidity will be the guide of invasion. He admits that this can not be accomplished until Europe and America are brought to their knees, but evidently feels that this may be the final struggle."

This is the other side of the question of Japanese success in the present war, and while it may be unduly exaggerated it may be well worthy of consideration.

THE SOUND SERVICE.

A number of complaints have been received at this office with reference to the present service between Seattle and Victoria, and we understand that there is more or less dissatisfaction in the city in regard to it. Certainly it is not the kind of service we were led to expect would be furnished when the Canadian Pacific Railway entered upon that route. Between two such cities as Victoria and Seattle there should be a fast daily run as nearly as possible such as was enjoyed when the Princess Victoria was in commission.

It is understood that the present arrangements are in force until about the middle of May, when the Canadian Pacific Railway is at liberty to resume its former service. Whether it will be undertaken before the 1st of June is a matter not yet decided upon. The heavy tourist travel does not usually commence until the latter date, and we can understand the Company not being desirous of inaugurating their new schedule before it is absolutely necessary. No complaint could be made if the Whatcom or some other boat of the Alaska Steamship Company filled the requirements of the public in the meantime.

There also arises the question of service during the 24th of May celebration. Last year the attendance from Seattle was disappointing, notwithstanding the facilities provided. There will be very few passengers from Victoria to the Sound during those two days, and it is assumed that the Alaska Steamship Co. will be able to look after all the excursionists by putting on another boat. The people of Seattle can come to Victoria any day and they are, therefore, not keen in taking advantage of excursions. We would suggest as preferable that the C. P. R. should arrange for an excursion from Bellingham on that day with the Princess Victoria. Bellingham is a town of 30,000 inhabitants with no direct communication with Victoria, and the prospects of securing a thousand visitors from there, which would be in addition to what might otherwise be expected, seem to us to be very good indeed. We have no doubt that the people of Bellingham would take kindly to the proposal and would liberally patronize an excursion to Victoria on the 24th.

MINING AND SMELTER MATTERS.

We are pleased to know that the rumors of labor troubles likely to seriously interfere with the operation of the smelters in the Interior are not likely to prove correct. It is true that advices from the Boundary country indicated the existence of such a state of affairs in that district, but these have not so far been confirmed. There were also disquieting statements in regard to the feeling existing among the miners in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's employ, but it is satisfactory to note in the columns of the Fernie Free Press that an agreement has been arrived at between a committee of miners and the representativs of the Coal Company, which will take effect on June 1, if approved of at a meeting of the individual miners and by the board of directors at Toronto. The miners are at present working under an agreement entered into for three years in 1903, which has yet another year to run. It is understood that the new agreement is, with a few exceptions in regard to some minor details, similar to the old one, and is contemplated to continue in force until March 31, 1907, the expiry date of the U. M. W. A. agreements in Alberta.

It is also a satisfactory feature of the mining situation to find that the prospects for the mining camp of Rossland are so good. The large mines are all shipping, and at the rate of the present output it will equal for the year at least that of 1904, but the prospecs for a considerable increase are said to be excellent. There are other factors in the situation which indicate a great improvement in the situation. According to an interview with Mr. Cronin, the General Manager of the War Eagle and the Centre Star, he is obtaining a net profit of $2.40 on ore the gross value of which is $10, and a profit of $95,000 for the first thirty days of 1905 is announced; also a large increase in the ore reserves.

Rumors have been busy with reference to the proposed amalgamation of the large properties at Rossland; also with regard to the consolidation of smelting interests. So far, it is quite safe to say the proposals made looking to such a consummation, undoubtedly desirable in many respects, have not yet been considered by the respective companies at general meetings of the shareholders. If brought about, benefits are likely to ensue from the reduction of capitalization, enabling dividends to be paid upon a reasonable capital. It may also be possible to produce better results by improved management, assuming that what is credited to Mr. Cronin can be made possible throughout.

A letter signed "Churchman" is omitted in compliance with the well-known rule that a communication which is not accompanied by the writer's name, is not inserted. Although that has been a standing rule since newspapers began, it has failed to reach the knowledge or understanding of a not inconsiderable number of newspaper readers, to judge by the anonymous letters received by editors.

COLONIZATION IN QUEBEC.

Hon. Mr. Gouin, the new Premier of Quebec, has announced a progressive policy for his native Province in respect to educational facilities of an improved character, to agricultural development, and to the settlement of the waste places of that Province. The outline of his policy has been well received everywhere, and is commended by such staid Conservative journals as the Montreal Gazette. Dealing with the subject of colonization, the Montreal Herald portrays a characteristic of the French-Canadian, which will be familiar to every one knowing the conditions in what used to be called Lower Canada. We don't, however, remember ever seeing it as well done before. It accounts for the steady advance of the French-Canadian population not only in Quebec, but in other parts of the Dominion where it has taken root. The Herald says:

"As to the colonization, the situation in Quebec is somewhat peculiar. Unlike some other Canadians, who seem rather to prefer to leave home for the far-off West, the French-Canadian prefers to keep very closely in touch with the civilization he knows. He prefers to take the nearest farm he can get to the one on which he was born. In the Eastern townships, he has let the sons of the English-speaking farmer go off to the West to make a big fortune on a large wheat farm, and he has bought the old farm. The same process, exactly, is going on in Eastern Ontario, notably in Glengarry. And where there is not a farm to buy, of where he has not the means to buy it, he moves ont into the wilderness indeed, but just over the outer rim of previous settlement. He moves up the river, and from the river bank settlement spreads back fold on fold. Such a process ought to be easy to facilitate, it is so natural, so reliable."

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

We are in receipt of the report of the Department of Militia and Defence for the year 1904. It is a small volume of 95 pages and is made up principally of the reports of the various branches of what is now a sort of hydra-headed administration. With the exception of incidental mention, which could scarcely be avoided, a stranger to Canadian affairs would not have dreamed that such a person as Lord Dundonald ever existed, notwithstanding that he was Commander-in-Chief for the major part of the year covered by the report. In this respect it can be truly said that it is more remarkable for what it omits than for what it contains.

We gather from the report in question some statistics regarding the strength of our Canadian forces. In the return showing the number of officers, N. C. officers, men and horses trained in the year 1904, in district camps we find the following statement, of what may be regarded as our effective militia force, not much of an army, it is true, but still a nucleus for organization. The number of officers, men and horses authorized is:

Officers	3,262
N. C. officers and men	26,482
Horses	6,203

Of these 1808 officers, 19,347 men and 4,461 horses received training of 12 days or under. The untrained amounted to: Officers, 1,454; N. C. officers and men, 7,135; and horses, 1,742.

There is another statement showing the number of officers, etc., trained at local headquarters. The total of the two is as follows:

Estab'mt.	Dist. Camp.	Local Hdqtrs.	T'tl
Officers	3,262	1,698	4,960
N. C's. & men	26,482	15,177	41,659
Horses	6,203	1,207	7,410

Divided into trained and untrained the numbers are:

	Trained 12 days and under.	Untrained.	T'tl
Officers	2,835	2,125	4,960
N. C's. & men	32,839	8,820	41,659
Horses	5,494	1,916	7,410

The strength of the permanent corps of active militia, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men at the end of the year 1904 was as follows:

Royal Canadian Dragoons	90
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles	55
Royal Canadian Field Artillery	168
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	167
Royal Canadian Engineers	16
Royal Canadian Regiment	352
Canadian Army Service Corps	3
Permanent Army Medical Corps	33
Ordnance Store Corps	75

The expenditure in behalf of military purposes increased from $1,284,517 in 1893-94 to $3,624,654 in 1899-1900 in consequence of the South African war, since when it has decreased to $2,515,309 in 1902-3. Owing to the obligations which have been assumed by the Dominion in respect to defences we may expect to see this greatly increased hereafter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

OBJECTS TO COCK CROWING.

Sir—I derived a great deal of amusement this morning from watching the vain attempts of the pound keeper to impound a large mastiff on the Dallas road. The man was delightfully energetic; so was the dog; but the former was badly handicapped by being armed only with a butterfly net and a small boy, whose sole aim and object in life seemed to consist in running about with a long piece of rope trailing behind him. Finally the keeper succeeded in getting the net over the mastiff's head; whereupon the sagacious animal dragged him down to the rocks and tripped him up. The effect was decidedly comic. Now, sir, I haven't the slightest doubt but that these dogs are a nuisance and ought to be impounded, but I would go further and authorize the pound keeper to corral all cocks and hens that open their morning concert before 7 o'clock. At present the local poultry yards appear to have formed themselves into a feathered Arion Club; they have sorted themselves into Decani and Cantores, and start their morning anthem with antiphonal singing at any time before 3 o'clock a. m.

Some years ago the Swedish minister in London obtained an injunction against his neighbor to prevent him keeping hens. In some states in America I am told that it is compulsory by law for all poultry yard owners either to confine their roosters where they cannot be heard, or to use a regulation india rubber muzzle within prescribed hours.

At present the noise in the early morning is intolerable.

HEN-PECKED.

VINCENT HARPER TO HIS CRITICS

Sir—My critics have shown me such exceptional kindness in dealing with "The Mortgage on the Brain," that it were churlish in me to demur to the few strictures which they have made. One point made by several of my reviewers does, however, call for a word from me, here in Victoria, where I am now living among kind friends. It is this: Evidently I am being made the victim of my own art, for it seems to be the general impression that I myself entertain the peculiar theories of my hero, "Dr. Etheibert Croft"! In one sense it is a compliment to me to have created a character so real that his audacious views are accepted as my own, but by all that is holy in art, is it not a bit rough on a poor author to try to make him father all the opinions of his imaginary children? Great Scott! even Shakespeare would turn in his grave if he were to be held responsible for all the vices and madness of his immortal characters. "No, sir! Whatever my personal views as to "personality" and the "soul" may be is not a matter of public interest, but I must protest against the idea that "Dr. Croft" has a brief from me in any way. One critic hints that it is because I have studied certain religious and social questions superficially that I hold them in contempt! Now, sir, I hold no religious or social systems in contempt. "Dr. Croft," however, did hold all religion in contempt, and my aim in developing his character, and that of "Dr. Yznaga," as I did was to show that there are none more bigoted and narrow than avowed "free thinkers." Again, my art seems to have got me into trouble in another respect. One critic finds that my "style" is hurried and unfinished. Precisely! What else would the hastily written notes of a dying medical man with no claim to literary ability be likely to be? In the first draft of my novel I indulged in considerable "fine writing," but the eminent New York critics to whom I submitted the manuscript pointed out the bad art involved in making my hurried man of science aspire to being a polished man of letters—and now I get a slap for being so artistic as to write as such a man as "Dr. Croft" would naturally write!

Once for all, then, let my kind readers remember that the story is told, not by Vincent Harper, but by a fictitious atheistic medical man of advanced views on science, but no pretensions to literary power. As to my superficial study of religious and social questions, I shall be glad to rent the Victoria theatre, at my own expense, and debate any aspect of these great questions with any Victoria savant who fancies that he has made a profound study of them. If I could harbor "contempt" for any religious body, it would not be for the Church of England—the church of saints like Heber, and Ferrars of Little Gidding, and Cosin, and Andrews, and Keble, and Mackonochie, and of doctors like the judicious Hooker, and Bramhall, and Bull, and Pusey, and Lightfoot, and Neale, and Liddon. I have read the magnificent thesaurus of the great Anglican divines, and studied all of the great controversies, from those attending the Reformation settlement to those of the "Caroline" divines, and the Oxford Movement; I am familiar with the works of the writers of the famous Tracts for the Times, no less than of their doctrinal opponents of the Essays and Reviews; I have taken a profound interest in the whole field of Anglican theology and history; I have personally witnessed the sublimely self-sacrificing work of such men as the late Canon Carter and the clergy of such parishes at St. Peter's, London Docks, St. Agnes', Kennington Common, St. Alban's, Holborn, and half a hundred more. In short, I have studied "religion" of the type to which the "Dean" in my novel adhered, too long and too closely to allow me to feel contempt for it. That there are such ecclesiastics in England no one since Trollope wrote the Chronicles of Barset is likely to deny; but it was my special aim to make "Dr. Croft" belitt e "Dean Chelmsford," in order to show how one bigot always maligns another.

But theology is not my specialty. Sociology is. So that if any Victorian wishes to expose my "superficiality" as a student of economics I shall, as I have said, be only too glad to give him a public opportunity to down me in debate.

VINCENT HARPER.

Victoria, May 1, 1905.

THE UNION LABEL.

Sir—As an officer of the local union U. G. W. of A., I wish to ask:

Why was McKay granted full power to grant or withold the label at his own pleasure, if, as he repeatedly stated, he "did not know the reason the label was withdrawn"?

Why was the label withdrawn each time without notification, and when it was known Turner, Beeton & Co. had large orders in hand, which must bear the union label, or be returned on hand?

Why did McKay grant the use of the label to Messrs. Lenz & Leiser, whose factory has been burned and their machinery sold, when the constitution of the U. G. W. A. distinctly says: "The label shall not be granted to any firm unless the garments are manufactured directly upon the premises of the firm without the intervention of a contractor, and all garments shall be labelled", and deprive the firm of Turner, Beeton & Co. of the use of the label?

I submit he has, regardless of the hardship entailed on the union employees of that firm, abused the power so lavishly bestowed by President Larger.

The officers of the local union were all purposely kept in ignorance of the two carefully planned withdrawals of the label, and are still ignorant of the cause thereof.

Why did the president of the Trades and Labor Council, in his report of January, recommend the removal of McKay as organizer?

Because the president and council know how unfit he was to hold the office of organizer.

They have with patient care and constant endeavor tried to bring about a satisfactory arrangement, and we owe them great thanks for their efforts.

They know we had no other course left but to re-organize.

Again I would ask: Why, when McKay found the employees of Turner, Beeton & Co. were reorganizing, did he offer the label? Had the schedule of prices been altered?. I have no doubt "the affair was complicated."

So are the label accounts and various other matters.

Not even Mr. Thompson could be more "disgusted" than the officers of the local union.

F. BARTON,
Secretary.

MR. SPROATT REPLIES.

Sir—I hardly ever offer two letters on the same subject, but having, after five months, succeeded in running into a Mr. Goward, who writes to you, I may as well cut his brush off.

My complaint was first made to the electric light company on the 18th November last, and repeated frequently, without any notice being taken of it. Finally, more than a month ago, I restated the complaint, with details, and invited comments, in order to satisfy, as I said, my own sense of fairness before taking further proceedings in a matter of some interest to the public and to the company's directors. I remarked on the contemptuous incivility, on the part of the company, in a pure matter of business, but all to no purpose. The company remained silent. Now, after more than five months, in consequence of my appeal to the court of the press, a gentleman who describes himse'f as local manager of the company, has his "attention drawn" (as absurd people say who really hunt around their premises for the early newspaper) to my indictment, the subject of which, he would have us believe, is new to him. If so, the mismanagement of the company's affairs could not be more directly admitted. A manager is supposed to manage. It is his business to know what is going on, and not to cover his own dereliction, when brought to book, with an infantile suggestion that a reiterated grievance by a consumer is "a joke." In the same breath he admits that I have made only a "slight misstatement" of the cost of the light. Wherein, then, is the joke? It is surprising that such absurdities should be submitted to the public by any business concern, even by such a one as that now at the bar. I repeat that I have been charged at the rate of over $100 a year, for a single ordinary light, and during five months all requests for an explanation have been ignored. The diary extracts quoted by your correspondent are, largely, irrelevant, and without my counter diary, insufficient and misleading. Insofar as these extracts go, they confirm my original statement. But enough said for the present; the exposure, so far, I hope may show consumers the sort of concern they have to deal with. What I most desire in the matter is that parents consider the effect of electric light on the eyes of the young, who cannot help themselves.

G. M. SPROATT.

"THE MORTGAGE ON THE BRAIN."

Sir—Mr. Vincent Harper in his communication to your paper yesterday, depreciates the views taken by some of the critics of his work, in that they have somewhat superficially endeavored to link the personality of one of his characters with that of the author. In doing this, the critics are to be blamed, and Mr. Harper himself is not entirely free from self-consciousness in taking umbrage at their remarks. Both Mr. Harper and his critics are at fault in their appreciation of the child of his brain. A book is written for one of three purposes, or for all combined—to instruct, to amuse, or to interest. If "The Mortgage on the Brain" was written to amuse, it will probably serve its purpose to whatever class may read it. If it was written to instruct, Mr. Harper's personal views will probably account for its failure, and if it was written to incite interest, Mr. Harper's letter to your paper should have been added as an explanatory index. It is unfortunate that Mr. Harper should offer to answer the charge that has been made, that he has but a superficial knowledge of religious and social questions by offering to debate them in a public theatre. It is rather a confession that the exposition of them by "Dr. Croft" in his latest work, requires either defence or amendment. In either event, Mr. Harper might find it necessary to write another book which would include a fu'l account of the suggested debate.

SENIUS.

THE SONGHEES RESERVE.

Sir—On April 17 a committee of the Board of Trade acquainted the City Council with the provincial government's expressed willingness to consider a definite proposal in writing, at that time, looking to a settlement of the reserve question. I was told the matter was referred to the reserve committee.

Two weeks have passed and, as far as the public is aware, nothing has been done.

The spirit in which the intimation was received by the council was not propitious. Aldermen Oddy and Hanna expressed the sentiment, if the Premier was prepared to consider a proposal from the council, why did he not acquaint the council with the fact in writing, also with the terms that would be acceptable? In other words, why did not the Premier, in fitting humility, assume the roll of applicant as well as giver? Ald. Stewart thought the council had wasted enough time on the government already. This sentiment expressed at the outset gave little hope of practical results, but it was thought the council would at least lay a written proposal before the government within forty-eight hours. Evidently the sense of dignity proved stronger than the sense of duty to the city.

Now opens a new phase of this famous question. The council of the Board of Trade pass a resolution in favor of the Dominion government granting Mr. Pendray a lease of a part of the reserve. If this is possible, then why not the city a lease of the whole reserve? If the government grant to Mr. Pendray, will it not create a precedent upon which other applicants can base a demand? Where would the right of the provincial government or the much-talked-of consent of the Indians come in?

I am heartily in favor of keeping Mr. Pendray's interests in Victoria; but if industries are to be established on public lands within city limits, they should properly come under city jurisdiction as to location in relation to kind of factory, similar privileges to all industries caring to avail themselves of the opportunity, the necessary safeguards and regulations accompanying leases, etc. Everything points to the necessity of the city regulating such important matters within its precincts.

A. J. MORLEY.

BELONGS TO LITERARY FAMILY.

Mrs. Ward, as is generally known, is a daughter of Thomas Arnold, editor and author; a granddaughter of the famous Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and a niece of Matthew Arnold. Thus it appears that not only in the character of her work, but likewise by inheritance and association she is allied to the traditions of England's best literature, and stands in line with the eminent writers of that land. Her husband is Thomas Humphry Ward, known to the literary world through his edition of "The English Poets," and the author of the exceptionally discerning art criticisms which have appeared for many years in the London Times. Mrs. Ward has lived all her life in an extremely intellectual atmosphere, and her books, one and all, bear the stamp of a mind extraordinarily well trained and acute.

BORN.

BORN—At Woodland, Victoria, on April 26, the wife of H. A. Maclean, of a son. ap27

DIED.

CANNELL—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 2nd instant, Elizabeth Norton, the beloved wife of Mr. Hugh Cannell, a native of North Queensland, Australia; aged 22 years.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Grey horse; Jersey cow, fresh and big milker, for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply Dyne's ranche, West road, North Saanich. ap29

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Prize pen, $2; utility, $1; White, $2; Pekin ducks, 75c. setting Miss Turner, Cadboro Bay road. Tel. B337. ap18

EGGS FOR SETTING—It is stated by all who have seen my Barred Rocks they are the finest flock they have seen in these parts—price 50c. per dozen. John C. Mollet, South Salt Spring P. O., B. C. ap11

FOR SALE—Heavy draught horse for sale. Apply at B. C. Soap Works. ap9

GRANDVIEW POULTRY YARDS—Greatest laying strain White Leghorns, 12 firsts and specials Victoria and Vancouver, last January; hatching eggs guaranteed. Free circular. J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B. C. ap21

FOR SALE—Eggs from hens guaranteed to lay not less than 200 eggs each per year; White, Brown, Black Leghorns, White, Buff, Barred Rocks, $1.00 per setting. Mrs. Edith Stewart, Chemainus. All prize birds, or bred from such. pa9

ADARE POULTRY FARM—Wm. Baylis, Ross Bay, Fairfield Road, Victoria, B. C. Choice eggs for setting, from pure bred and vigorous stock. Barred Plymouth Rocks, from first prize birds; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. Brown Leghorns; Toulouse geese; Pekin ducks. All eggs tested before shipping and warranted from choice matings. Orders taken at Brown & Cooper's, Government street, or by post card to P. O. Box 580, Victoria,

FOR SALE—An extra good family cow; big milker; very quiet; part Jersey; fresh calved; young third calf. Apply 34 South Turner street, James Bay. ap2

SILVER GREY DORKINGS—Cocks, $5; hens, $3; 15 eggs, $2; 100 eggs, $10—all prizes Nanaimo, all Victoria, bar third pullet. D. W. Mainguy, Chemainus, B.C.

FOR SALE—Good dairy cow. Apply Hipwood, Cedar Hill road, Oaklands. ap30

FOR SALE—Bay horse, about 1,100 lbs.; can be seen at J. Snow's, 6 Burnside road. ap30

FOR SALE—Heavy mare, with harness and dump cart, cheap. Apply 135 Douglas street. ap29

FOR SALE—A young, sound, good tempered driving and saddle horse; sorrel; to be seen at Barlow's stables. P. O. Box 112. ap30

FOR SALE—Cocker spaniel pups from my best prize winning stock, sold cheap if taken at once. Apply J. W. Creighton, P. O. Box 526, or Room 2, 30 Broad street. my4

FOR SALE—A young, sound, good tempered driving and saddle horse; sorrel. Apply P. O. Box 112. my4

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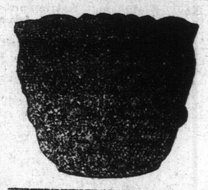
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