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Will Convince You that This Is
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We guarantee prompt service and goods that are thoroughly fresh and the best the market affords. To secure and keep a customer one must please and always treat him right. This is what we aim to do.

Country Produce Bought and Sold

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Hardware, etc. will be sold as cheaply as they can be purchased anywhere in the county.

G. A. Tulloch

Foot of Spring Street, Friday Harbor

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Allison COUPON Book

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And save 5 per cent on your purchases. Nothing in stock excepted. The proposition is this: You take a book for \$15.00 or \$25.00, payable in 30 days. When you make a purchase we tear out coupons for the amount of the sale and when your book is used up we deduct 5 per cent from the price.

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Full value for your money always

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FRIDAY HARBOR

Fruit Boxes

ALL KINDS AT LOWEST PRICES

WRITE US

ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER

MOULDINGS, LATHE WORK AND INTERIOR FINISH
Only Dry Kiln and Largest and Best Equipped Mill in San Juan County.

Western Mills and Lumber Co.
FRIDAY HARBOR, WASH.

SPECIALS

WE have to offer this week Fresh Eastern Oysters, a choice line of Christmas Candies, in bulk or Fancy Packages, Choice Malaga Grapes, Peppercorns and Nuts of all kinds, Dates, Figs, Cigars, put up especially for Holiday Gifts. We guarantee these goods as strictly fresh and perfect in every particular.

Baker & McCrary

The Climate of San Juan County

Temperature Averages and Tables Showing Rainfall of Every Month of Every Year for Eighteen Years, From the Records of the Olga Weather Station

WEATHER Observer Willis, of the Olga station, where an official record has been kept for the government for a longer period than at any other point in North-western Washington, reports that the total precipitation—rain and melted snow—for 1908 was only 25.26, or nearly five inches below the average for the past nine years. The December rainfall was only 3.18 inches, which is about three-fourths of the average for that month and the November precipitation was only a little over one half of the November average, which is about five inches. The station records, which were most carefully kept for eighteen years by Mr. Willis' father, show that the mean annual temperature is 49 deg.; the mean maximum temperature is 55 deg. and the mean minimum temperature is 42 deg. The mean of the maxima for the warmest month is 68 deg., and the mean of the minima for the coldest month is 35 deg. The highest temperature recorded was 87 deg., on July 25th and 28th, 1899, and the lowest temperature recorded was 3 deg. below zero, on January 31, 1893.

The average date of the last killing frost in spring is March 21st, and the first killing frost in autumn is on November 13th. The date of the earliest killing frost known was September 21st, and that of the latest killing frost known was April 11th.

The mean annual precipitation is 30 inches, of which a little over six and one half inches falls during the spring months, three inches during the summer, a trifle over ten inches in the fall and slightly less than eleven inches in the winter. November has the heaviest rainfall, the average for eighteen years being 4.49 inches. July has the least, the average for the same period being 0.7 of an inch. The greatest recorded monthly precipitation was 9.37 inches, in December, 1891; the least precipitation in any month was none, in July, 1897.

The average annual snowfall is 14 inches, of which about 9 inches occurs in January and February. Light snow has occurred in April, but none ever falls from the first of May to the first of November.

The following tables give the precipitation for each month in the year for eighteen years, dividing the total period covered into two periods of nine years each:

FIRST NINE YEAR PERIOD													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1890	1.13	1.97	3.00	0.98	1.25	2.39	1.34	0.25	0.19	4.93	1.27	4.48	23.18
1891	1.13	1.70	2.81	2.94	0.99	2.21	0.34	3.26	4.21	1.13	5.92	9.44	36.11
1892	3.12	1.55	1.68	1.65	2.79	1.01	1.76	0.68	2.52	2.70	8.74	2.84	31.04
1893	1.76	2.89	1.69	4.18	3.46	1.74	1.12	0.33	1.75	1.86	6.12	6.49	33.39
1894	4.31	2.73	3.53	4.97	3.83	0.72	0.54	0.13	2.79	3.98	6.51	1.72	34.79
1895	2.84	2.96	0.93	1.45	1.56	1.09	0.17	0.23	1.62	0.86	3.87	6.54	21.12
1896	3.54	3.95	1.46	2.26	1.84	1.29	0.00	0.43	1.03	3.24	6.23	7.71	32.98
1897	2.75	1.98	2.24	1.30	2.43	1.36	1.38	0.64	1.74	1.15	4.78	6.98	28.66
1898	1.13	3.93	3.23	1.22	0.96	2.15	0.46	0.30	2.55	3.31	4.31	2.76	26.31
Total	21.64	23.66	21.57	20.95	19.12	13.96	7.11	6.25	18.43	23.16	47.75	48.96	270.58

SECOND NINE YEAR PERIOD														
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
1899	3.45	3.83	2.17	2.14	2.50	0.38	0.60	2.31	0.82	3.78	5.95	4.75	32.21	
1900	4.35	3.08	3.00	1.78	2.66	2.57	0.64	1.37	1.88	2.76	2.35	4.62	31.06	
1901	2.74	3.13	2.20	4.19	1.49	1.83	0.39	0.00	1.67	2.11	6.42	2.42	28.59	
1902	1.70	1.86	3.31	2.03	1.69	0.55	0.98	0.96	1.26	1.70	5.96	6.69	28.69	
1903	4.60	2.90	3.50	1.43	1.33	0.98	0.33	1.20	4.27	2.02	5.75	2.52	31.84	
1904	4.89	4.45	3.14	0.85	0.63	1.37	0.40	0.49	0.98	1.98	5.17	4.00	28.35	
1905	3.11	1.91	1.91	0.58	3.00	1.56	0.56	0.95	5.53	3.23	1.33	3.43	27.09	
1906	2.90	3.09	0.93	0.75	4.32	1.46	0.23	1.13	3.59	5.00	5.62	5.34	34.36	
1907	2.24	5.04	1.58	2.22	0.30	0.49	0.95	1.22	1.91	0.73	4.68	4.80	26.26	
Total	29.98	29.29	29.21	7.45	9.71	5.21	11.19	5.08	9.63	21.91	23.31	43.23	38.57	268.52

Summarizing the above tables, covering two periods of nine years each, it will be noticed that the total precipitation of the first period (melted snow included) was 270.58 inches and for the second nine year period, 268.52 inches, a difference of only 2.06 inches.

During the second period the distribution of rain as compared with the first period was as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
More	8.34	5.63	1.17					3.38	3.48	0.15			
Less				4.98	1.60	2.77	2.03					4.52	10.39

Average monthly rainfall 1890 to 1898—First nine-year period

Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2.40	2.63	2.28	2.32	2.12	1.55	0.78	0.69	2.04	2.56	5.30	5.44

Average monthly rainfall 1899 to 1907—Second nine-year period

Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
3.33	3.24	2.41	1.77	1.99	1.24	0.56	1.07	2.43	2.59	4.80	4.28

The above tables show that the rainfall during the second nine-year period fell off only .228 of an inch a year, as compared with the preceding nine year period, but it was differently distributed, being wetter from January to March inclusive and drier during the summer months, the most marked falling off being in November and December.

Sugar Consumption

The average citizen of the United States consumes half his own weight in sugar every year, and the sugar bill of the country aggregates \$1,000,000 for every day of the year.

These assertions are justified by a statistical statement just prepared by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which shows the quantity of sugar produced in the United States, the quantity brought from our own islands, the quantity imported from foreign countries, and the quantity exported, showing a total consumption of from 6,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 lbs. a year, the total for the latest year, 1907, being 7,089,667,975 lbs. Calculating this enormous total at the average retail price of 5 1/2 c per lb., we get a total of \$372,330,000 as its cost to the consumer. Dividing this

total pounds by the 1907 figures of population, we get an average consumption for 1907 of 82 3/5 lbs. per capita, which is more than half of the average per capita weight of the people of the country, including men, women and children in this calculation. One fifth of this enormous total, speaking in very general terms, is produced at home, one fifth is brought from our own islands, and the remaining three-fifths from foreign countries.

After spending the holidays at the home of his parents in Seattle, Attorney R. E. Morris returned home on the Rosalie Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jewell, of Tacoma, spent a few days during the past week with Mrs. Jewell's brother, Dr. B. Muscott, and his wife.

Big Mill Burned

The plan of the Puget Sound Mills and Timber Company, at Sealington, one of the largest sawmills in the world, was destroyed by fire Monday night, entailing a loss of \$415,000 insurance, \$150,000. W. L. Cleveland, a saw pier, was burned to death, and several other persons had narrow escapes. The fire started from a hot box and spread with fearful rapidity before a fierce wind.

The mill property, which was owned by Michael Earles, of Seattle and Thomas Earles, of Bellingham, gave employment to 364 men.

Joseph Thornton, of Seattle, was a business visitor in the county seat the first of the week.

School began again last Monday after a two weeks Christmas vacation.

Will Try to Bond the State for Good Roads

Members of the legislative committee of the State Good Roads Association will submit a proposition to the Legislature of Washington to amend the Constitution, authorizing the state to issue bonds of \$20,000,000 for state road work. The purpose is to complete as rapidly as possible the various road projects now under way. If the bond issue meets with opposition the Legislature will be urged to increase the levy for the highway fund to one mill. When the highway commission was created a public highway fund was established to be kept up by a direct tax levy the levy being fixed at one fourth of a mill. The last legislature increased this to half a mill, and a revenue of \$32,553 for 1907 and \$286,536 for 1908 resulted from this source. The estimated revenue for 1909 is \$374,296. From this amount the last legislature appropriated \$225,000 for state roads, and it is estimated that this sum will hardly be sufficient to complete the contracts already let, although there will be but a small deficiency.

The state now has thirteen road projects. Under the present plan of making appropriations from the state highway fund about \$117,000 should be available for this work in 1909. The Trade Register says that at that rate of revenue it would take 24 years to complete the work on the surveys that have already been made without considering improvements and repairs. It is also estimated that if the \$20,000,000 bond issue were made it is doubtful if it could be expended judiciously in much less time.

Apples in England

Washington apples sent to England by the Washington Fruit Grower's Association, of Wenatchee, in charge of William Edmund, of Orondo, in November, are declared by English experts to be the best ever seen in London. The consignment of 3500 boxes was exhibited in Covent Garden under the direction of T. J. Pourpart, who has arranged for large consignments for distribution between London, Manchester and Glasgow. It included some fruit seen on the London market for the first time. These were Winter Banana, Gano, Jonathan, Delicious, Chicago Arkansas Black, Yellow Newton, Spokane Beauty, Pippin and Grimes' Golden. Other varieties in the shipment were: Hoover, Winesap, American Blush, Dwarf, Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, York Imperial, Delaware Red, Bellefleur, Hagman Winesap, Northern Spy, Summer Spitz, Bethel Dark, Wagener, Orondo and Yellow Pearmain.

The Fruitgrower, Fruiterer Florist and Market Gardener, of London, says among other things in a lengthy illustrated article:

"All were very fine examples and some were exceptionally good, the two most attractive being the Winter Banana, with a delicate blush on a pale green skin, like a very large and prime English hot-house peach and a flavor quite unique and favoring the banana taste to some extent, and the Yellow Newton Pippin, a really handsome, delicate, green skinned apple, the largest being equal to about three ordinary California Newtons. These apples were sent in the ordinary bushel box, each fruit separately paper wrapped. After being on show two days they were sold and realized for the largest samples (3 tier) from 15s (\$3.60) to 21s (\$5.04) per box, others from 8s upward.

New Towing Regulations

Commencing with February 1, customs officers are instructed that it will be unlawful for the operators of steamers towing seagoing barges to use hawsers of greater length than seventy five fathoms for each craft in tow, measuring from the stern of one vessel to the bow of the towing boat. It is further noted that hawsers of less length will be required when the state of the weather and seas will permit. It is further required that when more than one vessel is being towed that the tows be bunched whenever possible. A number of exceptions to the rule are made, information being furnished for the guidance of masters, but in no case do the exceptions cover water routes of the Pacific or tributary tide water bodies.

George Malcom has purchased from O. L. Carter and Isaac Saudwith 80 acres of land near Sportman lake, known as the Hogan property, the consideration being \$300.