The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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HOME LIFE ON THE FARM.

In speaking of the new departure of Sir William Macdonald in connection with an agricultural institution being established near Montreal, we had something to say the other day about the new conditions of farming. A writer on the editorial page of the Mail and Empire, who deals most entertainingly and instructively with current topics in a space which is always a column in length, neither more nor less, contributes an article entitled "Keeping the Boys on the Farm." The writer in question was, in all probability, reared on a farm and thoroughly familiar with the conditions which existed some years ago in Ontario. At all events, he describes them most accurately. In pointing out the change which has occurred as the result of modern methods, he has hopes that farm life may yet become as attractive to the boys born and reared on a farm as it was once slavish and irksome, so that we shall see the young men of the city crowding back to country life with the same avidity that they formerly fled from it. This may appear somewhat Utopian, but, on consideration, not at all out of the range of possibility.

Going back to the days of from twenty-five to fifty years ago, we find that farm life in all the Provinces, and especially in Ontario, was very cheerless and unattractive to farmers' sons and daughters. As pointed out in the article in question, the house itself was usually the farmer's own creation, architectually poor in conception, badly built, and in the interior plain, rough and not always very comfortable. In winter it was cold ten feet away from the big box stove, in the summer hot and pagued with flies and mosquitoes, and in the spring damp. The family rose at 4 or 5 in the morning and went to bed at 8 or 9 in the evening, with perhaps, an hour added to the end, in the winter time. The roads were mostly bad, the farms isolated in many communities, the opportunities for recreation outside the implements rude as compared with the present day. There was little thought, in the busy routine from year's end to year's end in making a living, of refinements of any kind. The farmer, though honest and industrious, had little of imagination in his mental make up and what he originally possessed was starved out. His wife often worked with him in the field and slaved alone in the kitchen. From the lack of time to have pleasure or holidays or ethical pursuits, the heads of families ceased to take them into account. The boys who had to share fully in this cheerless routine and saw nothing of promise in the future for them, as soon as they could, packed their "little grips" and headed for the towns or for brighter prospects in some place farther west. So thousands upon thousands left the farm never to return again, and the parents grew prematurely old with toil and sank to the grave struggling with the land or for more of it.

It was not so in every case. Here and there a farm house was the abode of happiness and contentment, amongst refinements of a class that, though not of urban standard, reflected moral and intellectual gains that had not been dwarfed by grinding toil. There were neatness, brightness, books, music, cleanliness, taste. These were the houses that attracted the boys from other farms and gave them their inkling of, and desire for, better things. They formed the leaven that has gone on leavening and refining and stimulating farm life until we see conditions that are the opposite of what they formerly were. In the olden times the youngest child, or if there was a boy who was brighter than the rest in the family, he was kept at school, and became a teacher, and finally drifted into the professions or the mercantile world, where he developed into the man about whom the poor mother at home sounded praises and for whom she prayed night and morning, and of whom the father was silently proud. Nor was farm life, with all its drudgery and discomforts and humdrum and drawbacks, and its gaucheries, without its rays of sunshine; and there are but few boys who have left it and gone away into the town or to a distant part of the country, who do not years afterwards look back longingly to the home of youth and wish for the old days, hard and all as they seemed to be, to be back again.

The modern farm, though it gives much to be desired in the way of living, has its comforts and its improvements, second only to those of the residence, and with many advantages over the latter. There is still plenty of hard work, but it is not slave work as of yore. There are machines to save the back and the arms, good roads, there are horse cars and, often, railways; there are organs and pianos, and lawn tennis, and good schools, and even rural mail delivery in many districts, especially the whole aspect of life has changed, except, perhaps, in very remote settlements, from an occupation for the mere purpose of making a living to an occupation governed by modern business rules. It is becoming more and more a business, many branches had subsidiary branches growing, dairying, stock raising, etc. Farmers engaged in the different branches of farming have to study certain branches, and success enters into their calculations. Farmers have their experimental farms, their agricultural societies, their associations for the best results of a market. Only those who have had experience of farm life know what it means to make a bare living, much less to make it an attractive business. Granted that the farmer must needs be a man of all trades, yet success must crown the enterprise, if he is to make a good living and make his surroundings such as will induce his children to take up farming in preference to other callings in life. It is not competition with his neighbors, it is co-operation with them towards a common end—the supplying of humanity with the necessities of living, for which there is no diminution in demand, but rather a constant increase.

The possibilities of the farm for home comfort are very great. There is no reason, in fact, why a farmer may not be the peer of any man in the land in point of culture and refinement, and still perform his labor, that is, if he disassociate from culture and refinement those conventional trappings and embellishments that too often are confounded with the substance itself. Farmers in the past have tended to despise those very things in the possession of which is the very kernel of existence. They have mistaken, as most people do, the making of money for the true object, which, in a limited way, money only assists in achieving. As to these possibilities and changing conditions we quote from the Mail and Empire:

It costs little to make a farm an attractive home and the envy of visitors from the city, yet how few farmers of a generation ago paid any attention to the appearance of the place! A few dollars spent in flower seeds, a few loads of gravel, a lawn mower and a pot of paint—in these lie all the difference between apparent squalor and real beauty. Our farmers are awakening to these facts, and are beginning to take a real and worthy pride in the appearance of farm and buildings. They are perceiving the wisdom of a small matter like naming the farm, as all farms in England are named. A few years ago this might have been laughed at as an affectation. It is now a straw on the stream, an indication of progress and ambition on the part of the farmer, and a practice which, in a few years, should be almost universal.

A POLITICAL MYSTERY.

A remarkable story comes from the East, the particulars of which were given to the public by the Toronto World. It would seem to throw some light on the mysterious resignation of Mr. Blair just prior to the holding of the Dominion elections: but as Mr. Blair has explicitly denied all connection or knowledge of the plot of which his resignation is alleged to have been a part, the mystery becomes the greater. As the press despatches published in British Columbia have only indicated in a faint way the particulars we may refer to them briefly. We heard all about the buying up of La Presse, the French-Canadian paper in Montreal, which has the largest circulation in Canada, by David Russell, a Montreal capitalist of Abbey Salts fame. He has many interests, and it was supposed that the purchase of La Presse, the Montreal Star and St. John Gazette and St. John Daily Telegraph, formerly Mr. Blair's organ, was part of a scheme, in conjunction with Mr. Blair, who was to be his legal and political adviser at a very large salary, to assist in the defeat of the Liberal Government. There were also rumors of a scandal that was to be sprung on the country, and of a champagne banquet given by Mr. Russell to celebrate in advance the defeat of the Government. Nothing, however, of a definite character was known. The public was kept in suspense as to Mr. Blair's actions and as to the revelations that were to be made. Nothing happened, and the country in odd moments wondered what it all meant. The story as told by the World purports to solve the mystery and there is just enough probability in the circumstantial narrative to make the basis of a probable plot of a very malodorous kind—not less despicable than despicable.

The scheme had been some time in hatching apparently, in fact, was incubated during the last session of Parliament. The men alleged to have been mixed up in it are David Russell, J. N. Greenshields, Hon. A. G. Blair, Mr. Pugsley, Attorney-General of New Brunswick and several American and English capitalists. As told by the Nationalistic, "Mr. Russell, who had long been acquainted with the leading railway contractors, and also with the Vanderbilts and Dr. Webb, had thought over, with Mr. Greenshields, advocate for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann at Montreal, the formation of a syndicate with $40,000,000 capital stock, which would undertake big public works, and, in particular, the construction of the G. T. P. The director of La Presse, Mr. Dansereau, the proprietor of The Star, Mr. Graham, and certain federal ministers (Mr. Prefontaine and Mr. Fitzpatrick have been mentioned) were soon informed of the project either personally or by the intermediary of friends. The proposal was submitted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who showed a lively interest, and asked that it be submitted in writing—which was done. Sir Wilfrid's answer not being forthcoming, Mr. Greenshields displayed some impatience, but Sir Wilfrid would not allow his hand to be forced. He asked explanation of Mr. Prefontaine and Mr. Fitzpatrick, got them to withdraw from the project, and, when others insisted on a favorable reply, he tore up the memorandum and threw it in the waste basket. Mr. Greenshields stayed on for three weeks at Ottawa, threatening ministers and plotting with Mr. Russell, Mr. Blair and others the overthrow of the ministry."

The project grew, and with the refusal of Sir Wilfrid to entertain the railway scheme, the plot to destroy the Government was developed. Sifton, Prefontaine and Fitzpatrick, members of the Government were aimed at. They were to receive large sums to retire, or failing that they were to be struck by lightning in the form of scandalous revelations. Twenty-five Liberal supporters from Quebec were to resign after being nominated and allow their opponents to be elected by acclamation, presumably for a price. The papers already referred to were purchased and Mr. Blair was to take the stump against the Government. The whole combination of circumstances was to be brought about between nomination and election and the Government was to be utterly broken by the consequences. At the banquet referred to the details were discussed and Mr. Pugsley, who had been taken into confidence, went straight to Sir Wilfrid and exposed the whole plot.

According to an interview given by Hon. Mr. Emmerson to the Brandon Sun, he was aware of what was on foot, or at least to some extent. He says:

"I was in New York on September 18th, and a "gentleman approached me at the hotel I was staying at and asked me if there was no chance of getting a contract for the construction of the transcontinental railway. The elections, he said, were coming off, and if a contract was obtained there would be lots of money to swell the campaign fund. I told him that the work would have to be done by Canadian contractors, and refused to have anything to do with him.

"He told me that they were working through Montreal people, and I knew afterwards that Montreal parties acted very suddenly and peculiarly during the session at the hotel was J. N. Greenshields of Montreal. The Montreal people were said to be friends of David Russell. During the elections David Russell, J. N. Greenshields, two Americans, Dr. Kennedy and a Mr. Green, said to be an Englishman, who resided in the states for some years, visited my province. They were riding in a magnificent private car, and at Fredericton Junction, on October 22nd, met R. L. Borden, apparently by appointment. Mr. Borden went on board, having been met at the station by Mr. Dowling, private secretary of David Russell.

"Mr. Borden has given out a statement in which he absolutely denies knowledge of any of the details. He knew nothing of Mr. Blair's intentions, nothing of the suggested resignation of Liberal candidates in Quebec, nothing of the railway deal, and nothing of the conspiracy as a whole which was to place him in power. It is thought that his circular published before the elections, refusing to accept any contributions to election funds from any person "understood as creating claims to consideration for any interest likely to be affected by any special feature" of his policy, was in anticipation of the designs of the promoters of this scheme to defeat the Government and railroad a railway scheme through the House. At all events, no one believes that Mr. Borden was in the remotest degree connected with it any more than was Sir Wilfrid.

If in any degree the story is based on truth, and there is enough circumstantial evidence to make it probable, it illustrates again the danger of the political welfare of the country from unscrupulous capitalists allied with equally unscrupulous politicians. Sufficient has been told and not denied to arouse serious suspicion, and sufficient has been denied to involve the circumstances in greater mystery. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other prominent men whose names have been mentioned, are in possession of the facts, as alleged, we may look for interesting revelations soon after the House meets, and we trust the expose will be as complete as possible.

Mr. Blair resigned from the Railway Commission suddenly about two months ago to engage in a new occupation or a new line of business. He left a large amount of work unfinished, and as the result of his resignation everything has come to a standstill. There are, we understand, a number of cases the evidence in which will have to be taken over again. So far as the public have means of knowing, Mr. Blair has not yet taken up his new work. It is hardly fair to the country that the late Chairman of the Railway Commission should have been permitted to resign without finishing up what, we presume, he was paid for finishing, at the rate of $10,000 per annum. The amount of salary he may have been paid for unfinished work is not the most serious part of it. It means much delay and additional expense to hear the cases over again. Mr. Blair should not regard himself as entitled to any privileges which the most poorly paid official of the service is not entitled to. He seems to have treated the Government as unfairly as the country.

An interesting event in municipal finance took place in Toronto the other day. There is a strong move in that city towards acquiring control of municipal franchises. An agent of the corporation who, however, was unknown to the stock market as such, purchased 200 shares of Gas Company stock at a reasonable market price. The stock acquired will entitle the Mayor to take a seat on the Board of Directorate. The city got 100 shares at 210½ and another hundred at 210¾. Private purchasers on the same day paid as high as 214 and as low as 209¾, so that the price was an average one. It is stated to be the resolute purpose of the corporation to make further purchases from time to time until a controlling interest is acquired. A knowledge of the fact will have a tendency to boost the price for a time, but as soon as 51 per cent. of the shares belongs to the city speculation will cease, as shares cannot go beyond a figure which the city will be able to fix. A new element in city politics will be introduced. The Gas Company will have a live business interest in the man who is to be Mayor. A man who was open to temptation might be influenced to play into their hands, a danger which the electors will no doubt seek to avert when choosing their chief officer.

"THE PROSPECTOR."

Ralph Connor, the author of "The Sky Pilot," "Black Rock," "The Man from Glengarry" and "Glengarry School Days," so well known to Canadian readers, has published another novel, which is now being displayed for the Christmas trade. There is a characteristic of this author's books in that they present life in Canada of which he has so far written, in strong contrasts. He deals largely with pioneer experiences, in which there are the patient, pious, hard-working, hard-striving, unselfish and devoted parson, his equally good wife, and several sympathizing friends; and the equally unregenerate, hard-drinking, hard-swearing, hard-fighting miner, shantyman, rancher, bull puncher, never do well, remittance man—men not bad by nature but by force of circumstances and example. There are also the mercenary, sleek, prosperous man or woman of affairs and the evil disposed, crafty, blood-sucking gambler or saloonkeeper, peculiar to the new and remote settlements in which the author brings the various elements of his story into close contact and sharp contrast. If we had a criticism to make respecting Ralph Connor's stories, it is the sameness that pervades them and the uniformity of types displayed. Any one of them would be much better enjoyed if you had not read any of the others. But with a man who is a clergyman, and has confined himself to the limited environments of a few phases of pioneer life, that result might reasonably have been expected. If he talks "shop" of the variety most familiar to him, he may be readily pardoned.

There is, however, no lack of action in his characters. He dearly loves a fight. He can even hold up to our admiration a fighting parson. The blood of the hot-headed, impulsive Glengarry folk is in his veins. If his hero be given to profanity, he makes him swear with a vengeance. If he be brawn and athletic he fights from the drop of the hat. If he be a cowboy, he rides like a Jehu. If he be dissolute, he goes the hottest pace. If he be bad, he is the worst. Ralph Connor loves the field of sport and he can describe a game of hockey on the ice, a scrimmage in the football field, a battle royal at lacrosse, or a cowboy meet in a way that suggests the sensations created by the description of the chariot race in Ben Hur. For instance, in the opening chapter of "The Prospector" his description of a football match between Varsity and McGill would make a sporting editor green with envy. It is done to a turn.

The story is well told and is interesting throughout. A superintendent of Presbyterian western mission work goes east on a lecturing tour, urging the necessity of earnest, willing workers in the settlements in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and in British Columbia. He fires the zeal of a varsity student named Macgregor, familiarly styled "Shock," who is a large, raw-boned son of a Highland Scotch mother. "Shock" has had a thorough football training and his prowess as an athlete has been well developed. He and his mother live together, and they are, in their simple, homely way, all the world to each other. But he makes up his mind, and his mother, with heart in agony bleeding, lets him go without a murmur. She has the old Highland spirit which would sacrifice her all when duty called. "Shock" goes into the foothills, in the vicinity of the Crow's Nest Pass, and there he has an experience of pioneer life that few ministers of the Gospel would or could go through. He comes into contact at once with the worst elements of a mining and ranching life. His progress for a long time is most discouraging, but by and by he gathers around him a coterie of sympathizers, most of them reclaimed by his example and his efforts, and just at a time when, to him, the clouds are the thickest and the prospects blackest, he discovers that his work has not been without avail, and to him comes triumphs as great as were his seeming failures. His life was one series of sacrifices and hardships. Often he was compelled to bring his college athletic training into requisition in self-defence and always will power to himself. Finally his mother dies, and he goes back to Toronto to assist the superintendent in interesting the people in the work, and while there culminates a love affair of his college days. "The Prospector," while not the best of Ralph Connor's stories, is interesting throughout. It is published by the Westminster Publishing Company, Toronto, and the price is $1.25 in cloth.

A SCHEME OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Some time ago the Colonist expressed regret that Prof. Robertson was leaving the service of the Dominion Government. We were not aware at the time that he intended taking up another, but allied, work along with Sir W. C. Macdonald, the Montreal millionaire tobacco manufacturer, who has done so much for McGill University in endowing its science department, and was the provider for the system of manual training, of which the Victoria schools have had gratifying experience. Now he is taking up a practical scheme of agricultural education for the benefit of the rural population. At the head of it will be Prof. Robertson, who is one of the most practical and farseeing agriculturists in America. Carnegie has spent millions in free libraries and in endowing universities; but of all his benefactions none are of a practical nature or calculated to start young men on the road which he himself traveled. Many other rich men have contributed fortunes for educational purposes: but as a rule there has been no definiteness in regard to the future of the students for whose benefit they were intended. Sir William Macdonald is the one man who has worked on definite, practical lines. He has gone in for technical training, which will give a bent and value to the lives of the men who take advantage of it.

His latest, as we have stated, is practical agriculture. Farming no longer can be made successful on the good old fashioned methods of our forefathers. Conditions in this industry have changed as they have in all other industries. It has become greatly diversified, and each branch requires special knowledge. A farmer now must know the newest methods; he must have some working knowledge of the nature of soils; he must be well up in the latest varieties and their special treatment; he must study the markets; he must, in short, be fully abreast of the times to compete with his neighbor and secure profitable results. The market now demands the best of everything.

Sir William Macdonald, and in speaking of him we must include Prof. Robertson, who is undoubtedly the guiding mind in these experiments, is a demonstrator. He proves the value and practicability of certain methods and certain systems, and leaves them to the public spiritedness and enterprise of the various governments to carry on. The latest departure he has made is explained by Prof. Robertson. An institution will be established at Ste. Ann de Bellevue, twenty miles west of Montreal. The work proposed is outlined as follows:

"The general plan provides for a department of research, with special laboratories and equipment for work in bacteriology of soils and products, biology in plants and the animals dealt with in agriculture, physics as applicable to rural life, and agricultural chemistry. The institution will also comprise a department of farms. These will be used for illustrating the most economical and best known profit-making methods of agriculture. There will be at least three special farms, the dairy farm, the meat-producing farm, and the small cultures farm. Provision will be made for receiving apprentices on those farms, and within each farm will be a series of small apprentice farms. That is merely an enlargement of the idea of the school garden at the consolidated schools. On these smaller farms of from one to five acres groups of apprentices will have full charge, and learn by doing and managing for themselves.

"There will also be a department of instruction, and a farm school, and what will practically be a college of agriculture, on lines somewhat similar to those followed at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph."

The public will look toward with interest to the results of this experiment. In the hands of Prof. Robertson, whose name is synonymous with success in his official career, there is really no doubt about the outcome. The system seems to have been thoroughly thought out, and need not even be referred to as an experiment. Its success may be taken for granted.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Ontario politics has taken another swing. Before the famous convention was held it was practically decided to go to the country with a reorganized government. The convention was called for the purpose of advisement as to policy and methods. The result of the convention was a decision to bring on the by-elections and test the popularity of the Premier with the new cabinet and his new platform. What has caused a departure from that course it is not easy to say. Mr. Ross is at present in a minority, and the probability is that the Lieutenant-Governor has yielded to pressure to bear on him to carry out the original intention. As a political move we think the latter course is much the wiser. The government will have the prestige of a great Liberal victory in the Dominion and the ferment of the convention will not have subsided. An attempt will be made to run the election by sidetracking the "corruption" record of the party and making the issue Hon. G. W. Ross himself. Personally, he is undoubtedly popular with his party, and he is gifted with a rare eloquence. The "machine" will work as usual, but it will be placed in the background, and its mechanism will be concealed. How far the people can be made to forget the past remains to be seen.

THE BUSINESS CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The eighty seventh annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held on the 5th inst., in Montreal. The statement showed a year of remarkably good business, which reflects creditably on the commercial conditions of the country. The bank earned a dividend of 10 per cent on a capital of $14,000,000, and added $200,000 to the profit and loss account. The General Manager in his remarks pointed out that during the present year the interest rates on certain classes of loans were unusually low, in fact, for a time during the autumn they had not been so low in a quarter of a century. Some features of trade were unsatisfactory, although on the whole the year had been a prosperous one. Lumber markets were very disappointing and the markets for dairy products unsatisfactory. Certain industries, he said, had suffered from foreign competition, but on the other hand others were reviving under more experienced and intelligent management. Mr. Clouston called attention to the fact that the foreign trade balance has latterly turned against Canada. In itself, he did not think that might be a matter of great concern, and had probably been more than overcome by the introduction of capital brought by an increasing volume of immigration, by investments of foreign capital, largely from the United States, in our virgin lands, water powers, forests, and in many other ways. Yet, he added, the fact remains that, considered alone, the foreign trade balance has turned against us, and to this cause the less abounding activity of domestic trade may, perhaps, be traced. Concluding, he said:

Taking a broad view of Canadian commerce, the future is bright with promise. Our population is fed now by an immigration of upwards of 100,000 people annually, and the stream appears to be well turned towards Canada. Production in the Northwest grows apace, the railways are prosperous, a second transcontinental line is on the eve of construction, the reports from the mining districts of British Columbia are more encouraging, a spirit of abiding confidence in Canada pervades our people, and despite temporary checks in the progress of material developments, there is increasing belief that this country has entered upon an era of great and enduring prosperity.

The Vice-President referred to some facts respecting the progress and possibilities of the West. He said that the Government expert estimates that the portion "suitable for cultivation" in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, that is from Manitoba to the mountains, reaches an extent considerably exceeding the total area of the Empire of Germany, while referring to the much larger extent to the north of the fifty-fifth parallel he says: "What proportion of these vast districts will be capable of the profitable growing of crops is as yet a matter of conjecture."

Striking proofs of progress in this part of the Dominion were everywhere visible. The population of Manitoba and the Territories, which in 1901 was 422,000, became in 1904, 870,000.

The homestead entries, which in 1901 numbered 8,157, and represented 1,305,120 acres taken up for cultivation, had, in 1904, reached the number of 31,383, and covered an acreage of 5,021,291; and to this may be added land sold for settlement by companies, bringing the total up to 9,387,501 acres.

The number of immigrants, which ten years ago, in 1895 was 25,788, and for years made little progress over this figure, last year reached 130,329, and is believed, during the present year to have largely exceeded that number, but statistics are not yet attainable.

"While the evidences of progress are, as already said," he went on to say, "most marked in our western territories, the rest of the Dominion has not been standing still. One feature is noteworthy, the number of new manufacturing enterprises springing up all over the country; some of them are essentially Canadian, others are branches of important American industries. It is impossible to give data even approximately correct, of their extent or number, but I hold in my hand a list of over thirty in Ontario and Quebec, and may say that this is only in this city and neighborhood sites have been secured averaging about fifty acres each."

Jos. Chamberlain, upon being asked what were the favorite books of his boyhood, states that as a youth he was an omnivorous reader. In regard to his choice he says that he remembers with special gratitude the essays and English history of Macaulay, the poems of Tennyson, and the novels of Dickens and Thackeray. Mr. Chamberlain, as a boy, may have been as he is, a man, an exception, but there are not many boys of today who regard these authors as special favorites or who read them at all. This is particularly true of Thackeray and Tennyson and Macaulay. As a rule the appreciation of Thackeray grows with age. The present generation, however, is new the rule of any literature of the standard of these authors, and it is a pity.

MARRIED.

BROWN-BURTON—At Vancouver, on the 10th inst., G. H. Brown and Mrs. Annie Maude Burton, daughter of Rev. Dr. Stephenson, late principal of the Collegiate School, Stratford-on-Avon, England.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEAD ONE CENT PER WORD EACH ISSUE. NO ADVETISEMENT TAKEN FOR LESS THAN 25 CENTS.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—First-class milch cow, newly calved. Mrs. Lister, Tolmie avenue. d13

FOR SALE—One cow and 4 calves, one calf 1½ years old, 3 calves 6 months old, cow 4 years old; 2 dozen hens; 2 dozen chickens; 1 sewing machine. Apply Mrs. M. J. Virdier, Richmond avenue.

FOR SALE—Jersey bull calf; registered. Apply Quick Bros., Royal Oak. d13

FOR SALE—One first-class black driving horse, 5 years old; quiet and gentle. Apply 165 Douglas street. J. W. Goss. d13

WANTED—To purchase a good working team, not less than 1,100 pounds. Apply Box 43, Colonist Office.

Retail Markets

In the retail market, feed is on the up grade, hay and wheat showing an increase in price. Fresh Island eggs have jumped from 50 to 60 cents and Valencia raisins from 10 to 15 cents. All kinds of new nuts are now in.

The retail quotations are as follows:

Corn, whole, per ton	$30
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$28
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	35
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.50
Hungarian, per sack	$1.75
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.55
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5 60
Three Star, per sack	$1.55
Three Star, per bbl.	$6.00
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.60
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.80
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$18.00
Hay, B. C., per ton	$16.00
Straw, per bale	75
Wheat, per ton	$40.00
Middlings, per ton	$26.00
Bran, per ton	$25.00
Ground feed, per ton	$28 to $30
Vegetables—	
Cabbage, per lb.	3½
Cauliflower, per head	10
Tomatoes, per lb.	5
Cucumbers, per doz.	25
Onions, 6 lbs.	25
Carrots, per lb	1½ to 2
Beet root, per lb.	1
New potatoes, per 100 lbs.	$1.00
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz.	60
Manitoba, per dozen	30
Fresh cream, per pint	25
Cheese—	
Best Ontario Cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	
Best dairy, per lb.	25
Victoria creamery, per lb.	32
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	32
Delta, per lb.	32
Fresh Island	25
Fruit—	
Apples (Island), per box	$1.00
Pears, per box	$1.00
Prunes (local), per lb.	5
Muskmelons, each	12
Currants, per lb.	10
Cooking figs	10
Figs, per lb	12½, 15, 20, 25
Valencia raisins	15
Lemons, California, per doz.	40
Cocoanuts, each	10
New dates	12½
Beans, per lb	06
New cleaned currants, 3 lbs. for	25
Best Sultanas	30
Table raisins	15, 25, 35, 50
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 40
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb.	15
Spring salmon, per lb.	12½
Cod, per lb.	8
Halibut, per lb.	8
Smoked Halibut, per lb.	12½
Halibut, frozen	8
Finnan Haddock, per lb.	12½
Crabs, per doz.	75
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb.	12½
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	15
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 12
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 15
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 27
Bacon, rolled	16
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.50
Eocene oil	$1.60

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FANCY SULTANA RAISINS, 2 lbs. for 25c
VALENCIA RAISINS, No. 1, per lb. 15c
CALIFORNIA TABLE RAISINS 15c, 20c and 25c
DEHESA CLUSTERS, Table Raisins, per lb. 25c, 30c and 35c
SMYRNA FIGS, per lb 15c, 20c and 25c
CRESCA FIGS, (in Baskets) 1s, 35c; 2s, 60c
CALIFORNIA TABLE FIGS, 1s pks., 2 for 25c
CALIFORNIA WHITE COOKING FIGS, 3 lbs. for 25c
CALIFORNIA BLACK COOKING FIGS, per lb. 10c
NEW DATES, 2 lbs. for 25c
STUFFED DATES (in Boxes), each 25c
FANCY CALIFORNIA PRUNES, 4 lbs. for 25c
FRENCH PRUNES (in Glass), each 25c
VALENCIA ALMONDS (Shelled), per lb. 75c
JORDAN ALMONDS (Shelled), per lb. 65c
NEW CALIFORNIA WALNUTS, per lb. 20c
NEW JAPAN WALNUTS, 2 lbs. for 25c
NEW ALMONDS (paper shell) per lb. 25c
SWEET CIDER, per Bottle 25c
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Local

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Cascade Mine.—A report was circulated late last week that the tramway at the Cascade mine, Alberni, had broken down and that no ore was being taken. A telegram received at the company's office here states that the tramway is in good working order and that a fine quality of ore was being placed in the bunkers.

Oak Bay Hotel.—The foundations are now in for the new Oak Bay hotel, and the contractor, Mr. Fred. Mesher, yesterday placed a gang of men on the carpenter work. Good progress is expected to be made from this time forward if weather conditions hold good.

Wedded at Vancouver. — The Vancouver News-Advertiser of Sunday has the following paragraph: "The marriage took place at noon yesterday of Mr. George Henry Brown and Mrs. Annie Maud Burton, both of Victoria, though the groom has been in Vancouver for some time. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. L. Rugg, D. D., the new pastor of the West End Baptist church, at his residence, 1615 Burnaby street."

Notable Visitors. — Guests at the Dallas hotel who arrived from Vancouver yesterday evening are Prince and Princess Colleredo Maunsfeld and Countess D'Etchegoyen, accompanied by Charles Stimson and Mrs. Stimson, of Vancouver, who are cousins of the countess. The Prince, Princess and Countess have been traveling leisurely across the continent and stopped off at various places. Prince Maunsfeld is out West for the purpose of securing some big game shooting, as he is an ardent sportsman. He is also, like all Austrian and German noblemen, greatly interested in forestry. The Prince is slightly below the medium stature, but well built and possessing a keen pair of dark eyes.

Herring Fisheries—The Nanaimo Free Press in its issue of Saturday, has the following: "Some idea of the extent to which the Nanaimo herring fisheries are being developed this season may be obtained from the fact that the industry now employs nearly 100 persons. Little mention has been made up to the present of the market which has been developed on the Sound and at Vancouver and Victoria for fresh herring, and which is supplied almost entirely from Nanaimo. Messrs. A. R. Johnston Co.& and P. Stoddart are the principal contractors for this branch of the trade, and daily send away large quantities of fish. Several steamers are constantly engaged in the business at this time."

Northwest Visitor.—A gentleman resident of the Northwest called at the rooms of the Tourist Association on Port street yesterday for his mail, which he had ordered directed care of the association in this city. While there, in conversation with Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the association, he volunteered the information that he had gone into the Northwest with $7, and only lately sold out his holdings for $20,000. He thinks it the finest country in the world for a young man with pluck and energy, but no place for a man with money who desires to live in comfort, hence his visit to Victoria. He will take up his residence here permanently and says that hundreds more will follow him.

Travel to Angeles.—C. A. Harrison, proprietor of the Driard hotel, in a letter to the council of the Board of Trade at a meeting held yesterday morning, urges better steamer communication with Port Angeles. He says: "Port Angeles is a growing young town and is only 19 miles from Victoria. I believe that the Port Angeles people would gladly exchange business with Victoria and would welcome a steamboat company in a substantial way. In my position as a hotelman, I hear a great deal about Port Angeles, and am quite sure that the people of that town entertain the most friendly feeling to Victoria. I believe that, with the aid of your honorable body, a company could be formed, or perhaps some public-spirited Victorian will come forward, and lease or buy a good boat for the Victoria-Port Angeles run."

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For twenty-five cents you can't get anything so useful in the home as a bottle of Polson's Nerviline. Why? It cures the ills of the entire family! Headache and neuralgia it relieves instantly. For indigestion, stomach pain, colic or cramps it does what the doctor ordered." Mothers find Nerviline invaluable for breaking up colds and curing coughs, hoarseness and sore throat. Don't be without Nerviline—it is economical and reliable. In use for nearly fifty years.

The Provincial Government has taken the right way of dealing with the leasing of foreshore rights for trap fishing, namely, the offering of them to the highest bidder. That will eliminate the element of speculation from the business and ensure the taking up of those sites by parties interested in the canning business and requiring them for legitimate purposes of their own.

More than half the battle in cleaning greas