

Appropriate Observance of Armistice Day

The Armistice Day memorial service was held under the auspices of the Grand Forks Branch of the Canadian Legion on Tuesday, November 11, at 10:30 a.m.

The veterans led by the city band marched from the Legion Hall. Following them were the school children and some of the Rebekahs. When the Post Office and Cenotaph were reached, the following was the order in which services were held:

Albert Rusicka, as master of ceremonies, opened the service with a few words to remind the people of the reason for the Armistice Day service. Then O Canada was sung by all present. Mayor Henniger was then asked to say a few words and his speech was as follows:

Veterans of the Great War, School Pupils, Ladies and gentlemen: Twelve years ago (today saw the close of the Great War—that awful and grim struggle that was waged, that democracy should triumph in the world. An occasion of this kind is not held only to honor and rever the dead, but to be a lasting lesson to the living.

Personally I knew all those men who made the supreme sacrifice whose names are inscribed on this cenotaph. And when we look at this cenotaph and see others through this land of ours, we find thousands of sorrows touching our hearts. And there is a ringing in our ears like an admonition eternal—"It must not be again! It must not be again! God grant it will not be again! These heroes were sacrificed in the supreme conflict of all human history. They saw democracy challenged, and they defended it with their lives. And as the torch fell from their falling hands, it was taken up, and right and justice prevailed throughout the world. I will say to the teachers and to the school pupils: "Abhor the glories of war! Devote your energy and efforts in supporting such institutions as the League of Nations, which is using its utmost efforts to make war impossible in the future.

Being a Canadian and speaking to Canadians and speaking to Canadians I am pleased to state that Canada pays more for the care and welfare of her returned men than any other nation who took part in the Great War, and rightly so. This great country of ours with its rich resources should richly repay for services so richly given—and we must not break faith those who sleep in Flanders Field.

Mayor Henniger's speech was followed by the placing of the many wreaths on the cenotaph, by Albert Rusicka and J. Farrow. There were a number of wreaths from the different lodges and societies of the city. The city band played "Dead March in Saul." Then the two minutes silence was observed. Rev. Archibald of the United Church led the Memorial Prayer, which was recited in unison by the people. The hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," was then sung by all and the King's Prayer, that is, the prayer authorized by King George V for Armistice Day services was recited. God Save The King was sung and the veterans, followed by the school children, and led by the city band, marched back to the Legion hall. The school children were then dismissed for the morning. During the services the places of business were closed.

PRIZE MONEY WON BY BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS BOUNDARY DISTRICT 1930

A considerable amount of prize money has been won by members of the junior call, swine and poultry clubs in the Boundary districts during the season just finished. The amounts won are as follows:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Midway & Rock Creek call club | \$5.00 |
| Midway swine club | 188.00 |
| Grand Forks swine club | 65.00 |
| Rock Creek poultry club | 10.00 |
| Midway poultry clubs | 50.00 |
| Grand Forks poultry clubs | 30.00 |
| Grand Forks poultry clubs at fall fair | 6.00 |
| Total | 394.00 |

Prize money won by Boundary & Grand Forks judging teams as Vancouver fall fair 15.00

Prize money won by members of Midway & Grand Forks swine judging teams at the C. P. R. competition 33.00

Total 442.00

In addition three silver medals were at the Vancouver fair, a B. C. Poultry Association bronze medal was won by a member of the Rock Creek poultry club, and a silver and a bronze medal were won at the Grand Forks Fall Fair by members of the poultry clubs.

Two girls and eight boys had trips to Vancouver during the year in the

Grand Forks Public School Standing

The following is a list of the pupils of the Central school, in order of merit, for the September-October term:

DIVISION I
Teddy Wright, Williamina Gray, Fern Henniger, Thora Robinson, Helen Stewart, Catherine Davis, George Olson, Lloyd Bailey, Jack McDonald, Freda Dorner, John Crisp, Nora Halishoff, Bendis Rella and Robert Kidd Carl Wolfram, Wilma Davis, Irene Lightfoot, George Rusicka, George Roper, Josephine Klemm, Albert Deporter and George O'Keefe and Mary Talarico, Annie Starchuk, Lillian Biddlecome, Fred Greenwood, Nels Anderson, Nels Johnson, Irene Hutton, Catherine, Chahley, James Graham, George Robertson, Marie Donovan, Eunice Patterson, Freda Hammerstrom, Winnie O'Keefe, Winnie Cooper, Peter DeWilde, Lois Dinmore, Mabel Miller.

DIVISION II
David Tonks, George Tonks, Catherine McDonald, John Gowans, Julia Klemm, Ruby Markell, Crystal Masdonald, Sadie McDonald, Mary Kova, Annie Hady, Lora Kastrakoff.

DIVISION III
Alfred Knowles, Audrey Donaldson, Marion Cooper, Ruth Kidd, Glen Willis, Isabel Donovan, Gladys Clark, Mike Starchuk, Ivan Thompson, Doris Matlocks, Jack Sundquet, Margaret Cookson, Jim Fook, Charlotte Gagnon, Walter Meakes and Peter Palak John Vakin, Ruby Wilkinson, Nels Hartman, Eileen Markell, Jean Dickson, Bernice Postnikoff, Adolpho Talarico, Barney Hady, Mike Danahin, Pete Harkoff (missed 1), Lindsay Clark, Wilma Miller, Hugo Wood (missed 3), George Murray.

DIVISION IV
Alice Knowles, Dorothy Muir, Wilfred MacLaughlan, Laura Belfa, Catherine McPherson, Mary Stephenson, Percy Poulton, Joan Pearson, Helen Ogloff, Dorothy Chambers, Jessie McNeil, Daniel McDonald, Joan Wood, Mike Slakoff, Charles Mudge, Bert Clark, Donald Thompson, Joe Pohoda, George Skuratoff, Valerian Rusicka, Harold Brinkman, Polly Ogloff, Edward Chambers, Florence Ridley, Albert Jepson, Arthur Topp, Andrew Pavlis, Viola Hughes, Sydney Farr, Jean Wood, Beverly Mehal, Mike Harkoff.

Not ranked—Pete, Kofinoff, Eunice Kofinoff.

DIVISION V
Virginia Vant, Roma Donaldson, Mary Woodward, Henry Dorner, Pete Boyko, Catherine Klemm, Lillian Gowans, Ronald Cooper, Norah Chapman, Victoria Ritco, John Skilling, John Hansen, Windsor Rocco, Lionel Greenwood, Melvi Mikkelsen, Florence Ritco, Naida Thompson, Sandy Gray, Grant McDonald, Mildred Thompson, Mary Lang, Bernard McPherson, Alfred Petersen, Bruce Kidd, Irene Tedesco, James Lawrence, Chapple Matthews, Ruby Rowlandson, Leonard Stephenson, Albert Talarico, Jock Wilkinson, Jan, Esouloff, Alex Donaldson, Burbank Taggart, Catherine Kuva, Fred Massee, Charles Cook, Lily Roper.

Not ranked—Mabel Kinakin.

DIVISION VI
Addie Evans, Joan Petersen, Rocco Talarico, Annie Vakin, Jean Penoyer, Gertrude Hutton, Audrey Mudge, Wesley Dookstader, Jack Lang, Marjorie Ridley, Claus Theom, Frank Wolfram, George Egg, Robert Skilling, Gerald Taggart, Jean Donald, Malmie Peterson, Nick Danahin, Celia Palek, Geraldine Patterson, Juanita Fee, Mabel Euerby, Sanford Fee, Nick Harkoff, Gladys Meakes, Mabel Wallach, Tommy Scheer, Bernice Cookson, Patrick Pavlis, John Tedesco, Bill Chahley, Henry Pohoda, George Grey, Polly Kofinoff, Donald McNevin.

DIVISION VII
Beryl Love, Grace Hull, Nick Kuffinoff, Elfreda Wolfe, Parma Lou Matthews, Lois Paton, Elva Kidd, Dorothy Wollosoff, Flora Evans, Lillian Hansen, Sonny Allen, Mike Ogloff, Peter Kuffinoff, Velma Tibbets, Elvera Talarico, Agnes Mary Miller, Agnes Killings, Stewart Canniff, Peter Kinakin, Billy Starchuk, Allan Harrison, Helen Klemm, Derald Thompson, Glendine Fee, Freddy Wilkinson, Iva Greenwood, Stanley Rusicka, Peter Postnikoff, Lillian Chambers, Robert Galloway, Floyd Ingram, Joyce Onions, Wilfred McDonald, Irene Hayden, Leslie Taggart, Elvie Mikkelsen, Jimmie McLeod, Hector McNevin.

DIVISION VIII
Gordon Carter and Elva Egg, Fred Hill, John Rocco, and Stella Boyko.

City Receives Extra Grant For Jobless

The members of the city council met in the council chamber on Tuesday evening, as Monday was a holiday. The meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday. On Wednesday, all members of the council were in attendance.

An offer for lot 15 in Block 30, plan 23, was accepted, the lot to be used to start a small industry. The school board notified the council of a vacancy on the board caused by the death of H. C. Kernan.

The finance committee submitted statement of receipts and disbursement from January 1 to October 31, 1930, with a comparative statement for the similar period of last year. Mayor Henniger reported that the Old Timers had requested the city council to take over the Old Timers cemetery. The matter of title will be gone into by the council.

The cemetery committee submitted the plan of the cemetery extension, and laid down regulations governing sale of plots, which must be sold in consecutive numbers, beginning close to the present cemetery line, so that water will be available for the care of the graves.

The water and light committee reported that several more street lamps had been broken and asked that the Police Department investigate the matter and prosecute the offenders. This committee also reported that it appeared necessary to have the line and grade of the proposed new intake to the city pumps established by some competent person, and recommended that the annual grant towards the insurance on firemen be made by the city.

The mayor reported that Dr. Kingston, M. L. A., had succeeded in getting an increase of \$1280 in the government grant for unemployment and suggested that as soon as confirmation had been received from the government, a special meeting of the council be held to organize the work. The clerk was instructed to extend the thanks of the council to Dr. Kingston for his efforts in securing the extra government grant. He was instructed also to notify Charles F. Hunter, city auditor, to make his annual audit of the books to the end of October as early a date as possible.

A bylaw confirming the recent sales of real estate was introduced and given a reading.

Coast to Coast Air Service Is Planned

WINNIPEG—Negotiations are nearing completion for the formation of a Dominion wide air service, in which Canadian National Railways system and Canadian Pacific Railways will participate. James A. Richardson, Winnipeg's multi-millionaire citizen, is the majority stock holder in the organization, which will be known as the Aviation Corporation of Canada.

The Aviation Corporation of Canada will have under its control the Western Canada Airways Ltd., the Canadian Transcontinental Airways, the Canadian Airways and other companies, providing an air service from coast to coast.

A fast mail and passenger service between Hamilton and Winnipeg, and Vancouver and Winnipeg, has been arranged in schedules. It will be 24 hours.

Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railways are financially interested in the new organization. The Federal Government is also furthering the venture, as an aid to air mail development.

No public financing will be undertaken by the Aviation Corporation of Canada.

RUBBER FOOTWEAR EXPORTS IMPORTANT

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—Canada surpassed United States as an exporter of rubber footwear during the first six months of 1930. A department of commerce report shows the United States export fell from 5,204,000 pairs in the first six months of 1929 to 4,028,000 pairs in the corresponding period of 1930. Canada's export fell less than that of most other exporting countries about five per cent, from 4,810,000 to 4,586,000 pairs and thus the Dominion took second place as the supplier of rubber footwear to the world. Japan now leads in this trade. Japan greatly increased her exports jumping them from 3,280,000 in 1929 to 5,394,000 in 1930.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN BUYS CANADIAN HENS

VANCOUVER, Nov. 13.—His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan is the most recent large customer for British Columbia pure bred poultry. His cheque for ten thousand yen (\$4,590) has been received by the R. O. P. Cooperative Association of Vancouver for a consignment of pedigree stock. The Canadian poultry will be used on governmental farms in the various Japanese prefectures as the foundation stock for the ever increasing Japanese industry.

CANADA'S ELECTRIC SYSTEMS

Canada has eighteen large hydro electric power systems. These "large" systems are such that have an annual output of 100,000,000 kilowatt-hours or more.

Comments on By-Election by Liberal Leader

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"The total number of persons eligible for registration under the act was 50 per cent more than the actual registration. It is clear that under the present operation of the act a large portion of the population is not in a position to exercise the franchise. In yesterday's by-election some four thousand votes were cast. In the Dominion election 7300 votes were cast in the same area.

"With the defeat of our administration in 1928 the Liberal organization in North Vancouver, not anticipating either a by-election or a general election for some years, made no effort towards the re-registration of those who had not voted at the general election in 1928, nor of new registrations. On the other hand, some six hundred registrations were otherwise added to the list. Assuming that those who voted in 1928 registered their votes yesterday, as they did in 1928, the six hundred additional names would account for the majority for the government candidate.

"This is an aspect of the situation to which the attention of the public has not been directed.

"I think it will be generally conceded, however, that the preponderating factor in this election was the argument that North Vancouver should not place itself in opposition to both the Dominion and Provincial government. It is all very well for my friend Dr. Toimie, to say that nothing of a bludgeoning character was exercised by his administration. The fact of the matter is that the doctor headed the procession.

"Then again, the action of the Harbor Board, whether in itself a proper or an improper one, in dismissing some thirty-odd employees at the time when it did so dismiss them was an evidence of what might be further expected should North Vancouver vote adversely to the government candidate.

"The vote does not improve the character of the government we have been getting, and we shall continue unremittingly to expose it."

Federal Survey of the Fruit Industry

Implementing the assurance given the Canadian Horticultural Council at the recent annual meeting in Ottawa by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture, the commissioner of agricultural economics, Dr. J. F. Booth, and his assistant, J. Coke, commenced last week an economic survey of conditions in the apple industry throughout Canada, a start being made in Prince Edward county, Ontario.

This survey is undertaken at the request of the fruit growers' associations of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia, as well as that of the Horticultural Council, which represents both dealers and growers, and will include a complete study of orchard management, marketing methods, consumer demand and other related factors affecting the industry, its purpose being to provide reliable information with respect to conditions in the industry and to indicate ways and means for the general improvement.

The survey will be conducted by Dr. J. F. Booth, commissioner of agricultural economics, and his assistants, J. Coke, personally. The information sought will be obtained through the medium of detailed questionnaires prepared in conference with growers, dealers and others engaged in the industry, through personal visits and through the analyses of the records and accounts of producers, dealers and others concerned. All the information supplied in this way for the purpose of the survey will be treated as strictly confidential. The identity of the individual, company, or other source of information will be adequately safeguarded and the information obtained will not be used for any purpose other than that for which it is secured. The survey will include all phases of the apple industry, production, marketing, storage, transportation, consumer demand, and dealer and consumer requirements as to quality, grade, style of package, methods of sale, etc.

While the survey is being started in Prince Edward county, Ontario, it will include all the apple growing districts of Canada. Conditions in the eastern provinces will be studied before the survey extends to British Columbia. No report on the situation will be made until the Dominion-wide survey is completed, which will probably take at least a year.

In carrying out the economic survey of conditions in the apple industry, Dr. Booth and his associates will receive the hearty cooperation of the provincial horticulturists, and they have also been assured of full and complete cooperation on the part of both growers and dealers.

A certain knowledge of the facts from an economic standpoint is the only way in which the conditions in any industry can be determined and through which action may be taken for the improvement of those conditions. The purpose of this survey is to determine the facts as they exist in the apple industry and from those facts to arrive at ways and means for the improvement of the industry in Canada.

COPPER STOCKS GAIN 896 TONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Stocks of blister and refined copper in North and South America increased in October 8000 tons over September, to 605,075 short tons.

United States production in October totalled 55,804 short tons, while production by smelters in North America during October was 84,395 tons, a decrease of 800 tons from September.

CANADIAN PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTS

The gross values of the manufactured products of the pulp and paper industries in Canada for 1929 were \$243,970,831. This does not include pulp wood nor the pulp made in combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in making paper.

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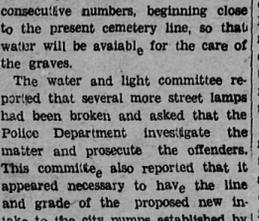
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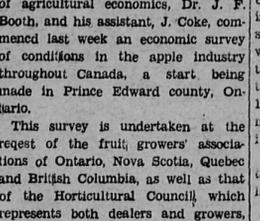
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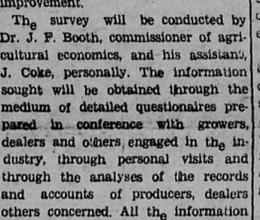
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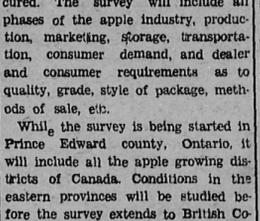
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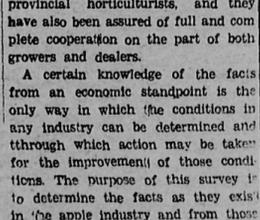
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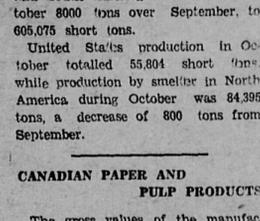
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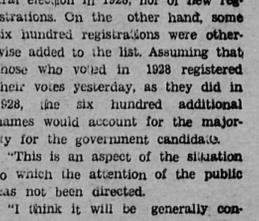
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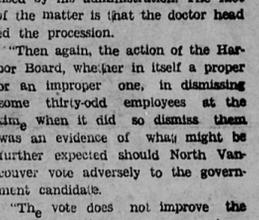
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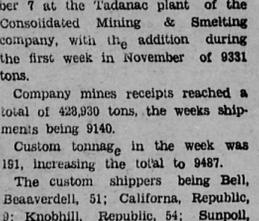
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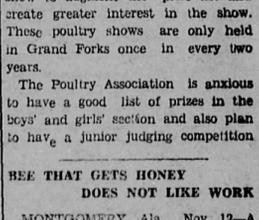
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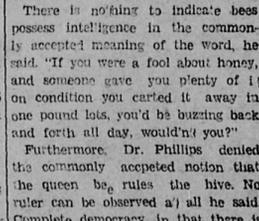
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Winners of Trophy



ERNEST Haughton and Hilbert de Leeuw, 14 year old Kamloops lads, who recently outmatched all competitors in the annual Canadian Pacific Railway British Columbia Swine Club Contest held at Colony Farm, Essonsdale, B.C. Seen in the picture from left to right, George Baillie, assistant superintendent British Columbia District, Canadian Pacific, who presented the trophy and medals to the lucky lads, Ernest and Hilbert, who in addition receive a free trip to the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto.

One Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1930

FROM Premier Tolmie's principal broadcasting station in Vancouver we learn that the premier has been instrumental in inducing the liquor control board to purchase a shipment of wine in Australia with the expectation that Australia will take some of our surplus timber products in exchange. This is a brilliant idea. It will enable the government to turn our vast timber wealth into liquid assets. But perhaps an improvement on the premier's scheme might be made. If the liquor board will buy Australian wood alcohol instead of wine, it will prevent the people from drinking up their vast forest resource. If they made an attempt to do so, it would deplete the population of the province to such an extent as to effectually solve the unemployment problem.

The government offices in Ottawa are reported to be 25 per cent overstaffed. This is a condition that applies to government offices everywhere. Not a very bright prospect for the white-colored unemployed.

AS THE time for the opening of the next session of the provincial legislature draws closer the propaganda for the continuance of the provincial marketing act and the interior committee of direction seems to increase. It is difficult to see what good either the act or the committee has accomplished. The unchanging law of supply and demand still governs the markets of the world. In short-crop years the committee has patting itself on the back, so to speak, and made the farmers believe that it has done a good stroke of business. In big-crop years it has been kept busy making excuses for the small returns, at all. The marketing act curtails the farmer's movements too much. He can raise a crop, and then, in order to dispose of it, he must either pay tribute to the committee or let it rot on the ground. The functioning of the committee has not been at all in keeping with the high price it has cost the ranchers. This can perhaps be accounted for by the fact that it is said to be composed largely of unsuccessful farmers. The farmers are paying high salaries to the members of the committee, and they have a right to expect better results. If they can not get more satisfactory results from the marketing act and the interior committee than they have been getting, it would seem to be about time to return to the old method of farming, when every farmer used his own brains in growing and selling his crops. That was the only time when the Kettle valley fruit grower made any money.

The person who confines his newspaper reading to the Vancouver Province will never know that there is an apple grown in British Columbia outside of the Okanagan valley.

PENCIL wood near large factories is practically exhausted. The industry has detailed special investigators to look up suitable red cedar from which the straight grain pencil lumber may be cut. European, Japanese and American pencil makers use more than 800 tons of pencil wood per month, according to lumber journals. Pencil cedar must be extremely soft, close grained with very straight fibers. It must be kiln dried for three months so that every bit of moisture is evaporated. The best substitute for cedar wood yet found and which may be used in future years is myrtle, a native of timber tracts in Oregon and western Washington.

Before we do too much boasting about the great progress of the present era, it might be well to remember that every important book in the great libraries of the world was "hand-written."

SAID to be the largest palace in the world, the Vatican contains 80 grand stairways, and 200 smaller ones, 20 courts and 11,000 halls, chapel rooms and apartments, and its wealth is so fabulous as to be beyond everyone's knowledge, writes James T. Nichols in an article in an article in Successful Farming. Within the Vatican, he continues, are tens of thousands of paintings and objects, many of which alone are worth a fortune. The single painting of the Last Judgment is 33 feet wide and 66 feet high. If a single one of the half-dozen marble bathtubs were put on the market, it would bring enough to build a good-sized church. In the library are single manuscripts that are priceless, marble tables inlaid with pearls and gems worth a fortune, and vases almost as valuable. Rockefeller could pay for the tapestries and paintings in the Vatican, and Henry Ford would be bankrupt before he half finished if he started to purchase the treasures of this great building.

Canada's fire loss in 1929 exceeded \$47,000,000, Premier Bracken of Manitoba told delegates to the Dominion Fire Prevention Association convention in Ottawa.

IT IS not a generally known fact that there are five north poles and that all of them have not yet been discovered. In speaking of the North Pole it has been the consensus of opinion that there was only one. A Canadian flying expedition has just succeeded in charting with aerial cameras the North Magnetic Pole area and which was discovered by Captain James Clark Ross in 1831 and relocated by Captain Roald Amundsen, who made extensive observations from 1903 to 1905, just before finding the Northwest Passage. There are five poles in the Arctic regions to stimulate the imagination of explorers. One is the North Pole, visited by Peary, by Byrd and by the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Noble expedition. Another is the Magnetic Pole. The third is the Ice Pole, known as the Pole of Inaccessibility until Amundsen, Ellsworth and Noble flew over it in the dirigible Norge in 1926. There are also a Wind Pole and the Pole of cold. The Wind Pole may possibly be in Greenland, where British and German expeditions are now conducting meteorological observations. The Pole of Cold is still unlocated definitely. Some of these poles are shifting in character, though they can be located fairly well upon maps. Of this type are the North Pole and the Magnetic North Pole. The former, at the tip of the axis on which our earth rotates, moves about in a circle with a radius of thirty to forty feet. The Magnetic North Pole, which attracts the needle of the compass because it is at the axis of the great electric dynamo constituting the earth, moves over a considerable area, slowly but measurably over a period of years.

No political boss is a blessing, but some are ever so much worse than others.

HUMAN beings, we suspect, are almost without exception tardy. The man who is always on time for his social engagements is regarded as a sort of freak by his friends; indeed, he is regarded as somewhat objectionable, for by his punctuality he makes them feel guilty

when they arrive 20, 30 or 40 minutes late. As for the man who is on time for business engagements, he probably does not exist. There are a score or more of time-clock companies listed in New York; all of them seem to be prosperous, and their wares are not bought, we may be sure, by companies whose employees are on time every morning to the minute. Left to their own devices, these employees would get to work anywhere from one minute to eight hours late. Yet when you consider the human race in the aggregate as distinguished from human beings in the particular, it is as punctual as an eclipse. It is more punctual than an eclipse, for if an eclipse were ten minutes late that would cause no particular surprise; but if the rush-hour crowd at a restaurant were ten minutes late, the manager would be out on the street running around to see where the parade was. Crowds can be predicted almost to the minute. Part of this, perhaps, is due to such compulsions as we spoke of above; time clocks, the necessity to eat lunch at a given hour and in a given length of time, and so on. But part of it is not. The big movie theaters run continuous shows, so that there is no special reason to get to them on time. If you miss the first part when you go in you can always wait and see it before you go out. Yet the queues in front of these theaters always seem to reach their maximum length at about the same time; even here you could set your watch by the crowd, says the New York World. Inside, however, sitting about the foyer, you see the many fidgety persons looking at their watches; they are waiting for somebody, and that somebody is late.

There are so many less irritating ways to be a patriot, we have decided not to make a life career of telling the public how to hang a flag.

THE Djukas are a strange and fascinating people living in primitive culture in the South American jungles on the edge of western civilization. The Djukas, or bush negroes, are inhabitants of Dutch Guiana, and they are the descendants of slaves who won their independence 200 years ago from their Dutch masters. In their peaceful village of thatched huts in the jungles, these primitive people live a contented life, adhering to customs centuries old. Only a few white men have penetrated the country, and fewer still have observed closely the customs of the craftsmanship of the medicine, the religion and the form of government of this people. The Djukas do not welcome white intrusion and keep themselves isolated from the affairs of the outside world that they first heard of the world war from a scientific expedition which visited them. Wearing only breechcloth and communicating with each other in a language that is a mixture of African, Dutch, French and English, they go about finding their own living. Game, fish, oil-bearing nuts and a little fruit are furnished by the jungle. The land is fertile, and although a terrific battle must be constantly waged to keep back the ever-encroaching jungle and the insect and bird pests, each village has its little provision ground. This cultivated plot furnishes cassava, yams, peanuts and occasionally sugar cane and peppers. Polygamy is still practiced by the Djukas. Nor have they taken against the marriage of a widow to her dead husband's brother. Strangely suggestive of the culture of the African jungles is the highly developed system of drum telegraphy which is found among certain tribes of the Djukas.

As we understand it, the normal average weight is the amount almost everybody does not weigh.

THE phrase, "a verdant green," is one which seems to have been with us for a long time as a reference to somebody who is glib, who is easily deceived, who may be a plain simpleton, in fact. Actually, however, this expression is not so old as might be surmised. Indeed, it is only three quarters of a century since it was introduced into the English language, it being taken after a character in Cuthbert Bede's novel of that very name, published in 1853.

THE Canadian Government took a prominent part in the general trades fair which was held recently in the Colston Hall, Bristol. The Canadian exhibit was more or less restricted to manufactured products other than foods. The exhibition was attended by 36,777 visitors. Compared with the attendance, figures the sale of samples was reasonably successful, approximately 1800 having been sold.

POSSIBILITIES for the establishment of an air line between England and Gibraltar are being considered by the British Government according to a British report received by the department of trade and commerce. Possible bases for the air line on the Portuguese coast were recently surveyed by a seaplane of the Royal Air Force, which spent several days at Lisbon en route to Gibraltar.

The formal opening of Saskatchewan's latest jail for female prisoners took place on October 20. The new jail is a \$25,000 building formerly used as a high school and was purchased by the provincial government. With the opening of the new penal institution, about 25 female prisoners of the staff were transferred from Prince Albert jail, thereby releasing two floors of that building for male inmates.

ANCIENT HISTORY

LIFE IN GRAND FORKS TWENTY YEARS AGO

The Grand Forks Hockey club has elected the following officers: Honorary president, E. Miller, M.P.P.; honorary vice-president, H. C. Kerman; president, W. A. Williams; vice-president, T. A. Watts; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Cook; manager, Walter Miller.

Percy Andrews of this city and Miss Sadie Milliken, of Dumbarton, Scotland, were married on Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Barron in this city. Rev. M. D. McKee performing the ceremony.

W. Yolen Williams, consulting engineer of the Granby company, who has his headquarters in Vancouver, is preparing to start for the Hidden Creek mines at Goose bay with a party of workmen to do development work.

Deer appear to be so plentiful in the vicinity of Grand Forks that military accoutrements are no longer essential as a means of slaying them.

C. Scott Galloway this week sold his 277-acre ranch to L. McAdam. Mr. McAdam is a native of New Zealand.

POEMS FROM THE FAR EAST

HINDU

Fears are dull in leaden settings, but the setter is to blame; Glass will glitter like the ruby, dulled with dust—are they the same?

And a fool may tread on jewels, setting in his crown mere glass; Yet, at selling, gems ore gems, and fardels but for fardels pass.

—From the Book of Good Counsels.

Health Service SUNSHINE

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

MALNUTRITION

The properly nourished child or the child with good nutrition is active physically and mentally; he is happy and good-natured; his colour is good and his eyes are bright; his appetite is good, and his weight is likely above the average for his age and height.

The malnourished child, the child who is suffering from what we call malnutrition, lacks one or more of the characteristics of the normal child. His skin may be pale; dark circles may be noticed under his eyes. He is either cranky and irritable, or dull; his appetite may be poor and he is usually constipated; he is likely below the average weight, and his posture is poor.

Malnutrition is of an uncommon condition. It occurs in varying degrees of severity, and it is seen in children from all types of homes.

When nutrition is mentioned, the first thought is naturally as to what the child eats, and many persons jump at the conclusion that malnutrition means that the child does not get enough to eat. The child can not be properly nourished without proper foods, and in some cases, malnutrition is due to the child's not securing sufficient food.

Rarely is an insufficient quantity of food the cause. Malnutrition is due practically always to an improper selection of foods. It may be that over-indulgence in sweets, and eating between meals destroy the appetite for the proper foods at meal-times.

The growing child requires a generous diet, because he is growing and also because he is very active. Children in their teens require more food than the average adult.

The growing child's diet should include regularly milk and milk products, fruits and green leafy vegetables, in addition to cereals, eggs, meat and potatoes.

Malnutrition is far being entirely a question of diet. The most common causes, outside of the diet, are lack of sleep, over-fatigue, lack of sunshine and fresh air, diseased teeth and tonsils, and adenoids.

A child may be fed the right selection of foods and in their proper amounts, but unless he secures regularly the long hours of sleep which he needs, he will not be properly nourished. The body cannot nourish itself properly from the food taken in, if there is not sufficient fresh air, sunshine and exercise. Diseased teeth and tonsils simply poison the body and so keep it malnourished.

In order to prevent malnutrition, select a proper diet for the child, keep him from physical defects and make sure that he leads a hygienic life.

Questions concerning health addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St. Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

Wendell Bedichek, managing editor of the Big Spring (Texas) Daily Herald, says:

That many advertisers of every-day necessities seriously cripple effectiveness of their advertising because prices exacted for their merchandise calls for too much profit.

All merchants must, perforce, make a fair profit, but nowadays speed of turnover oftentimes means more that the self-satisfaction that you are selling "quality" merchandise and "they can come and get it if they want it."

Many an advertiser is blaming insufficient coverage by his newspaper medium when frowning clerks may be the cause for diminished sales.

Reluctance to turn loose of "long" profit realized in the past without competition is the primary cause of "business depression" upon many a pioneer merchant, and that all around him younger, faster-moving men are paying less rent, keeping less stock, selling at lower prices and, by turning it more rapidly on a shorter profit margin, are taking away much of the "tried and true" patronage by a second generation of the "pioneer's" original customers.

Hardy Grain for Russia. A hybrid grain, a cross between rye and wheat, has been grown in the Soviet botanical observatory at Minsk and it will probably make a great change in the grain industry of the country. It has the cold-resisting qualities of rye and the richness of wheat and the yield per acre is about trebled when compared with wheat. It will be ready for general distribution next year.

When "an arrest is expected within 24 hours," the announcement of that fact prevents it.

The difference between a wise investor and a poor speculator is that one wins while the other one loses.

There are few emotional trees. The weeping willow is one.

Tablets Aspirin Genuine. SAFE For HEADACHES. Prompt relief from COLDS, SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, ACHES and PAINS. Does not harm the heart.



ASPIRIN. Accept only "Aspirin" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Aspirin" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—all druggists.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Applications for immediate purchase of Lots and Acreage owned by the City, within the Municipality, are invited. Prices:—From \$25.00 per lot upwards. Terms:—Cash and approved payments. List of Lots and prices may be seen at the City Office. JOHN A. HUTTON, City Clerk.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED. Office, Smelting and Refining Department TRAIL, BRITISH COLUMBIA. SMELTERS AND REFINERS. Purchasers of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc Ores. Producers of Gold, Silver, Copper, Pig Lead and Zinc. TADANAC BRAND.

What the Rural Weekly Press of B. C. Can Offer. THERE are fifty-five regular weekly newspapers in British Columbia. They are published in a widely scattered field in communities with populations of from 300 to 400 to one of 10,000. Sixteen are published in communities of less than 1000 population; fifteen in communities of 1000 to 2000 population; seven in communities of 4000 to 5000; four in communities over 5000 to 10,000. These weeklies appeal to 145,000 of British Columbia's population. The news in these newspapers is mostly all local, because that is what interests the readers, and the advertisements for the most part tell what local merchants are doing. The country editor knows the people he serves; they are farmers, lumbermen, miners, fishermen, prospectors, laborers, all. It is estimated that the average farm family spends \$2000 every year for things which are not necessary to raise crops. The total sum that is spent by farmers in the United States for these things with which to live well is the appalling sum of thirteen billion dollars. Seventy-two per cent of all automobiles sold go to people living in towns and communities of less than 5000 population. Using the same proportionate figures to estimate the buying power of the rural population of British Columbia served by the weekly newspapers of the province, and we have something like 70,000 automobiles purchased by residents of the province in towns and communities of less than 5000 population, and \$4,000,000 spent every year by these rural families for things which are not necessary to raise crops. If one is inclined to think that only a few people, and an insignificant few at that, live in country communities served by the weekly newspapers let him study these figures or consult the last census statistics. Closer Cooperation Between Rural and Industrial British Columbia.

SALADA TEA

NEW
YELLOW LABEL

STANDARD
BROWN LABEL

60^{c.}

A LB.

70^{c.}

A LB.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR ONE OF THESE BLENDS—THEY ARE BY FAR THE FINEST YOU CAN BUY AT THESE PRICES

Method of Handling Farm Produce by Many Nations

New Zealand
The problem of how best to deal with the production and marketing of fruit has had to be faced in every fruit producing country in the world. This special problem is due primarily to the perishable nature of the product, and also to the different persons engaged in production that a standard quality for the market has been exceedingly difficult to secure, even from a small locality. For the purpose of this report it would be sufficient to point out how the problem has been dealt with in certain countries.

A few years ago New Zealand was faced with a problem now faced in the Annapolis Valley. The question of a standard package, how to secure a uniform pack and how to regulate and control the market available for the purpose of securing a reasonable price for fruit, had all been faced. As no country in the world had probably benefited more by the introduction of co-operation than the Dominion of New Zealand, especially in connection with their dairying industry, they naturally turned to the co-operative method of dealing with the problem.

The success of New Zealand farming is a result of their devotion to two ideas, (1) cooperation, and (2) the determination to produce and export only high quality material. They established what is known as the New Zealand Fruit Export Control Board. This board consists of two persons appointed by the governor-in-council, and five persons representative of the producers in the country, making a board of seven. This board is given complete control of all fruit produced in those districts of the country where the act is put into operation. All but one small district in New Zealand are under the control of this act.

The act, which is called "an act to make provision for the control of the fruit trade," divides the country into a series of districts. Any provincial district may be excluded from the control of the board on a petition of 70 per cent of the fruit producers of the district who each exported not less than 100 cases of fruit in the last preceding year. In addition the board is given the power to appoint from time to time overseas agents for the purpose of keeping the board advised as to the current prices of fruit and to other matters relative to its disposal.

Provision is made for the purpose of securing advances either to the producers of the fruit, or the board, for the purpose of carrying on its business on the security of the fruit controlled by the board, the board giving the right to act as if they were the legal owners of the fruit in this connection. It has power to borrow money by way of bank overdraft or any other way whatsoever, including the sale of debenture stock, mortgage or other security.

This control, of the option of the board, may be either absolute or limited.

No control, however, is given in the case of local sales within a defined district, nor is control given in the case of bulk shipments for manufacturing purposes.

In this act a definite size of package is defined for every type of fruit. Every producer must register a mark of his own which is branded upon the package in inch black type and it is illegal for any purchaser to remove this mark. The official grades of apples are defined and named and authority is given the inspectors appointed under the board to lower the

grade and refuse grading altogether where the fruit is below the standard grades defined in the act.

New Zealand has an agent in London. Under the New Zealand system, all fruit exported is sent directly to the perishable nature of the product, and also to the different persons engaged in production that a standard quality for the market has been exceedingly difficult to secure, even from a small locality. For the purpose of this report it would be sufficient to point out how the problem has been dealt with in certain countries.

Australia
The Commonwealth of Australia in 1927 passed two important acts: (1) The Fresh Fruits Overseas Marketing, and (2) The Fresh Fruits Export Charges Act. The former, from the view of marketing apples, is the more the New Zealand act, provides for a fresh fruit overseas marketing board to consist of one member with commercial experience to be appointed by the governor-general as a representative of the Commonwealth government, and six other representatives of the fruit growing provinces of Australia. Under this act, fresh fruits cannot be exported from the Commonwealth excepting in accordance with regulations determined by the board. All traders in fresh fruit must obtain a license from the board to be subject to its control. Any person exporting fresh fruit in contravention of any proclamation under the act, is liable to a penalty of \$500. No contract for the carriage by sea to any place beyond the Commonwealth can be made excepting by someone acting under the authority of the board.

The board is made a body corporate and in all its operations under the act it is deemed to be the agent of the owners of the fruit over which the board has accepted control, the mutual rights and obligations being determined in accordance with the law governing the relations between principal agents, this, however, now in any way to limit the right of control conferred under the act. The board must make its report to parliament in the usual way.

South Africa
The Union of South Africa has faced the same problem in a somewhat similar manner. Their act, passed in 1925, establishes a fruit export control board for the Union. This board is appointed by the governor-general, its position being somewhat similar to that of the Canadian farm loan board.

Its duties are:
(1) To control the export of fruit from the Union and the order of shipment of fruit from all parts of the Union.

(2) To call and receive from fruit producers estimates and other particulars of their intended exports.
(3) To call for and receive from ship owners or their representatives, information respecting the amount of space available on any ship appointed to call at any port of the Union.

(4) To perform any other functions necessary for the control of the export trade.
They are given authority to equalize the rates of freight payable by

exporters of fruit from any part of the Union during a particular period and to make all necessary arrangements for the payment of such rates. They are given authority also to appoint committees at local ports to see that the instructions of the board are carried out.

No person is permitted to export or ship fruit from the Union save under contract or other arrangement made through or with the consent of the Fruit Growers' Cooperative Exchange of South Africa, and approved by the board.

In South Africa there is an Agricultural Land Bank, founded under special charter for the purpose of promoting agriculture. This bank is given authority to guarantee the performance of any contract entered into under the authority of the board and to make advances on fruit consigned overseas on condition that the consignment is made to the overseas representative of the Exchange in London. This puts South Africa in an independent position as far as the ordinary commercial banks and speculative agencies are concerned. Under this act, South Africa has established a fruit trade commission in London, whose duty is to look after the distribution and sale of fruit in the British market. This organization now controls approximately 90 per cent of the fruit exported from South Africa.

Florida
Another illustration of the same thing is seen in the incorporation in 1928 of the Florida Citrus Growers' Clearing House Corporation. This organization set before itself three specific things to accomplish, namely:

(1) To improve the quality and grade of their pack;
(2) To promote a wider distribution of the volume of their fruit, through advertising, through more equitable freight rates, and through economic refrigeration; and
(3) To promote and stabilize a systematic flow of Florida citrus fruits to their consumers, and to do this as directly and efficiently as possible.

In their articles of association they undertake to provide machinery for the effective marketing of their product throughout the United States and other countries. To encourage through collective action of growers

a better and more economic method of producing fruit. To promote and secure better texture, grade and pack of fruit. To promote and secure a uniform and effective method of advertising. To regulate and stabilize their industry so as to meet the consumptive demands. In every possible way to extend and enlarge their domestic and foreign markets. They also take power to finance generally whatever operations may be necessary to secure the good of the fruit business. They own and use their own trade marks; and finally, they undertake to carry operations with reference to propagating, planting, spraying, and cul-

(Continued on Page 4)



Scenic Europe at its Best

Now is the time to see Europe... better choice of accommodations on ships, at hotels and on trains.

Crossing the ocean in the Fall is a joy... quiet seas... endless sunny days... greater comfort than at any other season of the year.

And the unsurpassed service... matchless cuisine and luxurious comfort of Canadian Pacific Ships are available at a

12% REDUCTION IN CABIN RATES... ROUND TRIP

Full information from your local agent or J. S. CARTER, D. P. A., NELSON, B. C.

Canadian Pacific Steamships

"Always Carry Canadian Pacific Travelers' Cheques... Good the World Over"

PIZARRO'S CITY

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

LIMA, capital of Peru, scene of recent governmental change, is a modern city, but it has not lost its reminders of the historic past and of Pizarro, the conqueror, who founded it.

On one side of the Plaza stands the stern old national palace, its line as uncompromising and as firm as were the deeds and purposes of the man of blood and iron who planned it.

As one faces the palace, the cathedral and the archbishop's residence occupy the right side of the Plaza and the Arcade of the scribes the left. What stories of men of action in the joys of triumph and the sorrows of defeat, in the exultation of pomp and the dejections of disgrace, center there! Faith and treachery, honor and duplicity, courage and cowardice, applause and hatred—all the contrasting characteristics of human nature, all the quirks and turn of life's fortunes, run through the theme of Lima's life, as the wool runs through the warp of a tapestry and give it both color and pattern.

To the site of Lima, 395 years ago, came Francisco Pizarro, he who had been a founding upon the steps of a church in the Spanish city of Trujillo, then a humble hog herder in Estremadura, and later an literature adventurer at Panama. But finally he was the grim leader who deflected the course of history at Gallo, the triumphant conqueror who mastered Inca warrior host at Cajamarca, the modern Midas who made his ancient prototype turn over in an envious grave.

And he was laden with the blood-stain treasure which Atahualpa paid for the freedom never received. Treasure Amassed by Pizarro Gold! What uncounted gold he brought down to finance the building of his new capital! Had not the Inca monarch so desperately desired his liberty that he undertook to fill a room 22 by 17 feet with it, as high as he could reach? And had not Pizarro, smiling grimly, chalked his tin-rod reach at nine feet?

And silver! Yes, the Inca had been so eager to meet the highest dream of Pizarro's avarice that he offered two roomfuls of the white metal for good measure.

Pizarro, indeed, had exacted the greatest king's ransom in history. It was so much that even the humblest cavalier received \$105,000 (in terms of American money) for his share in the exploits of Cajamarca, so time-dimmed records tell us.

Cusco then, even as now, was no place for a capital of a country that needed contact with the sea. It is far up in the bleak and frigid puna region, with an altitude of more than two miles and with mightiest ramparts of the Andes isolating it from the ocean.

So to the site if Lima Pizarro came to build his capital. The one-time swineherd had lived to be the first great city planner of the antipodes. Nor have four centuries sufficed to reveal a better site than he selected for the capital of Peru.

Though midway between the tropic of Capricorn and the equator, the climate has few of the attributes of the Torrid Zone; for the cold brought up out of the Antarctic regions and delivered there by the great Humboldt current tempers the heat of coastal Peru in the same way that the heat brought out of the Carib-

bean and Gulf of Mexico by the Gulf stream tempers the cold breath of Great Britain and Ireland.

City of Kings Founded
Epiphany Sunday in the year 1535 dawned, and amid the reverent rejoicings of that sacred day Pizarro announced the site and christened his capital-to-be Ciudad de los Reyes City of Kings, the reference being to the three Wise Men of the East, a suggestion that still finds perpetuation in the flag of Lima.

Pizarro, the one-time foundling, showed that he could build a city as well as wisely choose its location. He began his palace, selected a site for the cathedral, laid out the Plaza de Armas and indicated broad highways to the mountains and the sea alike as a military precaution.

As we sit in the Plaza and watch the Sunday morning worshippers leaving the cathedral, memory harks back to that other Sunday in 1541 when the implacable Rada and his devoted band swept across it to make Pizarro pay a dramatic price for his perjury toward Almagro, and to press to his lips the bitter cup of death which he had so remorselessly forced both Almagro and Atahualpa to drink to its utmost dregs.

We leave the Plaza and go into the cathedral. It is a magnificent structure, much larger than Pizarro built but still not so grand as the one erected during the early years of the viceregal regime and destroyed by the great earthquake that wiped out Callao, the nearby seaport.

The high altar is of massive silver construction containing it is asserted, some of the very white metal with which Atahualpa vainly sought to buy his liberty. In the Chapel of the Virgin is a celebrated image presented by Emperor Charles V of Spain, and in the Chapel Arcediano an original painting attributed to Murillo, representing Jesus and Veronica.

Here rests a glass and marble casket which is most interesting of all, for it contains the half-mummy half-skeleton reputed to be the remains of the great Conqueror.

Ancient and Modern Mingled
Leaving the cathedral, we stroll out along the splendid concrete boulevard up from Magdalena. Pre-Inca ruins, busy cigarette factories, and modern residences share its borders.

Perhaps it was along this very highway that the first viceroys, Blasco Nunez, made his triumphant entry, by his king to compose the interminable struggle following the fall of Pizarro.

Everywhere one goes about old Lima there are scenes reminiscent of those tremendous years of the regime of the Pizarros; but, except for the casket in the cathedral, the city seems not to have done either the elder Francisco or the younger Gonzalo the slightest honor.

What a contrast there is between Lima's latest thirteen years and the stirring first thirteen! A new era has dawned, and a modern city not only is rising around the old Lima, but even the old city itself, with all of its nearly four centuries of existence, is combining successfully the ancient and the modern.

The keynote of the new development is the fine new avenue, leading from the old city to the suburbs. Until a few weeks ago it was named "Avenida Leguia," for the man has held the presidency for more than a decade. Since Leguia's deposition,

however, the boulevard has been renamed "Avenida Arequipa."

Along the Main Avenue the traveler might compare it with one of those beautiful boulevards that extend from Washington to its neighboring communities. It has certain parking space throughout much of its length, ample walks, innumerable park benches, and a lighting system that is the last word in illuminating engineering.

As one drives down this delightful thoroughfare, over to the right is the Country Club, a magnificent structure with enviroing golf links, polo field, tennis courts and swimming pools—like a bit of Westchester county dropped down in Peru.

And what a site for the outdoor life of the elite of the capital it is! Away to the south rises Morro Solar, cross-and-chapel-crowned, mounting perpetual guard over the Brighton of the west coast, Chorrillos. Beyond stands the bold series of ridges that borders the fertile valley of the Lurin.

To the west the Pacific dashes its white-crowned rollers upon the level beach and San Lorenzo adds a glorious figure to the marine view. To the east the rocky billows of the mighty Cordilleras rise, each successively crest above its predecessor, until at last, in the blue of the distance and the azure of the sky, earth and air seem to melt into one.

Andrew Johnson has been the only ex-President of the United States to sit as a member of the American senate.

Every man thinks a haircut makes him prettier, when an artist might tell many a man that his hair should not be cut for months.

Tolerance of things you don't like is like swallowing unpleasant medicine.

Bring Home Superb Heads



The hunting season is in full swing in the Province of Quebec. In the middle of October a party of three Nimrods left the Gray Rocks Inn, St. Jovite, Que., and took a hydroplane trip into the north to investigate moose hunting prospects. They got a big surprise and one of the highlight moments of their careers as hunters of big game. One of the party bagged a moose with the magnificent spread of 68 1/2 inches; another of them shot a 60 1/2 inch head and the third also got a trophy which though smaller than either of the other two, would have ranked high in any average moose hunt. They report that

the section is unusually well stocked with the big animals. The object of the party was to get quickly into the north to spy out the land and come back later for the real hunting with all its pleasurable hardships of portaging, camping out, canoeing one's way through unknown or almost unknown territory and ending up by pitting one's brains and experience against the instinct, sagacity and wariness of the moose. They have returned to tell us of a Mecca for hunters of moose in the North. Lay-out shows the great moose-stand with hydroplane in background, and Tom Wheeler, proprietor of the Gray Rocks Inn, with guide.

Sit at your telephone and go on a trip

Why not go on a telephone trip? It's the easiest way to travel. You just sit at your telephone, remove the receiver, ask for "Long Distance," and place a call for a person at some distant point. In a moment or so the gap between has been bridged, and you are talking away to a far-away friend, relative or business associate. Such a trip combines speed with that "personal touch," and it is an inexpensive way of travelling.



B. C. TELEPHONE CO

Power of The Rural Weekly Press

Listen to what John H. Perry, President of the American Press Association, has to say on the influence of the country weekly:

"The force that controls this country of ours, in the long run, is the rural editor. In his capacity as spokesman for hundreds of thousands who live and earn their living on the farms and in the villages and towns.

"It is not necessary to take the writer's word for it. Ask any politician whom you know. He will tell you the truth. Ask any representative of the interests—the city bankers, for instance, or presidents of great railroad or industrial corporation.

"The politician, if he is above peanut size, will tell you that he worries little about what the city papers say; but let even half a dozen country weeklies in his home state or district open on him, and he pulls down the lid of his desk at the state capital and takes the next train to see to see what it is he has done to make the farmer sore.

"The Big Businessman, if he is big enough to be entitled to the designation, will tell you that his business is gold or bad depending on how the country people like the way it is run, and that what those country people are thinking he finds out by reading or having others read for him, what the country papers are saying."

The Home-Town Newspaper is always Ready to Cooperate in giving Service

THE CITY

A most enjoyable evening was spent last Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Glanville, when about twenty-five guests were invited to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Glanville. Five tables of 500 were indulged in, followed by a delicious birthday supper. The prizes were won by K. Scheer and Mrs. P. McKelvey, and the consolations were awarded P. McKelvey and Miss Maizie Henderson.

Harry Armon's shoe shop was burglarized on Sunday night, presumably by a "bo" who needed a pair of shoes. Nothing was removed but a pair of new shoes, although there was some small change in a cash box in the shop. Entrance was effected through a side window. The total loss for the shoes and breaking of the window is placed at about \$5.

Al Traunweiser returned on Monday from a two weeks' visit with his brother in Calgary. He states that the prairies are now enjoying fine, warm weather, and that the threshing of the grain that was buried by the first snowstorm of the season is now progressing in all the grain-growing districts of the prairie provinces.

Among the members of the school staff to spend the holiday out of town were Misses Campton and Patterson, who went to Nelson and Miss Menzies, who spent Thanksgiving in Greenwood.

The miniature golf course is rapidly nearing completion and there seems to be a great deal of interest shown by the citizen as to when it will open.

Miss Ella Phillips of the Central school staff left Friday evening for Trail, where she spent the week end.

There was a dance in the North Fork school house last Friday evening, and a very good time was reported by all who attended. The music was supplied by Elmer Thompson and Tommy Fisher.

Jim Otterbine, who is a former Grand Forks boy and who was with the Royal Bank staff of this city a couple of years ago, arrived from the coast on Saturday and is now holidaying in the city.

Miss Helen McKinnon spent the week end and holiday in Greenwood as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Legault.

Walter Huffman and Gordon McCallum motored to Keremes on Friday last, to spend the day with Laird McCallum of the Bank of Commerce in that city.

Miss Lydia Knight, who teaches in Roseberry, spent the week end at her home in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. George Russell and son George, of Nelson, spent the

week end and holiday with Mrs. Russell's mother, Mrs. Harrigan. They returned to Nelson on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewis of Penticton spent a few days this past week as the guest of Mrs. Lewis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Scott.

Miss Marjorie Fisher motored over from Castlegar on Friday and spent the week end at her home here.

L. F. Spearing, who teaches in Trail, was a city visitor over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cagnon and daughter Charlotte, spent the week end and holiday in Trail as the guest of Mrs. Cagnon's mother.

Mrs. Percy Young left Sunday afternoon for Nelson, where she will visit for the next week or so as the guest of Mrs. McGregor of that city.

Miss Reta Hutton, who is attending business college in Nelson, spent the week end in the city at her home.

The Union Mine closed down for Thanksgiving and most of the men spent the holiday in the city.

Herbert Ommanney spent the holiday week end in the city as the guest of his mother, Mrs. B. G. Ommanney.

Ernie Hutton motored over from Trail the last of the week and spent a few days at his home here. He left on Sunday for Trail.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Haynes and family were the holiday guests of Mrs. Haynes' parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bradley.

Bruce Brown, who is teaching in Penticton, was the guest of his parents, over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold McInnes of Trail spent the week end in the city as the guest of Mrs. N. L. McInnes.

G. E. Massé, spent last Friday in Trail, returning to the city on Saturday.

Harold M. Brinkman spent a few days in Penticton this week on business.

It is reported that the college comedy "Aunt Lucia" is being shown in the Empress Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. This play is a very comical farce of college life and is worth seeing.

D. C. Manly, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, spent the week end in the Kootenay, returning from Trail on Tuesday. He was to be accompanied by Judge E. W. Kuykendall, of Pomeroy, Wash., who unfortunately had to return to Spokane due to illness.

Gordon McCallum left Tuesday afternoon for Trail.

The turkey shoot on Saturday was very successful and many birds were won. It was a continuation of the

shoot on Wednesday, and between the two days sport, a very substantial sum was realized by the Vets.

Colin Graham of this city, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. D. Milne of Trail, over weekend.

Miss Winnifred Lightfoot visited in Trail with friends over the week end and holiday.

Miss Helen Campbell and her brother, Kenneth Campbell arrived this (Thursday) evening from Vancouver, on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Spragell and the Misses Florence and Alice, spent the holiday in Spokane. They motored and made the return trip in three and a half hours.

Mrs. N. L. McInnes and Mrs. M. G. Macintosh are visiting in Trail this week with Mr. and Mrs. Harold McInnes of that city.

S. J. Matthews spent the holiday week end in Spokane, and with his daughter, Miss Edith Matthews, who is attending Pullman.

Bill Moore, who is employed in Trail, is spending a few days this week at his home here.

Albert Ruzicka of Kettle Valley was a visitor at his home here over Thanksgiving and Armistic Day.

FACTS THAT YOU MAY NOT KNOW

Cleaning Paint
For cleaning paint, mix a paste of common whiting and warm water. Rub briskly with a piece of flannel. Then wash in cold water.

Stitching Linen Goods
If the needle persists in cutting the goods, when stitching linen, rub the seams to be stitched with hard white soap.

Poor Appetite
Children with poor appetites must not be allowed to eat between meals nor should they ever be given sweets.

Grease on Wall Paper
To remove grease spots from wall paper mix pipe clay and water to the consistency of cream, apply it to the grease spots and allow it to remain for 24 hours.

Pin Cushion
The next time when making pin cushions, try stuffing them with granulated cork.

Sewing On Buttons
Try laying a pin or needle across the holes of a button, sew in the usual way, remove the pin, and then wind the thread around the button several times and fasten.

Keeping the Refrigerator Clean
Wash the refrigerator thoroughly twice a week with a solution of washing soda, the size of an egg, dissolved in a pan of hot water. Use a long handle brush for cleaning the wastepipe, finally pouring the soda water through the pipe to rinse. Keep the drip pan clean.

Sneezing
A fit of sneezing can be stopped by swallowing three or four tablespoonfuls of milk slowly.

Roast Lamb
Roast lamb should be basted constantly to give the best flavor to it. It gets tasteless and dry if this is not done.

Ink Spots
Ink spots on the fingers can be removed entirely by rubbing the inside of a banana peeling over the fingers.

Black Silk
To restore black silk, sponge it with clear, strong cold tea. Iron while the silk is still damp.

Fresh Eggs
A fresh egg is indicated by a rough surface and how quickly it dries when it is taken from boiling water.

Sour Cream
If cream has soured, put a pinch of bicarbonate of soda in it and it will sweeten it again. Do not add this soda to fresh milk.

Raising Turkeys for The Christmas Trade

Turkeys which have been held over from the Thanksgiving Festival with the intent of preparing them for the Christmas trade should be put on a fattening ration about the middle of November. Birds which have been on open range during the growing season should not be confined to pens during the fattening period. When properly fed they will take no more exercise than is necessary for good digestion, whereas if they are confined in pens there is great danger of the birds going off their feed, developing digestive disorders with accompanying loss of flesh, and quite frequently the loss of a number of the birds.

THE YALE DINING ROOM

Chicken Dinner Sunday 60¢
5:30 to 8:00 p.m.

Fish and Chips Every Night

SUNDQUEST & VAN BLERKAM, Props.

When the weather is cold the birds will not flesh as rapidly as earlier in the autumn, and at least five weeks' feeding will be necessary to get them ready for Christmas. As it will take one week to dress and ship them to market, fattening should commence at least six weeks before Christmas. If the birds are very thin even a longer period may be required to fatten them properly.

Feeding should be started gradually, in fact the birds should be fed regularly twice daily from about the last of September. The birds should receive just what they will clean up nicely with two feedings daily, morning and evening during the third week in November. After that time feed three times daily until killing time.

The feeds should consist both of mash and whole grains. Feed mash morning and midday and whole grain in the evening. The birds can digest more food when it is fed in the form of mash but the feeding of whole grains in the evening will prevent them from becoming very hungry before morning as grains are assimilated much more slowly than mash.

Fattening mashes should be fed in a moist condition but only sufficient should be moistened for one feeding. It is a good practice to have the morning feed moistened the night before so that it will become thoroughly swollen before feeding. By adopting the practise of moistening mash a few hours before feeding many digestive disorders can be overcome. Water or sour skim-milk can be used for moistening the mash and at feeding time it should be fairly solid not sloppy or watery.

Feed all mashes in V shaped troughs which should be thoroughly clean. Remove any food from the troughs, which may be left over after the birds have satisfied their appetites.

Whole corn which has been properly ripened is about the best grain for fattening purposes at this season of the year. It is palatable and the birds take kindly to it. New corn or corn which is not ripe should be fed sparingly. Give the birds only what they will clean up nicely before going to roost. Fresh water, grit, and oyster shell should be kept where the birds can help themselves.

Where the turkeys can be induced to eat a mixture of whole barley and buckwheat with a little corn added for the evening meal the cost of the ration can be considerably reduced. Home grown grains should be used wherever possible.

Turkeys for the Christmas trade should be sent to market dressed. Starve the birds for twentyfour hours before killing, during which time they should be given all the fresh water they can drink. The water aids in

cleaning out the intestinal tract and also aids in improving the quality of the flesh.

Bleeding is done by sticking in the mouth. Hang a can on the lower part of the beak to catch the blood. By passing the knife up through the roof of the mouth and giving it one turn, thereby piercing the brain, plucking is made much easier. The birds may be cleaned of feathers, or in some cases the flight wing feathers and the main tail feathers may be left on. Plucking should be done just as soon after killing as possible. The head and feet are left on, and the birds left undrawn.

The birds should be thoroughly cooled before being packed for shipment. Packing may be done in barrels or boxes, the birds being arranged closely together so as to prevent moving in transit.

A Tough Round
Indifferent Golfer—You are getting more and more hopeless!
Caddie—I couldn't have less hope than you I started with.

An empty stomach makes the best breakfast food

His Alibi
The Altona Tribune reports a resident of that town who appears on the porch of his home whenever his wife starts singing, so the neighbors can see he isn't whipping her.

A monologue is a conversation between you and the wife.

Grandpa Wayback Says
Unless you hide
Is puncture proof,
It's best to live
And tell the truth.

The world loves spice of wickedness.—Blas.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

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Rector

Phone 177

Holy Communion, 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Sundays at 8 a.m.

Holy Communion 2nd Sundays of month at 11 a.m.

Morning prayer and Sermon, other Sundays at 11 a.m.

Sunday School for winter months at 2:30 p.m.

Evening Prayer & Sermon 7:30 p.m. Except last Sunday in month when Evening Prayer is held in Kettle Valley.

Scouts meet every Friday at 7:30 p.m.

Wolf Cubs meet every Saturday at 2:30 p.m.

Brocky Family Goes to Germany



Canadian Pacific Express men were hosts to Patsy, Mabel, Chester and Sherrie Brocky, of Badgerville, Subterranea, who spent a week in Montreal recently before sailing to Europe.

The four Brockies sailed for Hamburg on board of the SS. Beaverford, October 31, and will settle in Germany, where their children will probably be used to lather the faces of customers in a tonic shaving emporia.

The badgers are good Canadians, raised in Alberta and consigned from Edmonton to Gittelde-Hara, Germany, for breeding. One and a half pounds of steak twice a day, at lunch and dinner, keep them alive and happy, and doubtless contributed to their enjoyment of the long journey on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Edmonton to Montreal. Breakfast is now quite declassé in the best badger circles.

The above photograph shows Patsy receiving the first installment of her lunch before being taken by the C.P.R. Express truck to embark on the Beaverford. "What do you want with me" says Mabel, as she was being sketched, "I've had my lunch and feel fine; sitting pretty, in fact. Nothing more for publication, this is the end of my tale...."

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The Bank of England was established in 1694 to finance William and Mary.

The world owes no man a living. The debt is the other way. The man owes the world work.

FULL GOSPEL MISSION
(Gaw Block)
F. C. M. Story, Pastor Phone 46R

Sunday November 16
10 a.m. Sunday School & Bible Class.
A Class for every age.
11 a.m. Devotional Service.
The Pastor will speak.
2:30 p.m. Special devotional service by Evangelist Peggy Reidegar.
7:30 p.m. Regular Sunday evening service will be taken by Miss Reidegar.

Midweek Services
SPECIAL NOTICE

All regular week night services will give place to the special evangelistic services by Miss Peggy Reidegar, evangelist and saxophonist. All week night service commences at 8 p.m. There will be no services on Monday or Saturday evenings.

On Friday there will be a special Divine Healing Service.
Friday 3:30 p.m. "Sunshine Band" meets in the Mission (children 6 to 11 years old).

Everybody Cordially Invited
Come with your burdens,
Carry away a smile
COME!!!

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Ginger Ales—we sell Canada Dry and Felix—the best made.
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Also Repairing of All Kinds,
Upholstering Neatly Done

R. C. McCUTCHON
WINNIPEG AVENUE

Method of Handling Farm Produce by Many Nations

(Continued from Page 3)

tivating of fruit within the state. A board of directors is elected representative of the growers engaged in the industry, and to this body is given authority to deal with whatever problems may arise in connection with their administration. From an administrative point of view the system is highly centralized.

California

The action of the Californian growers is too well known to require comment. Through their cooperative efforts they have emerged from a state of chaos in which the fruit industry found itself a few years ago, into a highly organized and well equipped industry presenting a standard back of fruit with standard brands now recognized all over the world. Not only are they securing a higher price for their fruit, but the profit they accrue from it is going into the pockets of the growers instead of the pockets of the dealers. Their system is highly centralized (thus making it possible for them to enter the markets of the world on a scale hitherto impossible. The oranges marketed by the Tcail fornian Fruit Growers' Exchange in the United Kingdom are all consigned to one individual, the representative of the exchange for the whole kingdom, and he disposes of them through existing trade channels. The broker is strictly limited to his function as a seller and has no other interest in the fruit. The representative of the fruit exchange directs the consignments to the different markets at his discretion, thus governing the distribution of the supply with the object of obtaining the highest average price.

The four special features of the Californian system are:

(1) The development of a pooling system so that the produce of the individual grower is completely merged in the total crop;

(2) The exclusion of all financing of growers by brokers;

(3) The utilisation of the establish-

ed brokers in the United Kingdom for selling only; and

(4) The concentration of distributions for the United Kingdom is concerned, in the hands of a single representative, who selects the market and chooses the salesman.

British Columbia

A similar condition arose some years ago in British Columbia which led to the passage of an act respecting the marketing of fruit and other produce. The British Columbia plan generally follows the lines of the plan in New Zealand, with this difference, however, that while the New Zealand act is planned to control the export trade, the British Columbia act is intended only to control the internal trade. A committee of direction is organized known as the interior fruit and vegetable committee of direction. This committee is given exclusive powers to control and regulate the marketing of all tree fruit within certain defined limits of the province, these limits covering the main fruit producing and vegetable producing areas of the province. The committee consists of three members, two appointed by the lieutenant governor in council.

The committee has power to delegate its authority to local committees covering certain organized areas of the province. It has power to impose levies for the purpose of carrying on its operations. Its operation is limited year by year.

Provision is made in this act for a vote by district to come under the provisions of the act. Seventy-five per cent of the recorded votes at any meeting is necessary to bring the district under the control of the committee. This committee is not, however, an actual selling agency. There is, however, compulsion as to sale by jobbers and shippers at prices and on conditions set by the committee. The evasion of the regulations of this committee is an offence punished by fine or imprisonment.