The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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DISCUSSING THE ISSUES.

The naval victory won by Japan over the Russians, which was of a decisive character, has been productive of a great deal in the press respecting these nations—their literature, their language, their methods of government, their social and economic life—a perfect flood of literature. No person has yet undertaken to write a "true history" of the war itself, for the very good reason that it is known only to the generals and to their respective governments. Russia is ashamed of its record, and is not anxious to have it written; Japan has strategic reasons for not giving too great publicity to its general plan of campaign—at least for the present. Never did a modern war get less in print than this one.

One of the most popular subjects of discussion just now is the lessons of the sea fight. Admiral Togo generously attributed his success to "the brilliant virtue of the Mikado," and to "the protection of his imperial ancestors," but as a theory it will not prevent naval experts from discussing other causes as well. The whole question of sea-fighting has been raised, and a controversy is going on as to the relative merits of the battleship, the cruiser, the torpedo boat and submarines. Nations have, we are told, been building navies on theory, and they have been waiting for forty years for just the opportunity afforded to demonstrate these theories. Unfortunately, the fight was too one-sided to be convincing. As one writer expresses it, the battle of the Sea of Japan demonstrated rather the respective fighting qualities of the Japanese and Russian sailors, and if any great moral is to be drawn from the fight at all, it is the necessity for the training of the crews. So much depends upon the personal qualities of the admiral that it is very difficult to institute comparisons of value. The Russian admiral in the matter of naval strategy was completely outclassed. What his battleships would have done had Admiral Togo been in charge is, therefore, impossible to say. It is entirely possible that, had fleets been exchanged, the result would have been reversed. It is almost useless to conduct a controversy based on such uncertain conditions. Togo made the most of his fast cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines, demonstrating their effectiveness, but the circumstances were so peculiar and the results as to methods so inconclusive that the naval experts will continue the argument from their points of view, and the present ships will be obsolete before the points in controversy are settled.

The terms of peace to be proposed also come in for much discussion. So far, only the preliminaries have been arranged. Many profess to see in the undoubted great advantage to be secured by Japan a dangerous predominance in the affairs of the Orient. That the Japanese nation will be exacting is generally anticipated; that their position in the East will prove to be a "yellow peril" is a matter of doubt. That there has been a "white peril" in the aims of Russia is quite certain, and though checked, it has not yet been removed.

Publicity has lately been given in the United States to the views of Professor George T. Ladd, a Yale man, stated to be especially qualified to discuss conditions in Japan and China, and who has studied those nations in their home, not as a merchant or a politician, but as an accomplished historian and broad-minded sociologist. He is quoted as thinking that Japan ought not to be expected at the present time to consent to any long armistice. He is stated to have said: "Japan cannot waste the precious months of the campaigning season at this critical juncture in those prolonged and vacillating and insincere pour parlers for which the Russian government is so celebrated." It is suggested that Russia has shown a temporizing disposition in connection with the negotiation for the choice of the place for holding the proposed peace negotiations, and that duplicity or delay may possibly be intended, so guarded are the terms of her reply to President Roosevelt's letter. However, Japan is not likely to be caught napping, having had abundant experience of Russia's style of diplomacy. Continuing, the same paper observes:

'Professor Ladd thinks little of Russia and much of Japan. In his judgment, there are 'dangers connected with the too hasty conclusion of this dreadful war which even outweigh, as estimated by the future interests of the race, the risks of its somewhat longer continuance.' In the first place, the war should result in putting a final check upon the selfish exploitation of the Orient by the Western nations, which, he says, on the whole has been a curse to the East and a greater curse to Russia itself. 'If the white peril in the Orient is now guarded against once for all, the yellow peril will take care of itself in peace.'

"Moreover, 'real and substantial guarantees to keep the peace and to cease from her policy of aggrandisement in the East must be exacted from the Russian government.' Third, some arrangement for maintaining permanently the integrity of the Chinese empire ought to be incorporated in the treaty, if one is to be made. China must be for the Chinese, and those who know best this truly remarkable people believe that they, too, if only their own government can be enlightened and purified, and they can be guarded against the temptation to exploit them in the interest of foreigners, will become great among the modern civilized nations.' Another result of the war, although it cannot be provided for in the treaty of peace, should be the emancipation of the Russian people. The professor thinks that 'within certain limits, which no one can well define just now, the severer the exactions of the conquering nation the better will be the chances of improvement for the conquered nation.'"

COAL THE BASIS OF INDUSTRY.

The latent wealth British Columbia possesses in its enormous coal resources should suggest to those who doubt that the industrial future of the province will prove to be important, the big coal potentialities of the "mineral province" of the Dominion. Seven years ago the late Dr. George M. Dawson wrote of the Crow's Nest Pass coal field: "It is already manifest we have here one of the most remarkable coal basins known." Since then the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company has extensively prospected the coal measures in its part of that large field, and although, owing chiefly to its market having been limited, it has produced only about 3,000,000 tons of coal, that it has full confidence in the future productiveness of its coal mines is evidenced by the comparatively large expenditures it has made, and continues to make, as market conditions warrant larger outlay on development and equipment. At one colliery alone—and it owns and is operating three collieries—it is now putting in plant and appliances for maintaining a daily output of 4,000 tons, with provision for an eventual enlargement to 8,000 tons per diem. And yet the coal measures of the Crow's Nest Pass have thus far been but little explored, for north, south and east of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's block of 250,000 acres of coal lands, there are known to be extensive portions of the field untouched and awaiting development.

Then there is the large area of coal-bearing country in the Similkameen and Nicola districts, shortly to be provided with railway transportation facilities, which will be but preliminary to an industrial advance in this section of the province. Coming farther west, the coast coal fields, from which about 10,000,000 tons of coal have been taken, and which contain the best quality of coal on the Pacific Coast, are easily equal to a production of between one million and two million tons a year, and add to the big asset the province possesses in this connection. Of other known occurrences of coal—on Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Bulkley valley, in the Peace river section and elsewhere in the province—little is yet known, other than that some of these give promise of proving productive to an important degree.

This brief summary of the coal resources by no means does them justice, yet it will serve to indicate the existence of good grounds for belief that later they will prove a basis of industry that will raise British Columbia high in the scale of industrial importance on the Pacific Coast. The effect of the development of great coal resources has been strikingly demonstrated in the United States. In 1850, with a population of 23,191,876 persons, 6,445,681 tons of coal were mined, the production per capita having been 0.278 tons. In 1903, with an estimated population of 81,000,000, the production was 357,356,416 tons, or 4.4 tons per capita. The rate of progress during recent years has been very much more rapid than earlier, for in the ten years between 1894 and 1904 the coal output of that country was more than doubled. The magnitude of the coal mining industry is not generally recognized. Six hundred thousand men and boys are now employed in the coal mining industry of the United States. The yearly value of the coal they handle is, at the pit's mouth, about $520,000,000. Measured at the price at which it ultimately reaches the retailer, the value would be more than $2,000,000,000. Such an enormous value staggers those who attempt to realize what it means. Of course, British Columbia's coal industry cannot be expected for generations to attain to anything like the importance of that of the United States, yet there certainly does exist in this province the basis for an industry almost beyond present conception, and one of which the present generation is laying the foundations of.

THE RETIRING FARMER.

The Farmer's Advocate calls attention to and discusses the retiring farmer. We mean the farmer in Manitoba and the Northwest who is selling out and retiring to town or some other life. The number of such men in that country is great and increasing. The rush of immigration is enabling the successfull pioneer to sell out at good prices. Our contemporary rather bemoans the tendency, and remarks:

"Doubtless a respite from exacting work is well deserved by such men and their wives, and at first one and all are prepared to congratulate them on their prospects of comfort for years to come. But does retired life always afford the comfort and contentment expected? Alas! no. Men and women accustomed all their lives to steady work and life's responsibilities soon find a life of comparative indolence more or less of a burden, and, unless some useful work is secured to occupy their hands and minds, find themselves becoming physically weaker. The pity of the situation is that help cannot be secured to carry on the work of the farm so that the owner might continue in pursuit of the work he has all his life been engaged in, and might hand down to his own posterity as a family heritage the land upon which he has exerted his best efforts, and which in turn has sustained him and his through many years. There is something more than mere sentiment in the persistency with which such a practice is followed in older countries, but too great a lack of it in the easy manner in which Canadians part with the old homestead."

This tendency in the Northwest is not an unnatural one in the circumstances. The farmers there do not belong to the soil. They went into that country from the old homesteads in the Eastern provinces, to take advantage of the conditions in a new country, in order to make money quickly. A great many of them have made money, and that by hard work. There has been little in the strenuous climate of winter and the strenuous labor of making money to endear them to their homes. Probably nine out of ten had this one idea of retiring to a more congenial occupation just as soon as a competency was earned. Their sons and daughters born in the country will probably take quite a different view of it and will desire to remain in it. However, in few cases does the retiring farmer wish to go back to his Eastern home. He will either move to town and take life easy or he will come to British Columbia to enjoy a climate and conditions of living which do not exist on the prairies. In the Okanagan the new settlers are principally men of the class referred to, and they are taking most naturally to fruit-growing; but any class of small farming has its attractions for them, and we may look forward to this movement going on in an increasing rate until the great majority of our rural population will be men who have percolated through Manitoba and the Northwest provinces. It is, therefore, a movement of the very greatest importance to this province, and one which we should encourage to the fullest extent. The Advocate thinks "in the new country, of all places under the sun, no man should think of ceasing from his work while strength lasts, and no one should rashly abandon work in which he has become proficient to engage in a business for which he may not prove adapted."

There is some truth in that, but not a few, probably most of the Manitoba farmers, had experience in fruit-growing and other lines of mixed farming before they took up their present homes, and will not find much difficulty in adapting themselves to conditions in new farms in this province.

SMELTING PROGRESS.

The report of the Minister of Mines has dealt at some length with what is known as the Heberlein process of smelting installed at the Marysville smelter, in East Kootenay, and it is satisfactory to know that after running for several weeks it has been declared to be a complete success. The Nelson Tribune states that it will effect a saving of $5 a ton in the treatment of silver lead ores of a certain class, and that the producer will benefit to the extent of $4 per ton on a 60 per cent. lead ore or concentrate, something that will do more for the industry than bonusing or tariff legislation "to stifle the complaints of lead ore miners and by solving the problem of cheap treatment it should stimulate production to an extent hitherto unknown in the Slocan." We trust that this optimistic view will be realized, and that it means the modernizing of the lead smelters in the Kootenay whereby the benefits will be felt generally. The Heberlein process is described by the Tribune thus:

"It does not produce matte as in the ordinary process, which then has to be treated again, but its first product is bullion, which only needs refining. In the process of roasting all impurities are eliminated, the ore being first crushed, in the roaster it is rendered viscous and the sulphur passes off so that by the time the ore reaches the lead stack and the blast is applied, nothing remains but to consolidate it into metal. The doing away with the intermediate process of treating matte effects the saving already specified. The most careful assays of the slag at Marysville show that all the silver values have been recovered in the furnace, the slag contained practically nothing."

The cost of installing the process in the local smelter is estimated to be from $80,000 to $100,000, a very considerable sum to add to existing capital and one not justifiable as an experiment. Now that it has been demonstrated, however, we are told that both the Hall and Trail smelters are likely to follow suit.

In this connection news has been received from Toronto to the effect that the War Eagle, Centre Star and St. Eugene mines have passed from the control of the Blackstock-Gooderham syndicate into the hands of capitalists in Toronto, Montreal and New York, closely allied with the C. P. R. interests. As one result of the deal, the C. P. R. gets complete control of all mining interests for its smelter at Trail. The price given, $825,000, seems to be very small and there will probably be found to be some mistake about it.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Mr. F. Danvers Power, an Australian special contributor to the New York Engineering and Mining Journal, writes in the issue of June 15 of that publication on the subject of compulsory arbitration, giving experience of the Arbitration Act of New South Wales, which came into force in that state in 1902. His review of the results achieved under that act is of interest in British Columbia, particularly as compulsory arbitration has from time to time been urged as desirable, whenever labor difficulties have arisen in this Province.

Mr. Power first briefly summarizes some of the advantages enjoyed by Australia, which is, he says, in many respects, a fortunate country, and yet, this notwithstanding, it is "not such a desirable country to live in as one would expect, for the reason that those responsible for making our laws have made grievous blunders. The labor politicians are numerically in the minority, but too often they hold the balance of power, and so succeed in passing bills to further their ends, the avowed aim of which is communism, which, so long as human nature exists, means that the industrious man works for the loafer."

Dealing with the general aspect of the question, Mr. Power is of opinion that the attitude of the labor party has done more than anything else to drive capital out of Australia, and to prevent fresh capital from coming in. The action of the "laborites," he declares to be in most cases due to their ignorance of history and the elements of political economy. Their desire to increase the sum of human happiness he regards as commendable, but the way they propose to do it is, he thinks, likely to defeat their object. Private enterprise is discouraged, while freedom and justice are doomed, and there is no stimulus for a man to do his best so long as good and bad workmen are to have a uniform wage. The result must be that, though wages may become higher for a few, the older, weaker and slower persons will be thrown out of work; and, as they cannot be allowed to starve, it means that the workers must keep them, and it will take more than the extra wages they earn to keep so many in idleness. Among the results will be an aggravation of the position by the fact that money will not have the same purchasing power, markets will be limited and production reduced, capitalists will not lend money to such people (for, working on an unbusiness-like basis, there will be little chance of getting it back), the taxpayer will have to find the wherewithal to keep up this huge experiment, and eventually the intelligent and energetic workers will be driven to other countries, to seek there suitable reward for their labor. Finally, the incentive to work having gone, production will diminish and the standard of living will necessarily fall.

Turning to the New South Wales Arbitration Act, which was to run for six years as an experiment, he says: "Three years have passed, and so far its effect may be looked upon as a dismal failure. Though applied to all industries, yet mining being one of the chief of these, it has been correspondingly affected. Sir Frederick Darley, the Chief Justice of New South Wales, during proceedings before the Full court, in an appeal matter from the Arbitration court, summed up as follows:

"'It is also beyond question that the Arbitration Act, as in force in this state, is an act which is in derogation of the common law; it does encroach upon the liberty of the subject as regards persons and property; it creates new crimes unknown to the common law, or contained in any previous statute. It interferes with the liberty of action of both employer and employee. It precludes the one from giving, and the other from obtaining, employment except on terms imposed by the act, and it can prescribe terms of management which, however injurious they may be to the employer, he must comply with under penalties for any breach of the order of the court. There are many other matters to which I might refer, such as the operation of the common rule upon persons who have not been before the court; but it is not necessary to do so. Further, I think the act is productive of the most alarming and deplorable amount of litigation, with its concomitant ill-feeling and ill-will between employers and employees, who are by this act forced into hostile camps. I believe the object of the Legislature, in passing this act, was to promote peace and good-will between employers and employees, but I fear it has not done so.'"

Mr. Power deplores the absurdity of such far-reaching legislation being put into force as an experiment without those responsible for it first making exhaustive investigation. Such want of foresight causes loss of confidence in the ability and judgment of the majority of politicians concerned. The labor party, he states, ignores the law of supply and demand, and forgets that labor is not the only factor in wealth-making. This Arbitration Act, which was intended to prevent strikes, has gone beyond the purpose it was intended to serve, with the result that nearly 120 industrial disputes have been filed with the registrar for arbitration since the court has been in existence, and 60 of these are still on the file waiting to be heard, several of which were lodged during 1902. As soon as the act came into force there was a rush to get wages raised, whether the trade could stand it or not; many disputes were filed that would never have cropped up in ordinary course of events, while others would have been settled by a meeting of employers and employed; but instead of using voluntary arbitration to effect conciliation, compulsory arbitration is in force, that gives satisfaction to neither side. The transference of the management of private business from the owners and vesting it in a court that cannot possibly understand all the details of the various trades it has to deal with, has resulted in much confusion. As long as judgment is given in favor of the employed they are satisfied; but when it is against them, they threaten to apply to the High court, and if that fails, they will invoke the aid of the State Legislature to alter the act, and as a last resource they are prepared to organize a vast industrial strike.

The writer of the article proceeds to show the powerlessness of the court to enforce its decisions against the unions, which in many cases have no funds, and when they happen to have money the officials publicly repudiate the acts of their members while privately encouraging them. The article concludes as follows: "The number of applications to the Arbitration court, which affect thousands of workers and large amounts of capital, indicate the extent of industrial unrest in New South Wales. Many of the difficulties that have arisen have been caused by the Arbitration Act, which is having the effect just opposite to what was intended; and when one considers the discontent, time, money and energy that have been spent over the working of this piece of legislation, it is questionable whether, after all, more mischief has not taken place than if men had actually struck in the old-fashioned way. The workmen of Great Britain and the United States of America show their good sense in voting against compulsory arbitration."

WATERWORKS REPORT.

It is quite impossible to come to any conclusion about the report of the waterworks' expert without knowing what it is proposed to pay for the system. The "expurgated" report which we published yesterday morning gives a comparison of the cost of water supplied from the different sources—Elk Lake, Sooke and Goldstream, with a preference for Goldstream. In other words, the people of the city are asked to determine upon a proposition concerning the details of which they are more or less ignorant. Of course, sooner or later it will be necessary to have all the details, because it is impossible to vote intelligently upon a proposition without every dollar of the estimated cost being accounted for.

Mr. Adams is evidently in favor of the Goldstream proposition, but he also recommends the improvement and continued use of the present system. His exact words are:

"The revenue of the waterworks in 1904 from water rates and rents are given as $70,064.

"This amount, by natural increase, will be before the proposed improvements can be built fully up to the $76,000 required in case the present source of supply is continued.

"If Goldstream is utilized it will still be deficient by about $14,000; requiring on the above basis an increase of water rates averaging 20 per cent.

"Whatever amount is paid the Esquimalt Water Company for water will be in addition to this.

"The daily consumption without metering will probably not be less than an average of 100 gallons per capita under the conditions favorable as to pressure, which will then prevail.

"For each 1c. per 1,000 gallons paid for water, the annual revenue would need to be increased $8,395, and the rates further advanced 12 per cent."

Without knowing the amount to be paid to the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, it would be idle to offer an opinion as to the proper course to be adopted by the city. Whatever action is taken as a result of Mr. Adams' report, must be determined after its interpretation by the aldermen, to whom the ratepayers are looking for an intelligible explanation of its terms.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The Liberal policy "of free trade as they have it in England" is to be given further illustration before the close of the present session of Parliament, if we may believe the Globe. That erstwhile fervid advocate of tariff for revenue only in commenting on the announcement that there will be a tariff change imposing a protective duty on binder twine and cream separators, calmly remarks "that the object of the proposed impost is not to raise revenue, for the Government is blessed with abundance, but is for the benefit of the twine manufacturers and the makers of creamery machinery. So far as the new impost, which will be paid by the farming community, is collected by the Government, it will serve such a purpose. So far as it excludes American products, it will be protective, and yield no revenue. After the tax is imposed, the farmer buying American binder twine will pay the amount levied to the customs collectors, while the buyer of Canadian twine will pay the duty in protection to the Canadian twine manufacturers. Binder twine is the farmer's raw material, used up in the production of wheat. As this is sold in an open and competitive market, he cannot shift the tax to the ultimate consumer, but must bear it himself. No drawback is allowed on account of the subsequent export of his goods. With cream separators the same results will develop. The duty on imported machines will go to the public revenue, and on those of local manufacture it will go to the protected interests. It will not be to any great extent shiftable to the consumers of dairy products, as the price of these is influenced by the British market."

To save its face the Globe proceeds to deplore the Government's decision to impose these duties on the manufactured articles instead of lowering the duties on the raw material imported for their manufacture, but comforts itself with the remark that the present tariff, in spite of what may seem serious defects, is the best the Dominion has had since the inauguration of the National Policy in 1878, and, therefore, the Government is entitled to loyal support.

The manufacture of binder twine is an important industry, while the making of cream separators gives employment to a considerable number of workmen and no one will quarrel with the Government in providing that both are encouraged by giving them adequate protection, but neither of them can be called a great or national industry, and British Columbians will naturally ask why these two minor branches of business should be thus fostered while the great lumbering interests of the country are allowed to languish for the need of protection. In this tariff matter there should be no favoritism, if the comparatively petty interests of an Ontario industry are given protection, the lumber men of British Columbia should not have to plead in vain for what is due to them from a Government which is supposed to safeguard the industrial life of the whole Dominion. While the Government is dealing with tariff matters, let it grant the oft-repeated prayer of British Columbia for a $2 import duty on lumber and place our lumber men on an even footing with their competitors of the United States.

The Portland Oregonian describes the condition of the British Columbia lumber industry and the reason the Ottawa government deny it necessary protection, very aptly as follows:

"The lumber situation in Canada is very similar to that in the United States. The East, older and more thickly settled, has largely exhausted its timber resources and is compelled to go into distant markets for its supply. Canada imposing no duty on lumber, the Eastern provinces have been buying from British Columbia and from the United States. Our own Eastern states are buying almost exclusively from the West, for the tariff of $2 per thousand on foreign lumber prohibits Eastern states from buying in Canada. The Eastern states want this tariff removed, believing that under free trade they could get Canadian lumber cheaper than they now get American lumber from our own Northwest.

"The existing duty on lumber imposed by the United States is working great benefit to Pacific Coast lumber interests, enabling them not only to supply the home demand and the demand from Eastern states, but successfully to enter Canadian markets and crowd out Canadian mills. A great deal of the surplus product of American mills now finds its way into Canada, and is able to compete even with the mills of British Columbia, where there is as much and as fine timber as is found in our own Northwestern states.

"Naturally the lumbermen of British Columbia kick. Their small mills have been closed, and the profits of the larger mills have been materially reduced, just on account of American encroachment upon their field. That is why they seek an import tariff on lumber. But Eastern Canada does not want such a tariff, as it would increase the cost of their lumber, and they think they now pay enough, when they add to the cost the cost of transportation. The East in Canada, as in the United States, wields the balance of power, and is very apt to prevent the enactment of a lumber tariff, just as the Eastern states in the American congress will be very apt to reduce or remove the lumber tariff if they get the opportunity."

A NATURAL CONCLUSION.

An Englishman, while passing along the main street in Bangor, Me., stepped in a hole in the sidewalk and, falling, broke his leg. He brought suit against the city for one thousand dollars and engaged Hannibal Hamlin for counsel. Hamlin won his case, but the city appealed to the Supreme Court. Here also the decision was for Hamlin's client. After settling up the claim, Hamlin sent for his client and handed him one dollar.

"What's this?" asked the Englishman.

"That's your damages, after taking out my fee, the cost of appeal, and several other expenses," said Hamlin.

The Englishman looked at the dollar and then at Hamlin. "What's the matter with this?" he asked; is it bad?"

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

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	$30
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.	$6.40
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.	3½
Cauliflower, per head	10
Tomatoes	20
Cucumbers	15
Onions, 3 lbs. for	25
Carrots, per lb	1½ to 2
Beet root, per lb.	5
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	06
New cleaned currants, 3 lbs. for	25
Beet, Suitanas	20
Table raisins	15, 25, 35, 50
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 50
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.	8
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	$1.50
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

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

WANTED—Horse, about ten or eleven hundred pounds, with light wagon or buckboard and harness. Apply Box 19 Colonist. je23

FOR SALE—Three fresh calved cows. Wm. Richmond, Strawberry Vale. je24

FOR SALE—Horse, top buggy, rubber tired, and harness. Fred Davey, Burnside road. je24

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—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

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