

CITY COUNCIL VOTES MONEY

Makes Grant of \$500 Toward Movement to Secure Grain Here.

Ald. Stephens opposing the proposal, the city council after considerable discussion last night passed a grant of \$500 to the joint grain committee to assist it in its effort to have grain shipments routed as soon as possible through the grain elevator here.

The matter was brought up by Ald. Gasey, member of the grain committee, who stated that the committee had now reached a point where it required funds to carry on its work. Before embarking on the scheme of raising \$10,000 which had at first been proposed, it was the intention to send a man to the prairies to make a survey of the grain booking situation and, if possible, have grain directed this way as soon as the elevator was ready to handle it. He moved that the grant be made, Ald. Perry seconding the motion.

Stephens Opposes

Ald. Stephen thought the time was premature for such a move. He was of the opinion that the government, which had built the elevator, and the railway company should be given a chance to get business for it. He did not think it was the intention of the government to leave the plant idle. The railway company, he thought, was in a much better position to make arrangements for the shipping of grain through this port than any local committee. If the officials of the company were opposed to shipping grain this way, then it would be useless spending money in the effort. If the company was in favor of shipping grain this way, then he thought the situation would take care of itself. As far as small grain shippers were concerned, it would be a mistake to induce them to ship grain here if the railway company

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER of an application for the issue of Provisional Certificates of Title for Lot 2, Block 2, Lots 3 and 4, Block 3, Lots 5 and 6, Block 4, Lots 7 and 8, Block 5, Lots 9 and 10, Block 6, Lots 11 and 12, Block 7, Lots 13 and 14, Block 8, Lots 15 and 16, Block 9, Lots 17 and 18, Block 10, Lots 19 and 20, Block 11, Lots 21 and 22, Block 12, Lots 23 and 24, Block 13, Lots 25 and 26, Block 14, Lots 27 and 28, Block 15, Lots 29 and 30, Block 16, Lots 31 and 32, Block 17, Lots 33 and 34, Block 18, Lots 35 and 36, Block 19, Lots 37 and 38, Block 20, Lots 39 and 40, Block 21, Lots 41 and 42, Block 22, Lots 43 and 44, Block 23, Lots 45 and 46, Block 24, Lots 47 and 48, Block 25, Lots 49 and 50, Block 26, Lots 51 and 52, Block 27, Lots 53 and 54, Block 28, Lots 55 and 56, Block 29, Lots 57 and 58, Block 30, Lots 59 and 60, Block 31, Lots 61 and 62, Block 32, Lots 63 and 64, Block 33, Lots 65 and 66, Block 34, Lots 67 and 68, Block 35, Lots 69 and 70, Block 36, Lots 71 and 72, Block 37, Lots 73 and 74, Block 38, Lots 75 and 76, Block 39, Lots 77 and 78, Block 40, Lots 79 and 80, Block 41, Lots 81 and 82, Block 42, Lots 83 and 84, Block 43, Lots 85 and 86, Block 44, Lots 87 and 88, Block 45, Lots 89 and 90, Block 46, Lots 91 and 92, Block 47, Lots 93 and 94, Block 48, Lots 95 and 96, Block 49, Lots 97 and 98, Block 50, Lots 99 and 100, Block 51, Lots 101 and 102, Block 52, Lots 103 and 104, Block 53, Lots 105 and 106, Block 54, Lots 107 and 108, Block 55, Lots 109 and 110, Block 56, Lots 111 and 112, Block 57, Lots 113 and 114, Block 58, Lots 115 and 116, Block 59, Lots 117 and 118, Block 60, Lots 119 and 120, Block 61, Lots 121 and 122, Block 62, Lots 123 and 124, Block 63, Lots 125 and 126, Block 64, Lots 127 and 128, Block 65, Lots 129 and 130, Block 66, Lots 131 and 132, Block 67, Lots 133 and 134, Block 68, Lots 135 and 136, Block 69, Lots 137 and 138, Block 70, Lots 139 and 140, Block 71, Lots 141 and 142, Block 72, Lots 143 and 144, Block 73, Lots 145 and 146, Block 74, Lots 147 and 148, Block 75, Lots 149 and 150, Block 76, Lots 151 and 152, Block 77, Lots 153 and 154, Block 78, Lots 155 and 156, Block 79, Lots 157 and 158, Block 80, Lots 159 and 160, Block 81, Lots 161 and 162, Block 82, Lots 163 and 164, Block 83, Lots 165 and 166, Block 84, Lots 167 and 168, Block 85, Lots 169 and 170, Block 86, Lots 171 and 172, Block 87, Lots 173 and 174, Block 88, Lots 175 and 176, Block 89, Lots 177 and 178, Block 90, Lots 179 and 180, Block 91, Lots 181 and 182, Block 92, Lots 183 and 184, Block 93, Lots 185 and 186, Block 94, Lots 187 and 188, Block 95, Lots 189 and 190, Block 96, Lots 191 and 192, Block 97, Lots 193 and 194, Block 98, Lots 195 and 196, Block 99, Lots 197 and 198, Block 100, Lots 199 and 200.

LAND ACT

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Lands

In Prince Rupert Land Recording District, and situate at Cove, Spicer Island, about 50 chains southeast from the extreme northwest end of Spicer Island and about 24.00 chains east from Schooner Pass.

Take notice that Wallace Fisheries Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for a lease of the following prescribed lands: Commencing at a post planted about 60.00 chains in a southeasterly direction from the extreme southeast end of Spicer Island, and 24.00 chains east from Schooner Pass; thence south 2.61 chains; thence east 1.84 chains; thence north westerly meandering along the line of high tide to post of commencement, and containing 1.60 acres, more or less. WALLACE FISHERIES LIMITED, Applicant. Dated September 26th, 1925.

CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT

Recording District of Telegraph Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that John Jacob Fowler, of Great Glacier, B.C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains on the west bank of the Stikine River, near the Great Glacier, at southeast corner; thence running north 20 chains; thence westerly direction 20 chains; thence in a southerly direction 20 chains, to commencement post. JOHN JACOB FOWLER, Applicant. Dated August 21st, 1925.

LAND ACT

In the Allin Land District of Cassiar, TAKE NOTICE that E. Elphlet Nott Potter, of New York, N.Y., U.S.A., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 90 chains south of Baker's Point on the west side of Tagish Lake, about eleven miles south of the Yukon boundary line; thence west 20 chains; thence north 10 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence southerly following along the shore line of Tagish Lake to point of commencement, said parcel containing 80 acres, more or less. E. ELPHLET NOTT POTTER, Applicant. Fred Lawson, Agent. Dated August 10th, 1925.

GOVERNMENT LIQUOR ACT

Notice of Application for Beer License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of October, 1925, the undersigned intends to apply to the Liquor Control Board for a license in respect to premises, being part of the building known as Skidegate Boarding House, situated at Skidegate, upon the lands described as Lot 10, Block 4, according to a registered map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office, Prince Rupert and numbered 948, for the sale of beer by the glass or by the open bottle for consumption on the premises. Dated at Skidegate, B.C., this 29th day of September, 1925. EDMUND C. STEVENS, Owner, Applicant.

made no arrangements for shipping it away from the port once it arrived. As for the larger shippers, they might be depended upon to use the most feasible and economical route. Alderman Stephens was of the opinion that it would be time for the local citizens to get busy after the railway and government had failed to put the plant in operation. Ald. Perry drew attention to the fact that the railway company and the government had already pointed out that they did not intend to boost any particular port. Once the elevator was built, it was up to the citizens to see that it was used.

Advantage of Port

Ald. Stephens was of the opinion that the saving of some \$14 or \$15 absorbed in switching charges by using this port instead of Vancouver should be sufficient inducement for the railway company to use the elevator here. Harbor dues were also saved here and the port had the advantage of being closer to the Orient.

Ald. McMorde pointed out that the longer haul of some 176 miles from Edmonton to Prince Rupert as compared with from Edmonton to Vancouver in the opinion of the railway company offset the Vancouver switching charges. After all, Prince Rupert's advantage was not so great that no effort should be made to have the grain shipped this way. The whole matter of the use of the elevator had been put up to the citizens, the future of the city would depend to a great extent on whether or not the elevator was used and he thought that the money asked for would be well spent in going into the situation and pointing out what advantages this port did possess.

There was further discussion in which Ald. Larsen and Mayor Newton spoke in support of the grant being made. Finally, the question was put and the grant was made, Ald. Stephens alone opposing it.

UNITED CHURCH TO EXTEND ACTIVITIES

Building of Gymnasium in East End of Town Contemplated—Would Purchase Tax Sale Lots

The First United Church is contemplating the erection of a gymnasium in the east end of town and last night an application was received by the city council requesting that tax sale lots 19 and 20, block 18, section 7 be sold to the church at a nominal cost on which to place the building. The matter was referred to the finance committee which will meet Rev. G. G. Hacker, pastor of the church.

In The Letter Box

TARIFF IS CLASS LEGISLATION.

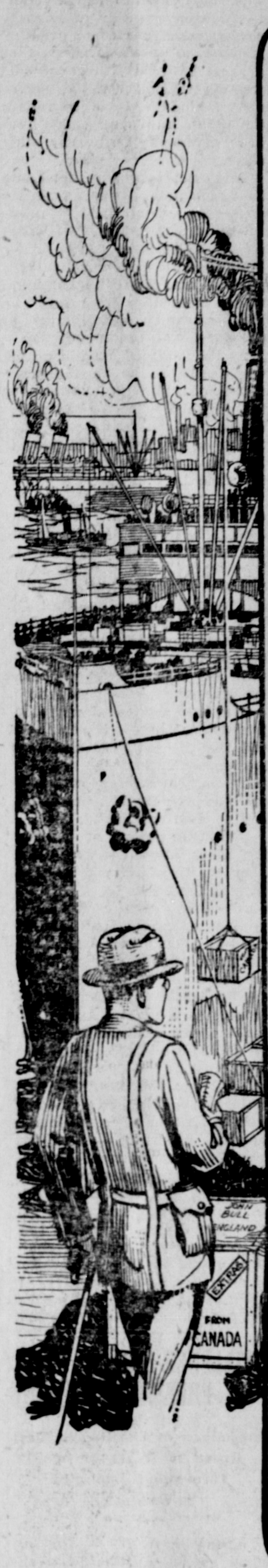
Editor, Daily News. I am in receipt of a pamphlet entitled "Twenty-one open letters to Hon. Mackenzie King," obviously published and distributed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which is now, as it always has been, an ally of the Conservative party. The principal argument in these letters proceeds upon the assumption that the manufacturers of this country represent the Canadian nation and that consequently any party advocating protection for these manufacturers is supporting a national policy. This assumption, I contend, is absolutely fallacious. The manufacturers no more represent the Canadian people than the farmers, or the miners or the lumbermen and consequently any party which supports a policy which is devoted to the protection of the manufacturers is as much a class party as the Progressive Party representing the farmers.

Small Locality

If one examines the statistics published in connection with the last census in 1921 he will find that nine-tenths of the manufacturers are located in Ontario and Quebec and east of a line drawn north and south through Windsor, Ontario, and west of a similar line drawn through eastern townships in Quebec, and consequently the whole of the maritime provinces and the whole of the west, excepting a few insignificant localities, pay tribute to that portion of Canada lying between these lines, and even in this portion of Canada outside of Montreal a few

Children's Colds

Are best treated externally. Check them overnight without "doing" by rubbing Vicks VapoRub over throat and chest at bedtime.



Quality

The most urgent requirement in Canada's Agricultural Products

CANADA produces every year large quantities of wheat, oats, barley, butter, cheese, bacon, beef, eggs, apples, potatoes, grass seed and clover seed that she cannot consume. Her natural outlet for these products is, of course, Great Britain—the one great consuming country of the world with an open market.

Unfortunately, nearly every other country with any surplus of food products seems to want to send its surplus to this same market.

The keenness of the competition on this, our only market, and the energy and resourcefulness of our competitors began to impress themselves upon the Department of Agriculture some time ago, but it is only within very recent years that the real and only way to grapple with this problem has been discovered, or at least put into effect. This Department now believes, as do also most of the farmers of this country, that the "grading" of our agricultural products is the policy and practice that is seeing us through the struggle and will assure us of our rightful place on the British market.

"Grading" means the classifying of products, whether they be hogs, butter, cheese, eggs or anything else, into what might be called in a general way "BEST", "GOOD", "FAIR" and "POOR" classes.

These exact words are not used in describing the grades, but that is what is meant. The purpose served in grading is threefold—

- (1) Educational. When the producer sees the relative quality of his product he is spurred on to maintain that quality if it is the "best" or to improve the quality where necessary.
- (2) Fair Play. When products are not graded the inferior article for various reasons often brings as much as the superior article, and the credit and advantage of putting the superior product on the market is lost to the one who really deserves it.
- (3) Facilitating Trade. The dealer learns to have confidence in the article he is buying and buys more freely, because it is guaranteed by grading, and gradually everybody gets to know what the "best" article really looks like or tastes like. In short, grading brings about standardization and ensures to the producer the best price.

Canada now grades her cereals, grass seeds, hay, potatoes, apples, eggs, butter, cheese, wool and bacon hogs. The results have been in every case beneficial and in some cases quite markedly so, even though the grading system has been in effect in some cases for only two or three years, thus—

Cheese—Grading began April 1st, 1923. Canadian cheese the year before had fallen into such disfavour on the British market that New Zealand cheese was quite commonly preferred. Today Canadian cheese commands cents per pound higher than New Zealand.

Butter—Grading began same time as for cheese. The reputation of our butter was then indeed at low ebb. Canadian butter today, while not the best on the market, is rapidly improving in quality and gaining in reputation.

Hogs—Over two years ago the Department of Agriculture began to grade live hogs at the packing houses and stock yards. The 10% premium paid by the packers for "select" bacon hogs against "thick smooths" as classed by departmental graders has done wonders to improve the quality of our hogs and develop the bacon industry.

Best Canadian bacon, which ordinarily was quoted two years ago from 10

18 shillings a long hundredweight below Danish, has gradually grown in the estimation of the British wholesale buyer until it is now quoted at only from 1 or less to at most 5 or 6 shillings per long hundredweight below the best Danish.

This improvement in price is, of course, due to quality and has come about very gradually, the spread narrowing down by a shilling or two a month until now it is not at all a rare occurrence to see best Canadian selling on a par with the Danish article.

Eggs—Canada was the first country to grade and standardize eggs. These grades and standards apply not only to export, interprovincial and import shipments, but also to domestic trading.

The basis is interior quality, cleanliness and weight. Standardizing Canadian eggs has established confidence between producer and consumer and between exporter and British importer, and has resulted in a greatly-increased demand for the Canadian egg both at home and abroad.

Other products might be mentioned where grading has worked to the great advantage of the producer and to the advancement of Canadian agriculture.

Already Great Britain recognizes our store cattle, wheat, cheese, eggs, apples and oats as the best she can buy.

It is for us to so improve our other products, particularly our butter and bacon, as to bring them also into this list of "the best on the British market" and consequently the highest priced.

Grading enabled us to do this for cheese, wheat, eggs and apples.

Grading is helping us to do it for butter and bacon.

Quality Counts

Quality is thus the first objective for the Canadian export trade, and then steady, regular supply. It is along these lines the Department of Agriculture is working by educational methods, and the result of this policy is seen in the growing volume of Canada's agricultural exports. Look at these figures—

Canada's Principal Exports of Farm Products

	1920-21	1924-25
Wheat (bus.)	129,218,157	191,764,597
Flour (bbls.)	6,617,032	11,929,227
Barley (bus.)	282,338	1,288,721
Beef Cattle	236,511	218,944
Butter (lbs.)	9,739,414	24,561,981
Cheese (cwt.)	1,365,205	1,258,832
Apples (bbls.)	1,358,499	1,406,237
Oats (bus.)	14,321,048	32,776,761
Barley (bus.)	1,569,553	22,588,484
Rye (bus.)	3,291,450	7,524,995
Bran Shorts and Middlings (cwt.)	818,781	3,667,938
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats (cwt.)	397,206	890,616
Clover Seeds (bus.)	179,255	417,987
Tobacco (lbs.)	206,153	3,881,422
Cream (gals.)	1,279,195	2,384,186
Fax Seed (bus.)	1,345,591	3,630,105

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