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VOL. XXI., NO. 22. ABBOTSFORD, B. C. FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1921 $1.00 PER YEAR

PROPOSED HOSPITAL TO COST $21,000

WHATCOMB ROAD, April 5.—A delegation consisting of Mr. S. D. Trethewey, of the Abbotsford Lumber and Mining Developing Company, and Mr. N. Hill, of the Abbotsford branch of the Royal Bank, attended the Sumas council meeting Saturday and asked the reeve and councillors as to what support would be forthcoming to assist in placing the proposed Abbotsford hospital firmly on its feet. In addressing the council the delegation said that the initial cost would be $21,000. Of that sum, it was hoped, the provincial government would take 50 per cent, and the hospital committee wished to complete the balance sheet, showing the total sum obtained, to allow the provincial government to come forward with its cheque.

So far a site of three lots, lumber to the value of $2,000 donated by the local lumber company, and $2,000 had been collected, also Dr. Swift had promised instruments for the operating room. There was also a likelihood os several public bodies offering to take over the furnishing of different wards. At this point, Mr. Hill, in answer to a question, said that should the provincial government not come forward with the 50 per cent. it would mean that a smaller scheme would have to be taken in hand. The committee had received a promise and was not afraid that it would be scrapped.

From statistics given by the lady who had kept the nursing home going at Abbotsford for so many years, it was deduced that the new hospital would be self-supporting.

In 1920, one hundred and seventy patients had been treated in the nursing home, including thirty-seven confinement cases. An average of 14 days per patient, gave a total of 2,450 hospital days for the year.

In event of confinement cases going over the line, to Sumas hospital, parents would often be surprised when informed that children, because born there, were counted as American citizens.

The reeve and councillors intimated that they fully realized the need for a hospital and would notify the hospital committee, directly after the council's next meeting, as to decision arrived at.

BOARD OF TRADE

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held in the G. W. V. A. club rooms on Monday, April 4th. The resignation of Capt. Cope, as secretary was accepted, and Mr. Arthur George was appointed in his place. Mr. E. Webster of the Lights Committee also resigned. New members were Mr. Pratt and Mr. R. DesMazes. The secretary was asked to write to ex-mayor Gray to arrange with Mr. McDermid, solicitor of municipalities to visit the council and give information concerning incorporation at his earliest convenience. A resolution was passed to ask to have Mr. Brokovski retained as supervisor on the Settlement Board.

SUMAS COUNCIL

WHATCOM ROAD, April 4.—At the monthly meeting of the Sumas Council Saturday, road matters were much to the fore.

A petition was read from land owners asking that 4th street extension be cancelled. A by-law cancelling the same will be pesented next month.

Mr. J. H. Huggard from New Westminster, paid the council chamber a visit and was informed that the surveyor's report on the road to the Huggard property, had not yet been received.

Mr. Bowman approached the Council asking that the proposed road, already authorized, be cancelled and another farther west and shorter 25 chains than the other, be substituted.

The work on the road running north from the Municipal Hall to the Kilgard-Abbotsford road, a stretch of 1 1-4 miles, was reported complete and fit for traffic.

Mrs. E. Marshall asked if the Council would erect a new fence, if material was supplied, to replace the fence which is now on the stretch where the new road, to their homestead, will run. The Council was of the opinion that it could not be responsible for the making of a road and also for fences which were put in before the road was gazetted.

The work done by settlers concerned, on the Sumas bridge on the line of the proposed International boundary road was satisfactorily reported on.

Mr. G. Cox, owner of lots on S. E. quarter of Sec. 2, Tp. 16, interviewed the Council with reference to his letter anent the proportioning of the cost of drainage work in the neighborhood of his farm. Correspondence included a letter from the B. C. E. Railway Company in reply to a request that electrical current be installed on the MacKenzie road for which there were 20 applicants, that the business offering did not warrant the extension at present. Mr. F. B. Stacey, M. P., wrote saying that he was glad that the question of a post office at Kilgard, had now been settled. Mr. Bullock's tender having been accepted and the office would be installed in about four weeks time. A letter from the Provincial Secretary stated that the Provincial Tax Collector would be instructed to cease collecting poll tax directly after the final passing of a by-law, for 1921, by the Council.

Mr. R. H. Cairns, Inspector of Indian schools and Mrs. Cairns are visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Johnson.

Services will be held in St. Mathew's Anglican Church at Abbotsford every Sunday night at 7.30. Rev. T. E. Rowe, vicar.

Mr. W. J. Gray, it is reported, hopes to be manager of the Abbotsford liquor store, when it is opened up.

The Ladies' Aid play at Sardis on Tuesday night was a great success.

LOCAL and DISTRICT

Miss Ina Fraser spent the week-end in Vancouver.

Miss T. Houghom of Vancouver spent her Easter holidays with Miss May Stady.

The morning and evening services of the Abbotsford Anglican church held on Easter Sunday were well attended. The church was beautifully decorated with Easter flowers by the Ladies of the Altar Guild. Rev. Rowe conducted both services.

Miss Irene Seath of Vancouver spent a few days with Miss Irene King of Abbotsford.

Mrs. William Coutts visited a friend in Chilliwack on Thursday.

A great excitement was caused in Abbotsford when the chimney of the Nursing Home caught fire. Some person rang the fire-bell, and everybody ran to see what it was. However no damage was done.

Want The Ditch Completed

GIFFORD, April 4.—Ex-Coun. T. Aish attended the meeting of the Matsqui Council here on Saturday, and asked for financial assistance from the council towards the cost of a ditching improvement from the Slough to the Page Road. The scheme had been decided upon by the owners interested, but would benefit several roads in that district. The original ditching work was aided by the council in the form of a grant on that account. Now the timbering of the ditch, which had been down 14 years, had rotted and the ditch had caved in in many places. Some $350 would have to be paid for compensation to owners through whose land the ditch ran without actually benefiting the land, and the whole work was estimated to cost about $2000 and $3000. Possibly the C. N. railway would help. The owners concerned had agreed upon the scheme against themselves and apportioned the cost, and they had done all the preliminary work without calling in an engineer, realizing that an engineer's fees and charges would probably amount to more than the work could be done for. The ditch would drain the Page road past Hayton's corner, Major's road to the dyke, and the Reynolds road. It would benefit the land of those and other owners, which was the primary motive, but it would also serve several municipal roads, and improve those roads and reduce municipal charges in respect to them. He suggested $600 as an equitable contribution from the council.

Coun. Bell declined to consider action until an engineer's report was presented. The council was not supposed to drain land, and anyway unless they had an engineer's report they would know what they were in for. Patching road work there last year cost $1000.

Mr. Aish: It would not cost anything like so much if the ditch was in good repair.

Coun. Bell: I haven't got money to put into ditch schemes; there are lots of roads to attend to first. He suggested $100 as nearer the mark for a suggestion contribution from the council than $600.

Finally it was decided to postpone decision until the work is in progress, the whole council to inspect it, and base their decision on the result of the inspection.

MAKING THE GRADE IN GOOD STYLE

Between $8000 and $9000 have been suscribed to the new hospital, and the money is still pouring in from all sides.

The collectors are meeting with success and it is expected that the necessary amount will be raised in record time.

The hospital charter has been completed and now awaits the signature of only paper before being issued.

Mr. H. Harlow of Gifford was in town today. He intends opening a store in Vancouver in connection with his store at Gifford.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Campbell and daughter Mrs. Davidson of Vancouver were the guests of Mrs. Angus McInnes over the week-end.

Miss Ina Fraser and her sister Mrs. Stefan of Chilliwack were visitors in Vancouver last week.

Mr. J. McDonald has come to take Mr. Joe Williams' position in the Canadian Pacific Railway, as Mr. and Mrs. Williams have gone to Wales.

Mrs. Zeigler and son Orland motored to Vancouver on Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hunt.

Miss Elsie McPhee spent several days with relatives in Seattle during the holidays.

Mrs. Hovedy of Sumas visited her daughter Mrs. Renner on Tuesday.

Miss Ross of Vancouver is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Farrow.

Mrs. Robert McEwen and son Dick have gone to reside in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McDaniels have gone to spend the summer on their ranch in Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitchelo were visitors in Vancouver this week.

Mrs. Lamb of Vancouver was a recent visitor at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Swift.

A meeting of the Orange Lodge was held in the Orange Hall on Saturday night with a large attendance.

A meeting of the Loyal True Blue Lodge was held in the Orange Hall on Monday night. Mrs. Hardy, Provincial Grand Organizer visited the meeting at which some took Floor work and Degrees.

Mr. S. Trethewey was in Vancouver on business this week.

Miss Watson and Miss Elsie Darlingson spent their holidays in Aldergrove.

Mr. Ryall was a visitor to Vancouver on Tuesday.

MATSQUI FARMERS ARE RELIEVED OF PAYING $60,000

VICTORIA, April 7.— The farmers of Matsqui Prairie are to be relieved of paying $60,000 for work done by the Northern Construction Company in connection with dyking the large acreage which is annually flooded during the Fraser River freshet. A well guarded and discreet promise made by Hon. E. D. Barrow just prior to the late election, to the effect that the government would bear the cost of the scheme over and above the original estimate of $35,000 made by government engineers, has thus been kept. At the time it was made Mr. Barrow was being closely pressed by Col. A. L. Coote, the Conservative candidate in the Chilliwack riding, and it required the vote of the Matsqui people to swing the election to the side of the Minister of Agriculture.

The item was not sanctioned without a strenuous debate. Mr. J. A. Catherwood, Mr. Fred Anderson, Mr. J. W. Jones and Mr. George leading the attack, the latter stating that the Northern Construction Company is the same firm that is engaged in building the Pacific Great Eastern Railway on the cost plus basis, and that the suggestion that the people were paying more than was necessary in this connection might have some foundation. Mr. Fred Anderson, Liberal member for Kamloops, was very caustic in his remarks, claiming that the people of the province should not be called upon to assume a load which really belonged to Matsqui. Hon. Dr. King, Premier Oliver and Hon. Mr. Barrow defended the vote.

Miss Violet Maguire spent part of the Easter vacation with her mother, returning to Vancouver on Tuesday.

Water Glass

Quarts - 50 cents

Pints - - 25 cents

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Grocery Prices:

Pacific Milk ..... 2 tins for 25 cents
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Strawberry Jams, 4 lb. pail ..... 95 cents
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THE ABBOTSFORD POST

Published Every Friday

J. A. Bates, Editor and Proprietor

Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1921

The Provincial House has wound up its business for the session, and so far as legislation outside of the liquor act but little has been done that is of material benefit to the province at large, there being a great many ways in which B. C. was to have benefitted according to the speeches from the various platforms during the recent election.

Election promises are like the snow ball on a hot summer day—they are of short duration But that promise of Hon. Mr. Farris to the hotelmen—and it is almost sure that there was some understanding in lieu of support—is now a thing of the past, and maybe Mr. Bowser was not so far wrong in his statements during the Delta bye-election, except that he may have made the statements with more force than they warranted, but that is excusable on the hustings But at the time Premier Oliver said he knew nothing about them and he certainly has acted his part ever since.

It is not for us to enumerate what many people think is lack ing in the legislative acts of the past session, except to say that with the exception of carrying out the wishes of the people in regard to the referendum no great problems that we are up against, have been solved, except passing out the suggestion that the people should be taxed more, and it does not take very much executive ability to suggest or even to legislate along this line.

There is one consolation how ever and that is that the members of the government have done well by themselves and the opposition,in increasing the sessional indemnity to $2,000. And we are of opinion that not many of them earned their money.

Now that the sessional duties rae over the members of the cabinet can take a little rest and perhaps a little jaunt at the province's expense.

The first to go was little Mary, who went before the session was over. A whole programme was outlined, in which she was to do considerable talking—that comes easy. Then comes the word that the Premier is to follow to the East in a short time—the end of April. We were just wondering as to what would happen should they meet—repeat the election stunt of Vancouver Hotel fame or to decide who was president of the council?

"Billy "Sloan is to go over to a mining meeting in one of the like second nature coast cities of U. S.

Dr. King, is doing the wise thing—making a trip to Dewdney, and the Fraser Valley. He will find a welcome hand everywhere and he will see things for himself.

The last few months have been strenuous ones for the ministers, what with a session following so closely on a general election, and who can blame them if nobody is left at home to 'keep house' for a little while.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

The following is taken from an exhange which says it has three things to sell.

The newspaper and printing business is in entirely different circumstances as compared with merchantile business, as labor and material costs cannot decrease this year. Paper stock may be somewhat lower in price, but the decrease will be so little that it will make no material difference in production cost of either job printing or the newspaper.

"The Record has but three things to sell.

"These are; white space, job work and subcriptions, but the greatest of these is white space.

"People who would not think of going into a store and asking the merchant to hand out a package of goods free, will expect newspapers to give free of charge; one of the only three things they have to sell, namely: space.

"It is barely possible that in this community there are some who do not yet understand that notices in a newspaper, advertising a function, or entertainment, where an admission is charged, or goods sold, is subject to charge.

"There may be some who think it is alright to charge a baker for advertising his products, but an outrage to charge some society for advertisements of cooked food, or other sales; it seems reasonable to the minds of some that reading notices of admission charges and programs of theatre is advertising and should be advertised for, but that the same thing does not hold true when applied to an organization made up of many individuals.

"In the olden days when country editors traded subscriptions for their winter's supply of vegetables; when print paper was three cents a pound, and when a $10 a week "hand-pegger" set all the type, this may have been the practise; but in this modern commercial age, with costs soaring in every department, high rent, high taxes, modern equipment, the demand for speed and accuracy, fourteen cent news sprint, the publisher is a poor business man unless he makes a fair and reasonable charge for every product of his office sooner or later, will be numbered with the thousands of newspaper failures.

"No one admires a failure, and a run-down business is abject in the minds of its customers. Fair and equitable profits, based on costs of production are necessary in a newspaper and job printing offce, the same as any other business.

"The present subscription price of The Record is $ 2.50 because we believe the paper is worth it, and because the costs of production compel the charge.

"Our job printing prices are quoted from the Franklin Printing List, a uniform list, adopted by 10, 000 printers throughout the country, based on the lowest possible prices that may be charged to yield a fair profit.

"Our advertising rates are the lowest compatible with the costs of printing and circulation.

"The policy of The Record is one dedicated to the upbuilding of this community and every organzaton and institution in the community. As a newspaper our mission is that of purveying news and supplying a reputable advertising medium.

"To render the greatest service and do the most good, at the minimum of cost to all concerned is our business policy.

BUILDING ON A NEW BASE

Have we not for ages past been attempting to build the social structure on a few select somewhat superior individuals? Lincoln was one of the first moderns to recognize the better way of building on the common sense of the masses. The common average man is the new basis for upbuilding the democrasy.

Higher education was for the few today none so poor or lowly but can secure all the advantages of the highest life desired. We are undertaking distinctive things in the training of youth. The day is near when all ablebodied boys and girls shall be trained in at least one of the trunk-line industries and this training shall form part—an important part—in school and college discipline.

The modern idea began in the effort to so train boys and girls that they would be able to make a living; this idea has expanded until it means that the highest purpose is to make —not a living only, but—a life. And this can only be accomplished in aiding youth to build character rather than to inspire with a money making mania.

The chief concern of every parent should be to make respectable and useful citizens out of his children; business success being merely a means to that end. Above all else youth must be trained more and more in productive pursuits, and less and less in non-productive or parasitical enterprises. Labor is the prime agency in the creation of material wealth; labor is honorable in spite of the tendency of the times to breed those "who toil not, neither do they spin." Or, if they spin at all, as Henry Bullen well says, they spin webs to emmesh their fellows. Labor is becoming more and more dignified even though branches of it are sowing deeper radicalism. The good sense of the masses will eventually rule. Our children must become masters in the essential industries rather than either masters or servants in the non-essentials.

In no field of industry are bright boys and girls needed more than in the graphic arts. Here there are opportunities beyond the present vision of average men and here there is ample scope for all the abilities any young man or woman may possess or develop. In fact there is no productive work more fascinating to the thoughtful youth than that connected with type, ink and paper. The possibilities of the combination of these three servants of man are beyond the power of man to conceive.

Here then is one of the greatest and most lucrative fields of endeavor our young men and women can find on earth.

THE THREE OLD LADIES

There was an old lady all dressed in silk,
Who lived upon lemons and buttermilk;
And thinking this world was a sour old place,
She carried its acid all over her face.

Another old lady all dressed in patches,
Lived upon nothing but Lucifer matches;
So the world, it made her strangle and cough
And sure as you rubbed her you set her off.

Another old lady all sunny and neat,
Who lived upon sugar and everything sweet;
Exclaimed when she heard of their troubles, "I never,"
For the world is so nice I could live on forever!

Now children take your choice
Of the foods your heart shall eat;
There are sourish thoughts and brimstone thoughts
And thoughts all good and sweet.

And whatever the heart feeds on.
Dear children, thrust to me,
Is precisely what this queer old world
Will seem to you to be.

CANADA IMPORTED 2,265 U. S. AUTOS IN 1920

CALGARY, Alta., April 2.—Plush lined limousines have no place in rural western Canada, but nearly every farmer has a car and to meet the growing demand paticularly in the agricultural districts Canada imported 2,265 automobiles from the United States in 1920. This is in addition to the big output of the factories and branches in Canada.

During the same period, according to figures compiled here, Canada imported from the United States 1,376,727 barrels of gasoline and 6,500,000 barrels of crude oil.

Western Canada now has one automobile for about every fifteen residents.

HAMMOND

Mr. V. D. Sibley is busy erecting his new blacksmith shop on the site of his former premises, destroyed last summer by fire. This is welcome intelligence to his many friends

It is gratifying to learn that Mr. G. G. Cordelle is to remain in town and contemplates opening up a real estate business. A keen sportsman, as well as a live business man, Mr. Cordelle is an asset of great value to the community.

It is better to suffer wrong than to do it, and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust.—Johnson.

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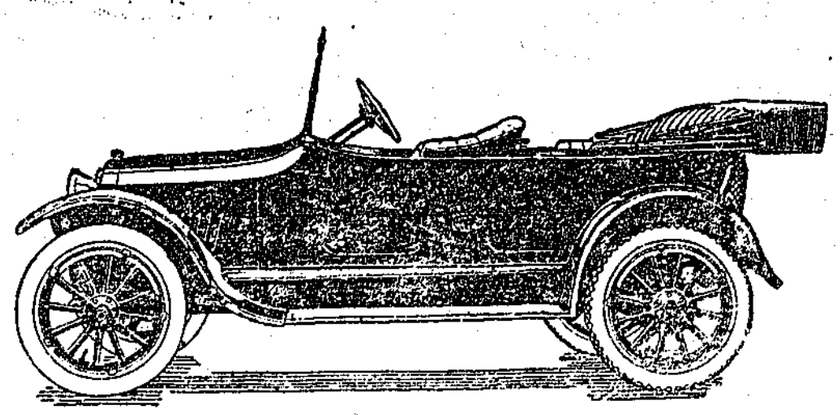

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Eliminates Risk

An adv. in this paper finds the Right People

The Merchant who advertises his goods thereby shows his confidence in them. His advertisement is an invitation to the people to test his sincerity by testing his goods. This paper has a bona fide circulation and an adv. in it will reach the man who spends his money in his own province.

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When next you see a good, well executed piece of printed matter, whether it is business stationery, pamphlet, booklet or any of the numerous printed articles, examine it carefully and you will invariably find that it is the product of this office. The intelligent Business Men, Farmer and Fruit Grower alike demands and receives

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PRUNING OF THE APPLE ORCHARD

The foliage of a tree is the manufacturing centre where good materials from the soil combine with those from the air to form the tissue building materials. The larger the active leaf area therefore the better the growth. Definite experiments covering four years in Virginia indicate an average increase of trunk growth of 1.93 inches on lightly pruned trees. In other words the greatest growth will result where no pruning is practised. Pruning is practised, however, to direct the growth so that an evenly balanced strong tree may be formed and surplus and undesirable branches not allowed to develop. The directing of the growth during the early years of the tree is of particular importance. The ideal tree is probably that which has the first branches about 24 inches from the ground and 5 to 6 branches which form the frame of the tree spaced evenly as far apart as possible. Particularly desirable is it to remove the next to the last top branch which if left will form a weak top because of the forked crotch formed with the top limb.

Heading back at planting time is necessary to balance the loss from cut off roots because of digging. Tests made at Kentville show an average growth of 4.82 inches the first year and 20 inches the second year where newly planted trees had three quarters of their growth removed, whereas similar trees not headed back made a growth of 1 inch the first year and 2.4 inches the second year.

Strong growing branches should be suppressed by heading back and weak branches not pruned at all. If the whole tree is weak the remaining buds and thus bring about a more vigorous development. But if there are weak branches on one side of a tree and strong ones on the other the reduction of leaf area on the weak branches will tend to further weaken these branches because of the strongest sap flow of foliage area on the strong branches will lesson this tendency and throw more growth toward the weaker branches.

The central branch should be allowed to maintain the lead, this, however, not for the purpose of forming a pyramidal tree with a central leader but so that from it several well spaced scaffold branches are developed on side limbs only. After a few good scaffold branches are formed on this central leader, if the tendency is toward a pyramidal form with central leader extending high into the air having many branches radiating from it this should be checked, thus forming a tree combining the desirable features of the pyramidal form and eliminating the undesirable open centre form of tree.

To balance the tree the heading back of strong growing branches is necessary. This heading back tends to develop side branches and attention must be given to the elimination of some of these that too many scaffold branches are not formed. The whole aim should be to build up a framework that will carry large crops of branches.

Sunlight is essential for vigorous leaf growth and also for ripening the fruit, a dense growth is therefore objectionable and the preventing of this should for the most part consist of annual removal of such small branches as are likely in time to extend to where other more desirable branches should be. The judgment of the operator only can determine how best to develop the tree. The tendency to remove all small branches which may for several years develop fruiting areas should be avoided. It is of course impossible to prune so that some of the larger branches will not in time have to be removed, but a little thought will reduce this possibility to a minimum.

Undoubtedly the later part of March and April are the best months to prune. The wounds made at that season will more readily heal over than if made earlier and there is more time to give to the work. Coverings are generally of little value except in the case of large wounds when a good thick white lead paint with a little linseed oil in it should be painted into the wood surface to prevent checking and decay. Such wounds should be potected from year to year to preserve the wood until healed over.

The cutting should be made reasonably close as otherwise more time will be required for the wound to heal over. Stubs of branches if left prevent a covering for the wound with bark, and decay may result before the wound is healed over. Old neglected trees should be carefully pruned to remove all dead wood leaving the best and strongest branches. It is not always possible to make a good looking, shapely tree in doing this and the usefulness of many an old tree has been sacrificed for some years by too extreme pruning at one time.

Mrs. W. J. Gray is at Champion, Alta., visiting her mother who is ill.

BROWN ROT OF ORCHARD FRUITS

Brown rot is one of the most fungous diseases of the orchard. It is most destructive on plums and cherries. Peaches in Canada are usually not seriously affected. Brown rot may also occur on apples, apricots, pears and quinces. In addition to the damage done by brown rot in the orchard, it is the most important rot of the fruits above mentioned while they are in transit on the market. Losses in the orchard result from the following: In cherries from blighting blossoms, and rotting of the green, half ripe or ripe fruit; in plums from blossom blight, rotting of the ripening fruits an occasionally blighting of the twigs; in peaches and apricots from blossom blight, twig blight, rotting of the ripening fruit and as an important primary cause of peach canker; in apples and pears occasionally causing a rot of the ripening fruit.

The fungus causing brown rot hibernates in many places in the orchard. It may live over in the blighted twigs and cankers or in the hanging and fallen mumified fruits. From all these scources there is an abundant production of spores in the spring. These are wind-blown. The important factors which determine a destructive attack of brown rot are high humidity and temperature. Twenty-four hours more or less of these air conditions which are suitable for spore germination lead to wide-spread rotting of the fruit if it is in the susceptible stage. The grower can probably not eliminate enough of the over-wintering material to effect adequate protection by this method alone. However, it is advised that blighted twigs and hanging mummies be removed from the trees before the buds start and that the fallen mummies be plowed under or otherwise removed. All this material should be removed from the orchard or burned. In addition to such eradication measures spraying will furnish fair protection against brown rot. Spraying the fruit while it is ripening has been objectionable because it could not be marketed in a stained condition. Dusting with sulphur may furnish a means of making a late application which will protect the fruit in its most susceptible condition, while it is ripening and in transit. The public would then need to be educated to receive such fruit. Spraying for brown rot in cherries and plums should approximate the following schedule; Lime sulphur 1-40, first blight, second application just after the shucks have fallen and before the fruit enlarges to more than half size, third application just as the fruit begins to color. The insectide should be added to these spray applications. For brown rot in peaches lime sulphur must not be used because it will burn the leaves. Self-boiled (not home-boiled) lime and sulphur of the formula 8-8-50, that is eight pounds of stone lime, eight pounds of sulphur and after this has been thoroughly mixed while the lime is slaking it is made up to fifty gallons by adding water. Make three applications, first just after the blossoms fall, second about three weeks later and third about one month before the fruit will be ripe. Lead arsentate, 2 pounds to 50 gallons, should be added to these spray applications to control curculio. Late applications of sulphur and arsentate of lead dust (90-10) should be experimented with on susceptible varieties.

BY-LAW CLOSING ROAD NOT LEGAL

WHATCOM ROAD, April 5.—Mr. E. H. Verner, provincial government engineer, attended the meeting of the Sumas Council Saturday with reference to a fence built by a rancher on the Yale road. The builder of the fence was requested by the provincial authorities to move it, but refused to do so as a bylaw had been passed, by the council, in 1912, closing that stretch of road—Yale road from the Evans Thomas road east The matter was further investigated and it was found that the by-law had not received the consent of the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

Mr. Verner requested the assistance of the council so that the matter could be amicably settled. The road had been in use since 1912 to the present day and the government had no intention of allowing it to be closed.

Mrs. Dell of Huntingdon, recently from England, whose husband made the supreme sacrifice in the great conflict, will succed Mrs. Maguire, at the nursing home. She took the position on the 1st of April. Mrs. Dell is a graduate nurse of England, with a great experience and no doubt will carry on the good work with marked success. Mrs. Dell and her young family moved into their new home on Thursday.

The Sunday School Orchestra is getting up a musical comedy. It has also received and excepted an invitation to play on May Day.

The first practise will be next Wednesday night.

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Advertisements under the above heading cost 25 cents per issue. Leave copy and money at The Abbotsford Garage.

FOR SALE—Fine young cow, very gentle, easy to milk, the richest milk and cream. Fine butter maker, a bargain. James M. Milstead, Abbotsford, B. C.

Municipality Helps New Hospital

At the last meeting of the Matsqui council on Saturday last, Messrs J. L. Preston, J. Brydges, R. L. McCulloch and Dr. Swift attended before the council and asked for a grant in aid of the proposed Matsqui Sumas and Abbotsford general hospital. It is proposed to build a central hospital in Matsqui municipality near Abbotsford, to serve the districts indicated, and meetings to further the scheme have been held at various points. Cash donations and guaranteed promises amounting to $6000 have been secured, and the building and furnishing of the hospital is esteemed to require $25,000. A deputation waited upon the Sumas council with similar request on Saturday. The committee is to meet Hon. E. D. Barrow this week regarding a grant from the government. They asked for a contribution from the Matsqui council so as to be able to present better figures to Mr. Barrow, as it is probable that the amount of the government grant will depend upon the local donations. It was stated that practically the whole of the amount donated had been given by working men, $400 of it from Clayburn alone and that the hospital would not he a burden on the municipality, even if it failed to pay its way—there would be no responsibility on the council. Coun. Bell was repeatedly assured in reply to his questions on the point. The hospital will be an incorporated company under the Benevolent Societies Act, and the council will nominate a member of the board of governors in the event of donating to the building fund.

After a discussion as to ways and means, during which the availability of funds from the poll tax was the main feature, it was decided, on the motion of Coun. Bell, seconded by Coun. Gledhill, that the Matsqui, Sumas and Abbotsford general hospital be donated $500, "proceeds of the poll tax actually collected in Matsqui municipality."

The contract has been let for the moving picture show building and construction will probably begin next week.

DRIVE SLOWLY AT CROSSINGS

A gateman at a railway crossing has time to observe the habits and manners of the people who cross the railway track and his observations often contain a valuable lesson. One of these guardians of public safety has writtn to the Ontario Safety League, telling a partial story of his own particular crossing, with special emphasis on the night operation of automobiles. He says that hundreds of motors cross his "beat" between 7.30 and 11 p. m. and that scores of these cars have no tail light, or a useless one, that many have no lights, front or rear, and that "if a man is ashamed to have his lights lit, he should not drive a car."

He continues, "Safety First. I think that motorists should be warned to slow down when approaching a railroad crossing. As you know, some of these express trains run very fast, and it sometimes is impossible to judge the speed. Now if a man was to be stationed at some of these crossing at some time when traffic was the busiest, he would see the complaints we, as gatemen, make against the motorist, and fine a few of them. It would help to make the crossings more safe. The gatemen are all anxious to protect the public and also the railway company and you can imagine the difficult position in which it puts a gateman when a motorist drives into a gate and breaks it, as most of the gates are interlocked and cannot be raised till the semaphore is lifted."

"I have been gateman for nearly a year and I have seen some close calls, some that would raise your hair, and I would hate to see anyone hurt or killed on any of these crossings, for I am sure I would never forget it to the rest of my days

A super-six dance—This is going to be good, with syncopate melody supplied by Heun's Six Piece Orchestra, Bellingham. Roller Skating Rink, Mission City, Friday night, April 15th. Under the Auspices of the Mission Memorial Hospital. Residents on the south side of the Fraser river can, for a nominal fee, arrange ferry accommodations.

Matsqui May Lower The Wage Scale

GIFFORD, April 4.—The greater part of the sitting of the Matsqui Council here on Saturday was devoted to the hearing of requests for expenditure and grants, and the consideration of proposals intended to reduce expenditure. These conflicting discussions produced some plain speaking.

H. Page and others attended, and presented a petition requesting the council to lower scale of pay for council work to 70c per hour for a man and team, and 40c per hour for a man. Mr. Page, as spokesman, said he and others had done a great deal of gravel hauling free of charge, and they did not like to see their money being paid away to others for similar work, especially on the existing scale of pay, which was too high in their opinion. Some men did nothing else but work on the roads for the council—All they lived for was a job on the roads. The pay had been high and the ratepayers had to foot the bill. City men could take it out of the farmers all round, and the farmers had nothing to say.

Several councillors said they could not get men to work on the roads if the scale was lowered still further—it had been reduced a few months ago.

It was also stated that the scale fixed by the council fixed the scale for the work on the ditching and government work locally, and that usually the council's scale was a trifle the lowest, with the result that men were tempted to quit work and work for the government. Anent the present rate for hauling gravel in ward four, Mr. Page stated that the very man employed on the patching work there had offered to haul gravel to any road in ward four for $2 per yard if given a contract for a reasonable amount. It was pointed out that though last year at certain times men could not be obtained to work on the roads at all, things were changed now, and many men were only too anxious to take a job on the roads this year. The deputation pleaded that the council should reduce their wage scale in keeping with the general trend of things at present.

NEW METHOD FOR ERADICATION OF THISTLES

Mr. P. A. Cornelius, expert chemist with the Carnation Milk Products Company of Kent, Washington, has what he believes will be one of the most effective methods yet known for the eradication of the Canada thistle. The eradicator or whatever it may be formed is in the nature of a compound used as a spray.

A number of tests were undertaken by Mr. Cornelius last year and in every case the use of the spray has been a complete success. On three pieces of ground where the thistle flourished to more than the usual extent the spray was used with the following result:

Patch No. 1—Thistles entirely exterminated by first application.

Patch No. 2—Thistles entirely eliminated after second application.

Patch No. 3—Thistles entirely eliminated after third application.

Some people are of the opinion that killing the plant above ground stops further growth and eradicates the plant, To this Mr. Cornelius takes the exception and declares that one must go deeper. The thistle rears itself as primary shoot and will go to seed unless the plant is injured. If cut off above the ground the secondary shoots or underground branches, growing about three-fourths of an inch apart, start to the surface and thus make four or five other plants. If the primary shoot is uninjured, these secondary branches continue to grow, forming underground runners.

The best time to kill the Canada thistle, the Chemist says, is when the plants are young. Only one spraying is necessary if done in time.

This preparation has not yet been placed on the market, but a company has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing the compound

Mr. A. Taylor's house is nearing completion.