**LAND ACT.**

**Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land**

In Prince Rupert Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate on the southwest shore of Wales Island, B.C., being north magnetic from Haystack Island, and true east from Island Point, Sitklan Island.

TAKE NOTICE that Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Packers, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark on the southwest shore of Wales Island in a position bearing north magnetic from Haystack Island and true east from Island Point, Sitklan Island; thence southeasterly along high water mark forty eight hundred feet, more or less, to a post marked No. 2.E.; thence southerly 10 chains, more or less, to low water mark; thence northwesterly along low water mark forty-eight hundred feet, more or less; thence northerly 10 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing 75 acres, more or less.

ANGLO-BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKING CO. LTD., Applicant.

Per Walter E. Walker, Agent.

Dated July 24th, 1925.

**LAND ACT.**

**Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land**

In Prince Rupert Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate at Bartlett Point, Wales Island, British Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE that Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Packers, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Bartlett Point, Wales Island, at high water mark; thence in an easterly direction along high water mark forty-eight hundred feet, more or less, to a post marked No. 1.E.; thence southerly 10 chains, more or less, to low water mark; thence in a westerly direction along low water mark forty-eight hundred feet, more or less; thence northerly 10 chains to point of commencement, and containing 75 acres, more or less.

ANGLO-BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKING CO. LTD., Applicant.

Per Walter E. Walker, Agent.

Dated July 18, 1925.

**WATER NOTICE.**

**Use and Storage.**

TAKE NOTICE that William C. Splan, whose address is Lockeport Cannery, Q.C.I., B.C., will apply for a licence to take and use 2 miner's inches daily and to store 8,000 gallons of water out of an unnamed stream which flows southerly, and drains into west arm or west portion of Lockeport Harbor, Q.C.I., B.C. The storage-dam will be located at the source of the stream. The capacity of the reservoir to be created is about 8,000 gallons, and it will flood about ¼ acre of land. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point at its source, and will be used for domestic and cannery purposes upon the land described as Lot 918 and Lot 441 Block A, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. This notice was posted on the ground on the 18th day of July, 1925. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Prince Rupert, B.C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is July 23, 1925.

W. C. SPLAN, Applicant.

**WATER NOTICE.**

**Diversion and Use**

TAKE NOTICE that Engineer Gold Mines Ltd., whose address is Engineer Mine, Atlin, B.C., will apply for a licence to take and use the total or ten cubic feet of water out of Gleaner Creek also known as Butler Creek, which flows westerly and runs into West Taku Arm about at Engineer Wharf. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about the southwest corner of the Mickey claim, and will be used for domestic purposes upon the mine described as the Engineer Mine. This notice was posted on the ground on the twenty-second day of July, 1925. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the Water Act, 1914, will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Atlin. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is August 6th, 1925.

ENGINEER GOLD MINES LTD., INC. Applicant.

By Reginald Brook, Agent.

**WATER NOTICE.**

**Diversion and Use**

TAKE NOTICE that Engineer Gold Mines Ltd., whose address is Engineer Mine, Atlin, B.C., will apply for a licence to take and use the total or ten cubic feet of water out of Engineer Creek which flows westerly, and drains into West Taku Arm about at Engineer Camp. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about the southwest corner of the Northern Partnership No. 5 Mineral Claim, and will be used for domestic purposes upon the mine described as the Engineer Mine. This notice was posted on the ground on the twenty-second day of July, 1925. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the Water Act, 1914, will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Atlin. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is August 6th, 1925.

ENGINEER GOLD MINES LTD., INC. Applicant.

By Reginald Brook, Agent.

**LAND ACT.**

**Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land.**

In Prince Rupert Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate on the northwest coast of British Columbia, Portland Canal, and being at Spit Point, Portland Canal, and bearing north magnetic from Tree Point, Pearse Island.

TAKE NOTICE that Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Packers, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark at Spit Point, Portland Canal; thence southeasterly along high water mark for forty-eight hundred feet to a post marked No. 3.S.E.; thence southerly 10 chains, more or less, to low water mark; thence northwesterly along low water mark forty-eight hundred feet, more or less; thence northerly 10 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing 75 acres, more or less.

ANGLO-BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKING CO. LTD., Applicant.

Per Walter E. Walker, Agent.

Dated July 23rd, 1925.

**LAND ACT.**

**Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land.**

In Prince Rupert Land Recording District of British Columbia, and situate at the mouth of Massett Inlet, about 4 chains north from the northeast corner of Indian Reserve No. One, Graham Island.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Eugene H. Simpson, of Masset, British Columbia, occupation packer, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 4 chains north from the northeast corner of Indian Reserve No. One, Graham Island, thence northerly 3 chains to low water; thence following low water mark 160 chains in a westerly direction; thence southerly 3 chains; thence easterly 160 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 48 acres, more or less.

EUGENE H. SIMPSON, Applicant.

Dated June 30th, 1925.

# LIBRARY LOOKS WELL SINCE RENOVATION

**Work Interrupted But Number of Books Borrowed During Half Month of July**

Owing to the library being closed for half the month of July while the work of renovation was carried out and while the librarian took her holidays, the book circulation was correspondingly small. During the month 1405 books were taken out, or an average for the time the library was open of 100.3 a day. There were 22 new registrations and six cancellations, leaving 1942 borrowers retaining cards.

July was the first month in a very long time when no books were received either by gift or purchase. Twelve were cancelled as unfit for present use, leaving 4,423 on the shelves.

Th ebook committee reported that they had approved the ordering of 35 new books and a further list was being prepared.

Mr. Hacker said when he was in the south he was told by booksellers that book and magazine buying had fallen off very considerably of late. This was not due to the libraries but to the general conditions which obtained.

A committee consisting of James Black, Rev. G. G. Hacker, Alderman Smith and F. J. Fuller was authorized to draw up specifications and call for tenders for the new roof to the building and a special meeting of the board will open the tenders when ready.

The members of the board took much interest in the appearance of the interior of the building which is now much lighter and more pleasing to the eye than at the time of the last meeting, since being renovated.

# VANDERHOOF

A mining party consisting of R. H. Humphrey and A. D. Hughes of San Francisco; John Cranley of Croville, California, and W. M. Ogilvie of Ottawa, representing American mining interests, returned here last week from the Omineca country where they made an inspection of the Kildare Co.'s holdings. The outfit which consisted of sixteen men and twenty-six horses, was away over a month.

Miss Bessie Lamb has been appointed teacher for the Lakes district public school.

Major R. Lowe, who contemplates making a road map covering the district between Prince George and Hazelton arrived here last week from Burns Lake. His car was the first to make the trip over the new road between Burns Lake and Endako.

Harry James has returned to this district from the coast and intends to make his home at Fort St. James where he will be joined in the fall by Mrs. James.

Mrs. R. H. Moore and son, who have been visiting in Saskatchewan, have returned to Vanderhoof.

Ernest G. McCorkell of Takla Landing was here last week on his way to Vancouver where he will spend a couple of weeks on vacation.

Miss Jean Warden of Vancouver has accepted the position of teacher in the Chilko public school.

**LAND ACT.**

**Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land**

In Cassiar Land District, Recording District Prince Rupert, B.C., and situate north of Dogfish Bay, Portland Canal.

TAKE NOTICE that the Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, Salmon Canners, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark, 100 yards south of Indian smoke houses; thence northeast one chain; thence southeast one hundred and twenty chains; thence southwest to shore line one chain; thence northwest following the shore line to point of commencement, one hundred and twenty chains, and containing twelve acres, more or less.

THE CANADIAN FISHING CO. LTD.

Dated 30th May 1925

**LAND ACT.**

**Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land**

In Skeena Range 5 Land District, Prince Rupert, B.C., and situate 100 yards north of Winter Harbor, Pearse Island, B.C.

TAKE NOTICE that the Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, Salmon Canners, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark 40 feet from rock on shore line; thence east one chain; thence north one hundred and twenty chains; thence west to shore line one chain; thence in a southerly direction following the shore line to point of commencement, and containing twelve acres, more or less.

THE CANADIAN FISHING CO. LTD

Dated 30th May 1925

**LAND ACT.**

**Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land**

In Skeena Range 5 Land District, Recording District Prince Rupert, B.C., and situate ¼ mile north of Wales Island Cannery, on Wales Island, B.C.

TAKE NOTICE that the Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, Salmon Canners, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark, near point ¼ mile north from Cannery on Wales Island! thence north one chain; thence west ten chains; thence south to shore line one chain; thence east following the shore line to point of commencement, and containing one acre, more or less.

THE CANADIAN FISHING CO LTD

Dated 30th May, 1925.

**IN PROBATE.**

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

In the Matter of the Administration Act; and

In the Matter of the Estate of Jack Christoff, Deceased Intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor F. McB. Young, made the 14th day of July, A.D. 1925, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of Jack Christoff, deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified to me on or before the 30th day of August, A.D. 1925, and all parties indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

NORMAN A. WATT, Official Administrator, Prince Rupert, B.C.

Dated the 30th day of July, 1925.


**Dr. WATSON'S TONIC STOUT**

**Builds Up Your Health**

Easily made at home. 75c a package, which makes three gallons.

Sold at all leading stores, or write to

M. ALLEN & CO.

66 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.


# MARKETING HALIBUT.

(continued from page two)

loss to the producer and a heavy expense to the consumer of our produce. It is the system toward which my criticism is aimed and by no means to the individual or the associations that are a part of it. And I cannot see where the months of effort on the part of the tariff commission are going to do us a great deal of injury, or whereby we can expect to reap any noticable benefit.

**Two Cent Duty**

On page 51 of the commission's report we find a table for comparing the effect of this two cent duty on the price of halibut at this port, before and after the duty was effective. Taking the years 1921 and 1923 we find that instead of a two cent difference the actual difference caused in the average excess of U.S. over Canadian ex-vessel halibut prices over the year was $.0067. This is the difference caused by the placing of a two cent a pound duty on Canadian fish entering the U.S. This is the actual average advantage given the U.S. fisherman over the Canadian in marketing his fish in this port and as shown by this tariff commission's report, herein referred to. At no time during the first year this two cents was assessed, did the monthly average show a full two cent advantage in favor of the American fisherman, except during the month of March when it was 2.18 cents. And during the months of July, August and September the average shows the advantage in favor of the Canadian in the price of fish as sold in this port. And so I for one do not believe that we can expect to reap any benefit from an American Tariff commission proceeding along the lines followed by this one, if we consider the lifting of the American duty to be a material benefit.

**Retaliation**

If, as human beings usually are, you are possessed with that animal passion to "retaliate" for what you imagine to be an injury done Canadians by your American friends in placing a duty on their imports, and you proceed to have your government close this port to the American fisherman, you only become active in what I first referred to, the Great Political Football Game. You will derive no benefit from such action, as I see it; the American government in not going to be influenced in their acts by your folly. They are victims of a system, from which we find ourselves suffering, and until that system is changed, our affairs will always be the plaything of those powers called our governments. The American government is asking this system-inflicted commission to hold this investigation, and when they find that their two cent Republican-revenue-producing fish tariff has only caused a variation in the average difference of fish prices of $0.0067 per pound, I doubt if they will change it. They might feel that to lower the duty one cent would give the Canadian fisherman a big advantage over the American fisherman, which it would not. The factors that enter into the price of fish at this port or any other port, are influenced by the tariff to a very small extent, all the evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. It is true that this two cent difference is evident at times, and that fact influences the human element, and were human element to become active and exert itself, I cannot see how it could be intelligently guided by the present system of affairs. It would immediately conflict with the human element in great distributing and selling forces connected with the industry and I would bet my money on the latter to win were they to battle under existing "rules."

**Marketing End**

Considering the marketing end of the industry for a moment, we find the eastern distributor claiming his problem to be a three cornered one, involving wholesalers, distributors, and retailers. A problem, he claims, not altogether one of co-ordination of purpose, but in a large part one of co-ordination of views. Wholesale dealers maintain that prices paid the retailer are too high, but refrain from opening retail stores of their own with one or two exceptions. Retail dealers claim that wholesale prices are too high but the "system" prevents them from buying from producing areas direct.

Not only in the local industry do we find this eternal conflict both at the producing and the consuming end, but we find the dairy people, the berry people, the citrus people, the grain growers, and the loggers and every other class of producers participating in this conflict. Also we find the whole race battling with the H.C.L. problem. May I reiterate that the system is wrong and must be changed.

We sometimes think the farmer is one of the favored few. But the axiom "Wheat is king" is erroneous. Wheat only amounts to five or six per cent of the value of farm production. Wheat can be marketed efficiently, even money can be borrowed on it, but the other ninety-four or five per cent of our farm products are disposed of in a most haphazard and promiscuous manner. The farmer has had his Blocs in congress, his Townley and his LaFollette, and we have had our progressive parties with all their political panaceas, but the battle still goes on. We don't ever seem to get anywhere. One would think with all the experience our political parties had had with the business of the country that our big corporations would be looking our great political parties over for experts to manage their affairs. But our politics don't seem to produce any experts.

**Workingmen's Organizations**

Then why tolerate it? We can find most extraordinary examples of successful business administration of their affairs by the manual-working classes. There is no secrecy about the organization and activities of these great institutions. We are at liberty to analyse their achievements, their defect and shortcomings. They have been in existence for generations, and have progressed simply because of their sound business logic, both economic and social. They have grown gradually with their surroundings, have antagonized no one, and their existence is accepted today as part and parcel of the existing institutions. They are the people of the country organized as consumers, employing themselves as workers, producing their own needs on a basis of actual labor cost, for use only. Even the incentive and the means for the exploitation of labor are absent.

Consumption is the basis of all industry, for it is to supply our needs that we labor. Not only is consumption the one interest we all have in common, but it is also the most vital interest of each of us. In fact it is the only legitimate economic interest that any human being may have. The moment a man wants more than he can consume or use, his interests are opposed to the common good. There is nothing anti-social in desiring to possess an automobile or a boat that you can use. But the moment that you want to possess more loaves of bread than you or your family can consume, then you are endeavoring to gain economic control over your fellow citizens.

**Eternal Conflict**

Hence the eternal conflict over the business of this great country. The system that permits a group to buy very cheaply and sell very dearly permits that group to gain economic control over its fellowmen and should be corrected. A system that compells one group of men to sell their labor at "wholesale" and supply their needs at "retail" subjects that group to their dependence on others, is fundamentally wrong and sould be corrected. To salvage our industries from this chaos, private profit must be abolished. It follows logically that we shall then receive the full product of our labor. The country will receive full benefit from its great wealth. We will be improving as a system of averages may dictate the course we are following and point the better way, or the error of the past. Governments will keep their noses out of business, will collect their data from the records of business institutions, which records will be available to all for the benefits they may reveal for all, and will confine their efforts to purely governmental affairs.

This is not of the millennium of which I write either. I do not wish to be misunderstood as predicting an immediate change when all will be rosy. But the improvements of the future will be along the lines toward which I have hinted and I for one believe the growth will be much faster than the average man or woman may now appreciate. For the present I feel that our local industries belong to those engaged in them, and the less investigations and juggling of their affairs, the better for all concerned. I have sufficient faith in those acquainted with the business to solve their own problems; tariff commissions, mass meetings, appeals to Ottawa, etc., to the contrary, notwithstanding.

**Collective Basis**

If the manual-working class of Great Britain can so organize their industry as to appeal to and enroll three-sevenths of all its families; supply, in 1920, goods and services to the value of more than $1,250,000,000; furnish one-seventh of all the food they eat, direct a capital exceeding $500,000,000, and show a growth much faster than the population over a period of years, it certainly seems probable that the producers in our local industries might do likewise and eliminate the private profits taken from these industries and distributed in another country for the benefit of people who knew nothing of this great province. The importance of this movement is indicated by the fact that these organizations now include seventy per cent of the Russian population. Its object is to reorganize industry on a collective basis from the point of view of the consumer or the producer; to create a producer's or consumer's industrial democracy. It proceeds by action rather than talk. Two years ago there were 500 such organizations active in the United States; today there are nearly four thousand. These have formed five local federations and are organizing a national federation. It is only a matter of time until the fever spreads to British Columbia and those engaged in our local industries organize themselves along similar lines. I thank you.

CHAS. FOLSOM.


# Does Your Grocer Use Scales?

**HE DOES!---Because you expect him to weigh your orders of bulk goods. If he didn't you would assuredly change your grocer.**

**The same thing is true with circulation. During the last few years Advertisers have not been satisfied to suppose they were getting a certain circulation for their money; they don't want to be merely told, they want to know.**

**They want the circulation measured by a standardized and unquestionable measurement.**

**The Audit Bureau of Circulations is the recognized authority for proving circulation. It is maintained as a co-operative organization by the advertisers, advertising agencies and publishers who realize the necessity for businesslike methods in advertising.**

**A.B.C. reports place in the hands of advertisers, essential facts that have been secured and verified by a searching examination of the publisher's records**

**You don't need to buy Space by Guess.!**

***You can get the full circulation facts on the Prince Rupert Daily News by referring to the last A.B.C. report which will be gladly furnished by request.***

**E. H. Shockley Planing Mills**

**Re-located at 230 Central Street, Vancouver,**

with additional machines for the manufacture of

**SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS**

**LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, VENEER**

also carried in stock.

Save handling charges by buying direct from the source of supply.

**English Broadcloth**

is full range of colors. Fine silky finish. For Slips, Underwear and Dresses. 36 and 40 inches wide. Reg. $1.00. Special per yard

**80c**

**West of England Store**

**Phone 753.**

**P.O. Box 235. Phone 209**

**Richard Garrett**

representing

**W. H. M. ROLSTON & CO.**

Specialising in Portland Canal Mining Stocks.

**Porter Idaho-Marmot Metals**