VICTORIA Provincial Library

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The Abbotsford Post

With which is incorporated "The Huntingdon Star"

Vol. XVIII., No. 12. ABBOTSFORD, B. C. FRIDAY, AUG 8. 1919 $1.00 PER YEAR

FORD CAR OWNERS

Attention—If you are wondering where you can get FREE ADVICE on repairs, and only pay for actual work put in your car, come and see us—a trial will convince you. This is the headquarters for Tourists, where our workmen are good on any car.

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S. KRAVOSKI, Proprietor

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SUMAS COUNCIL

At the regular monthly meeting of the Sumas municipal council, held here on Saturday last, C. S. G. Yarwood of the municipality was appointed to act as assessor this year. Mr. Yarwood is to make a complete new assessment the necessary searches in the lnd titles office and the work in connection with the court of revision in 1920. The amount of remuneration to be allowed for this work will be decided upon later.

One hundred dollars was appropriated for the work on the DeLair road from Bannerman's west; $50 for repairs on the old Yale Road; 10 loads of gravel for the Bowman connection on the Marrah road; $25 for ditching on the Clayburn-Straiton road; $50 for work on the Campbell road west; $50 for gravelling on the Hill road from the McKay bridge north and $25 for putting the Fook gravel pit in shape.

In 1917 the municipality paid A. Boley for putting 60 loads of gravel in the Roscoe Ridge road. As this work has not been done yet the clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Boley that it must be done at once.

Councillors Atkinson, Austin, DeLair and Lamson were named as delegates to attend the meeting of the Good Roads League which is to be held in Abbotsford this coming week

Road bylaw No. 167 gazetting the Good Road, received its first and second reading. The indemnity bylaw of 1919 was reconsidered and finally passed.

The following communications were received and dealt with on Saturday:

The Imperial Oil Company wrote regarding an account for oil, over which there has been a dispute for some time. The matter was left in the hands of the reeve for adjustment.

The forest branch of the provincial department of lands wrote notifying the council that after August 1st it was intended to enforce the clause of the Act which made it necessary to secure a permit before the starting of a fire. A number of blank permits together with instructions for issuing same accompanied the letter. These were received and filed.

Evans, Coleman & Evans wrote, acknowledging recepit of a quantity of pipe which had been the cause of considerable correspondence, and stating that the account was now closed. Letter received and filed.

P. Byrne, Indian agent, New Westminster, wrote regarding the municipality's request for a right of way for a road across the Kilgarde reserve. Mr. Byrne stated that the plan submitted would have to be amended in some particulrs. This will be done and the plan will be resubmitted.

The Clayburn company wrote that business at the present time would not permit of their assisting in opening the Kilgarde road, as asked to do by the council, but that they might be able to asist at some future date. Letter received and filed.

A bulky report of the convention of the U. B. C. M. was received from Mr. McDiarmid solicitor for the U. B. C. M. The report was laid over for further consideration.

An invitation for delegates to attend the annual convention of Canadian municipalities, to be held in Kingston, Ontario, on August 12, 13 and 14 was received and filed.

John Murphy waited on the council and asked if the arangement had been made regarding the road allowance between himself and G. Cox. Reeve Fooks reported having interviewed Mr. Cox and that no arrangement could be made as another party on the road wanted the road opened. The clerk was instructed to write the three parties affected and invite them to attend the next meeting of the council in an effort to arrange an amicable settlement of the matter.

The usual monthly accounts were certified and ordered paid and the council adjourned until 12 o'clock, Saturday, Sept. 6.

MATSQUI SCHOOL BOARD

The Matsqui School board adjourned their meeting last week with the teaching staff yet incomplete. Miss Lancaster was engaged for the Bradner junior room and Miss McLean for the second room at Matsqui. Inspector Martin is expected to recommend a principal for the Matsqui school and although a number of interested ratepayers from Mt Lehman attended the meeting, no definite action was taken by the board regarding the princiualship of the school.

The residents of Bradner petitioned the board for the establishment of a superior school in their district They pointed out that they had nine children entering on second year work this fall and six others would take the first year course. This in their opinion justified a superior room at the Bradner public school. The board took the suggestion favorably and will take up the matter with the department.

Ninety jolly excursionists, packed in one special car, left Bradner for English Bay on Thursday last. Organized by Supt. Redmond, this was the annual outing of the Bradner unday School. Straining their voices to drown the city's roar, they were carried to the Bay in their own car. Diversified amusements of bathing, seeing the zoo and the beauties of the parke, or taking jitney rides about the city, occupied fully the short intervals between meals and as the rain did not come until the youngsters were getting tired, they returned home assured that it was a perfect day.

The editor of the Rossland Miner does not consign unsigned correspondence to the W. P. B.—he simply put s it in the stove. This is simply carrying out the idea that "dead men tell no tales," which is a very fine scheme. A wise man once said that truth is mighty, butt hank goodness some of it can be suppressed.—Ex.

ONE LIBERAL WHO COULD NOT STAND JOHN'S DRY GUFF

There is one honest old Liberal in this fair dominion of ours that a great many people in British Columbia will always have a great deal of respect for, especially after one day this week. That Liberal is the chairman of the Liberal convention held at Ottawa this week. When he spoke himself he gave the convention a lot of good honest advice; but when the hot air artist from B. C. got up to talk it got on the nerves of the chairman and a few others, and the chairman had his watch ready, quite a while to remind Honest John that his twenty minutes was about up, but that tribute to Laurier had to be got off his ches'. It looks as though Oliver got mad at the reporters and threw the water pitcher at them, but it takes more than water pitchers to stop reporters from writing. These eastern reporters have lots of hair on their head and the pitcher bounced back without breaking. But what a thoughtful chairman it was to cut John short. Bringing the watch out was tantamount to asking the kind old man to 'shut up' as the audience were very tired. The chairman could not have been more polite nor more emphatic.

APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN EXPRESS RATES

The Board of Railway Commissioners has issued its judgment on the application of the Epxress Companies for increase in rates. Inrceases are allowed in the general merchandise scale and in the special Scale "N" but the companies' application in so far as commodity rates are concerned, is dismissed, subjcet to the right of the companies should it be found impossible to make ends meet, to renew the application.

In connection with their commodity rtes for less than carloads, the companies are permitted to cancel their wagon service of collection, but shall still perform wagon service at cartage points of destination. The carload commodity ratees may be exclusive of wagon ervice, but the companies are required to have such comodities in carloads switch d to the team tracks adjacent to the passenger station at point of destination conveniently for unloading and without additional charge to the consignee.

Two openings in transit for unloading shipments of fruit from British Columbia points and from Ontario points to prairie destinations, is provided for; each opening to be subject to an additional charge of $5.00.

In regard to the special complaint of Prince Edward Island shippers against the proposed 25¢ arbitrary for the ferry service to and from the Island, the Board is of the opinion that it should be struck out of the tariffs.

Fruit and vegetables move by express from the larger producing sections under commodity rates, but where the Scale "N" rates apply a slight increase will be effective. The result of the increase in Scale "N" will be to increase the cost per pound by aproximately one-fifth of a cent for the 50 mile distance, and for a movement of 450 miles to increase the cost of transportation two-fifths of one cent per pound, as shown by the following table:

Miles	Old S."N"	New	Increase per 100 lbs.	lb.
50	.40	.00	.20	0.2
75	.50	.75	.25	0.25
150	.70	.90	.20	0.2
200	.80	1.05	.25	0.25
250	1.00	1.20	.20	0.2
300	1.00	1.35	.35	0.35
350	1.20	1.50	.30	0.3
400	1.20	1.65	.45	0.45
450	1.40	1.80	.40	0.40

At the present time Scale "N" rates apply on fruit and vegetable shipments from points of production in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scoti and Prince Edward Island.

Ottawa, Aug. 1, 1919.

Considerable adoo is being made over the purchase of a motor car in Cranbrook by a lady. The records of British Columbia will show that thousands of ladies in this province own cars, but their husbands use them.—Ex. Eh!

PERSONALS

Mrs. Carl Miller left Wednesday evening on a visit to her mother at Erskine, Sask.,

Miss Margaret Hutchison returned on Friday evening from a holiday spent at Bellingham and Harrison.

Master Jack Alanson is visiting with Mrs. B. B. Smith.

The banquet given to the Overseas men, on Monday evening was a grand success. Seventy-eight sat down to supper, which was the best in the land, but none too good for our heroes. The evening was enjoyed by all. Toasts were given and replied to with that grace that shows that the previous item, the supper was most heartily enjoyed. There was also some instrumental and vocal music. The evening wound up with a grand dance to the best of music.

Mrs. McPhee has been visiting in Vancouver and looks much better of her little outing.

Mr. and Mrs. Steffins and daughter of Oowa motored to Chilliwack to visit Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stiffins; all have been staying with Mrs. Hannah Fraser a few days.

Mrs. Patterson and children visited Mrs. Leary on Saturday.

Mrs. Hickmont has returned from the east where she has been a number of months visiting among relations and friends.

The Misses Steede were White Rock visitors last week end returning to Sumas on Tuesday and spent the night with Mrs. Winson.

Mrs. Tapp gave a party on Monday evening in honor of her little daughter Gladys, who was celebrating her eleventh birthday. There were 18 guests invited, and among these were Miss Vera and Flossie Hunt of Abbotsford. Splendid refreshments were served.

Mrs. Hill, Sr., arrived on Wednesday to spend a while with her son and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart and Geraldine are at present visiting with Mrs. Hart's mother in Spokane.

The Ladies' Aid will hold their next me eting at the home of Mrs. John McCallum Wednesday afternoon, August 13th.

Mr. Copeland from New Westminster was in town on Monday evening to attend the banquet.

Mr. Thomas has moved his family to Mission City as his work is over there now. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will be missed.

The airplane that left Vancouver on Saturday en route to Calgary, hovered over our town for a considerable time and made a noise which attracted everybody, then flew away towards Huntingdon. All motor roads lead to Abbotsford and now we are inclined to think that all air roads lead in the same direction. We are going up someday to see.

CHOSEN LEADER

William Lyon Mackenzie King was chosen leader of the Liberal Party at Ottawa yesterday, receiving the Quebec vote over and above Mr. Fielding.

O. H. C. instead of peddling hot air now impresses upon you the the transmagnielasticity of his soft tires which he guarantees—well what would you like tires to be guaranteed for—the acme of perfection. Eh, 3030!

Whitchelo's

Grand Summer Clearance Sale Ends Aug. 15th

We certainly have had a crowd but there are lots of real good bargains yet.

2 *ONLY* Men's Bannockburn Tweed Suits, sizes 38 and 40, worth $30 for *$19.95*

Gilrs' School Aprons. Good quality print covers the dress completely, ages 6 to 16, Special ..... *69c each*

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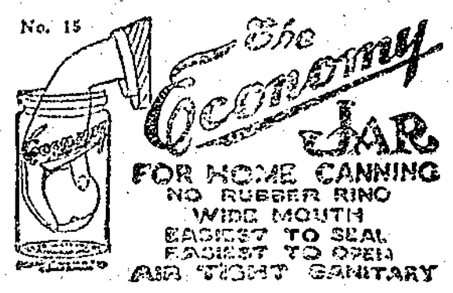

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THE ABBOTSFORD POST

Published Every Friday

J. A. Bates, Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1919

The Liberals have made their choice of a leader, and many in the west will consider it a choice unworthy of the great Liberal party.

Many people had thought that the days of the Union government in Canada was to come to a brief end especially should it go to the country but the Union government stands today with stronger backing than ever because of the weakness of the great Liberal party in making the choice as leader of William Lyon Mackenzie King. Had Fielding been chosen the Liberal party would today commanded the respect of all in Canada irrespective of party politics. There are reasons for this statement.

We all know the conditions at the last election, and this district chose a Liberal-Unionist as the result of a principle. That principle was the sending of soldiers to France to help the Canadian soldiers there. Men and women throughout Canada who felt that Canada should support the mother country and heed the cry of our Canadian soldiers for help to enable them to resist the common enemy, banded themselves together, irrespective of previous party affiliations, and elected a government that would carry out that idea. The returned soldier tells us now after the war is over, and on his return to civil life, that those men and women who elected the Union government did what the soldier expected of those who remained at home.

The Liberal party lost many good men that election who would have come back had a leader been chosen whom they could have placed their trust in during a time of emergency. That leader would have been Fielding. Fielding's course during that day of trial was that he believed in conscription, simply because it answered the cry for help from men who had gone to a foreign country to do their duty, and we believe Fileding could have organized a party that would have been able to look the returned soldier in the face and command his support and respect.

The true condition of the Liberal party today is that during a time of great emergency it faltered in its duty to Canadian citizens abroad and has not seen the error of its way even yet. Many noble young Liberals fought in France and it was not a party cry from the trench it was a national cry. William Lyon Mackenzie King went down to defeat at that election as an anti-conscriptionist and now heads the anti-conscriptionists of Canada—what is left of the Liberal party. The party is weakened because it paused in its duty and the new leader has no record behind him that would induce those good soldier Liberals to come to his support.

Besides he was placed there by the whole hearted support of a province that led Sir Wilfrid Laurier a stray during his old age. The province aims to rule Canada and King came nearest to their ideals.

Then King can talk the two talks What need is there now for two languages in Canada: it should be Canada for Canadians and the Anglo-Saxon tongue. But so long as the records have to be kept in two languages, so long will there be two races in Canada, the one seeking to gain advantage of the other.

There are a few other things that could be said along this same line but it would only go t o show the weakness of the present Liberal party as constituted today. Wonder if some of those good old Grits of John Brown's day are not blushing even now.

Then this same leader is a reciprocity man. Who in British Columbia would seek reciprocity to further his conditions on the farm and the Liberal party say that agriculture is most important.

A great mistake has been made by the Liberal party that condemns it for all time.

"Astonished at the size and fertility of the country" says Christopher Turner who is travelling through the overseas dominions in the interests of the Royal Colonial Institute. He further says: "British Columbia is unqeustionably the province best suited to British immigration, on account of its position, with a vast sea coast, and because of its splendid climate and agricultural advantages"

"It would be quite in order to direct a stream of immigration here in such proportions as to place at least 50,000 men on the land and such a course will be strongly recommended to the government. The possibilities of the prairies are more in my opinion, for the bigger men who can go into wheat growing on a big scale, but for small holdings of agricultural lands I have seen no place in Canada to compare with British Columbia."

But what strikes us most is the "size and fertility" of the soil. A remark of that kind surely makes us laugh. That old saying "nothing but a sea of mountains" the utterance of that old time Liberal, is still having its effect, and giving a wrong impression of our province.

The size of British Columbia is not to be overlooked, and neither is the fertility of the soil, both are here and the fertility if the soil is just as big as the province. A man would have to grow wheat with a vim before he would be able to clear $1500 to $2000 off an acre on the prairies, but there are those who say this is quite possible, even has happened, in B. C. in the fruit industry. There must then be something in the soil and climate to speed on production.

As soon as the productiveness of the soil of B. C. becomes more generally known there should be lots of settlers in B. C. We could accommodate at least 50,000 more farmers in the Fraser Valley and almost guarantee they would make a success of farming if they worked industriously. There are other valleys in B. C. nearly as fertile.

The foolishness of bringing out high hats and Prince Albert coats to add eclat to the occasion is really more pitiful than it is ridiculous. The wise man from the east coming west dresses as near as possible in the western style, which closely approaches the every-day eastern style in the business world.—Kamloops Standard-Sentinel.

The high hat and swallow-tailed coat in B. C. always warns people that the wearer is somewhat of a fakir.

WHY KILL THE TREES?

Throughout the Fraser Valley it has been the custom for a number of persons to cut off the barberry bark for only a part of the way up the barberry tree, and leave the rest of the tree where it stands. This kills the tree, and not only the rest of the tree bark is wasted, but the tree dies, and so ends an indutsry, in which there is considerable money. It has been suggested by a citizen of Mission City, after inquiry, that a better way would be to cut the whole tree down and take all the bark. It is claimed that another tree will grow up from the roots and through time more barberry bark can be taken.

In this way a very important industry would be saved the province for all time to come. And this might very well be a matter for our Board of Trade to take up with the proper authorities.

A PRACTICAL FARMER

Dr. Tolmie is a practical farmer says the Victoria Times, who should know, and an export live stock man his reputation is not confined to this province or this Dominion. He is just as well known to the foremost agriculturists of the United States. He has taken a leading role in the development of the industry in all its phases and, as head of the Department, Canada may rest assured that his politics will be fashioned upon a lifetime's devotion to the rural sciences.

SHOULD START AT VICTORIA

The Good Roads League are to hold a series of meetings in the Fraser Valley, coming as far east as Abbotsford, this week. It is presumed that the idea is to impress on the natives on the south side of the Fraser the importance of good roads. The purpose may also be to get members for the Good Roads League; but it is an assured fact that all the residents of the Fraser Valley are fully imbued with the importance of good roads, already and have been for some time.

If the League would camp on the trail of Premier Oliver and his minister of public works at Victoria or wherever these two individuals may be, and get them to loosen up it would be doing a really good work.

This paper is sure that the Good Roads League would be welcomed in Mission City, as the people here are all interested in good roads—better roads than we have now, and would welcome any suggestions and would do much to assist in getting better roads. One citizen said this morning that if the Good Roads League would come to Mission City and hold a meeting they would ever remember the visit, the people would give them such a rousing welcome.

Mr. J. W. Creighton of New Westminster was in the district this week on government business.

J. H. JONES

Funeral Director

AGENT FOR HEADSTONES

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Gall Stones

—Pains in right side, radiating to back, shoulders, under shoulder blade and across hips. Avoid these through the use of Hepatola ($5.50 treatment). Information on request.

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SPEAK CLEARLY WHEN TELEPHONING

Says a subscriber: "I called up a number the other day, and almost laughed when Central queried a number quite different from that for which I asked. When I had time to think about it, perhaps she was not to blame, for it is probable that the number was given indistinctly."

This is a frank admission and gives rise to the suggestion that indistinctness may be the cause of trouble more often than is thought.

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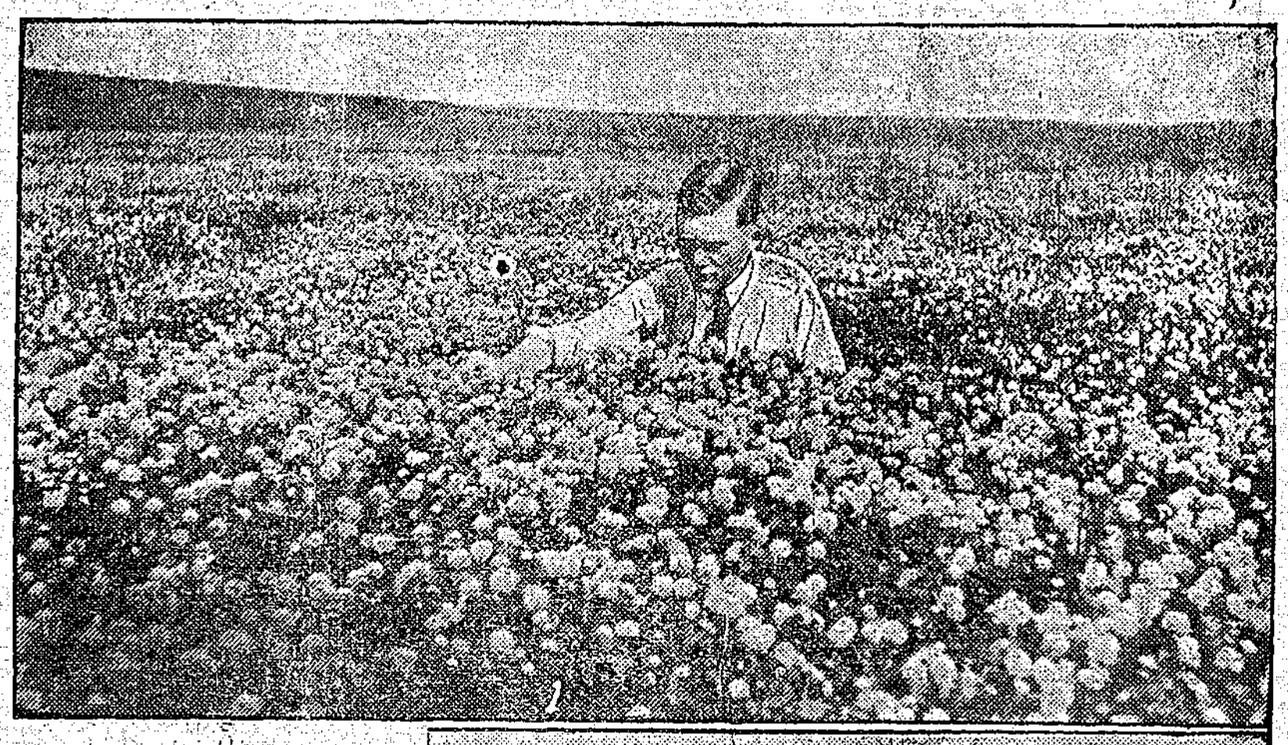

(1) Alsike clover at Carseland, Alberta.
(2) Field of alsike clover at Tilley, Alberta.

During the last three years Mr. Don H. Bark, Chief of the Irrigation Investigation Division of the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been conducting a number of experiments in the growing of clover seed in Southern Alberta, and has met with surprising success. Before coming to Alberta in 1915, Mr. Bark was for several years connected with various irrigation enterprises in Idaho, His experienced eye noticed that the clover growing on lawns, ditch banks, and waste places in Alberta, from the boundary line to as far north as Edmonton, gave promise of good results. This promise was fully confirmed when he shelled hundreds of heads that he gathered. They revealed a large quantity of seed of unusually good quality.

The following year, therefore, he arranged for several plots to be planted on the various Demonstration Farms of the Canadian Pacific Railway situated in the irrigation block, east of Calgary, Alberta. The results of these experiments, which have been continued ever since, have been very satisfactory. Not only have they proved that clover seed can be grown successfully in Southern Alberta, but they have also shown than the seed obtainable is of an exceedingly high quality, with the yield well above the average.

One of the largest plots planted during the first year was three and a half acres, which were planted to alsike clover at Tilley, Alberta. This area produced the following year 2,617 pounds of an excellent quality of machine run seed per acre; an average yield of 748 pounds, or approximately twelve and a half bushels, per acre. This seed could have been sold readily, without recleaning, to dealers at twenty cents a pound, which would have given a gross revenue of $149.60 per acre. But such was the quality that after a thorough recleaning, there remained slightly over ten bushels per acre of the highest possible grade of seed. At this spring's retail prices each acre produced a gross revenue of upwards of $340.

At the same place another plot, comprising almost an acre and a half, was planted to white Dutch clover in 1916. This crop had not looked very well throughout the season, the stand having been thin and the growth rather indifferent, yet a total yield of 205 pounds of seed of an excellent kind were secured from this area in 1917. The average yield was 142 pounds per acre. As this seed was worth at least fifty cents a pound, the returns secured were very satisfactory, despite the poor stand and indifferent growth of the clover. Last year the yield from this plot was somewhat better, 205 pounds of seed of an equally good grade being produced. On the above basis, this represents a gross return of more than $100 an acre.

The following example related by Mr. Bark shows the prolific nature of clover under conditions in Southern Alberta:

In the fall of 1917, a one-acre lawn of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover at Cassils, a small station west of Medicine Hat, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, appeared to contain enough ripe clover heads so that it would pay to harvest it. This accordingly was done, and the area threshed 105 pounds of White Clover seed of an excellent grade and quality. This lawn, therefore, produced over $50 worth of seed, though it was not planted for seed production purposes.

Mr. Bark has gradually extended his experiments over a larger territory with equally favourable results. Three and a half acres planted to alsike clover at Rosemary, north of Brooks, Alberta, were harvested for seed in 1918, and although the stand was only fair, an average yield of 250 pounds of seed per acre was produced. Complete records were kept of the cost of handling this area, and at the rate of forty cents per hour per man, and fifteen cents an hour per horse, worked out at $62.07, or $17.73 per acre. The total seed produced was 865 pounds, which at twenty cents a pound, is worth $173. The net profit from the three acres, therefore, amounted to $114.93, or $36.31 per acre, not a bad return for one season from land that cost only fifty dollars an acre, although the crop was considered rather disappointing.

But much better results were secured with white clover on the same farm. Of this, three acres produced 1,144 pounds of machine run seed, which when thoroughly recleaned weighed 1,033 pounds. White clover seed is now being sold on the Calgary and Winnipeg markets at sixty-five cents a pound. The grower, therefore, might reasonably expect to receive fifty cents a pound for recleaned seed in large quantities. On this basis the gross return from the three acre plot would be no less than $501.50. As in the case of the alsike clover, the actual cost of handling was carefully kept. It amounted to $110.20 or $36.73 an acre. It will be seen, therefore, that the actual net profit from these three acres was $391.30, or over $130 an acre. With such results it does not take many acres to provide a man with a good income.

Now that the possibilities of growing clover seed on the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta have been practically demonstrated, it will not be long before every farmer in the district is growing at least a few acres. The demand for high-class seed is so great, and likely to be greater in the future, that the danger of causing a glut on the market is very remote, and the grower can rely on good prices. There is little doubt that within the next few years the industry will assume considerable proportions in Southern Alberta.

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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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Dodgers
Loose Leaves
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Meal Tickets
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Hub Square J. A. Bates PRINTER

Maple Ridge

At the regular meeting of the the Maple Ridge Municipal council on Saturday the tender for the construction of the Whonnock Creek bridge from Mayor D. Philipot, Burnaby at $1590 was accepted. Another tender from Mr. W. Miller was for $1950. A building contract and a bond for its due execution will follow and then the yearned for union of hearts between Ruskin and Whonnock, as well as the bridging of the physical void, will doubtless be realized.

Mr. Frank Spink offered $20 an acre for five acres facing the Lillooet River, next Mr. Goffin's property. Councillor Lilley and Best after discussion, visited the land and after inspection reported, through Coun. Best, that the land was reasonably worth $25 an acre and provided that Mr. Spink constructed a road to it at his own expense, the deal was recommended. The cost of the trail road was estimated at $50 and the whole price was therefore $175. It was manifest that the desire of several of the council was to let it go at Mr. Spink's offer, $20, and the construction of the road, taking the view that the ground was stony and sterile, and that it was tax sale land Mr. Spink did not get the land.

After reading an explanatory letter from the ferestry department at Victoria on the duties and obligations of fire wardens, a discussion took place in regard to the judiciousness of employing a man for the remainder of August and September to regulate fire permits in the municipality and guard against outbreks of fire generally. At present it appeared that the fire ranger drew his wages half from the government and half from a fund contributed to by the owners of timber limits. Consequently their obligtions were circumscribed by fires on government lands or timber limits and the rangers were in no way bound, apart from common decency and the caution inspired by the proximity of fires, to help to suppress municipal fires in bush or other lands.

Reeve Ansell suggested the employment of a man, a returned soldier if posible, for the remainder of the season, to issue fire permits after careful enquiry, in fact a municipal fire warden. At present Constable Pope did so but he had other duties to perform. People were inclined to see in an overcast sky safety in burning brush, and given favorable atmospheric conditions the fire might get away and sweep Haney out of existence.

Coun. Lilley was against it on principle. The Provincial Government should protect the settlers as well as the capitalists who owned timber limits.

The reeve mildly pointed out that the timber owners contributed 50 per cent to the cost of the fire ranging besides their taxes.

Coun. Dale mentioned as a curious fact that the residents on the south side of the Dewdney trunk road could light fire without a permit, at any time, but on the other side were forbidden without a permit.

It was ultimately decided to carry on as at present for the rest of the dry season.

Mr. G. O. Buchanan appeared again to request access to his property He had no outlet in any direction. He understood that the matter had been left in abeyance until funds were in an easier condition. Still he ventured to suggest was it worth while for the sake of $400 to leave him in his present condition? Spencers had offered a dyke road on conditions of maintenance and he was told they would grant an indemnity bond relieving the municipality of any claim for damages through its breaking.

Reeve Ansell asked for delay until September, when they would know how they stood in relation to taxes paid. They had been recently saddled by the government with the upke ep and repair of two bridges.

The majority of the council did not like the dyke proposition. The bridge idea was the one that commended itself a nd Mr. Buchanan agreed to delay another month before resuming the subject.

A Vancouver legal firm wrote claiming $1500 damages on behalf of Mr. S. D. Cadman for an accident in which he sustained a broken leg and for which he alleged the state of the Ritchie road as the cause.

The letter was referred to the municipal solicitors, several councillors disclaiming responsibility and professing to know the circumstances which relieved them of legal liability, whilst expressing personal sympathy with the injured man.

Two other letters from legal gentlemen menaced the council with actions for damages inflicted by the alleged diversion of a drain on to private property. These were also referred to the solicitors.

A letter from a cartage and transport accosiation was read asking that municipal bridges should be so attended to as to stand more than a ton load over the weight of the vehicle. The council saw no reason to alter their bridges capacity. They were authorized to carry three tons.

It was resolved to call for tenders for sixty yards of gravel for the Hampton Laity road.

The Royal Financial Corporation represented that the Brunette Mill Company's lands on the Lillooet river were on the eve of extensive settlement and that $200 had been privately donated for roads. What was the municipality to do on it prt?

Coun. Adair voiced the view of t he council when he moved that the corporation be gritten to that the municipality would provide a road for building materials whenever it was needed by bona fide settlers.

Coun. Laity reported the result of the deputation's waiting upon the government in regard to the Dewdney Trunk and River roads. The government declined entering into any agreement east of Ontario street during the present fiscal year, which ends in April 1920. The governwould keep up the east half of the River road and turn over to the council the rock piled up for the repair of the west half, and the council will maintain Ontario street to Dewdney Trunk road. The government will defray 50 per cent of the cost of repairing Kanaka Creek bridge near Webster's Corners and Albion bridge.

They had the concession from the government that when the question of the establishment of the Trunk road comes up for settlement the municipal councils of the Fraser Valley will be given consideration.

The rural route mail delivery question is still before the governmental department at Ottawa who are evidenty much harassed by the fact that the courier may have to retrace his steps for a short distance on two roads, if the present route programme is approved. The communication was referred to the committee of which Coun. Lilley is the chairman.

Mr. West appeared before the council in regard to the raising of the Weeks road, which could be effected at present advantageously, as he was employing privately a dredge on a private dyke in the vicinity. The project would be mutually beneficial. Couns. Lilley and Dale were appointed to investigate and authorized to act if necessary.

The resignations of two road foremen, James Spooner, beats 6 and 7, and J. S. Walker, beat 8, were received and accepted.

The Western Power Company will be taken to task over the lighting west of Webster's Corners, having been out of commission for three weeks.

BETTER BABIES' CONTEST

The Women's Institute have arranged to have a Better Babies' Contest in connection with the Flower Show in the Library on Thursday, August 14th at 2 p.m. There will be two divisions: Two months to twelve months, and from 12 months to twenty-six months. Suitable prizes have been donated for this contest.

The committee hopes that mothers will bring their babies and help to make this our first contest a very great success.

DIED AT NICOMEN

The funeral of the late Mrs. Nancy Hamilton who died on Monday night last, took place place to the Hatzic cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alexander, Nicomen Island.

The deceased lady was 84 years of age on February 10th last, and only this spring moved to Nicomen Island from the Delta.

Rev. C. McDiarmid, of Mission City had charge of the services.

The pallbearers were Messrs A. Thompson, Threlfal, Murray, Handy Worth nd Purdy.

Among the floral gifts were.

Wreath, Mr ad Mrs. John Wiley, Vancouver; Wreth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Worth; Wreath, Mrs. Grnt; Wreath, Miss Bessie Wilkinson; Wreath, Mr. Green; Wreath, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lively; Wreath Mr. and Mrs. Handy Wreath from the Family; Wreath, Edwin Barkley.

The Saxon Superlative sixty-six and a sixth is on the road again. Ye editor timed it this morning and on high gear it went abuot ten feet in three minutes, but wait till it gets on low gear.

The first number of the Cranbrook Courier made its appearance last week. As there is no name at its masthead we do not know whom to compliment upon its neat appearance. Cranbrook must be prosper-

Hatzic is one of the centres of attraction at this time. Pre-cooled berries are being sent out by the car load lot. The Friut and Mercantile Exchange hs been a great thing for the people this year and it is hoped it is here to stay nd grow much larger, with branches all over the Fraser Valley.

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BRAYAN SPEAKS AT SUMAS

Wililam Jenning Bryan, three or more times defeted canddiate for the presidency of the United States lectured at Sumas on Saturday last. A lagre number of Canadians were present and the Chautauqua tont was filled to its fullest capacity.

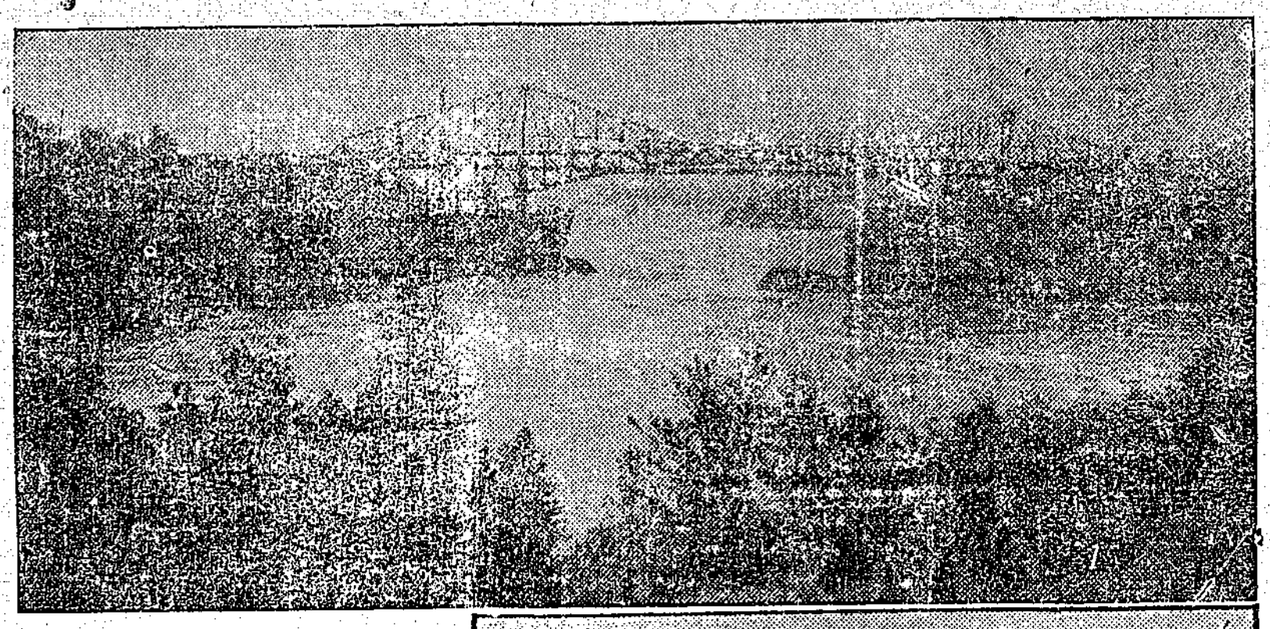
Dr. Dalton, of Sumas, introduced the noted speaker. When one has seen Bryan face to face, watched his unaffected delivery and manner, and listened for two hours to his wonderful discourse, which without any fire-eating, is at all times an argument for the masses, one can understand why this man is called the great Commoner, why he retains his hold on millions of Americans and why he is always a presidental possibility, for William Jennings Bryan is sincere his ideals, are, better conditions for the working man; and since they are now the law of the land, time has proven that the majority of bold reforms he advocated a quarter of a century or more ago were right but not then understood. At the same time one can readily understand why William Jennings Bryan has never been president, for one thing he will apparently not stand in with the big corporations.

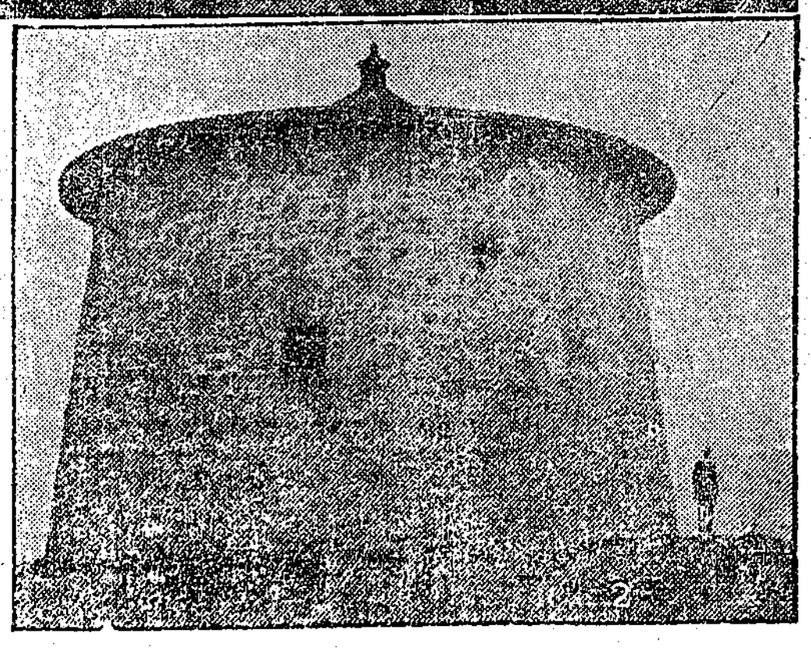
The principal part of Mr. Bryan's lecture was devoted to internal affairs of the United States, but he said many things of interest to Canadians, especially his most emphatic endorsation of good roads, which he considers to be one of the most important questions before the American people—important because the people are demanding good roads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He said the most important question and the most sacred duty of the nation today was the rehabilitation of the returned soldier. Next in importance cme the good rods. He appeared to favor three good national highways from ocean to ocean and feeders at not more than twenty miles apart from Canada to the southern limits.

Mr. Bryan said that he was 59 years old and that time had taught him that there were good Republicans—nearly as good as the Democrt and that he believed that it was impossible for any great reform to come to the people of the United States without the co-operation of both parties. Going back over the reforms that had become law in the past 25 years he said that all reformers need are, faith in the principle of the reform advocated, and next patience, and then more patience.

Mr. Bryan announced that he endorses government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones and pointed out that the recent government operation of these utilities was carried on under difficulties and was not a fair test of government ownership.

The City of the Reversible Falls





(1) The Reversible Falls at St. John N.B.
(2) Martello Tower, St. John, N.B.

The Bay of Fundy is famous for its tides which are reputed to be the highest in the world, and the variation in the harbor depth, owing to the great rise and fall in the tides, is from 20 feet at ordinary neap tides to 28 feet of water at ordinary spring tides. St. John is the winter port of the C.P.R., and has splendid facilities for handling ocean traffic. The harbor is entered from two channels, the east channel being used for large vessels and that on the west side for smaller craft. Numerous large berths stand in the harbor and alongside them there are many capacious warehouses and some big grain elevators. The war has stimulated shipbuilding in St. John.

The chief attraction for the tourist to St. John is the Reversible Falls, a curious phenomenon due to the great tides. When the tide of Fundy Bay is low the waters of the St. John river pour under the great railway bridge in the form of rapids. But when the tide begins to rise it forces back the current of the river and gushes up into its bed with great force. This continues until full tide. Then as the tide recedes, the immense volume of water in the bed of the river dashes to the Bay in a massive whirling sheet of foam. At low tide the piled up waters of the river are higher than the sea, and at high tide the incoming flood of the Bay of Fundy is higher than the river. That is the explanation of the phenomenon. It is only at certain periods of the day that the falls may be seen at their best. The river is deep, but no boat, however large, dare venture on these waters when they are falling. Small boats go up and down the river at opportune times when the waters are in their mildest moods.

Lancaster Heights overlook the port of St. John, and it is here that Martello tower stands. This tower was built over a century ago as a watch tower over the harbor.

Since the Canadian Pacific Railway has taken over the hotel at Digby, Nova Scotia, known as "The Pines," there is likely to be an increased influx of visitors to the Land of Evangeline in the future. Before crossing the Bay of Fundy from New Brunswick to Digby there is a great deal to interest the traveller in the City of St. John, the commercial capital of New Brunswick. St. John has a population of 61,000. The city takes its name from the St. John river which was discovered by Champlain and de Monts on June 24th, 1604, the feast day of St. John of Patmos. No permanent settlement was made until 1783, when 3,000 United Empire Loyalists, who had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States after the War of Independence, made their homes at the mouth of the St. John river, and founded the city.

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