The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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A GREAT INDUSTRY.

"The Great Industries of the United States" form the subjects of a series of articles the Cosmopolitan is publishing. In its June number Mr. Clarence B. Lane, assistant chief, Dairy Division, B. A. I., United States Department of Agriculture, writes on the subject of "Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk as Factory Products." While British Columbia's chief products will long continue to be those derived from its mines, fisheries and forests, respectively, and while fruit-growing will probably have the attention of a large majority of the steadily increasing numbers who are settling on larger or smaller land-holdings in this Province, it may be well that attention be directed to the growing field there will be for the sale of dairy products as the more prominent industries expand. Especially will this be the case in the numerous mining sections of the Province, for in the more extensively developed of these ore production is increasing and the number of workers is being added to each successive year. Already the dairying industry is fairly well established on a small scale in British Columbia, for not only do many individual small farmers make butter, but there are creameries in operation in several districts, both on Vancouver Island and on the Mainland. Yet there is abundant room for the extension of this industry, for in most parts of the Province where land is being acquired for cultivation purposes, there should also be room for dairy cattle, if only a few. A glance at what is being done extensively in the United States may not be without a stimulating influence, so Mr. Lane's review of the industry should be worthy of careful consideration here as well as in countries where its subject is of far greater present importance. The article opens as follows: "It is not so many years since the care of milk and the making of butter and cheese were entirely in the hands of the women of the farm households, who used the crudest methods and utensils. Do you ever stop to think where the butter comes from that is used on the tables of the eighty million inhabitants of the United States, or how much you consume annually? If not, the statement may be somewhat surprising that the consumption per capita is nineteen pounds annually, and that the total amounts to over one and a half billion pounds. Three and one-half million farms supply two-thirds of this amount, and nearly six thousand factories furnish the remainder, with the exception of forty-five thousand pounds imported."

The primitive dairying methods under the old system, which gave the domestic markets but an irregular supply; the indifferent quality of the products, with prices correspondingly low; the adoption of co-operative methods and the eventual development of the factory system of concentrated manufacture, which constituted one of the notable and important landmarks in the progress of dairying during the last century; the progress made since the introduction of the creamery system in the methods of management and the settlement with patrons, and the further great advance in the substitution of mechanical cream separation for the "setting" or gravity system, with its economic effect upon labor and its practical elimination of climatic difficulties, thus working a revolution in the industry—these progressive stages are successively dealt with in an instructive manner. Then follows this significant statement: "There is still much more butter made on the farms in the United States than in the creameries. Creamery butter controls all the large markets, and farm butter makes comparatively little impression upon the trade; but the amount used for home consumption, the supply of small customers and local markets makes an immense aggregate, being fully two-thirds of all." This is of especial interest, since it indicates the important position held by the farms, notwithstanding the striking development of the factory system.

Cheese-making, the writer says, "has been transferred bodily from the realm of domestic arts to that of manufactures. Farm-made cheeses are hard to find anywhere; they are only used locally and make no impression upon the markets." The factory system tends to improve the quality and secure greater uniformity of product. The condensed milk industry, which was started in the United States about the same time as the factory system for making butter and cheese, has atained to large proportions. The last census showed that there were fifty establishments for condensing milk operating in fourteen different States, and producing a total of one hundred and fifty-seven million pounds.

The article, which should suggest to Western Canadians generally the possibilities ahead of the Dominion when its immense areas of farm lands shall be occupied by the many millions of population they will eventually maintain, closes thus: "Faithful old Brindle! How much we owe her! She supplies us with milk, butter cheese, custard puddings and cream, and asks only for a green pasture and a babbling brook."

CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

In the course of a very thoughtful article on commercial conditions in Japan, Dun's Review comes to the conclusion that we cannot too fully recognize that Japan has entered upon the "business" of natural growth and strength. The financial and commercial condition of the island empire of the Far East is now a matter of great interest, for we have now to view Japan as the one great Oriental nation, and to consider what she is likely to do and to be able to do among the powers of the world. A report by Mr. Barclay, secretary to the British legation at Tokio, which was quite lately issued by the Foreign Office in London, goes considerably into this question. A year ago the trade of Japan was in a healthy condition. Abundant crops were harvested and the yield of rice and silk was large beyond precedent. The foreign trade has now risen to a volume never before known, and the industries generally have greatly prospered, especially farming and silk making for exportation; also in the trades which have been engaged in turning out war supplies. The Government has restricted its war purchases to the home markets as far as possible, and the increase in productive facilities which this has caused will, of course, remain after peace returns. This is said to be particularly true of cotton and woollen goods; additions to the mills are planned, and six establishments are reported to have set up 1,800 new power looms, equivalent to an addition of 50 per cent. to their plant. The outlook as to future competition in the markets of the Far East is such that, in Mr. Barclay's opinion, British manufacturers must be prepared to not only lose Japan as a market for the cheaper cottons and woollens, but to face sharp competition from Japan in China. In iron and steel, too, Japanese production is largely increasing, and it is even affirmed that but for the war most of the rails imported in 1904 would have been turned out at the Imperial steel works at Wakamatsu. Figures are not available, but it is certainly known, says Mr. Barclay, that about 18,000 tons of 60-pound steel rails were made there for use in building the military lines in Korea, besides many thousand tons of lighter weight. The exceptional orders from Japan since the war began have raised imports from the United Kingdom in 1904 54 per cent. over those of 1903; imports from Great Britain were 20 per cent. of the total into Japan in 1904. The magnitude of India's trade with Japan is also great, and increasing competition in Japan must be expected, not only from the Japanese but from the United States. There is also a growing commerce between Japan and Canada and Australasia.

WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The press despatches on Sunday looked warlike. The scene of operations promised to shift from the Far East to Europe. At present the prospects for continued peace between the two great nations involved seem to be more favorable. Nevertheless, the feeling exhibited is not too friendly and it is not quite beyond the realms of probability that war may yet take place.

Taking into consideration the perfection of warlike machinery, and the terrible cost of the working of its huge parts, no nation can look forward to it with anything but dread. In Europe, too, the danger of complications, involving all the powers, is very great. As we see by the despatches since Sunday, the position of Great Britain, arising out of her recent friendly relations with France, is a delicate one. There is nothing, however, in the treaty relations with France which necessarily involves Great Britain. She is interested, though, in the pretensions of Germany, and the evident policy of the latter is to play a dominant part not only in European affairs, but in those of the territories beyond.

A war between France and Germany would be a providential thing for Great Britain, providing she was not dragged into it. England stands an isolated position in respect to most of the powers. At various times she has come into collision with them and worsted them. She has frustrated designs in a way that has earned their enmity. Germany today hates Great Britain with a bitter hatred, and in the opinion of the best authorities on international relations, war is inevitable within at least a quarter of a century. A war with France would assist staving off the evil day, as the war between Japan and Russia has averted for some years a conflict between Russia and Britain in respect to their interests in the Orient. It is quite evident that the Kaiser has for years been waiting for an opportunity to do something spectacular in Europe. His restless energy will not rest satisfied with the humdrum of international politics. He has pretended to be the friend of peace. Napoleon Bonaparte made a similar pretence. Emperor William has been waiting for the opportunity to make his influence felt in some striking manner, and it is probable that the Morocco incident was deliberately created to afford that opportunity.

THE DEPARTING PIONEERS

We are chronicling today the death of Mr. James Allan Grahame, for years well known to the citizens of Victoria, and more especially to the older generation. He belongs to what may be spoken of as the old "brigade" of the Hudson's Bay Company, now nearly all departed, and including such contemporaries as Dr. Tolmie, Joseph McKay, Roderick Finlayson, A. C. Anderson, John Henry Work and a number of others who could be enumerated, who come to the West about the same time and assisted in the pioneer work of fur-trading and as citizens of the province in its subsequent development. The names of these men must live in the early history of the country, not only as factors of a great commercial company, but in a national sense as builders and founders—nation makers along with Dr. McLoughlin and Sir James Douglas, the two guiding spirits of the Western division of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory. The latest of this band of pioneers to depart the land of their adoption and making had for some years ceased to take active interest in affairs, and was best known as a retired citizen and a figure of the past. He did his work in the days gone by as a pioneer, as a "trail-blazer." The present generation can but faintly understand the strenuous nature of the life he, in common with men designated "the lords of the forest," led. If we take the mining prospector and greatly extend the area of his operations and greatly increase the difficulties of moving from one base of supply to another, we shall find the nearest parallel to the life of adventure and hazard which the fur-trader experienced. The prospector has individual trials as great at times, but there is a vast change in the conditions, then and now, in favor of the latter. Both in a way have performed a similar service to the country. The Hudson's Bay Co. pioneer is now almost a figure of the past. There was much that is picturesque and fascinating about the lives of these men, and if they had left us more in the way of reminiscence about their lives and the country as it was under their rule, we would have the materials for a great history and works of fiction as engrossing as those of Fenimore Cooper. They were, however, as a rule, prosaic men, wedded to the business of fur-trading, and not given to the making of memoirs. Many of them by education and ability were qualified for such a task, and as a consequence of their modesty or indifference to the wants of the historian, have deprived the latter of much that he would give his ears to possess.

FRUIT GROWING ON ROUGH LAND.

The time will come when a very much larger area of land will be brought into cultivation for fruit purposes in this Province than any person as yet imagines. In Italy, where land for the peasant is limited, he sometimes carries soil in sacks up the sides of hills and makes his little vineyard in out of the way and almost inaccessible places. At the foot of a rock wall the vine is trained against the sides and there finds the warmth of the heated wall most favorable to good results. In a beautiful country like Italy, with its fertile valleys, nothing but sheer necessity would have suggested the resort to mountain sides. It will probably be a long time before the same necessity will exist in British Columbia, or before its inhabitants would attempt to utilize its waste places in that or any other way. It may be, however, that it will be found by experiment that it will pay to make use of a great deal of land that is now considered useless. We have not only in this Province a fruitful soil, but we have a fruitful climate. The latter has a great deal to do with results, because vegetation feeds from the atmosphere as well as from the soil. Moisture has also much to do with it. If we were to attempt in some parts of Eastern Canada, for instance, to raise fruit on the land of the character that is successfully used in some cases in this Province, we should most miserably fail. The mighty trees which grew upon the coast in raw, gravelly soil and granitic wash is proof of the virtue of atmosphere and moisture. At the Experimental Farm at Agassiz the local manager, Mr. Sharpe, has long ago demonstrated what can be done on the hillsides, where peaches are grown successfully and other fruits as well. Hillsides have, in fact, some advantages over bottom land for fruit growing, although, of course, the latter is always preferable in ordinary circumstances. The bench lands in the Okanagan, and, we presume, for similar reason, the bench lands in many parts of the dry interior, have splendid possibilities, and in many cases retain the moisture longer and require irrigation less than the valleys. After, therefore, our good bottom lands are exhausted, we have still a great deal of land available for the cultivation of fruit not now thought of, which will probably more than double the supposed cultivatable area.

The Rural New Yorker, speaking of the possibilities in the Eastern States, says:

"Unpromising Situations.—On the rough hills around Wallingford, Conn., an experiment in fruit culture is being worked out which is sure to have a great influence upon New England horticulture. It is bringing waste, if not abandoned, land back to profitable production. Mr. J. Norris Barnes, of Yalesville, is the pioneer in rough-land planting. As is usually the case, neighbors watched the plan and the trees until results began to show—then peach trees began to crowd in upon the hills everywhere. Mr. Barnes, with his brother, conducts a nursery business chiefly on the level land at the lower part of the farm. The hills are being planted to peach orchards, with apple trees in most of them—designed for permanent use of the ground."

* * *

"It is now pretty well understood that in the North, away from large bodies of water, the hillsides are the safest places for peach orchards. In time of frost, at least when the air is still, the hills are likely to be warmer, since cold air, being heavier, rolls down into the valleys. Air drainage is also better on the hills, and this constant circulation of air may mean greater safety from fungus diseases. The use of chemical fertilizers is now becoming so well understood that peach growers can feed a tree properly on almost any soil that is not too wet. Therefore, those hills which had been crowded out of competition with ordinary crops may yet find a new place in farm economy. It is not unlike putting an idle man who has loafed and grown strong for years, at a useful job which attracts the best there is in him, giving him opportunity."

* * *

"With the first orchards, now eight or nine years old, the ground was evidently quite well tilled to begin with, but as the trees have grown successfully it would seem as if with each year the trees have been planted on rougher land—with less importance attached to the previous culture. In fact, Mr. Barnes told me of one orchard planted on land which a few years ago he considered too rough for profitable use. I am sure that most people will plant on rough land at first with many misgivings only to be astonished at their success, provided they give the trees a fair chance. Mr. Barnes took me back to an old, moss-grown pasture where a neighbor has started an orchard. The trees were cut back to eight inches or a foot above ground and had been planted right in the old sod. Then two or three furrows on either side of each row had been turned to the trees. The trees were apparently all starting. They would look forlorn enough to a peach grower who follows the old plan of thorough cultivation, but I know from experience what such trees will do if the grass and weeds are kept away from the trunks and the trees are fairly well fed."

CORNELIUS P. SHEA THE "BOSS."

There is an interesting article in Harper's Weekly by Arthur S. Henning on "Cornelius P. Shea, the Teamster 'Boss' of Chicago." He is President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. "Shea is boss," says Henning, "Shea is on everybody's mind, and decidedly on the nerves of those unfortunate shoppers who await his pleasure that parcels may be delivered by the State street department stores." We are told about the police which Mayor Dunne has at his command; but Shea "has at his call an army of 4,500 strikers and unnumbered thousands of sympathizers. When Shea does not order to the contrary, riot breaks forth around every insufficiently protected non-union teamster and boycotted wagon. On such a day the mayor threatens to call the troops. But when Shea lifts his hand the rioters fall back, and peace prevails, as on the day which President Roosevelt spent in Chicago. On such a day the police are credited with 'having the situation well in hand,' and the mayor declares there is no need of troops." A great many things are charged to this man, acts of violence, some of them fatal, and an immense loss of money to employers and employed. He is evidently remarkable. He is described as a little, rotund person, with a round, heavy face, a keen gray eye and a rumpled mass of brown hair prematurely shot with white, declared to be not over 33, a characteristic product of American strenuous life. For a leader of a great union he is regarded as anything but inspiring in appearance or demeanor; but he has a great hold on his followers and is conceded by his enemies to be in possession of rare shrewdness and knowledge of human nature. Hi method is undemonstrative, but none the less effective. "He merely squeezes his hands in his pockets," says the writer in Harper's Weekly, "and ties up another industry—the lumbermen or the boxmakers or the stone dealers—and the men walk out." He then calmly walks into the courts and jostles with the legal luminaries, who attack him on behalf of the employers, and escapes narrowly, but successfully. Altogether he is a wonderful man, and has conducted the fight in a singularly bold and harassing manner, spreading the strike to one industry after another to checkmate the employers.

Shea is the peculiar product of modern labor conditions, which, on account of the almost perfect organization and wide influence, bring hitherto unknown men prominently into the arena. Every strike has its hero, and its success depends largely upon his generalship, because he has authority as absolute as the Czar of Russia. This absolutism is one of the necessities of the situation, proving that government in the time of emergencies, contrary to our theories of popular control, can be best left to the will of one individual, provided, of course, that he is the right person for the position of autocrat. It is curious that the labor organizations, an outcome of our democratic form of rule, should have demonstrated that a system opposed to democratic notions should be adopted. Shea is the creature of circumstances in so far as being the President of a great organization at the present time, but he is one of the men who has proved himself up to date equal to his opportunities. Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, is another of such men in the public eye, who, had not a corporation fight cropped up during his administration, would probably have retired from office with the reputation of being simply a creature of the "machine" which elected him.

THE BATTLE'S LESSONS.

Details of the battle of the Sea of Japan, which have reached the city by the steamer Empress of China, show how superior were the Japanese ships and crews to those of the Russians, not as regards weight of ships, armaments, etc., but in every respect which ensured victory. Knowing, as they did, of the banquets and toasts drank with champagne which were features of Rojestvensky's voyaging, knowing of the lack of target practice and lack of training of the crews, the Japanese were well aware that Togo and his men who waited at Tsushima, practicing meanwhile to perfect themselves, despite the fact that war had tried them well, must win. Togo had reasoned well that Rojestvensky would essay the passage of the Tsushima straits; contrary opinions by his officers were unable to change his opinion. He made his dispositions accordingly and waited. With four distinct squadrons, the ships under his command were posted at different points, one—the lightest flotilla of the four, under Admiral Kataoka—was sent to Quelpart as a lure. The lure worked well. Not until the Russians, in echelon, with the two or three rear ships keeping parallel to the same number of ships in the second line, were seventy miles into the Straits of Tsushima, did the Russians realize that they had steamed into the meshes prepared for them. While Togo's unit came from behind Tsushima, another squadron came from Okinoshima, and still another steamed toward their rear, enveloping them as the guns began. Thus began that fatal May 27 in the Straits of Tsushima, and how the Russian ships were broken, scattered and destroyed or taken, and how Togo's ships manoeuvred, the world has long since learned.

Many important lessons were to be noted. The necessity for great speed was proved to be of great importance to a belligerent fleet, and even more was it shown that lack of homogeneity on the part of the Russian fleet told greatly against it, and, accentuated by faulty formation, did much to account for the Russian defeat. The formation of Rojestvensky was most faulty. Instead of placing his stronger units to cover the weaker ones, thus counteracting each other's lack of strength, weaker ships stood in the way of the stronger ones, hampering their movements. Another lesson is that the gun crews must be kept ever practicing, not in a mill-pond, but also under heavy weather conditions. The battle of the Sea of Japan proved the gun; experts were shown that battleships could be destroyed by gun-fire. The Japanese gunners shot wonderfully well, while the unpracticed gunners of the Russians fired most erratically. How well the Japanese shot is shown by the record of the battleship Fuji. The Fuji's captain reports that, despite the fact that the waves ran high, sweeping his vessel's decks and causing her to roll considerably, the gunners secured accurate range. They scored at least eighteen hits out of every thirty rounds fired. Then, too, the battle proved to the satisfaction of the Japanese the highly penetrating and destructive effects of Shimose powder, an invention of a Japanese. The Izumi, Itsukushima and Chinyen, the first two small cruisers, the latter an old battleship taken from China at the battle of Wei-hai-wei ten years before, were enabled by using Shimose powder to fight a group of Russian ships much stronger in armament and throwing a much greater amount of metal. Yet the weaker Japanese ships so badly battered the Russian vessels that they could not rally for offensive purposes. These were some of the lessons to be learned, but the greatest of all was that of eternal vigilance.

There is rather a startling article in Leslie's Monthly for June on the possibilities of modern medicine. The trend of the article is shown by the quotation from Pasteur: "It is in the power of man to make all infectious diseases to disappear from the world." The above declaration is startling, and yet, when one considers what has already been accomplished in the eradication and cure of disease, it does not seem at all improbable that the time will come when men shall no longer fear the "wasting pestilence." It is to be hoped that the time may not be very far off when this shall be accomplished and when even the dread consumption will be unknown.

A very striking contribution in the June Cosmopolitan is an article from the pen of Broughton Brandenburg entitled "The World's Competitor." The subject is the Chinaman. Mr. Brandenburg has evidently studied his subject closely. The great Celestial empire and its inhabitants offer many, many conundrums to the student of social conditions. China is a country of unlimited mineral wealth. Coal can be found in great abundance, and yet so superstitious are the natives that they shiver over scanty fires of wood rather than dig it. Mr. Brandenburg's conclusion is that the Chinaman is not lazy—on the contrary, his industry and thrift are seldom equalled in western nations. Some day, he thinks, the millions of Celestials will awake out of their long sleep to become competitors in the labor markets of the world, and will have to be reckoned with.

Lieutenant Charles Norton Barney, of the medical department of the United States army, has just written a very interesting article on the use of dogs in war. This article consists of communications from various authorities on the continent of Europe. The historical side of the subject is first dealt with. It appears that for centuries dogs were trained as combatants in war. The idea of using dogs in the ambulance service is, says the writer, quite a new one. It appears to have had its origin in the employment of dogs by the monks of St. Bernard to rescue travelers overcome in the snows of the Alps. The most expensive experiments with dogs in bringing first aid to the wounded have been made in the German, Italian and Swiss armies. Lieutenant Barney concludes his article with the following paragraph: "It is not unreasonable to hope that in time wealthy dog owners, militia ambulance companies and the various civilian associations which have rendered such valuable services in the past by supplementing the medical department of our army, may take up the training of dogs to search for and carry aid to the wounded on the battlefield, and thus be the means in future wars of saving the lives of many soldiers whose names will otherwise swell the long roll of the 'missing.'"

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The News-Advertiser of Vancouver is in receipt of the following communication from Hon. Mr. McBride:

Sir—Many of my friends appear to consider that for the good name and credit of the province, I, as prime minister, should bring the articles contained in the issue of the Vancouver World of Friday last before the courts.

Under ordinary circumstances this would be the proper course to pursue—but, for the present, I am anxious to give an assurance to the people of British Columbia AT ONCE that the charges brought against me are absolutely untrue, and at the same time remove any doubts that may have arisen in the public mind as to the good faith of the local government.

The following statement will explain the matter alluded to by the World in connecting my name with the power company:

In February, 1904, Mr. King—whom I have known intimately since boyhood—asked me for a letter certifying to his long experience in our lumber woods; this I did not feel I could refuse. My letter reads as follows:

"To whom it may concern:

"I have known the bearer, Mr. Michael King, of Victoria, British Columbia, for a period of twenty years, during which time he has been engaged in the lumber industry in this province, and I take pleasure in recommending him as an expert in the business of timber cruising. Mr. King has undoubtedly a very extensive knowledge of this province and its wonderful resources, and I know of no one better able to speak of them.

"RICHARD McBRIDE."

Now from a perusal of the prospectus of the pulp company, on page 9, in concluding his report, wherein the different berths are described, Mr. King gives my name as a reference.

Extract from report:

"My experience in British Columbia has been 27 years, and I have been in the lumber business all that time, logging, manufacturing, cruising and laying out timber lands. I have located and managed the surveying of 600,000 acres of land in British Columbia since I have been there, so that I have been well over the country, and know principally all the timber in it. I have also put in five years in the state of Washington in the lumbering business, and three years in the same line in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

"To any one who might take an interest in looking for references regarding me, I would mention to them the Honorable Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia; the Honorable J. H. Turner, agent-general in London, Salisbury House, E. C.; also the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver; the Bank of British North America, Vancouver; the Bank of British North America, Victoria; the Bank of Montreal, Victoria; the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Victoria, and the Seattle National Bank, Seattle."

From the above the World has seen fit to level serious charges against me.

When the proper time arrives if there is anything in connection with the Canadian Western Power Company which would necessitate a similar investigation to that which was had in connection with the Quatsino Power Company, to which the World alludes as if we were desirous to escape our responsibility in the present case, nothing will be left undone by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to bring about a most searching inquiry.

Were I in court, and on the stand upon my oath, I could only say that neither directly nor indirectly have I been interested in this or any other pulp or lumber concern here or elsewhere.

RICHARD McBRIDE.

"She is an angel when out, but a lion at home," said a man summoned by his wife at Bradford. The lady thus strongly resembles the month which is stated to "come in like a lion, and go out like a lamb."

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for the purpose of grazing thereon, the following described lands, situated on the right bank of Fraser river, in Cariboo District, British Columbia, and about seventeen miles above Fort George, viz.: Starting from this post marked "E. J. M.—A. L. S. and D. M. H.—N. E.", thence astronomical west forty (40) chains, thence astronomical south two hundred chains about to right bank of Fraser river, thence following said right bank easterly, northerly and westerly to point of commencement.

E. J. MATHEWS,
A. L. SMITH,
D. M. HYMAN.
By their agent,
J. H. Gray.

Date, June 23, 1905.
Witness:
(Sgd.) Jas. A. Hickey. je23

RETAIL MARKETS.

(Corrected by Brown & Cooper, and Windsor Grocery Co.)

The supply of strawberries and gooseberries is limited, and all local berries are being readily sold for 12½ cents per lb. Red currants have appeared on the market, and the first supply of local raspberries is expected daily. New California tomatoes are going readily at 20 cents per lb.

Corn, whole, per ton	$39
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$34
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K., per 7-lb sack	35
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.75
Hungarian, per sack	$1.75
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.60
Three Star, per sack	$1.65
Three Star, per bbl.	$6.60
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.50
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.60
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$16.00
Hay, B. C., per ton	$14
Straw, per bale	65
Wheat, per ton	$40.00
Middlings, per ton	$30.00
Bran, per ton	$27.00
Ground feed, per ton	$30.00
Vegetables—	
Peas, per lb.	10
Cabbage, per lb.	5½
Cauliflower, per head	10
Tomatoes	20
Cucumbers	15
Onions, 3 lbs. for	25
Carrots, per lb	1½ to 2
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per 10 lbs.	$1.75
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz.	30
Manitoba, per doz.	25
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.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	20
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	30
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	30
Delta, per lb.	30
Fresh Island, per lb.	25
Fruit—	
Strawberries	12½
Gooseberries	10
Raspberries	12½
Cherries	10 & 12½
Apples (Island), per lb.	$2.00
Apricots, per lb	10
Plums, California, per box	35
Prunes, per box	60
Peaches, per lb	10
Muskmellons, each	12
Currants, red, local	12½
Currants, per lb.	10
Cooking figs	10
Figs, per lb	12½, 15, 20, 25
Valencia raisins	15
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Cocoanuts, each	15
New dates	12½
Beans, per lb	05
New cleaned currants, 3 lbs. for	25
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	15, 25, 35, 50
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per doz	15 to 50
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb.	20
Spring salmon, per lb.	12½
Cod, per lb.	8
Halibut, per lb.	9
Smoked Halibut, per lb.	12½
Halibut, frozen	8
Flounders	8
Finnan haddock, per lb.	15
Crabs, per doz.	75c. to $1.00
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb.	12½
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.25
Salt salmon, each	15
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 18
Mutton, per lb.	9 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

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wholesale Market report, corrected daily by the Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

Wheat, per ton	$38.00
Oats, per ton	$34 to $35
Barley, per ton	$28.00
Hay (Island), per ton	$14.00
Hay (Fraser), per ton	$12.00
Straw, per ton	$10.00
Potatoes, B. C., old	$32.00
Potatoes, Island, old	$35.00

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—A first class bay driving horse; 9 years old; weighs 1,100 lbs., and has been used to all kinds of work, and well cared for; safe and free from vice. Address Box 14 Colonist. je21

FOR SALE—A1 butter cow, Jersey grade, fresh calved. Apply No. 13 Seventh street, Work Estate. je20

FOR SALE—One milk Durham bull, 2½ years old; 4 cows soon to calf; 6 heifers with calves at foot. Prices moderate. Apply John S. Young, West Saanich road. my27

FOR SALE—Heavy draft horse, weight about 1,600 pounds; also general purpose horse, weight about 1,250 pounds. Pemberton & Son. my27

FOR SALE—Heavy draft mare. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street. my7

FOR SALE—First class milk cow. W. Richmond, Strawberry Vale. my24

BORN.

JOHNSTON—At 93 Meares street, on 15th instant, the wife of Philip D. Johnston, of a son.

FORD—On the 17th inst., the wife of A. E. Ford, Simpson street, of a daughter.

FOSTER—On Friday, 16th instant, at the Red Bungalow, Mary street, the wife of Charles Lyons Foster, of a son.

MARRIED.

SALLAWAY-WILSON—At Vancouver, on June 15, by the Rev. R. J. Wilson, Henry Martin Sallaway to Madge Mary Wilson, both of Victoria.

TORDIFFE-TOMLINSON—On the 15th instant, in St. John's church, by the Rev. Percival Jenns, Archibald S. Tordiffe, third son of Edward W. Tordiffe of Petersfield, Hants, England, to Alice, eldest daughter of Rev. R. Tomlinson, of Meanskinisht, Skeena River, B. C.

DIED.

WIFFEN—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 14th instant, Ellen Martha, relict of the late Charles S. Wiffen, a native of Suffolk, England; aged 81 years.

GRAHAME—At the family residence "Allandale," Hillside avenue, on the 19th June, James Allan Grahame, late Chief Commissioner of the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company, in the 80th year of his age.

DICKSON—On the 17th inst., the daughter of Jos. L. Dickson, of Highland, Millstream.

WOOD—At the family residence, corner of Oak Bay and Rockland avenues, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Ellen Florence, the beloved wife of Thomas Wood, a native of High Barnet, England; aged 42 years.

20c a Bottle--Guaranteed Pure Lime Juice

One teaspoonful makes a tumblerful.

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