The Colonist.

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PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

It is a very old adage that prevention is better than cure. No adage, old or new, is truer. We have heard a great deal about the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. An active campaign has been carried on for some time looking forward for the establishment of out-of-door hospitals for the unfortunate victims of that disease. These hospitals are intended mainly, if not altogether, for that large class of the community who cannot afford to take advantage of the remedies that have been provided in the way of long absence from home, expensive nursing, etc. It is well that the poor man or woman, or children of poor parents should have facilities of treatment similar to those enjoyed by the wealthy. It is well that there should be certain regulations against the spread of the disease through the common media of the street dust and otherwise and that the public should be educated along those lines, as the educator is prone to express it.

All such expedients are having the hearty support of the community, although they are not adopted as generally as they might be. A life saved is a life gained, and it all tends to the general betterment of the community.

Beyond these expedients and these facilities for the treatment of consumptives is a very wide field of prevention, regarding which we hear or read but very little, emanating even from the medical profession. The best way to prevent consumption is to raise an absolutely healthy being. In going through the columns of an agricultural journal the other day we came across an article entitled: "The True Remedy for Eradication of Tuberculosis." It was an article, of course, referring to tuberculosis among cattle; but as in a certain sense men and cattle are animals alike there are certain fundamental principles which apply to both.

"Within the reach of every man," says the article in question, "and at the lowest possible cost, there lies the best and most effective agent yet discovered for the eradication of tuberculosis. Of infinitely greater value than tuberculin and much more easy of administration in a plentiful supply of fresh air. If there is one matter today in which veterinarians are behind the age it is that of failing to insist at all times, in season and out of season on the importance to live stock of thorough and effective stable ventilation. Having before us the object lesson afforded by the medical profession and the marvelous results which its members are achieving by open air treatment, not only helping, but actually curing advanced cases of tuberculosis, to say nothing of checking the disease, as is now daily done, in its early stages, it is nothing short of disgraceful that we are yearly permitting thousands of valuable animals to become infected owing to the unsanitary conditions under which their owners insist on keeping them."

Now to some extent the criticism directed towards the veterinary, so far as live stock is concerned is coming to the medical profession so far as human beings are concerned. It may be said with some truth that the mission of both is to cure disease not to prevent it. If by a strict regimen of living it were possible to prevent all diseases there would be no need for doctors. If nobody got sick there would be no fees for the doctor, and the logic of this from a practical point of view is irresistible. Only under a system of governmental regulation by which physicians were paid by the state to educate the people to a proper system of hygiene would it be possible to achieve results such as might be hoped for.

The facts of right living from a physical point of view are not properly impressed upon the mind of the public. The germs of tuberculosis might in rare cases find lodgment in the system of a healthy person and develop, so as to endanger life. It would, however, be in the case of a person who was predisposed prenatally or by inheritance to consumption. All of us every day inhale microbes of disease of various kinds absolutely without harm. These are being carried hither and thither endlessly almost and millions of people of escape. Only a comparatively few succumb. Disease is only possible of development, as a rule, when the system has become so weakened as a whole or in some of its parts as to be unable to throw off or resist the attacking germ.

We need not expatiate upon the germ theory, which is more or less familiar to all now-a-days. It is a theory which illustrates a very ancient idea about the struggle of opposing forces of good and evil in the universe, and, in fact, science has demonstrated that the idea was not very far wrong. Two classes of germs are constantly at work in every form of life, one building up and the other tearing down. A condition of health means the predominance of the former, and a condition of sickness the mastery of the latter, and so the battle of life alternates until death ends all.

It may be argued that some are born weak, or grow weak in youth and, therefore, the struggle is unequal and disease impossible to be avoided. We are not now dealing with the exceptions, but in a general way it has been amply demonstrated that any constitution, however, weak may be developed into strength, and not by the aid of the physician alone but by efforts of self-will in following out the commonsense rules of hygiene. How many people appreciate the value of fresh air and keep the windows of their houses open winter and summer? How many people fully recognize the fact that deep, full breathing is the basis of strength and good lungs? How many people are there who do not overclothe themselves so as to render their bodies peculiarly sensitive to exposure? How many people realize the fact that the simplest and plainest foods alone render the system immune from overloading and clogging? We all stuff ourselves far beyond our capacity to assimilate and, therefore, our bodies are overtaxed to eliminating the surplus. How many people systematically attempt to strengthen their muscles by exercise? And so on we might continue the enquiry.

Every violation of the laws of health, that is to say, serious violations, leaves the system more susceptible to disease. By succeeding violations the body is rendered more and more susceptible to the development of disease germs. The man who is run down, or in a state of nervous collapse, is always a fit subject for typhoid, or pneumonia, or diphtheria, when conditions favor.

In a word, a man begins to take consumption very early in his career. The better fortified he is in health the better are his chances of escaping this dread disease. Therefore, the importance of taking action begins with the cradle and extends to the full maturity of manhood. Take, for instance, the awful prevalency of the cigarette habit among boys. It is fitting more of the rising generation for early graves than possibly any other single habit. This, of course, refers to towns and cities. Fortunately the cigarette evil has not extended to the rural districts. For this evil, we the elders are responsible. It is a matter of example, and it is the most natural thing in the world for the boy to seek to ape the man at as early a date as possible. We are not preaching against cigarettes as a "sinful thing," but as a habit which leads to very bad physical results. If a boy but knew that the smoking of cigarettes tended to dwarfing his stature and enfeebling his health he would avoid it, even if his superiors practised it, or wait until its effects in maturity would be much less harmful to him. But cigarette smoking is but one of the things that are deteriorating. Along with efforts to build consumptive hospitals and an educative campaign against spitting, therefore, should go the agitation towards a better way of living. The thing which is most neglected in the curriculum of the public schools, since it has been the custom to tack every fad on to that, is the question of health, without which all the knowledge and accomplishments in the world are valueless. The rules are few—plenty of fresh air, pure water, lots of outdoor exercise, plain foods, deep breathing, sensible clothing. If the educational campaign were conducted on those lines for a generation there would be need for no tuberculosis hospitals and but few doctors.

WILL SAN FRANCISCO RISE?

There are many and divers opinions on this subject. So far very little progress has been made in the way of rebuilding. As described to us by a recent arrival from that city, San Francisco is still full of dust and devastation, and it only requires the presence of a few owls and other birds who habitat among ruins to complete the picture of desolation. How far the people there will get ahead in the next few years is at present a great problem. What has happened is that one of the beautiful cities of the world has been destroyed, and must be built up again de novo. There is a good deal in starting right; but it does not seem that the opportunity for beginning with a clean sheet has been taken advantage of. In fact, there are more ways than one of beginning a city right. The grafting that took place in connection with the distribution of supplies and the disposition of the surplus would seem to imply that the disaster did not bring with it the "fear of the Lord"—a fact indicated in many ways.

San Francisco has been described as the wickedest city in the United States, which is saying a good deal for its proficiency in vice and crime, and some good-meaning people have ascribed the calamity which overtook it as a judgment from Heaven. If so, the city has not been steadied at all by the visitation of earthquake and fire. An eastern paper says that it has always been a wicked city, and, according to a special correspondent of the New York Post, it will continue to be so. Since the disaster occurred the devastated town has been without drinking resorts, but now the authorities have licensed 2000 saloons. Half of these were opened last week, and the rest will hang out their signs as soon as they can get the necessary buildings erected.

"The other morning," says the paper in question, "when the first saloon doors were thrown open, the interiors were soon jammed with thirsty, throngs, while outside long lines of drinkers waited their turn to reach the trough. A feature of this rush for liquor was the fact that it was most largely participated in by the supposedly destitute dwellers in the canvas refuges established in the parks and suburbs of the city. These temporary sections of the town are inadequately policed, and the women and children sheltered in the tents have slight protection against drunken men and roughs. On the advice of clergymen, who opposed the opening of the saloons at this time, many of these women have armed themselves with revolvers and knives against possible attacks of intoxicated marauders. So great was the run on the drinking places the first day that the beer supply ran out, the whiskey was almost exhausted, and the glassware available was insufficient to meet the demands upon it.

"San Francisco is now a wideopen city. The rum-sellers have consented to pay a heavily-increased licence fee on the understanding that they are not to be 'handicapped.' Their doors must be allowed to swing night and day. Dance-hall adjuncts to the saloons will be opened in a few days, and the vanguard of a new 'tenderloin' is fast drifting back into town. Prizefighters and 'sports' are opening their garish saloons right and left, and the old-time revel will soon be in full swing again. Evidently something more than the worst that nature can do is required to reform San Francisco."

THE PIG IRON INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The last report issued by the bureau of census of the United States, and which refers to the year 1904, shows some remarkable statistics connected with this industry, says Engineering. Compared with the figures of the year 1900, the influence of labor-saving devices and improved organization is clearly visible. The production of pig iron in 1904 amounted to 16,623,625 tons, as against 14,447,791 tons in 1900. This increase of production was attained in spite of the fact that the number of establishments engaged in the industry fell from 223 in 1900 to 190 in 1904, and the number of wage-earners fell from 39,241 in 1900 to 35,077 in 1904. It will thus be seen that the average output per wage-earner was 474 tons in 1904, against 368 tons in 1900. The improvement of 106 tons is accounted for largely by the use of pig-casting machinery, and also to the delivery of the metal to the converters in a molten condition. In like manner, improvement of output is shown in the daily capacity of blast furnaces. This total capacity per diem was 77,970 tons in 1904, compared with 54,425 tons in 1900. The number of blast furnaces completed numbered 344 in 1904, and 343 in 1905; but during the intervening period many old furnaces have been rebuilt and modernized, or altogether demolished and new built in their stead. The amount of capital invested amounted to $236,145,529 in 1904, against $143,159,233 in 1900. This large increase was due to the installation of improvements and other expenses which come under capital expenditure. The return on capital invested was 33 per cent. in 1900; but this, owing to the large increase of capital, has fallen to 9 per cent. in 1904. Though the value of pig iron at the furnace was $13.77 per ton in 1904, compared with $14.29 per ton in 1900, yet the average annual earnings of the employees (excluding salaried officials, clerks, etc.) amounted to $540 in 1904 as against $471 in 1900, an increase of $69 per wage-earner. The cost of both domestic and foreign ores was higher in 1904 than in the former year; and with conditions of business generally much more strenuous, the figures disclose the results of the keener competition of later years.

THE PROBLEM OF FARM HELP.

The supply of labor in nearly all industrial callings is scarce. It is not so much the case in regard to skilled labor, as in respect to what we usually term ordinary labor. It is particularly true of labor for farm purposes. The Farmer's Advocate, speaking of conditions in the Middle West, says that the problem of securing laborers to harvest this year's crop is one which is beginning to alarm some of the farmers. Last year there was a scarcity, but still sufficient help with which to get in the grain in good time. This year there has been such an unprecedented demand for men in construction work on the railways that the surplus available for the farmer is small. The fact is pointed out that the contractors are paying $35 a month for ordinary laborers, and that as the hours are shorter than on the farm the inducements to work on the railway are much greater. Only those who are determined to go on the land in order to take up or continue in that line of life even at lower wages are available. It is pointed out, too, that in Eastern Canada to which the western farmer formerly turned for his labor, the supply has become depleted and in that country they are depending upon Europe for competent and reliable help. It is, however, upon the young men that are expected from the east, together with the European immigrants, that will devolve largely the task of harvesting this year's crop.

These are the conditions which prevail in the Middle West, notwithstanding the rush of people from all parts of the world. During the past winter, says the Advocate, the department of immigration issued a circular letter stating the rate of wages at which farmers might hope at that time to engage men for farm operations for the present season. The wages quoted in this circular were $150 per annum for inexperienced men, $200 per annum for men partly experienced, and $250 per year for experienced old country farm hands. At the present time inexperienced men are very hard to get at $15 per month, men partly experienced must be paid at least $20 per month, and for experienced old country farm servants the department has on hand sixty unfilled applications, in which farmers offer from $30 to $35 per month.

The conditions are, however, even more serious in British Columbia than in the prairie country. Since the Chinese tax has been increased to $500 per head, Oriental immigration has practically ceased, and the supply of Chinamen for employment on the farm has grown visibly smaller, and their wages correspondingly increased. There are very few Japanese coming in, so that there is no other labor to take the place of the Chinese. White labor is practically impossible to obtain at any price. What makes the matter worse for the farmer is at this his busiest season the Chinese and Japanese are nearly all engaged at the canneries, which are an annual harvest for them.

The effect of this upon the fruit industry to which we look for great things is likely to be serious. The clearing of land, the planting of trees, the cultivation of the soil, the picking and packing of fruit, and other operations in connection with the industry require plenty of labor; but even at any reasonable price the labor is not available. The same is true of dairying and other branches of small farming. It is becoming now a question of confining operations to what a man and his own family can accomplish. It means retarding development without any doubt. In sight, too, there is a great deal of railway construction which will absorb all the available labor in the province and very much more.

Under the circumstances, a great many farmers are regretting the increase of the tax on Chinamen, and many are advocating an arrangement whereby a number of Chinamen should be permitted to enter the province free or at reduced rates, under restrictions, so that they could be employed in a few menial occupations only, where the requirements of such a supply of labor are sorely felt at present. Such a proposal, of course, would meet with opposition from the labor organizations; but those who advocate it contend that, properly understood, it would not even meet with opposition from them. The special and unusual conditions which now prevail demand some solution of the problem which has been created, and they contend that if the labor organizations will not permit it is "up to them" to find some other remedy. It is doubtful, however, if the Dominion government could be prevailed upon to seriously consider the proposal in view of what they regard as the prevailing sentiment in British Columbia against Chinese immigration.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The London Times, July 2.

Yesterday the great Dominion of Canada entered upon the fortieth year of its federate existence, amid the universal rejoicings of a prosperous and confident nation. Never have the auspices for Canada's future been fairer than they are today, never have the patriotic faith and confident assurance of Sir John Macdonald and his fellow-workers in the cause of Canadian unity found more triumphant vindication in the fruits of their great endeavor. The long, disheartening winter of neglect, which the wonderful resources of that great Empire suffered for generations, while the better advertised territories of its southern neighbor were attacking all that was most entertaining in the population and capital of this country and of Europe, is at last breaking up. Today Canada bids fair to justify the proud boast of her sons that the twentieth century on the American continent will belong to her, as the nineteenth has belonged to the United States. Our Ottawa correspondent dwells with patriotic satisfaction on the ever-growing influx of population into the Canadian Northwest, an influx which has grown by 25 per cent. in the space of a single year. He tells us of the vast revenues reaped by the Canadian Pacific Railway, an undertaking which not so many years ago was derided, even by Canadians, as unlikely ever to earn the cost of its own axle-grease, and which today is earning the sincerest tribute, that of imitation, from more than one great rival in the same field. He tells us of the constant demand for labor in town and country—the surest sign of progress in every direction—of an outward and inward trade expanding with marvelous rapidity. Already Canadians are declaring that it will not be a decade, perhaps not even half a decade, before they will be growing enough surplus wheat to feed the whole population of the British Isles. The most striking feature of the present development is undoubtedly the growth of the West. But, owing to the fiscal system of Canada, to the national policy introduced by Sir John MacDonald, and carried on by Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a sound practical disregard for the earlier platform eloquence which earned him the medal of the Cobden club, that development is shared by every province of the Dominion. With an ever-growing market open to them, the older provinces are rapidly becoming the homes of great manufacturing industries, destined before long to rival the manufacturers of the United States and of the Mother Country. We, too, owing to the preference extended to our trade by the Canadian tariff, are sharing in the development of Canada. How much greater that share might be may perhaps be brought home to our manufacturers and merchants by the Canadian members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce who are to be among us in the next few days.

With that material expansion has grown an intenser feeling of patriotic pride and self-confidence. There was a time, not so very long ago, when many Canadians openly advocated annexation to the United States, and when even those who were most attached to the British flag and to the ideals of the British Empire, yet, in their heart of hearts, sometimes doubted whether it was possible to do more than defer annexation for the time of their own lives. Today, though American citizens in tens of thousands are flocking into the Northwest, the annexation of Canada to the United States is, as Lord Grey frankly told an American audience at the Pilgrims' dinner in New York, as unthinkable as the annexation of the United States by Canada. The sense of national patriotism in Canada was quickened by the South African war; the prosperity that has followed since has served to intensify it. The full consciousness of what Mr. Borden rightly calls "a true national life" is rapidly displacing the old provincialism of the different colonies, and is having its effect even upon the provincial and racial exclusiveness of French Quebec. With that consciousness of national unity has grown the consciousness of a yet wider unity, the unity of the British Empire. As citizen of a great nation the Canadian claims to rank on an equality with the citizens of the great Republic on his borders. As partner in a world-wide Empire—aspiring some day, perhaps, to become the predominant partner—he can claim an even higher rank and an ampler destiny. That double element in Canadian patriotism is reflected in the stirring words of the national song "The Maple Leaf Forever," whose author, Alexander Muir, was carried to his grave in Toronto on Saturday, followed by thousands of his mourning fellow-citizens.

THE COLONIST POSITION ENDORSED.

(Victoria Times, July 20.)

But we are not prejudiced against the Esquimalt Water Works Company. We are impressed by the enterprise the company has displayed and by the foresight it has manifested in the improvement of its property. If it is disposed to sell that property at a reasonable figure, and the fact can be shown that the city can acquire the property and apply it in the business of furnishing water to the people at a lower rate (why a lower rate?) than would be possible under any other scheme, we would certainly suggest to the city council the advisability of taking advantage of such an opening. But there can be no dual control. (Who has asked for dual control?) We would oppose any such suggestion, and we are convinced the ratepayers would consent to a considerable sacrifice in order to avoid any such partnership in the control of water.

BARN BUILDING.

The Colonist the other day had a reference to Bulletin No. 18, published by the provincial department of agriculture, treating of "Model Farm Buildings," the author of which is Mr. Logan, B. S. A. This bulletin is worthy of more than passing notice, as it represents largely original work on the author's part, and is likely to have an important influence upon the agricultural districts in relation to the construction of farm buildings. There was a time when the bank barn was considered to be the perfection of ingenuity in respect to the uses for which it was required. Today it has developed many defects which are remedied by the substitute proposed by Mr. Logan. It is still, however, the popular barn of the farm, and it will take some time to replace it in public favor. The bank barn, as everybody knows, used to be figured in agricultural journals as the ne plus ultra of the farmers' requirements. It would be very hard to convince the ordinary farmer or the man who had ever had any notions on the subject gleaned from popular publications that it is not the best even yet that could be devised. But, as has been conceded, as the result of experience, while it is compact and somewhat picturesque in appearance, it has several serious drawbacks. It is complicated in construction and expensive. It is badly ventilated and lighted. Farm animals, like the farmer himself, suffer physically from such conditions. In the bank barn, for purposes of convenience, the fodder is stored above the animals and put down to the mangers through chutes. This gives rise to a great deal of dust, which settles down on the animals, and in the case of milch cows finds its way into the milk. Then again the warm, foul air from the stock finds its way up into the feed and contaminates it to some extent. By the keeping of stock all in one building there is greater danger of disease.

The principle of construction used in Mr. Logan's barn is entirely new, and is worked out so as to meet practically all the objections to the bank barn. The main building is devoid of all rafters or cross-beams of any kind, so that the utmost limit of capacity is available for storing hay and grain. There is also provision for a driveway, a root cellar, a granary, a feedroom, and room for a gasoline engine (for pumping, feed cutting, etc.) and a feed carrier. The frame is constructed of a series of arches about four feet apart, which, when boarded over is exceedingly strong. The arches are made of a number of two-inch planks spiked together, which are first sawn to a uniform size and shape at the mill. It is simply necessary to spike them together and raise them in place. The rest is very simple. The cow and horse stables are especially constructed as wings, with an open space between them. They are only one-storey each, and in the interior arrangements present a number of novel and useful features. It is quite impossible to go into all the details. These are given in the bulletin itself; but it is quite safe to say that the plan adopted throughout will work a complete revolution in the style and character of farm buildings. The principle of construction is one, too, which can be easily adapted for use in towns and cities, where there are outbuildings. The cost of construction is reduced to a minimum, being at least one-third less than in the ordinary barn or drive shed. Mr. Logan is to be highly congratulated upon his success in working out so important a problem satisfactorily, and we are glad to see that the government here has assisted so materially in making his plans available for the information of the farming community.

THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

The advocates of Mayor Morley's policy on the water question shift their premises each day as the props of their arguments fall from under them. One day we are told that the Colonist and others, who refuse to fall down and worship at the shrine of the municipal Magog, are paid advocates of the Esquimalt Water Works company in order that the company may receive an exorbitant price for their water system, and on another we are informed that the latter company is endeavoring to secure the control of the city supply, and that the object is to hand over the control to a private corporation, whose intention is to raise the rates. Last evening we were solemnly assured that: "The water service of a growing city is too important a public utility to surrender to any private company. And those who are battling in the hope of securing such a surrender in the case of Victoria, we are convinced, are simply beating the atmosphere."

Who has asked that the water service should be "surrendered" to a private company?

Many of our readers will remember that as boys they used to put up "cock shots" and throw stones at them with the object of knocking them down. This is the process we are witnessing in the foregoing excerpt. No one has heard it even suggested that there was a proposition on foot to transfer the control of the water works system of the city to a private company. It has not been discussed even as a possibility, and is, therefore, a bogey set up to be belabored in order that attention may be diverted from the main issue. The object of the whole train of argument, if we may designate it by courtesy as argument, has been to prejudice the public mind by insinuations and innendoes and false premises against the consideration of business proposals in a business way. Whatever may be our views respecting the attitude of the Esquimalt Water Works company, the proper course to pursue should not be altered by considerations foreign to the business in hand. What that business is was clearly outlined in yesterday's issue.

Russia is on the verge of a great crisis.

The prize list for the Nelson fair to be held on September 19th to 21st, has been received. It is an ambitious book of a good many pages, and numerous illustrations. It makes a specialty of prizes for fruit and pictures of various scenes incident to fruit-growing. Ten years ago if any man had predicted that Nelson and district would become more famous for horticulture than for mining his sanity would have been seriously questioned; but such has been the decree of fate. We wish Nelson every success in advertising its resources and its commercial situation to the world.

A correspondent signing himself "Rural District" writes complaining about the length of the midsummer holidays, and protests against paying teachers' salaries all that time. For our part, we think parents are to be congratulated that their children are not cooped up during all this hot weather in stuffy, hot school rooms. If children are properly taught they will forget very little that they have previously learned, of whatever advantage their learning may be, but what little they may lose in that way is more than made up in the gain to the physique by being permitted to be in the open air, rambling through the woods, making mud pies, helping on the farm, swimming, fishing, anything that keeps their bodies active, their blood in circulation and their skins well sun-baked. As for the teachers, if they are fit for the position of educators, they will be all the better for the vacation. If they are not, they should be in some other business.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

VEGETABLES.

Beets, per sack	$1.25
Cabbage, per lb.	2
Carrots, per sack	$1.50
Cauliflower, per doz.	$1.50
Cucumbers, per doz.	$1.00
Parsnips, per sack	$1.25
Potatoes (Mainland)	$18.00
Potatoes (Island)	$17.00
Potatoes (new Island), per lb.	1¼
Silverskin onions, per lb.	2¾
Tomatoes, local	20
Turnips, per sack	85
Peas, local, per lb.	2

FRUIT.

Grapefruit, per box	$4.25
Apples (imported)	$1.75 to $2.25
Bananas, per bunch	$3.00 to $3.50
Lemons (choice), per box	$7.00
Cocoanuts, each	8
Oranges, fancy navels, box	$3.85 to $4.25
Oranges (Med. sweets), per box	$4.25
Rhubarb	3
Cherries, per lb.	12½ to 15
Raspberries, per lb.	
Logan berries, per lb.	

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PRINCIPAL: DR. A. O. MCRAE.

References—The Very Rev. Dean Paget, Rev. W. J. Kirby, Rev. Dr. Herdman, Rev. F. Patterson.

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PHOTOS—AMATEUR DEVELOPING AND ENLARGING

PRICES MODERATE.

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FOR SALE—Fresh calved Jersey cow. Apply H. Evans, Cadboro Bay. jy22

FOR SALE—Fresh cow for sale. Apply S. Johnson, Burnside road. jy22

FOR SALE—Fox terriers. Millet, Coutts street. jy21

WANTED—Orders for dressed poultry, spring chickens and young ducks. Mrs. Millet, Coutts street. jy21

FOR SALE—Cheap, No. 2 Meilote separator; also some good oat hay and young fresh-calved cow. Rochmond, Strawberry Vale. jy20

FOR SALE—Freshly calved cow; gentle, third calf (heifer). McAnally, Mt. Tolmie P. O. jy19

FOR SALE—Horse for sale, 44 Quebec street. jy18

SETTER DOG WANTED—Irish or Gordon; thoroughly broken. Apply with description P. O. Drawer 661. Good price for satisfactory dog. jy18

FOR SALE—Work horse, 1400 lbs. true and good worker; $75. Holmes, Strawberry Vale. jy14

FOR SALE—Team of horses; quiet to drive, double or single, 10 years old, weight 1,200 lbs. L. Ogilvie Forde, Cobble Hill P. O. jy8

FOR SALE—One black horse, five years old, sixteen hands high, very gentle. One bay horse, six years, good driver. One sorrel horse, six years, heavy set, kind, and good worker. Also buggies, carts, wagons and harness. Apply I. J. J. Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store St. a10

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Butter (local), creamery	25
Comb honey	18

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Tongues, per lb	20
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 18
American hams, per lb.	22
American bacon, per lb.	27
Bacon, rolled	18
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Veal, per lb.	10 to 18
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $1.50

FOODSTUFFS.

American wheat, per ton	$32.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	$30.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	$27.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$28.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	$28.00

FLOUR.

Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's, Royal Household, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best	$5.35
Flour, pastry flour, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$4.85
Calgary Hungarian	$5.60
Bran, per ton	$25.00
Shorts, per ton	$24.00
Middlings, per ton	$27.00
Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$12.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$14 to $16
Feed cornmeal, per ton	$32.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$28.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$30.00
Cracked corn, per ton	$32.00

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

MOWBRAY—At Cowichan, July 18, the wife of George H. A. Mowbray, of a daughter.

HOLMES—On the 19th instant, at "Rockland," Rockland avenue, the wife of W. Cuthbert Holmes, India Civil Service (retired), of a son.

CONNOR—On the 20th instant, at Saanichton, the wife of H. Collins Connor, of a daughter.

MARRIED

HEISTERMAN-SALSBURY—At Christ Church, Vancouver, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. C. C. Owen, Henry George Sanders Heisterman, of Victoria, barrister-at-law, to Lilian, eldest daughter of W. E. Salsbury, Esq., of Vancouver.

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