Corn, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.90
meal, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.90
er River, per ton	$16.00
rie, per ton	$16.00
lfa, per ton	$22.00
Dairy Produce.	
and, per dozen	.35
per lb.	.20
l, each	.05
cal, each	.10
per lb.	.35
y	.25 to 30
Creamery, per lb.	.45
Creamery, per lb.	.45
eamery, per lb.	.45
Creamery, per lb.	.40
Creamery, per lb.	.40
Vegetables.	
hot house, per hd.	.15
er head	.15
head	.05
r lb.	.20
lbs. for	.25
tatoes, 3 lbs.	.25
per sack	1.50 to 1.75
seed, per sack	2.50
er, each	.20
new, per lb.	.05
bage, per lb.	.05
per lb.	.25
as, per lb.	.08
er lb.	.08
per lb.	.05 to .15
r lb.	.05
per lb.	.05
Sprouts, per lb.	.15
per bunch	.10
bunch	.10
rs, each	.25
per bunch	.05
s, per lb.	.25
Fruit.	
per dozen	.25
king, per lb.	.08 to .10
per box	$2 to $2.50
Oregon, per box	2.50 to 3.00
per dozen	.35
le, per lb.	.25
Valencia, per lb.	.15
table, per lb.	.25 to .60
s, each	.35 to .60
Malaga, per lb.	.25
Concord, per basket	.75
es, Cape Cod, qt.	.25
Nuts.	
per lb.	.30
per lb.	.30
Jordon, per lb.	.75
Cal., per lb.	.25
s, each	.15
per lb.	.30
s, per lb.	.25
Fish.	
ed, per lb.	.10 to .13
fresh, per lb.	.08 to .10
smoked, per lb.	.15
h, per lb.	.06 to .08
Herring	.12½
for	.25
ss, per lb.	.06 to .08
s, salt, per lb.	.12½
od, salt, per lb.	.12½
s, fresh, per lb.	.06 to .08
fresh, white, per lb.	.08 to .10
fresh, red, per lb.	.10 to .12
smoked, per lb.	.20
per lb.	.25 to .30
per lb.	.08 to .10
kippered, per lb.	.12½
Haddie, per lb.	.20
Meat and Poultry.	
r lb.	.08 to .18
er lb.	.15 to .25
per lb.	.12½ to .20
er quarter, fore	1.25 to 1.50
er quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
essed, per lb.	.15 to .18
ressed, per lb.	.18 to .20
owls, each	1.00
per lb.	.25 to .30
per lb., live weight	.12½ to .15
dressed, per lb.	.20 to .25
er lb.	.18 to .22
ressed, each	.75
per lb.	.22 to .27
essed, per lb.	.12½ to .15
dressed, each	.50 to .65

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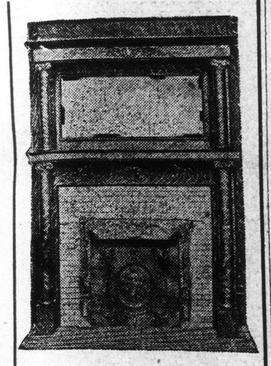

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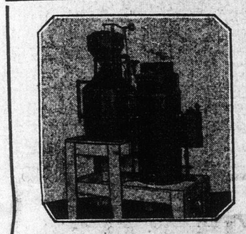

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LAND ACT

Form of Notice

Coast Land District—District of New Westminster.

Take notice that Guy Frederick Fox, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the northeast shore of Frederick Arm on the land point between Frederick Arm and Estero Basin and about two miles north of the northeast corner of Westman & Edmonds' lease No. 90; thence south ten (10) chains; thence west two (2) chains, more or less, to low water mark; thence north ten (10) chains; thence east two (2) chains, more or less, to the point of commencement containin five (5) acres more or less.

GUY FREDERICK FOX.

Date, January 16th, 1909.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises to be known as the Parson's Bridge Hotel, situated at Parsons's Bridge, Sooke Road, B. C.

PRICE BROTHERS.

March 9, 1909.

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

STANDARD BRED S. C. White Leghorn eggs for hatching, $2 per 15, $6 per 50, $10 per 100, $30 per 1,000, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Send for free descriptive booklet. Ernest T. Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I.

W. LEGHORNS, R. I. Reds, heavy laying strains. Free catalogue. Douggan's Poultry Farm, Cobble Hill, B.C. m14

LOST—A dark brown, two-year-old short horned heifer, with several small holes in each ear. A suitable reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of the animal. J. W. Pimlott, Strawberry Vale P.O. m20

MOOTED CHANGES IN U. S. TARIFF

Effect of Reciprocal Arrangement With Regard to Coal Discussed

THE LUMBER SITUATION

Might Prove Detrimental to the Forests of British Columbia—Some Opinions

The projected changes in the United States tariff have excited a good deal of attention in Victoria since the announcement in the Colonist of yesterday.

In two particulars British Columbia may be particularly affected. One is in the case of the tariff upon lumber which the bill proposes to reduce to fifty per cent; the other is the case of coal. The bill provides that coal may be admitted free of duty from countries with which a reciprocal arrangement is in force.

The general opinion is that while British Columbia would reap an immediate and lasting development from reciprocity treaty with regard to coal with benefit to the consumer in either countries—that while increased activity would result in lumbering, it would be to the ultimate detriment of British Columbia's forests.

SAYS CONSUMER WOULD REAP THE BENEFIT

"The consumer in either country would reap the benefit of the abolition of the duty on coal by Canada and the United States," said J. A. Lindsay, general manager of the Wellington Colliery company yesterday.

"So far the details received from Washington giving the terms of the measure as it applies to coal are too meagre to venture any very lengthy opinion upon the matter. The removal of the duty on coal imported into the United States would have the effect of stimulating the production of coal in the interior and on this coast. It would mean probably that new coal measures would have to be opened here and it would mean work for more men. It would mean cheaper coal for the consumer in California, and it would mean that many people there who now use oil for fuel would return to the use of coal. The price of the two products have gradually equalized themselves. The removal of the duty on coal entering the United States would not, I believe, increase the cost of coal to the consumer in this province. It would simply mean that more coal would be mined.

"On the other hand the removal of the duty on American coal entering Canada would prove a great boon to the Canadian consumer upon the prairies, in Ontario and in Quebec. Nearly all the coal used there is brought from the United States, from Pennsylvania and Virginia.

"The Nova Scotian producers have generally opposed the proposal to abolish the duty on coal entering Canada. It is difficult, however, to understand their point of view. They export a large quantity of coal to the New England states and very little of their product is used in Upper Canada. They would benefit immensely more under the reciprocal arrangement I should think, than they would suffer.

"The coal fields of Canada and the United States are not active competitors. Nature has placed coal on this coast and none in California; coal in the Crow's Nest district, none in the rich copper mining district to the immediate south of that district; coal in Pennsylvania and none in the central provinces of Canada; and coal in the maritime provinces and none in the New England states. The conclusion is obvious. Free interchange must benefit the consumer since it will tend to reduce the cost of production and

WOULD FAVOR THE REMOVAL OF DUTIES

Nanaimo, B. C., March 18.—The management of the Western Fuel company, interviewed regarding the possibility of the removal of import duties on coal passing between Canada and the States said that they believed that reciprocity in coal between the States and Canada would be a good thing for both countries. So far as British Columbia is concerned, it would tend to extend the field in the States where its coal could be marketed and inasmuch as there is no American coal imported into British Columbia, the removal of the duty by Canada could not have any effect on any of the existing industries here and particularly as British Columbia coals are of a high standard.

The Washington Fuel company has been making a specialty of developing trade in British Columbia and is now marketing fully 65 per cent. of its output in B. C. But in order to keep its mines working to capacity it is obliged at present to seek any outlet in other countries and in the States is the only field available. The company would welcome the day when its entire output can be marketed in British Columbia.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN LUMBER TARIFF

"The proposed reduction in the duty from $2 per 1000 feet board measure to $1 per 1000 feet, if it is placed on the Statute Book of the United States would do us over here an enormous amount of good during the first two or three years of its existence, but after that halcyon period had elapsed this reduction would only do harm upon this side of the border," said Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown, Hillis and company, of Government street yesterday afternoon.

"I have been in the employment of Mr. J. B. White, of the Mississippi Land and Exchange company, of Kansas City, in the state of Missouri, who has been principal adviser of President Roosevelt on all matters having relation to forestry. Now this Mr. White has been located for several months in the City of Washington, D. C., fighting against the reduction of this tariff. I was not only in his employ, but he is a friend of mine and a very good friend too, and while I would personally like to see the duty upon all lumber and upon all shingles which enter the United States market reduced to the extent of at least one-half, I firmly believe that in the long run it would be a bad bit of statesmanship and for this simple reason. And at this point, I may explain that I am now discussing the interests of both countries upon the entire Pacific Coast including the great states of California, of Oregon, and of Washington, and all across and throughout the province of British Columbia, for if the government of the United States decides to take off and does take off either the whole or part of the present tariff which is levied upon lumber and upon shingles, the American capitalists and multi-millionaires who are interested in this great industry are bound to flock into this province, buy up all the timber that is available for their purposes, erect immense lumber mills in different sections at points which will be most convenient for their shipping needs and then proceed literally to skin these limits and skin them fast! For it may be regarded as a positive and the inevitable result of such a radical change in policy that they will most assuredly do this very thing, and that will most unquestionably not do British Columbia any good. For British Columbia, no! I believe I am not at all mistaken when I say that the Dominion of Canada as a whole, has at the present time probably only one-third as much standing timber as the United States possesses.

Pinchot's Letter.

"The Hon. Gifford Pinchot, forester and chief of the United States forest service and an eminent leader in the conservation movement, in a remarkable letter which he has addressed to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, and which is published in full in the American Lumberman of the 13th instant, says this:

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1909.

Hon. Sereno E. Payne, Chairman, Ways and Means Committee, House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Payne:

To avoid any chance of misunderstanding, I take the liberty of stating my views upon the tariff on lumber in more connected fashion than it was possible to do at the hearing before the committee on ways and means on February 24. At the outset I want to make it clear that the Forest Service has never advocated either the reduction or the abolition of the present duties upon lumber and shingles. On the contrary, we have been at some pains to avoid taking any position one way or the other until we could complete a satisfactory investigation of the subject. I say this because many believe that the Forest Service has declared in favor of the removal of the duty upon forest products as a means of conserving our forests. The Service has made no such declaration.

If the tariff on lumber were to be removed, it would be done, I take it, for one or both of two purposes—either to reduce the price to the consumer or to preserve our forests. In my judgment it would accomplish neither.

Free lumber would not materially reduce the price to the consumer. Most of the lumber we now import comes from Canada, as most of it would if the duty were taken off. We are importing from Canada only about 2 per cent. as much lumber as we are cutting from our forests. It is not likely that under free lumber more than 5 per cent. as much would come from Canada as we would cut at home. Contrary to the general impression, Canada, as compared with the United States, has no great timber supply. Her total amount of standing timber is probably not more than one-third of what is left of ours. In the end the Canadians will undoubtedly require for home use all the timber they can produce. Imports from Canada would not be enough, therefore, to limit the cutting of our own forests or to reduce the price of lumber in any important degree.

Stumpage prices are at present somewhat lower in Canada than in the United States. The taxation of Canadian timber land is better adjusted to the conditions under which timber must be cut than it is with us, but the average cost of logging and manufacturing are probably as great there as here. If the duty were removed the effect of these factors taken together would be to increase the value of Canadian stumpage, and to some extent the profits of the Canadian manufacturer and the American retailer. There would remain little, if any, benefit to the ultimate consumer of lumber in the United States.

The fundamental question at issue in the lumber tariff is forest conservation. I believe that the demand for free lumber rests mainly on the hope that it offers a way to protect our forests. If I were of the same opinion, I should favor the removal of the tariff. But I am unable to see how free lumber will promote forestry.

There is only one way to save our forests: That is to see that they are kept at work growing new crops of timber as the old are cut away.

The lumbermen are right when they tell you that in times of high prices for lumber they do cleaner work in the woods and cut more timber from a given area than they do when prices are lower and only the best grades can be marketed. Low prices for lumber unquestionably increase waste. If the removal of the tariff had any effect on work in the woods, it would be to displace the lower grades of lumber now cut by our own mills, which must be either logged or left in the woods when the higher grades are taken out, and to that extent it would increase the woods waste in this country. The waste in logging is already enormous, several times larger than our importation from Canada. I do not believe that the increased use of Canadian wood under free lumber would equal the increased waste, and even if it did, the larger danger from fire and the greater difficulties in the way of forestry which follow wasteful logging would probably more than offset the gain. In other words, the drain upon our forests would not be relieved by allowing Canadian timber to come in free.

You asked me at the hearing for my opinion as to the tariff on wood pulp. We are already dependent upon Canada for much pulpwood. Nearly seven-tenths of the wood we use for paper is spruce and one-third of the spruce pulpwood is imported from Canada. It is highly important that we should have free pulpwood in the future as in the past, and that Canada should impose no export duty upon pulpwood. In this respect the pulp and paper making industry is in a different position from the other great wood-using industries of the United States. The latter can be wholly supplied from our own forests, while the former must have free access to the Canadian spruce forests so long as spruce is the chief pulpwood. I, therefore, concur with the recommendations of the select committee on pulp and paper investigations of the house of representatives. These were that ground wood should be admitted free, provided that it comes from a country which does not in any way restrict the exportation of pulpwood or ground wood, and that there should be a reduction in the duty upon news paper, providing that it comes from a country which does not in any way restrict the exportation of pulpwood, wood pulp, or printing paper.

I believe there is now a sincere desire on the part of a large number of lumbermen to handle their forests more conservatively. I realise that they face difficulties in their efforts. We as a people have often been at fault because we have not made it easy for the lumbermen to practice forestry at a profit. The states, for instance, have failed to provide adequate fire protection. They have often taxed standing timber so heavily that the owner was forced to cut it off as quickly as possible, and then let the land go back to the state without provision for a future crop.

But it is first of all upon the lumbermen themselves that the duty of conserving their own forests actually lies. By asking for the retention of the tariff in order to protect the forests, the lumbermen have in substance entered into an agreement with the people of the United States to perpetuate their forests by wise use. This tacit government is freely recognized by many of the leaders among them. If the tariff is allowed to remain, the lumbermen should be held to their agreement, and if they should fail to carry it out, the people of the United States should take the matter in hand and enforce such control of lumbering as will protect the forests and the public. The lumbermen must recognize that the forests which they own are not simply pieces of private property. They are a public trust, the source from which most of the nation's future timber supply must come. The nation has decided that these forests must be conserved. It is the duty of every lumberman to act upon this decision. It is the duty of the nation and the state to aid him in every way they can. If the lumbermen do not make the most of the opportunity, legislation is coming, and coming very soon, which will force them to do clean work in the woods, and to leave their cutover lands in a condition to produce a second crop.

I believe that it is possible to work out a solution of this great problem in cooperation with the lumbermen in a way that will satisfy both them and the public. To this much-desired end I have given in the past, and will continue to give in the future, my utmost efforts. Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

St. Joseph, Missouri, Feb. 15, 1909.

Hon. Nelson P. Wheeler, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Now that tariff revision is impending and the Ways and Means Committee is at work on a bill for a new tariff law, we have sometimes wondered whether members of Congress fully understand how deeply interested the farmers of this country are in the tariff on lumber and other forest products.

Rightly or wrongly, the farmers believe that what amounts to a lumber trust practically controls the price of lumber all over the country. They know that the price of lumber has increased anywhere from 75 to 200 per cent. in the last ten or fifteen years; they also know from the publications of the Department of Agriculture that our forests are nearly exhausted, and they cannot understand how congress can for a moment permit any portion of the tariff on lumber, whether rough or finished, to remain at a time when our forests are dwindling and the price of lumber is endlessly ascending. The way the farmer figures it out, he is taxed 10 per cent. on every post he buys, 30 per cent. on every box shook, $2.00 a thousand feet on every rough board and from $2.50 to $3.50 a thousand on the finished lumber he may require, all for the purpose of creating a tariff wall which makes his lumber higher, enormously increases the value of the standing timber held by the speculators, and encourages the destruction of the remaining forests, which eventuality can only be regarded as a national disaster.

We are sending you under another cover a copy of Farm and Stock containing a marked editorial on this subject, which voices our views and, we believe, the views of the great masses of the farming population of this country. If there is any one feature of the tariff law on which the farmers are well informed, it is in regard to lumber, and it will be impossible to placate them with any tariff which merely takes some kinds of lumber off the dutiable list and leaves others. Fully half the lumber the farmer buys for a new home is finished and the present tariff on it is absolutely prohibitive.

The farmer knows full well that if he could not raise cereals and provisions enough to feed the country the consuming millions would knock the tariff off these commodities in a flash. He knows very well that the present timber crop, which is practically the only crop that can be raised, is nearly exhausted, comparatively speaking, and he cannot understand any process of reasoning which undertakes to defend the tariff on these commodities. Very truly yours,

Farm and Stock,
FRED J. WRIGHT, Editor.

Pinchot Misquoted.

With regard to this very subject of tariff revision, Mr. Pinchot was quoted as having expressed the opinion that if this particular duty were removed it would have the effect of conserving the forest wealth of the United States, but as a matter of fact, as has now become abundantly clear, he has never said anything of the kind. But when these men who were deeply interested in this matter, Mr. White included, questioned him upon this issue, he replied, "I will not make any statement until I have made a thorough investigation into it; and after I have concuded that investigation, and have all the facts before me, I will prepare and submit a full statement. And here that statement is to be seen.

"Mr. Pinchot, I may add, is a millionaire, who is giving his life to the service of the United States, and practically for nothing.

"My idea of the whole matter is this, if the tariff upon lumber and upon shingles entering the United States were either taken off or materially reduced we, upon this side of the line, could sell lumber and shingles to American buyers at prices which would be a little bit under those which prevail upon the American market, and still make a profit.

"I am now referring to the markets in the States of Oregon and of Washington, for of course we could not compete in the Yellow Pine region of the southern states, but what I mean is this, that we could compete in what is known as the fir territory, wherever the freight rate would allow us to do so. We could, for instance, go as far east as Minneapolis, and as far to the south as the northern line of the state of Kansas, which is called the fir territory proper. Shingles of course are shipped all over the United States, from the state of Washington, and shingles moreover are shipped from here to the Atlantic coast in Canada, as well as to certain states of the American Union upon the same coast, while they have also been shipped into other parts of the United States, when the price was a little better than it is at the present moment, for the price of shingles, it must be admitted, is rather too low at this juncture to permit of such transactions being accomplished.

"The price of shingles, I may say, at the mills in the important states of Washington and of Oregon ranges now somewhere around the figures of $1.80 and of $1.85 per thousand for what are called extras, and extra star shingles. While the British Columbia price is about the same, and as it costs a little less to manufacture them upon this side of the line, there would be a little more profit for us upon this side than there would be for those who are engaged in this business upon the other side of the line.

Could Compete Easily.

"For two or three years, as I have already intimated, if the duty were lowered we could easily compete with the American manufacturers, and we can even now compete with them in certain districts, but in such changed circumstances we could compete with them anywhere, and consequently for a time at all events an enormous quantity of lumber and of shingles would be shipped from British Columbia into the United States. And so, speaking from the purely selfish point of view, I would like to see this duty either materially lowered or removed altogether, as we would make a good deal of money during the next few years. But nevertheless, I at the same time believe that the big mill men of the state of Washington, and from farther east, would, and at once, invade this province, put up immense mills in its best timbered sections and immediately proceed to skin this timber off, as fast as this could be accomplished, and so after a while so much timber and so many shingles would be produced in this province of British Columbia and the competition would become so terribly keen that we would not in these vastly altered conditions get along really as well as we are doing at the present time.

"American capitalists, it is quite true, have already taken up a large extent of very valuable timber lands in this province ,and the Weyerhaeuser family, which is extremely well known in the United States, have bought heavily in this department. The old headquarters of this very prominent concern, the Weyerhaeuser Lumber company, was in the city of Minneapolis, and they have not only been very largely interested in the state of Washington, but they controlled the most extensive white pine timber limits upon the continent of America. Frederick Weyerhaeuser was the head of the family, and while I am confident that they have made heavy investments in this province, I cannot precisely state where their purchases have been effected; but I think that they have been chiefly made upon the mainland. There are several of them, and speaking generally, they are known as the Weyerhaeuser interest. They have been operating and upon a very large scale for many years, are, it is almost needless to add, practical lumbermen of the very highest attainments ,and as an indisputable matter of fact, the very biggest people in the business. Another strong American company has bought over 100 sections, of 640 acres each, of splendid timber, which is located in different districts upon this island.

"Mr. Ryan, the multi-millionaire traction magnate of the city of New York has, I understand, also made purchases and I have even heard that the Standard Oil people have closed similar investments, although I do not in any way guarantee the accuracy of this statement. For John D. Rockefeller has explicitly denied that the Standard Oil company is interested in any other direction, save in oil. Although such an announcement does not at all prohibit individual members of that company making private investments upon their own individual accounts. We ourselves are interested in certain limits and we are getting other people interested in the same field.

Finest Cedar in World

"The very finest quality of cedar logs that are to be found in all the American continent exist in this province, and British Columbia moreover makes the very finest quality of cedar shingles that are manufactured anywhere in the whole world beating Washington state in this quite important particular, all to nothing!

"The power of the trusts and of the inordinately wealthy man in Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States, is very commonly altogether over-estimated. The United States is essentially a democratic country, and unless the rich man pays, and pays high, in dollars for the work he desires to have accomplished, and remember that all this is very dangerous work; he does not count for very much among our politicians, as he after all possesses only one vote. But what makes a good many of our politicians sit up and take notice is the cry for lower duties upon lumber that is being made on the part of the farmers. But as a matter of fact, the American farmers are being grossly misled! For they are receiving for some of their products the very highest prices that are being paid anywhere in the whole world, and an increase in value moreover that is very much greater than any increase which has arisen in the matter of lumber values. The present duty upon all rough lumber entering the United States is $2.00 per 1,000 feet board measure, and 50 cents extra is charged for each of the three following changes, planing upon each side, tonguing and grooving; making the total possible duty $3.50 per 1,000 feet board measure.

Both Messrs. Brown & Hillis are Americans and Mr. Brown, moreover, has not been in this city for any considerable length of time.

Holden.

Victoria Lodge No. 1, I.O.O.F, has lost one of its oldest members by the death of Bro. E. C. Holden, P.G., at Portland, Oregon, on Saturday last, the interment taking place at Astoria, Oregon, on Monday. He was nearly 85 years of age. Mr. Holden will be remembered by old residents as having lived here from 1862 to 1868, during which time he was engaged in the hotel business. Since then he has resided at Portland and Astoria, Ore., but has always maintained his membership in Victoria Lodge No. 1, I.O.O.F. He was secretary of the chamber of commerce, Astoria; elder of Presbyterian church; superintendent of the Sunday school, and secretary of the Masonic Lodge there for over twenty years, and was highly esteemed and respected.

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Be on the safe side and look out for trash. Better still, buy your groceries and provisions here where you take no risks. A few Friday suggestions

FRESH HADDIE, per pound 12½c
KIPPERED HERRINGS, per pound 12½c
MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS, per tin 85c
ESQUIMALT OYSTERS, per dozen 40c

"SPECIAL" TODAY
MILD SUGAR CURED HAM, per pound 16c

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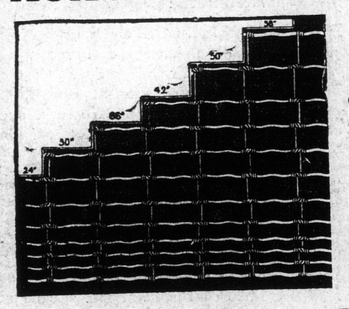

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