The Abbotsford Post

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VOL. XXV., No. 5. Abbotsford, B. C., Friday, December 1, 1922. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

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AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The regular annual meetng of the Abbotsford-Sumas Agricultural Association was held in the Bank of Montreal Chambers on Monday evening with a splendid attendance, president A. Hulton-Harrop in the chair, and the secretary-treasurer also present.

General correspondence was dealt with, the minutes of the previous meeting passed and general business transacted. A report of the committee who have been negotiating for the purchase of a permanent Fair grounds have been decided upon, and the committee were instructed to continue their work of investigation.

Mr. N. Hill also gave a report of the seed committee, showing that Ottawa and the Experimental Farms had been written to with a view of securing free seeds for planting purposes, and that the reply had stated that the quantity of seeds for distribution was small and could only be sent direct to the farmer, for which application forms were provided. The only seed obtainable in any quantity is the "Yellow Intermediate Seed" which can be secured in fifty pound lots. Mr. N. Hill kindly consented to have those wishing free seed leave their names with him. The financial report given by the secretary-treasurer showed the total receipts of the year as $1011.62, total expenses $920.85 and balance on hand including a Victory Bond of $231.27.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President, Senator J. D. Taylor; hon. 1st vice-president, Mr. Elgin Munro, M. P.; hon. 2nd vice-president, Hon. E. D. Barrow, M. L. A., Minister of Agriculture; president, Mr. A. George; 1st vice-president, the Reeve of Sumas for 1923; 2nd vice-president, the Reev of Matsqui for 1923; 3rd vice-president, the president of the Abbotsford and District Board of Trade for r1923; secretary-treasurer, Mr. M. M. Shore.

The twenty-one directors are to be named by a committee appointed by the new president, who now took the chair to preside. The committee appoined are Messrs. Hill, Brydges, Mc Gowan, Frith and Rarrop; auditor, Mr. N. Hill.

The following are the convenors of the various committees:

General convenor of the different committees—Mr. A. Hulton-Harrop.
Ladies—Mrs. W. Buker.
Finance—Mr. N. Hill.
Sports—Rev. A. H. Priest.
Publicity—Captain F. J. R. Whitchelo.
Prize List—Mr. J. Frith.
Honey—Mr. F. E. White.
Poultry—Mr. A. Thornthwaite.
Field Products—Mr. J. W. Conway.
Garden—Mr. C. Wallace.
Live Stock—Mr. A. Brokovski.
Grounds—Mr. R. Duncan.
Hall—Mr. J. A. McGowan.
Concessions—Mr. N. Hill.
Entertainment —Mr. D. Rucker and Mr. A. H. Harrop.
Fruit—Mr. H. Peck.
Dairy—Mr. W. D. Kerfoot.
School Work—Mr. E. Webster.
Convenor of Organization Work—Mr. J. Brydges with power to add four others wth him.

The secretary was instructed to notify all officers of their appointment and to ask for an acknowledgement of their acceptance or otherwise. A vote of thanks and an appropriation of $50.00 was tendered the retiring secretary, Mr. G. F. Pratt, in recognition of his faithful services during the past year.

The retiring president, A. Harrop was also congratulated upon the successful carrying out of the fairs and it was voted that the executive committee be instructed to deal with recompense for Mr. Harrop for valuable work done as president of the association.

Mr. Harrop thanked the association for their kindness and assured them that their due appreciaton was ample thanks, and that he would continue to work in the best interests of the association. The newly elected president, Mr. A. George, in taking the chair, suggested that an efficient organizng committee be appointed to assist materially with the success of the coming fair, and Mr. J. Brydges was named as convenor of this committee with the power to add four others.

The association have had a very successful year and the prospects for 1923 are very bright.

DEBATE WILL BE TAGED WITH SOUTHERN COLLEGE

VANCOUVER, Dec. 1.—The intercollegiate debates committee of the University of British Columbia has received notice that the University of Washington will be unable to compete in the triangular series which had been planned. It is probable, however, that a dual series will be staged with the University of California.

The student speakers who have been chosen to represent the provincial institution include J. C. Wilcox of Salmon Arm, and Messrs. Morgan, Hodgson and Grauer of Vancouver.

ANNUAL BAZAAR IS ATTRACTIVE AFFAIR

The annual bazaar of the W. A. of the M.-S.-A. Hospital was held in the Harrop Hall on Friday last and was a very gratifying success. The hall was very prettily decorated with the colors of the Auxiliary, red, green and gold and presented a pleasing appearance. A splendid collection of articles were offered for sale at the attractive booths, which this year were placed in the centre of the hall. The president of the Auxiliary, Mrs. H. Fraser, officially opened the bazaar and speeches were also made by Reeve J. F. Cook of Sumas Municipality and Reeve A. McCallum of Matsqui. The affair was well supported by the entire community and the attendance was large, several of the stalls being entirely sold out by four p. m.

During the afternoon tea was served by the W.C.T.U. and a fishing pond was managed by the girls of the Comrade Bible Class and music was rendered by the Harmonic Orchestra. At six o'clock a fine supper was provided by the ladies of the W. A.

Selections were given by the Abbotsford Band in the Alexandria Hall during the evening, where at 9 p. m. crowds gathered to enjoying dancing to the strains of Heun's Orchestra. The dance was under the skillful management of the local lodge of A. F. and A. M., the dance supper beng served by the ladies of the W. B. A. of the Maccabees.

The total receipts taken in during the afternoon amounted to $700.00 and the dance in the evening added another $200.00 to that amount, making a total of $900, and as the total expense will be about $100 it is expected that $800 would be cleared, which is very gratifying.

The W. A. of the M.-S.-A. are doing a wonderful work in the upkeep of a very worthy institution, and are deserving of the continued appreciated assistance of the residents of the district.

LARGE CROWD ATTENDS ST. ANDREWS CONCERT

A very successful concert was held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening under direction of the Abbotsford St. Andrews and Caledonian Society. The attendance was very large and the hall was crowded with people from Huntingdon, Clayburn, Mission City and all outlying districts.

Rev. W. Robertson acted as chairman and opened the programme with an appropriate address. A selection on the pipes was gven by James Duncan of Langley Prairie, followed by a song by Mrs. Raeburn. Others included on the programme were: song, Mrs. A. McInnes; song, Mrs. Derbyshire, Mission City; song, Miss Lizzie McCormick, Mission City; song, Mrs. Horne; address on "How St. Andrews was named", Mr. J. A. McGowan; comic song, Mr. S. Brown, Clayburn; song, Mrs. Stirling, Clayburn; pianoforte, Mrs. Wells. A delightful Scotch supper was served, after which dancing was thoroughly enjoyed until an early hour.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET PROBABLY ON JANUARY 18

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—A call has been sent out today to federal government departments throughout Canada to get out estimates and otherwise prepare for a session of parliament. The date of the session has not been determined, but in all probability it will be Jan. 18. No early date conforms to the wishes of all sides, particularly as the session promises to be long on account of re-distribution, Bank Act revision and external policy questions in addition to regular routine business.

The Victory Flour Mills is rushing to completion its new office on Wholesale Row.

Mr. Rae is busy building a porch to the Adventist Church.

J. W. WINSON IS 1923 PRESIDENT

The Lower Mainland Division of the Honey Producers Association held its annual meeting Wednesday in the Exhibition Board Rooms, New Westminster.

At the general meeting in the afternoon the executive officers were all re-elected, a few changes being made in the directorate for 1923. J. L. Winson is president, F. E. White, vice-president, W. H. Turnbull, sec.-treasurer. The directors are, Mrs. McCallum, Ladner; E. Croy, Dennison; A. W. Finlay, Huntingdon; Lynn Harvey, Langley; Chas. Moore, Mission City; W. H. Lewis, Burnaby; G. Thompson, South Vancouver and S. Hodgson, New Westminster. J. Pennington, Bradner, is auditor.

Mr. W. H. Lewis was appointed chairman of the Exhibition Committee, wtih power to name his assistants.

The thanks of the Association were extended to the management of the R. A. & I. Society for their generous co-operation during the year and for their hearty hospitality during fair week. The invitation of Mr. T. Baker for an Association Field Day at Bradner was accepted and an early date in the season will be arranged for this, so that other places may be visited later.

CAIRNS—CLEMENTS

On November 17th at Vancouver Mr. Thomas Cairns and Miss Clements were united in marriage. Mr. Cairns is one of the star football players on the Clayburn team. After a short honeymoon the happy couple will reside in Clayburn.

Special Gospel Meetings will (D.V.) be held in the Gospel Hall, Abbotsford, beginning Tuesday, Dec. 3rd at 7:30 p. m., and every night except Saturday. Mr. C. S. Summers, Evangelist, Boston, Mass., will conduct the services. All welcome.

Chilliwack-Burfield Island potatoes won third prize at the seed fair held in Grand Forks yesterday.

UNEASY PERIOD FOR THE LIQUOR INSPECTOR

VICTORIA, Nov. 24.—Interesting passages in connection with alleged bootlegging in the Fraser Valley district were brought out in the public accounts committee sitting on Tuesday, when Chief Inspector James Miller of the Liquor Control Board had a busy ninety minutes at the hands of the Opposition Leader and his chief lieutenant, Mr. R. H. Pooley, Esquimault. Asked how it was that Canadians and Americans were cognizant of conditions at Huntingdon while the police were evidently blind and then again, why was not the supply cut off, Inspector Miller stated the beer may have left the brewery for export and been taken to the water front.

Mr. Bowser—"There is no waterfront at Huntingdon. Just an imaginary line." And the Conservative leader went on to relate how clubs had sprung up in the night in the Columbia Valley district near Cultus Lake, where huge shipments are being taken in by auto trucks. Men at Huntingdon were operating soda fountains and selling whiskey at 50 cents a drink. Reference was also made to a Mission resident named Jones when Mr. Bowser asked whether this person's permit could not be cancelled.

Mr. Archie Johnson—Yes, and also interdicted under Section 57.

Mr. Bowser—This fellow cannot be interdicted. He is too sober for that and also making too much money.

Asked as to whether several of the "stool pigeons" do not have court records, Mr. Miller claimed they were high class men especially adapted for the work. He was further queried of the fact how it was that Magistrate Edmonds at New Westminster and Magistrate Jay, Victoria, had refused to believe their evidence.

Services will be held in St. Mathew's Anglican Church at Abbotsford every Sunday night at 7:30. Rev. A. Harding Priest, vicar.

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THE ABBOTSFORD POST

Published Every Friday

J. A. BATES, Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1922

This week we have the pleasure of publishing the speeches of the premier and the leader of the opposition which were delivered at the House in Victoria, on the budget.

We have given equal space or nearly so to each of the speeches and they are quite lengthy. Yet there are many little things in the speeches which lasted about two hours and a half that are left out, but the reports are fair and accurate, we believe.

On the afternoon on which Mr. Bowser delivered his oration the galleries were packed even standing room being at a premium; while on Wednesday afternoon, when Premier Oliver had the floor the attendance in the galleries was quite slim. Would this indicate that the leader of the opposition is more popular in Victoria than the premier? We leave that for the reader to decide for himself.

It might also be noted that when the leader of the opposition was speaking all his followers were present, and many of the Liberals enjoyed the flaying which the minister of finance and the premier received at the hands of Mr. Bowser. But when the premier spoke there was a noticeable absence of his many followers, there being at no time more than a baker's dozen—even Mary Ellen was absent. It would appear that the one side is not as much interested in the remarks of its leader as the other side is.

Needless to say both leaders enjoyed their own remarks but Premier Oliver appeared to gloat over the cute little answers that he gave to those who were unfortunate to interrupt him, and he had many interruptions. He wound up however with the remark that he was wasting the time of the House and the province's money in trying to get even with such men as Wallinger, Catherwood Jones and Bowser and others of the opposition.

Needless to say no one objected to his saying that he was not strictly attending to the business of the country in making the speech he did.

During Bowser's speech the minister of finance had a smile on that never came off, although at times it looked quite sickly, nevertheless he took Mr. Bowser's medicine as though he expected it would do him good during the next year.

Business before pleasure would be a good motto for the members of the House to adopt. But then we presume the members follow their leader—the premier.

$450 per student who attends the B. C. University seems to be quite a lot of money to spend yearly on the young men and women who are getting an education at that institution, but the question arises, is it or is it not money well spent? Judging from the remarks of the premier it was good for his own family for he educated four of his sons at a university. We are not taking into consideration the remarks credited to him during the war about his sons' education. But a university education is good for Premier Oliver's sons, is it bad for or can it be bad for the sons of the other fathers of B. C.?

The province is ahead to pay for education at the B. C. University rather than for time at spent, if not it is wasted.

Education is undoubtedly a pleasure to those who possess it and it is not a burden through life.

Personally we think it a good sign to see the young men and women pursuing their studies at the university. Surely the country can afford it?

The question of taxes comes up for discussion, and the premier states that he thinks the farmer is now bearing as large a burden in this respect as he can stand; and this we are perfectly in accord with him. The farmer and the fruit grower do not get enough protection and help from the government. The man who tills the soil so as to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a benefactor to his country; and the man who goes into the bush and clears land for future crops should be protected in every possible way, when he comes to place his product on the market We believe that there are many ways in which the tiller of the soil can be assisted and should be assisted. But placing a big tax on the merchants of the province is not one of them, in our estimation. Many of the merchants with little stores in all parts of the province today are suffering because of the fact that his patrons the farmer and the fruit grower is not prosperous—cannot find a good market for his products at a fair price. It is a sure thing that if the storekeeper has his taxes raised he will have to get the money for these heavy taxes from some one, and the man who produces from the land is one of the men who will have to help pay those taxes.

Assistance to the farmer and the introduction of modern and cheaper methods will assist the farmer and fruit grower. Is it not a fact that there are a very large number of dollars sent out of the province each year for food products that are grown in this province? Tax the man who does this so that he will find it unprofitable. This money distributed among the growers would help out a great deal. Where is the sense of bringing in fruit into the province to compete with the home grown fruit? We have had instances of it this year with the berries and the peaches, while thousands of dollars worth of fruit went to waste. This fruit money sent to a foreign country distributed among the fruit men of this province would be appreciated and would help both the farmer and the storekeeper. Nobody kicks much about paying taxes so long as there is the wherewithal for paying these taxes. The millions sent out of B.C. during 1922, if distributed in the province would help to pay a great deal of taxes. Make the man on the soil prosperous by finding a market for his produce and it will simplify matters a whole lot.

EVOLUTION OF CANADIAN DRESS DEMONSTRATION

One of the interesting features which it is hoped, will be introduced at the Textile Exhibition to be held in Montreal early in the New Year, will be a series of episodes to illustrate the development in Canadian wearing apparel since the days of the Indians and habitants. The exhibition itself which will duplicate the successful show put on by the textile manufacturers of Canada at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, last February, will be held towards the end of February or the beginning of March. It is anticipated that exhibits will be made by manufacturers of cotton, woollen and linen textiles and all classes of men's and women's wearing apparel. Exhibitions such as this have great educational value. Okalla. It would be interesting to note how many college graduates find their way to the criminal courts of the country as compared with the illiterate, who have no education at all. If education makes better citizens of the rising men and women, then it is money well not only for manufacture themselves, but for retailers nd the general public. The textile exhibition held last spring proved a revelation of the wonderful progress that has been made in Canada in the manufacture of textiles and textile products. Meetings of textile manufacturers have been held recently in the offices of the Canadian Manufacturers Association in Toronto and Montreal to lay plans for the show.

ARE STRONG FOR CANYON ROUTE

The business men and all public bodies at Kamloops continue their efforts to secure the building of the coast to interior section of the Canadian Highway, either through the Fraser Canyon or by way of Harrison, Anderson and Seaton Lakes, Mr. A. W. McLeod stated today as the result of his observations while on a visit to the Island Capital recently.

The people of Kamloops point out, states Mr. McLeod, that either of these routes would be open for traffic practically all winter, while the alternate route through the Coquahalla Pass would be closed for several months due to heavy snow fall.

Dr. Wade, a pioneer of the interior of the Province, has gathered together considerable historical data regarding experiences of pioneers over alternate trails which they travelled and which are those suggested for the possible highway routes. Before the Rotary Club in Kamloops, which Mr. McLeod attended, Dr. Wade delivered an excellent address by which he proved that either of the routes supported by Kamloops was far superior.

Dr. Wade's recollection were decidedly interesting in their references to New Westminster and to the experiences of the early travellers to find the best route for a road between New Westminster and the interior.

WINTER FEED FOR DAIRY COW

How to keep up the winter milk flow is a problem confronting a great many dairymen, more so in sections where the temperature is severe than in the milder climate of British Columbia. Invariably the price of milk goes up in the fall and down in the spring and just as untiringly the supply drops in the fall and increases in the spring. The dairyman given good cows, t he proper proportion bred to freshen in the fall, and conditions suitable for good general management in the matter of sanitation and thorough, and regular milkers, it is then up to the feeder to keep the milk up to the maximum.

The dairy cow is a manufacturing machine and requires suitable raw material from which to manufacture milk. He can make sufficient use of much rough feed if supplied in conjunction with concentrates of the proper amounts. Among the most popular or widely used winter roughages are hay, straw, ensilage and roots and for dairy cows legume hays are much more valuable than grass hays. For milk production good alfalfa hay has no equal but, if this is unobtainable, good clover or mixed hay is satisfactory. Damaged hay can be made more palatable by cutting and mixing with silage or pulped roots. The same holds true regarding straw. To provide the necessary succulence in a ration for dairy cows roots or silage, or both, are invaluable. Not only are these feeds succulent but they are bulky and comparatiely cheap. Generally it is good business to give a milking cow all these feeds she will consume.

This does not hold true regarding concentrates. A popular practice is to feed the cows one pound of grain for every 3 to 4 pounds of milk they produce. This is a good general rule to follow. What the grain mixture should be will depend upon prices of the different feeds at that time, bran, oats, barley, oil meal, shorts, soybean meal, brewers grains and cotton seed meal are the commonly used concentrates. Bran 4 parts; ground oats 2 parts; ground barley 2 parts; oil cake meal 1 part; makes an excellent grain mixture for a commercial dairy herd. It should be kept in mind that a freshly calved cow abundantly and carefully fed will usually produce the cheapest milk. At this time a pound of grain is equivalent to several pounds given later after the cow has decreased in her milk flow.

Beside the roughage and concentrates heavy producing cows should have plenty of clean water and salt, and many successful feeders at the present time provide bone meal, lime, charcoal and other minerals.—Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C.

PLENTY OF LOYALTY BACK OF TEXT BOOK

VICTORIA, Nov. 25.—A defence in the attack made by Canon Hincaliffe on the alleged anti-British textbook on history in use at the University of British Columbia was made in the House yesterday afternoon by Hon. Dr. MacLean, minister of education, who took the view that whatever were the merits of the textbook itself, the professors in charge of the department were sufficiently British to offset any Americanism that is alleged to be contained in the publication. In charge of the department, stated the minister, was Professor Mack Eastman, a product of the Empire Loyalist stock, and who enlisttd as a private in the Great War. Under him were professors Sage and Seaward, both of whom served overseas.

To the charges that Canada's glorious part in the great adventure was missing in its entirety, Dr. McLean claimed that the part played by the Dominion was included in the portion devoted to the actions taken by British forces overseas.

Word has been received by cable from London to the effect that an exhibit of 20 boxes of McIntosh Red apples from the B. C. Fruitlands Kamloops orchard was commended at the Imperial Fruit Show in competition with exhibits from all over the British Empire. The exhibit is reported to have lost out for first prize in two respects only, commercial size and uniformity, the exhibit being first in all other respects.

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OLIVER GOVERNMENT HAS PILED UP ENORMOUS DEBT

The financial operations of the Provincial Government came in for some pointed criticism at the hands of Mr. W. J. Bowser K. C., leader of the Conservative opposition in the Legislature, when he spoke on the Budget Speech. In characteristic fashion, Mr. Bowser assailed the claim of the Government that it had restored the finances of the Province; he pointed to the increase in the net debt of the Province which today stands at $58,000,000, or $39,000,000 greater than when the present adminisration took office, and he paid particular attention to the claim made by the Minister of Finance in the latter's speech of last week, that the millions sunk in such projects as the Land Settlement Board, the South Okanagan Development scheme, the Sumas Reclamation project, and the Department of Industries could be regarded as "productive assets."

In the promise by the Minister of Finance that there would be a reduction of expenditures, Mr. Bowser could see only a deathbed repentance. He took it that such a promise presaged an election, and he asserted that the Conservative Party was ready for the fray. The reckless extravagance of the Government, he held, had wearied the people of the Province.

The opposition leader was in excellent form as he spoke to crowded galleries. In the six years of Liberal rule, he said, capital assets of the Province, valued at $16,000,000, had been wiped out and an excess in capital liabilities amounting to $7,752,000 have been incurred. He ridiculed the claim of the Finance Minister that between seven and eight millions would be saved to the Province through the refunding of short term loans at the present par of exchange, and at length he analyzed this statement to prove that when the Minister said that in 1921 he had a vision of an early restoration of exchange rates he had been merely indulging in a dream.

Mr. Bowser spoke for nearly two hours, and his keen thrusts at his political opponents were enjoyed by members and the galleries.

Premier Oliver adjourned the debate and will speak this afternoon.

Desiring to congratulate the Minister of Finance on the budget speech, which he described as "a splendid sugar coating to a nasty financial pill, which will bring no relief to the sick British Columbia electors," Mr. Bowser commented on the fact that the press headlines of the Minister's speech had shown a wide difference in their announcement of the financial claims as made by the Minister in the House.

"The whole thing was a doleful repetition of deficits, legerdemain bookkeeping and political camouflage," charged Mr. Bowser. "I was financially intoxicated when I read that the minister was saving the people seven or eight millions through the rectification of the exchange situation; but in reality it was simply a splendid gilding of the brick."

The Opposition Leader said Mr. Hart was offering the "poor, sick taxpayer" no relief, but was content to assure the electorate that they might be thankful expenditures and taxation would not be increased. Perhaps this presaged an election, he caustically remarked.

He pointed to the fact that, with the exception of one year the record of the present Minister since the present Government took office was one of deficits. In the fiscal year 1917-18 here had been a deficit of $466,504. The following year the deficit was $1,181,006; in 1919-20 there was a surplus of $351,332; but the next year the deficits were resumed to the extent of $3,407,425, and in 1921-22 there was a deficit of $1,790,792, or a total of $7,494,398 of deficits in five years.

Mr. Bowser recalled that he had predicted a deficit of $2,828,379, though the public accounts showed that it was only $1,790,792 because the Government revenue exceeded its expenditure by $1,871,796. If the revenue had not come in so well the Minister would have found himself confronted by a greater deficit than he had predicted, and yet, in the face of the certainty of a deficit, the Government had shown no disposition to retrench a single dollar in expenditure, for $824,000 was the total expenditures in excess of the amount the Minister had stated in the March budget speech it would be. And at that time he had promised a surplus.

"My friends opposite cannot retrench; there are too many hungry hangers-on to permit of that; you don't know how; it is foreign to your nature," said Mr. Bowser.

Coming to the present financial operations of the fiscal year ending March 31 last, Mr. Bowser stated there was a deficit shown of $2,928,379; the report of the Comptroller-General, just tabled, showed a surplus of $818,000 for the first six months, the best period of the year, during which the majority of the revenue was collected. He was hardly to be expected that the collections during the last six months would be as satisfactory. Hence, he held that another deficit could be expected for the present fiscal year. He pointed out that it was now taking three and one-half millions to pay interest, exchange and commissions on loans.

"At the expense of being charged with repetition, I want to refer again to your bookkeeping methods to hide deficits of ordinary expenditure to capital account. You claim you have met current expenditures by current receipts and borrowed only for capital account. Such a claim is a mere camouflage," said the leader of the opposition, "to cover up your going behind every year. In our time all expenditures were paid out of the account and showed either a deficit or surplus. If the accounts of this government were compiled in our way there would be shown an enormous deficit."

Mr. Bowser criticised the Minister of Finance for his comparisons between his own financial conditions and those which prevailed during the latter years of the late government when the war was in progress and business conditions were very poor, and the then Government had virtually been shut out of the money market. But he cited the fact that even under those adverse conditions the then Government had been able to borrow in New York at a rate of 5.62 per cent. instead of the 7.50 per cent., as alleged by Hon. Mr. Hart. In 1916-17, when the new system was adopted by the present Government of charging large amounts to capital account, the balance sheet showed an excess of capital assets over capital liabilities of $16,135,000; in 1921-22 this situation had been reversed, as the whole of the surplus had been wiped out and capital liabilities now exceed capital assets by $7,752,000.

Mr. Bowser pointed to the practice of the present Minister of crediting under the heading of bills receivable, arrears of taxes, probates and succession duties, timber royalties, etc., and he claimed that had this been done by the late Government its 1916-17 accounts would have aggregated more than sufficient to meet the deficit for that year, one on which the Liberals were always harping.

The Minister of Finance had taken credit for collecting between three and four millions of arrears of taxes The late Government had shown consideration to a public affected by the adverse conditions of the war.

"We did not collect those taxes because we had a heart," said the Opposition Leader, and his statement was greeted with laughter from the Government benches. Under the present Minister of Finance, He claimed, taxes and bailiffs are the order of the day.

The Opposition Leader claimed that the deficit for the present fiscal year of 1923-24, for which provision would be made at the present session, would be $1,196,000. He commented upon the Minister's statement that the credit of the province was at a low point in 1916; that large amounts were owed by the then Government to the bank. And yet, he stated, on March 22 last, in answer to a question of his (Mr. Bowser's) the Minister of Finance had stated the late Government owed the bank nothing when it left office.

"And he persists in making that statement that we owed the bank when he knows that it is absolutely incorrect. He tells us I passed a loan bill to meet deficits. What has he been doing but passing loan bills to cover deficits he has piled up."

Mr. Bowser referred to his action in 1916 in bringing down a loan bill for four million dollars for general purposes, and another for six million for the P. G. E.

"But the first thing you did was to take advantage of this Bowser loan bill, as you call it, and borrow up to the very last cent," said the Opposition Leader, who admitted it was quite true that the late Government had had a surplus of nine millions in 1910, derived chiefly from the sale of capital assets. But having depleted those assets to that extent, the then Government naturally considered the money should go back for the benefit of the public. The fine system of roads and bridges and public office of the Province showed where that money had gone.

Mr. Bowser commented upon the statement of the Minister of Finance that the debt of the province when the present Government came into power had been approximately twenty-five million. But he pointed out that on Friday last the Minister had, in response to questions put by him stated that the debt on March 31 1916, was only $17,732,433.

Hon. Mr. Hart—What was it, on March 31, 1917?

Mr. Bowser—It was a little more it is true, because you had started your reckless borrowing. What is to be gained by such deceiving statements? Is it done for political effect in the hope that it may, perhaps, not be corrected?

Touching on the criticisms of the Minister of Finance relative to the late Government's guarantee of the bonds of the C. N. R., Mr. Bowser held that the policy of the late Sir Richard McBride had not cost the Province a cent. In fact, it had brought to the Province, not alone the Canadian Northern, but also another transcontinental line. Nor did he propose to rest content under the charge by the Minister of Finance that the Pacific Great Eastern had been a legacy from the late Government. The Government of the present day must accept the responsibility for taking over the line.

We are not responsible for that Nor have we been responsible for the incompetent management of that project until today there is a deficit on operating cost of half a million a year under an incompetent manager. You took over the road and launched into Government ownership. You cannot blame us for that, said the Opposition Leader, who thereupon proceeded to discuss the question of the public debt of the Province.

"Today," he said, "the public debt is $66,159,961. Deducting sinking funds amounting to $9,150,463, the net debt is $57,009,498. But there were treasury bills outstanding aggregating $1,293,000, bringing the actual net debt to $58,302,498. The net debt had jumped he said, from $19,000,000 in 1916 to $58,000,000 to-day, an increase of no less than $39,000,000. Last year the Minister had informed the House the net debt was but $47,000,000. Since then some new-fangled ideas in bookkeeping had been introduced, and it is found that while the Minister owed $47,000,000 last year, and had since been borrowing, the net debt now is $37,000,000.

"I wish I could do my borrowing on that basis," said the Opposition Leader, who drew a picture of himself supposedly owing $200,000 and yet to be informed that he had $100,000 coming. Who was this wizard who had wandered into the finance department, asked Mr. Bowser, who stated that the Minister could not camouflage himself out of his debts. He twitted Hon. Mr. Hart with including as "productive assets" and taking at their face value such investments as $4,500,000 in the Land Settlement Board; $2,635,000 under the Soldiers' Land Act, and $1,195,000 invested in loans under the Department of Industries.

There was nothing in the address about the University, claimed Mr. Bowser, who congratulated the second member for Vancouver, Mr. Ian Mackenzie, for bringing the matter up in the House, and his contention that the Premier's place to make any such announcement of the University was on the floor of the House. The Premier at that time had stated that it was a practise of the British Premier to make such statements at Guildhall banquets and other important centres.

"A case of me and Lloyd George," exclaimed Mr. Bowser.

Premier Oliver—Why not?

Sure enough, claimed Mr. Bowser, it was a case of caucus rule as against constitutional government. In the Premier's statement on the University he had declared that the question had been settled by the caucus. It was a case of the caucus calling him, locking the doors, and the members telling him, "You must build the University." Just prior to that, the Attorney-General had made a speech in Victoria in which he had stated that perhaps there were too many white-collared persons in the Province. This opinion was overcome by the caucus.

Still keeping to the University question, Mr. Bowser recalled the pre-election promises made by Mr. Farris, then Attorney-General.

"Yet this minister of the Crown remained in a 'Rip Van Winkle' sleep waited until April, 1921, after the House had prorogued, to write to the Minister of Education complaining of the poor housing of the students at the University," stated Mr. Bowser.

"In my opinion, I say proceed with the University. Such a stand was naturally to be expected at the time the University was proposed. The Conservatives had always been in favor of the building of the University," he said.

Yet what, asked Mr. Bowser, had the present Liberal Goverment done in regard to the University? He contended that th present Governme contended that the present Government had raised money for everything else but the University until the young students had swooped down upon the Capital and started a noise, "went over the top," and backed with a petition signed by 52,000 residents, the Government had caved in to their demand.

Mr. Bowser commented in caustic fashion upon the claim by the Minister of Finance that there would be between seven and eight millions gained through the refunding of short term loans when the exchange rate was now at par.

"Old men see visions and young men dream dreams," said Mr. Bowser, amid laughter, but the Minister had both seen visions and dreamed dreams, and he quoted from press headlines to prove the Minister's statements. He took it from the speech of the Minister of Finance that the latter had had a visition in 1921. If such were the case, went on Mr. Bowser, why had the minister floated loans the shortest term of which was three years?

"My friend has not power to refund as ingle loan he has floated unfund a single loan he has floated until it falls due, and who knows what the exchange rate will be in 1925?" he asked. "He borrowed 18 millions last year on long term loans," said Mr. Bowser, who cited the ability of other provinces and organizations to float loans at a less rate than was paid by this Province. The only places which did not receive such a favorable rate, he said, were Walkerville, Sudbury and other small points; and they all made their loans long term ones, too, payable in 1941.

"Who knew what conditions would be in 1925? If the minister refunded a short term loan he would have to pay the customary commission," but that would give Gillespie, Hart & Todd another run for their money." The Government, he claimed, should not have borrowed at a time when interest rates were high.

"This man, has no right to be a Minister of Finance if he knows he can make millions in short term and yet he floats long term loans. I confess at first I was financially intoxicated when I read of his claim to make millions through refunding operations," said Mr. Bowser, "and in the next breath we hear him tell us he is doing well that he does not increase our taxes. And right on top of that again comes his intimation that he proposes to introduce another loan bill."

Mr. Bowser pointed to the fact that there was already existing authority to borrow $11,500,000, and with another three millions proposed, the debt of the Province will doubtless have another $15,000,000 added to it. He referred to The Colonist as quoting the minister's intention to take power to refund loans as they fall due by Order-in-Council, a most dangerous practise, he claimed. There was only one bright feature to the situation, he said, and that was when these loans fell due the Province would have the safeguard of another Government in power.

Relative to the reassessment of timber lands, referred to in the Budget speech, Mr. Bowser declared the Minister of Finance had no right to give the work to Ryan, McIntosh & Co. without first calling for tenders. He recalled that there was no more persistent criticism against himself by the Liberals than that he had been guilty of issuing special warrants, but now such practise appeared to be different. He said that the Government is paying thirty-five cents per acre for a twenty per cent cruise, and that there were many competent firms who would do the work for twenty cents per acre.

Hon. Mr. Hart—Names?

"Had you not entered into the secret compact but, instead called for bids, you would have got names," said Mr. Bowser, who held that Ryan McIntosh & Co., had cost the Province twice what it should and that commercial cruising done in isolated blocks, had cost but twenty-five cents per acre. He inquired if it were not a fact that the Finance Department had received tender from the Forestry Department to do the same work for thirteen cents an acre and that the Government is paying fifteen cents for a cruise of logged-off areas when the same work had actually been done for five cents. It was a matter, he said, which should be thoroughly investigated, and he suggested his friends opposite might consider it in one of their celebrated caucuses.

The poorest judgment had been used by the Department of Industries in making loans, said the Opposition Leader, who pointed to the fact that sixty-one loans, amounting to $1,094,471 had been made. Of these forty-nine were in arrears. Such loans, he claimed, could hardly be called "productive loans," as the Minister of Finance sought to show. The Minister had placed upon returned soldiers the blame for the present condition of loans, and yet it was a fact that the loans in worst condition had not been made to returned soldiers at all. It was most unfair, Mr. Bowser said, for the Minister to seek to blame the returned men. It was a remarkable circumstance that all of these loans had been made just prior to the election of 1920.

"You can see the connection between the ballot box and the treasury of this Province," Mr. Bowser said.

The Government's settlement project in the South Okanagan district also came in for sharp criticism from the Leader of the Opposition, who pointed out that $350,000 had been paid for $22,000 acres, one half of which was irrigable and 3,167 acres were actually under water, at a total cost with interest of $2,883,000. Of the 11,000 irrigable acres, but 1,356 had been sold. The estimated cost to complete the project was $1,100,000. In other words, the project would cost nearly $4,000,000 before it was completed. He recalled the Minister of Lands had put on an advertising campaign, costing $1,352, to dispose of the lands and had sent Major Clarke to India to secure some half-pay officers as settlers. That had cost an additional $3,000 and had resulted in two lots being sold.

"That is financial ability for you," declared Mr. Bowser, who also pointed at the Sumas Reclamation scheme as another "productive loan" financed by the Government. If the Province got the same return from it as from the South Okanagan project, it would be on a par with other investments made.

In conclusion, Mr. Bowser referred to the Peace River section where the farmers, he said, were up in arms and demanding an investigation into grafting by Government officials. The Premier, he understood, had received a petition asking for such an inquiry.

"I bring it publicly to his attention in this debate so there shall be no mistake abou it. He should send in a special investigator to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the allegations. There can be no limit apparently to the mistakes which can be made by some men in public life when they are spending the people's money," he said.

"This talk of reduction in expenditures which we have heard from the Minister of Finance, would appear to indicate there may be an election this year. So far as we are concerned, death-bed repentances won't save you. We are ready on this side to accept the challenge; in fact we are looking eagerly forward to the opportunity. The people want the opportunity as well, as all now agree that no matter how valuable our naturable assets are, the best country in the world and the best and most industrious people can stand this reckless pace but a short time longer."

Premier Oliver moved the adjournment of the debate.

GAME IS AWARDED TO MISSION TEAM

LANGLEY PRAIRIE, Nov. 27.—Mission was awarded the football game which was to have been played with FernRidge on Nov. 4 by the executive of the Fraser Valley Football League. This game was called off on account of the Fern Ridge field not being in condition for play, but no notificaton was received by Mission City until they arrived on the field.

SUNDAY SHOOTING AMENDMENT URGED

VICTORIA, Nov. 25.—An amendment to the Municipal Act allowing organized districts to prohibit Sunday shooting was proposed recently by Reeve Tilton and a delegation from the Richmond Council.

It was explained that as the situation stands today, Sunday shooting could only be prohibited in municipalities by makng it general throughout the whole province, which would make it a hardship in the unorganized territories and especially in the camps of the big game hunters.

PUTS ALL THE BLAME ON THE OPPOSITION

Claiming that the present Provincial Liberal Administration has been forced, through the maladministration of its predecessors in office, to carry a burden that had taken all its energy and thought to meet, Premier Oliver, in the Legislature continued the Budget debate and replied to some criticisms directed against his government by Opposition members.

It cannot be said that the Premier had anything new to tell the House. In fact his address was practically identical with that given by him last year under similiar circumstances. For two and one-half hours the Premier replied to opposition atacks, paid his customary attentions to Mr. W. J. Bowser, Opposition leader, and roundly berated the latter for what, he alleged, were incorrect statements knowingly made.

It was noted, however, that Hon. Mr. Oliver was in a more genial frame of mind than he is wont to display and, at times, his jovial replies to across the floor firing, amused the House.

The Premier defended the necessity of the present Government increasing taxation, blaiming this upon the late government which had, he averred, left the Province in a deplorable condition; he declared the administration's financial operations had been carried on with the main idea of redounding to the benefit of the people, and he ventured the prediction that Mr. Bowser never need expect that he would once again be at the head of the Government.

There is too much talk and too little work in this House," declared the Premier in concluding his reremarks.

From the standpoint of the public, the Premier's effort must take second place to crowded galleries. Wednesday the attendance was comparatively slim.

Mr. Thomas Pearson, Conservafor Richmond, who adjourned the debate at the afternoon sitting, went on at the night session last evening.

There are still a number of members of the House who desire to have their say in the Budget debate, and it would appear that the forensic performance will be continued until the end of the present week at least.

Complimenting the Opposition leader on the arrangement of the latter's speech, and admitting the Government expected criticism from the Opposition forces, Premier Oliver held that Mr. Bowser's effort had been a remarkably weak one, that Mr. Bowser had appeared puzzled concerning matters which to most people would appear clear.

The Premier paid considerable attention to the member for Cranbrook (Mr. N. A. Wallinger), who was recently victor over the Liberal candidate at the by-election. He suggested that Mr. Wallinger should be acquainted with public business after his long experience as a member of the Government service; that his remarks upon the ignorance of members of the House in the affairs of Cranbrook riding was not yet called for and he (Mr. Wallinger) was now in an excellent position to represent the needs of his constituency to the members.

The Premier called into question the statement of Mr. Wallinger that the roads in that riding had been neglected. He had had the privilege of travelling over some of those roads—at a rate he would not confide to the House—but when one could go from forty to fifty miles an hour there could not be much complaint with the roads.

Mr. J. W. Jones—Was that on the afternoon of the by-election?

The Premier held that the good roads in the Cranbrook riding had been built since the present Government came into power, many of the old trails constructed by the former government having been converted into magnificent highways.

Referring to the request preferred by Mr. Wallinger for a reduction in taxation on the mining industry, the Premier stated he could see no great necessity for such in that particular district for had there not been a Government agent (Mr. Wallinger) there, who took care of the mines, who, when the companies got into arrears, cancelled those arrears and advised them to get some one to restake their properties? Then too, he took issue with the statement by the member for Cranbrook that civil servnats should not be dismissed without reason.

I have had to concur in the dismissal of public servants and it is not in the public interest that the reasons be given. The statutes provide that civil servants shall hold office at the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, but only when the rule is applied in particular instances was any cry made. He speaks of automatic increase in salaries for civil servants. There is nothing in our statutes to provide for such. Owing largely to the increased cost of living during the war, there has been a thirty per cent increased in salaries have not increased within the last year, and while the Government has not seen fit to increase the salaries of the staff, yet it had not subjected them to any decreases similiar to decreases in other lines of business. In proportion to service rendered, I know of no better paid class than those in the civil service. We have one hundred applications for every vacancy. If the employment is not congenial or the salaries not attractive, why is there such a rush to get a Government job?" asked the Premier.

"One would imagine," said the Premier, "that the Opposition speaker felt that under no consideration should a Liberal be appointed to a Government position. The former Government had exercised patronage in respect of the service for thirteen years, and he could not call to mind the case of the appointment of a single Liberal. Personally he was ready to continue to give employment until a "balanced service was secured," he said.

Mr. Bowser—You are doing remarkably well.

The Premier had much to say regarding the criticisms voiced by Mr. J. W. Jones, Conservative member for South Okanagan, of the financial operations of the Government and, especially, the increasing taxation There must be taxation, he held, if the Government was to meet the burden inherited from the former administration. He admitted the people were restive, and he was willing to take his share of, the responsibility for the increase in the public debt which had certainly not tended to decrease taxation.

The increase in taxation, he stated, was made in 1917, and its necessity was the financial condition in which the Province was then left. He quoted that from March, 1911, to 1917, six years, the Conservative administration had deficits aggregating $18,358,761, an average yearly deficit of over $3,000,000. During 1912-'13, a banner year for the then Government, $3,300,000 had been received from sales of lands and from timber royalties and licence in excess of what they received in revenue in their last year of office. At the time they were disposing of natural assets at a rate of five millions per year they were having deficits, he said. On the eve of the general election in 1916, the Opposition leader, as then head of the Government, brought down a budget, "the only one he ever did or ever will," and it showed an estimated revenue of six millions and estimated expenditures of over eleven millions. The late Premier Brewster has asked in the House what steps would be taken to cover the deficit, and the answer had been. "We are now considering the matter."

"This Government had to increase taxation because the revenue from the land had decreased $2,224,000 per annum; because the revenue from timber licenses had shrunk $979,741; because the aggregate revenue of the Province had shrunk $6,218,522. Another reason for increase in taxation was because public debt charges had increased over $500,000 in three years' time; because the late Government had prepared estimates to provide a deficit of over $5,000,000 and had left office with liabilities accruing of over four millions, and had left no provision wherewith to meet them, except the Loan Bll of 1916 for ten millions.

"I remember he told us that that would not be the first loan bill he expected to put through. Yesterday he told us he had a great heart, and that was why he did not collect arrears—I would call it a gizzard—and I just wonderd what his friends, the speculators who had bought millions of the Crown lands by means of fraudulent powers of attorneys and syndicated them through Europe and the United States and who, under the guise of the Soldiers' Homestead Act passed by him, had their holdings confiscated, would think of that large heart," said the Premier with emphasis.

Referring to the criticism of the Government on the point of its bank overdraft the Premier recalled the Opposition leader had claimed the late Government had left none when it went out of office. The bank would not let him have it, he said. The bank credit of the present Government was good, he declared, and it had borrowed what it needed, as much as eight millions at a time, a fact which indicated the bank was fully satisfied with the credit of the Government. At no time, he stated, had the bank ever refused to accomodate the Government. But he uqoted from a letter, one which had done service in House debates for many years past, to show that when the late Government had sought to float a loan in new York, their agents had written to say that they found it necessary to provide for heavy under-writing commission.

The Premier compared the method of financing of the present administration to show that whereas the latter issued bonds and deposited the money in the bank, paying commission on the loan and securing three per cent. thereby losing on the negotiation; the present Government arranged an overdraft or a bank advance on treasury bills, paying interest at five or five and one-half per cent, and at no time had interest been paid on overdraft, which would have to be paid on the loans. When market conditions were right, the bonds were floated and the treasury bills repaid. It was a fact, he asserted that practically nothing had been lost to the Province through that method, rather hundreds of thousands had been saved to the people.

The Premier quoted more figures to show that the complaints concerning the alleged increase in land and personal property tax were not justified. In 1916-17 land taxes totalled $533,136; 1921-22, $995,129, not quite double, and yet in the five years there has been a large increase in land assessment values. As for the personal property tax, in 1916-17 it brought in $291,412, and in 1921-22 $625,554. The Government imposed the poll tax, and the total increase in all these three taxes had been $965,415, an increase not sufficient to meet the annual interest charge upon the bonds of the P. G. E. Railway guaranteed by the last Government.

Calls it Comedy

Referring to Opposition Leader's speech of Tuesday as "a comic entertainment," Hon. Mr. Oliver paid further attention to Mr. J. W. Jones, asserting that the Government had done more for the latter's district than Mr Jones was willing to admit. He disputed the assertion that the population of the Province had decreased, as Mr. Jones had claimed. He quoted to show that the school population of the Province in 1916 had been registered as 64,570; in 1921 it was 85,000, an increase of thirty-five per cent. Further, he disputed the assertion that the present Government's financial operations were keeping capital out of the province, and to prove it, he stated that in the past month new companies were incorporated in the Province with a capital stock of $3,360,000.

Those must be hard up for arguments who would use statements such as had the Opposition speakers the Premier declared. He compared the criticisms of the Opposition leader in 1916 when the latter was urging the Government not to increase taxation, but rather to borrow; today that same member was roundlly criticising the Government for borrowing too much.

"It is amusing to hear him say that we should restore the credit of the Province to where it was in 1916. All that I can say is that if he gets the people to return him they will be sorry," said the Premier, who made a comparison between the loans floated by the Province and other Provinces to show the favorable rates secured by British Columbia, a rate of 5.43 per cent. as compared with 6 per cent. for Ontario and 5.42 for Manitoba.

Making Trouble at Merville

Premier Oliver charged the Opposition Leader and members of his party with going into the Merville area and casting an odium of responsibility on the Government to create an impression that if they were at the head of affairs matters in the settlement would be straightened out, no matter what an injustice that might be to the taxpayers of the Province. He went on to outline the start made with settling the returned soldiers, and of how, at a meeting held at Ottawa in 1918, between the Provincial Premiers and representatives of the Federal Government, the idea prevailed with the Government to get rid of the returned soldiers at the earliest opportunity. He, the Premier, had spoken against such a policy outlined by the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, and had expressed the opinion that from the amount of the last victory loan of $637,000,000 they could have adequately settled these soldiers. The Ottawa Government, he claimed, had tried to get away from its responsibilities, and had shipped to British Columbia 23,000 more men than had enlisted from this Province. The Department of Industries was put up as a temporary measure while the men from the Empress of Asia came to the Legislature failing assistance from Ottawa.

These soldiers, explained Mr. Oliver had chosen the land at Merville. For partisan purposes, members of the opposition had gone into this area to belittle the Government's efforts and, stated the Premier, "it was a scandal and shame for any public man to make the position of these men at Merville more difficult."

Had Treated Them Well

Quoting figures of the assistance given to certain settlers in the area, Premier Oliver exclaimed:

"I challenge the member for Kaslo or any other member, that we have not given good treatment to these men far in excess of that of Ottawa or any oher province."

Colonel Lister—I'll tell him when my turn comes on.

Premier Oliver stated he had been advised that Mr. Bowser had promised the Merville settlers that until a deputation from the area had first visited the Premier, he, Mr. Bowser, would not deal with the question.

This Mr. Bowser denied, although the Premier came back with a joinder that he had been so informed.

Turning to Mr. Bowser's claim that eighty to ninety per cent. of the loans made to industries would prove a failure, Mr. Oliver referred to the Western Canada Cordage plant at New Westminster, which was making a success, while the Sidney Roofing concern was working night and day A mill at Quesnel had been loaned money to cut timber for the P. G. E. and the loan had been repaid.

Mr. John McRae, Yale—Why not reduce the taxes on the farmers and put them on the high salaried men?

Premier Oliver—Will you support me on that?

Mr. McRae—Sure.

Premier Oliver—Then I've got you where I want you. You had a different view last year. I'm not new at the political game. If I did not know what stand you are going to take I would not be here long.

Voices from the opposition—You will not be here long.

Turning to the railway situation, Premied Oliver denied Mr. Bowser's statement that the railroad policy of the McBride Government had not cost the Province on cent. He referred to the Pacific Great Eastern, and claimed that Mr. Bowser had paid the first installment on its bonds during the election of 1916 although he had not told the people so.

Then following the reading of the private and confidential letter from Mr. Bowser to the late Premier Brewster which has already been reported in the press on various occasions.

Asking for the letter, Mr. Pooley inquired whether the Premier was consistent in preventing the publication of secret service work while at the same time disclosing confidential letters.

Heatedly, Premier Oliver replied that the reason of the divulging of the contents of the letter was because Mr. Bowser had broken the agreement in the letter following the leath of Premier Brewster, and with the document in his possession he had felt compelled to make it public.

Mr. Sam Guthrie—What about my resolution asking for a special committee of inquiry to investigate charges?

Premier Oliver—The Speaker rules it out of order.

Mr. Guthrie—Yes; I noticed it suited you all right.

Premier Oliver—Certainly. I would have voted against it. If a member wants to make a charge against a minister or a member, let him make it from his seat and it will be dealt with. I am not going to accept statements of a disreputable paper. This same paper alleged that the Sullivan report cost $25,000 when as a matter of fact it only cost $5,000.

Turning to the University question and the allegation that the caucus ruled in this case, the Premier asked if it was good policy for the ratepayers of British Columbia, year by year, to provide thousands of dolars for the salaries of University professros. Mr. Oliver took issue with Dr. McKechnie, chancellor of the University of British Columbia, in a recent statement to the press, and claimed that if the Government is going to provide the money for this University it was going to see how the money was spent. The Government must have control of the expenditure.

"I say that so far as the Government is concerned with education, it is its first duty to take care of the common schools. If there is justification for charging fees to pupils in the normal schools, then there is all the more justification for charging fees to University students," said the Premier, who referred to petitions circulated urging that work be proceeded with on the University structures, and he said that if the people who signed those petitions had appreciated the fact that for every student at the University there were ninety who were forced to pay the poll tax, perhaps they would not have been so ready to sign.

With heightened voice the Premier asserted it was costing $400 per year for each student attending the University. Many were there putting on "finishing touches" and never expected to use the training secured in their ordinary course of life. For them the University training was something beautiful, an accomplishment. He was not descrying a University training, and was glad he had been able to give such to each of four sons, but he was prepared to say that the man or woman whose university training forms part of the equipment for earning a living should contribute materially to the cost of that training.

The Premier denied the suggestion from the opposition side that the legislation passed in 1920 for University purposes was part of election propaganda. He stated that the $100,000 then spent on clearing leands on the University site had not been authorized until after the date of the election, and had been authorized to assist in meeting the then prevailing unemployment problem.

On the question of unemployment, Premier Oliver stated the governments and municipalities had decided the doles system would be eliminated and an able-bodied man must give full value. Putting the Point Grey lands on the market this coming winter would materially assist in solving the problem.

"And I want to say that so far as possible there shall be full value secured for the money expended," declared the Premier.

The necessity of filling up the vacant places of the Province with a virile type of settler was emphasized by the Premier, who held that too large a proportion of the Province's population is located in the congested centres. He was not in favor of unlimited immigration. But in transplanting the people from the congested areas to the land was a work of humanity and the Province invited those people to come. But Canada was not a country like an orange, to be sucked and then thrown away.

"We want a population tied to the land, that their interests will be there. The Dominion is co-operating with the Imperial authorities to work out a plan and the Western Canada Colonzation is spendng a million on the same object," he said.

"The policy of British Columbia should be to encourage only settlers who have a reasonble amount, sufficient to start them in their new life; who will not be a burden. We have ample space, and the policy of the Government should be to encourage that type of settler," said the Premier, who apologized for the time he had taken in making his speech, but stated that while many of the matters he had dealt with were not worthy of the attention of the members, yet it was because of the criticism directed against him and the Government that he had dealt with them.

"It would be much better for this country if we had more work and less talk in this House," concluded the Premier.

Mr. Thomas Pearson, Conservative member for Richmond, moved the adjournment of the debate.

FARMERS SEEK FAVORABLE LAWS

VICTORIA, Nov. 25.—C. W. Whitney-Griffiths, chairman of the Farmers' Institutes advisory board, last week asked the agricultural committee to recommend legislation enabling farmers to pay part taxes when they could not afford full payment. They also asked for a basis of assessment of farm lands on earning power; better control of fire permits for land clearing purposes to prevent destruction of property, that the anti-dumping clause be restored in full effect and that district agriculturists be appointed by the government throughout the province.

Mr. J. F. Stuart of Stuart Motors, has brought in the new Chevrolet car. The model is the latest on the market and Mr. Stuart thinks it will be a good seller.

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AGENT-GENERAL'S BILL IS BEING QUESTIONED

VICTORIA, Nov. 25.—Travelling expenses of $4,267.82, in addition to $2,648.14 paid by the government to fix up living quarters in British Columbia House, quarters for which he pays no rent, are items connected with the administration of Mr. Fred C. Wade as Agent General in London. Particulars of Mr. Wade's recent trip to Victoria and whether the government paid his expenses are at present on the order paper.

THE ROMANCE OF EATING

Physicians have discovered that the stomach beats just as the heart does. This seems to give novelists a wonderful opportunity to revive the literary interet in eating and to make it sound more thrilling than ever before. For instance:

"His stomach beat faster and faster as he glimpsed the beautiful lemon pie."

His stomach missed a beat as he saw the bread pudding, but he did not flinch."—Chicago News.

Will Keep Him Busy

Clerk—"So you wish to open a joint account with your husband. Current or drawing?"

She—"Oh, deposit for him—,—drawing for me."

"If these kids would use some of that soap around their own ears," said a businessman as he watched the Hallowe'eners marking up the shop windows, "it would be a shramsight better for the community."

Constipation's Cure
must come from nature. Celery King is a mixture of medicinal herbs and roots that rids the system of impurities in a gentle, natural way. An old and well tried remedy—30c and 60c packages.

A Salesman's Cough
irritates his customers—and makes him inefficient and miserable. Shiloh is the ideal remedy—it is not the ordinary bulky cough cure but a special formula proven successful for many years. A few drops brings immediate relief. 30c, 60c and $1.20. All druggists.
SHILOH FOR COUGHS

NOW IS TIME FOR BREEDING PENS FOR SPRING

Mr. William Tozer gave an address recently to the members of the New Westminster Poultry and Pet Stock Association on "All the Year Round Poultry Work." He said that it seemed like bringing coals to Newcastle for him to address a gathering of experienced poultrymen on a subject which they must know thoroughly. There was nothing new under the sun, but there might be different aspects of the same situation crop up, which might be of some little use.

The beginning of the poultry year, said Mr. Tozer, was generally commuted from November. It was the month when the old birds were tired and the young ones coming on; a time of shedding of clothes and looking cheap, and a time of handsome gay feathers among the young. It was at this time when the old birds looked cheap that he advocated giving them particular attention. He thought that the birds deserved to be made comfortable and cheered with good food and protection from draughts. One could see what the birds were doing, and when they were hunched up and miserable it would be well to provide them with plenty of deep, dry litter. Special care should be extended to the birds for which it was intended.

"Remember," said Mr. Tozer, "that what you put into a chicken you get out of it. Birds are very human and they respond to good food and comfort. Keep them so that they go singing all the day and you will get the best they are capable of."

It was now a good time to make selections for the breeding pens and in this connection the male should have as many of the following qualities as possible: A good fine head, good strong comb and well developed wattles of a waxy texture; a long broad back; legs standing apart, sturdy and well set; appearance, courageous: "Keep off—this belongs to me." The birds should be got into the best condition for next year. The selection of the female was much the same.

In connection with fall work, the question of the advisability of using artificial light was one that each man must decide for himself. Personally Mr. Tozer believed in a moderate use of electric light, giving the birds about 11 or 12 hours of darkness. A good many poultrymen threw on the light but forgot to throw in food. They were working their birds to death with too long hours and insufficient nourishment. He recommended three pounds of extra feed for every 100 birds where artificial light was used.

Now, too, was the time to look forward to and make arrangements for spring hatching. It was well to think of how to procure hatching eggs. The birds should be mated about six weeks before the eggs were required to give them time to settle down. With light breeds the eggs would be required in February and the pens should be mated up by January 1. He advocated choosing good large eggs with smooth shells and without any defect. The fresher they were so much better was the hatching likely to be. The eggs should be turned to move the germ in the egg before they went into the incubator. He had a sort of seesaw cradle, and in the morning he moved it in one direction and another in the evening. The germ described from a quarter to a third of a circle during the movement. In the case of the setting hen, he recommended that she be made comfortable in a nice, warm packing case. A good dust bath, and plenty of food and water were necessary. The eggs should be tested, as there was no use in setting a hen on infertile eggs.

Too much was made of the difficulty of managing an incubator Mr. Tozer said. Skill was not required, only care and attention to the rules.

In connection with moisture, he recommended Mr. Charles Good's rule, which was to weigh the eggs. At the end of six days 100 eggs eggs should lose 10 ounces by evaporation. If they lost more the evaporation was too great, and if less, they should have more air or ventilation. Small quantities of eggs could be tested in proportion.

Incubators, he said, were not self running. Poultrymen must watch the thermometer during the day and trust to a merciful Providence during the night. He noticed that there was a variation of one degree for every ten degrees variation outside the incubator. In the winter the variation on a cold night would be about 30 degrees, which would mean 3 degrees in the incubator. A little watching the weather would generally help one to decide what additional heat would be necessary. He was not so much afraid of the eggs being cooled as of being cooked. He once left a tray out from 2:30 to 8 o'clock and all that happened was that the chicks took a little longer to hatch out.

Turning the eggs was necessary. They were turned once at Ottawa and the hatch was not so good. Twice daily was the best system.

Mr. Tozer then spoke on the temperature of the brooder room the care of chickens, the qualities that a poultryman should serve to attain and on co-operative selling.

Asiatic Issue Is Put Squarely to Assembly

VICTORIA, Nov. 27.—The Sloan and Oliver play to the gallery in the matter of Asiatic immigration perhaps was intended as a diversion to lessen attention to the staggering burden of recent debt disclosed by the budget; and certainly the move is having a measure of success in that direction, Premier Oliver gets the credit of presenting a mirror of his own mind when in his characteristic attempt to use the Speaker to stifle discussion he sought to have Mr. Bowser's troublesome amendment ruled out of order, on the complaint that it is merely partisan politics.

That the leader of the opposition intended to bring the subject before the house was no secret. Two events of the recess had challenged this course: namely the action of the Liberal government at Ottawa in disallowing the provincial legislation designed to exclude Asiatics from the timber industry; and the claim of the federal prime minister Mackenzie King, that the legislature of British Columbia had not intended exclusion by their resolution of last session but merely the restriction then promised by Ottawa.

In ordinary course the government that had forwarded the resolution of last session would not have repeated itself in the legislature; and it was plainly political tactics, therefore, that impelled the presentation of the resolution by Mr. Sloan, the minister of mines, who forestalled Mr. Bowser by offering the following:

"Whereas the Immigration Act of Canada and regulations thereunder have failed to stem the tide of Asiatic immigration into Canada:

"And whereas the industrial and economic life of Canada and particularly of the Province of British Columbia, is threatened by competition forced by a growing foreign population with a lower standard of living than that necessary for the well-being of Anglo-Saxon civilization:

"And whereas there is a strong and compelling sentiment developing in Canada, especially marked in the Province of British Columbia, at present most affected, that effective protective measures must be adopted:

"Therefore be it Resolved, That this Legislative Assembly places itself on record, as being in favour of the enactment of such amendment to the Immigration Act of Canada as is necessary to completely prohibit Asiatic Immigraton into Canada.

"And be it further Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying that a copy of the Resolution hereinbefore set out be transmitted to the Hon. the Secretary of State or other proper official at Ottawa.

The intention of this spineless resolution was made evident by the instruction of its last paragraph, that it should be forwarded simply to the leaders of the Liberal party at Ottawa; in contrast to the instruction of last session, that the then resolution of the legislature should be sent to all three leaders at Ottawa for their information and guidance. Mr Sloan's resolution could easily be explained by the federal Premier as an endorsation of his effective restriction" compact with the Japanese consulate; and just as easily held in British Columbia to be a more stalwart declaration than that of last year because it says "completely prohibit' instead of "totally restrict."

In Mr. Bowser's view the Sloan resolution fell far short of what the occasion calls for, namely a firm declaration to the powers that be at Ottawa that British Columbia protests the continued control by an Asiatic power of the movement of Asiatics to Canada; and also that this province protests the continuance of a treaty which interferes

"That all words in the resolution ownership of land and employment in British Columbia. So he offered as an amendment the following:

"That all words in the esolution after the words 'Anglo-Saxon civilization' be struck out, and the following added:

"And whereas the said resolution and compelling sentiment now in Canada, especially marked in the Province of British Columbia, at present most affected, for the total exclusion of Asiatic immigration into Canada:

"And whereas at the last Session of the House of Commons of Canada a resolution was moved requiring the total exclusion of Asiatic immigration into Canada:

"And whereas thes aid resolution was amended and passed by the said House of Commons so as to strike out the words 'total exclusion,' and substitute the words 'effective restriction':

"And whereas this resolution as passed as amended, if in any way carried into effect by law in Canada in actual practise, can only mean that some treaty or arrangement will be made with some Asiatic power or people or that regulations will be made in Canada for the admission into Canada of Asiatics under certain restrictions.

"And whereas, if such treaty or ararngement is made or if any regulation is passed, unless the rights of ths Province are preserved, it will have the effect of curtailing the Provincial right of the Province to enact legislation prohibiting the employment of Asiatics in industries of the Province or prohibiting the ownership of lands by Asiatics in this Province, both of which are a growing menace to our people:

"And whereas practically all Asiatic immigration into Canada comes into or through the Province of British Columbia, and as a result the menace of this immigration will always be much greater in British Columbia than in other parts of Canada:

"Therefore be it Resolved, That this Legislature Assembly places itself on record as being opposed to the making of any treaty or arrangement with any Asiatic power or the passing of any regulations by the House of Commons of Canada or under the Immigration of Asiatics into Canada unless the same have been made subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia before the same becomes effective, or unless such treaty or regulations specially reserves to the Province of British Columbia power and the right to pass laws prohibiting the ownership by Asiatics of land or interests therein in Britsh Columbia and the employment of Asiatics in industries in British Columbia.

"And be it further Resolved, That this Legislative Assembly place itself on record as being in favour of the enactment of such amendment to the 'Immigration Act' of Canada as is necessary to 'totally prohibit any Asiatic immigration into Canada.

"And be it further Resolved, That this Legislative Assembly places itself on record as being in favour of the enactment of such amendment to the 'Immigration Act' of Canada as is necessary to totally prohibit any Asiatic immigration into Canada.

"And be it further resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that a copy of the Resolution hereinbefore set out be transmitted to the Hon. the Secretary of State or other proper official at Ottawa."

That the Bowser rather than the Sloan treatment of the subject more fully represent the public opinion of the province appears to be beyond argument, but as Mr. Bowser puts the matter squarely up to the party in power at Ottawa without any equivocation Premier Oliver has thrust caution to the winds by coming to the rescue of his federal patrons. No part of the Bowser resolution can be voted down by any member who pretends to represent the views of the great majority of the people of the province; but Mr. Oliver's appeal to the Speaker to rule the amendment out of order offers escape from the dilemma. The hope that the Speaker may be influenced by the plea that it is irregular to ask Ottawa to subject legislation to provincial censorship or scrutiny is based on confession of impropriety of the similar demand of the resolution of last November, addressed by Mr. Oliver's legislature to the government of his opponents then in power at Ottawa.

Whatever the message, be it Sloan's or Bowser's, that finds its way to Ottawa as the result of these proceedings, this catchpenny play on the part of the pair of provincial statesmen is bound to lead to the embarrassment of their party. The federal Premier told parliament on the occasion of the McQuarrie resolution, that the present Liberal government would not be a party to the total exclusion of either Japanese or Chinese, and distinctly laid down as his policy that Japanese are to continue to be admitted under regulation by the Japanese government, while negotiations are going on with the Chinese government to substitute a system of free admission under passports to be issued by a Canadian agent, in place of the present scheme of limitation by a head tax. That is the Liberal policy at Ottawa, made in the most definite and formal way and pledged to the two Asiatic powers even in advance of communication to the Canadian governmen.

In the meantime, it is interesting to note thec omplete conversion of the Conservative leaders at Ottawa to the British Columbia view as evidenced by Mr. Meighen's statement to the Commons. This was:

"Let it be understood that so far as I am concerned I favor exclusion. I think we must have it. I do not care how it is brought about, but I do think it has got to be brought about. Restriction will not do. It must be restriction of such an absolute character that it excludes."

Mr. Meighen suggested to the government that if the desire, for diplomatic reasons, was simply to avoid the use of the word "exclusion," the word "prohibition" might be substituted, that word being already employed in the immigration act without offence to any quarter. But although Premier King publicly declined to accept this suggestion, the Sloan resolution craftily adopt the Meighen expression. The Bowser amendment, also, but naturally, adopts it. Thus, Oliver, Bowser and Meighen have in common a sentiment which Mackenzie King resents and resists; and that is where the Sloan and Oliver statesmanship has stranded the faithful in the legislature!

SHOWS INROADS OF ASIATICS

VICTORIA, Nov. 23.—Further discussion on the resolution introduced in the Legislature by Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Liberal member for Vancouver, seeking the aid of Ottawa to prohibit the owning or leasing of land by Orientals in British Columbia, was continued in the House yesterday afternoon by Hon. E. D. Barrow.

The situation in the Fraser Valley especially in the Maple Ridge, Hatzic and Mission districts, and the fear that the Asiatics may attempt to invade the reclaimed land in the Sumas area, was outlined by the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Mackenzie sought the approval of the Legislature to a memorial to the government of the Dominion of Canada petitioning it "to grant its assent and accord its active assistance to the obtaining of an amendment to the British North America Act, giving the province of British Columbia, at present most affected, the power to make laws prohibiting Asiatics from acquiring proprietary interest, in any form whatsoever, in agricultural lands in Britsh Columbia, in the timber lands of British Columba, in the mineral lands of British Columbia, or in the fishing or other industrial enterprises carried on with the province of British Columbia, and from obtaining employment in any of the above-mentioned industries; and, further, that the government of the Dominion of Canada be respectfully requested to grant adherence on the part of Canada to no treaty or binding international obligation in any form whatsoever having the effect of limiting the authority of the legislatures as set out by the terms of this resolution."

Mr. Barrow stated that two years ago the department of agriculture had ordered a survey to acquire data for the Imperial Conference at London in June, 1921, which showed that 14,500 acres were owned and 12,868 acres were leased to Japanese and Chinese in the province. The department was satisfied that these figures had materially increased since that date. In connection with small fruit, 4500 acres were under cultivation, of which the Japanese controlled 2341 acres, all of which, claimed Mr. Barrow, added to the problem facing the marketing of this fruit. In truck farming, the Chinese predominated, owning 1632 acres and leasing 8184, as against 281 owned by Japanese and 516 acres leased. Ninety per cent. of the supply of truck produce shipped into Vancouver was grown by Orientals, while 55 per cent. of the entire potato crop of British Columbia was grown by these Asiatics.

It was a time to take a stand claimed the minister, who pointed to inroads in the Victoria district by Orentals in the matter of producing hothouse fruit and vegetables. It was probably impossible to dispossess these Orientals of the land they now possess, but the motion aimed aimed at by Mr. Mackenzie was to prevent them from acquiring more.

The Orientals were particularly active on the north shore of the Fraser river, but the danger also existed in the Sumas district, claimed he speaker. In his district of Chilliwack a kind of gentlemen's agreement existed whereby the Orientals were kept away.

Canon Hinchliffe, Conservative member for Victoria, claimed there had not been a single note of explanation by the mover of the resolution when introducing the motion.

Mr. Fred Anderson adjourned the debate.

DEAN SOLEMAN RETURNS TO COAST

VANCOUVER, Dec. 1—Dean H. T. J. Coleman, head of the Faculty of Arts and Science at the University of British Columbia, returned to this city recently after a tour of interor and Okanagani pons, where he spoke on educational topics. He visited Kamloops, Revelstoke, Salmon Arm and Penticton, speaking under the auspices of the University Extenson Society.

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PERSONALS

Mrs. Hershey of Iowa was the recent guest of Mrs. H. Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stefan of Chilliwack were week-end visitors at the home of Mrs. H. Fraser.

Mr. R. Steiss was a recent visitor to coast cities.

Rev. W. Robertson visited Rosedale on Monday and took part in the introduction of the new Presbyterian minister, Rev. Mr. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Godson were visitors in Vancouver this week.

Rev. and Mrs. C. C. McDiarmid of Mission City were recent guests at the home of Mrs. H. Fraser.

Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin and family have moved to Keremeos, where thy will reside. Their recent residence has been rented by Mr. Heller, who has already moved in.

Mrs. Fraser and family accompanied by Mrs. Hershey of Iowa were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Steffan on Thursday, and celebrated the American Thanksgiving with a dinner.

Rev. and Mrs. C. C. McDiarmid were entertained at the Manse on Thursday.

Mr. Bingham, who lives on the Vye Road is moving away. Mr. A. Brokovski has rented his farm, but will also continue his auction sales in Abbotsford.

Mrs. Thomas of Huntingdon accompanied by her sister, Mrs. McCabe and children of Levenworth were the guests of Mrs. J. McMenemy on Monday.

Mr. Bell was a visitor to Vancouver during the week.

Miss J. Vannetta of Aldergrove was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vannetta at the week-end.

Miss Faith Waters of Vancouver is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. Perks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. King visited Vancouver during the week.

Miss Bessie McNeill who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. McMillan, has returned to her home in Vancouver.

Mrs. E. A. Barrett was a recent visitor in Vancouver.

Mr. Joe Heath spent the week-end in Vancouver.

Mrs. W. J. Ware visited Vancouver this week.

Mrs. M. McMillan and Mrs. A. Taylor were the guests of Mrs. Insley, Langley Prairie on Tuesday.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. H. Fraser on Tuesday afternoon, December 5th. During the session the W. C. T. U. of Sumas City will be the guests of the local society.

On the eve of her departure for Sedro Wooley, Miss Emmie Alder was pleasantly surprised by a number of friends who called at her home on Monday evening.

Mr. A. McInnes has gone to Cultus Lake where he has accepted a situation.

Master George Smith of Collingwood spent the week-end at the home of Mrs. A. McInnes.

Capt. and Mrs. Whitchelo attended the Shriners' convention in Bellingham on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Mosher of Haney were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Harknes on Sunday.

The G. W. V. A. lease has expired on the hall in the Copping block which the association has been using and it has been decided to renew same. It is the intention of the G. W. V. A. to secure lots and build a small club house in the near future.

Steps have been taken to keep musicians coming into Canada from United States to play for dances.

The semi-final game for the Packenham Cup, in which Abbotsford won over Langley Prairie with a score of 2-0, on November 11th, and which was protested by the Langley Prairie team, and later appealed the Abbotsford team was finally settled in favor of Abbotsford at a meeting held on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. A. Sutherby of Ladner visited friends in Abbotsford on Thursday.

Mr. J. Towlan of Mt. Lehman was in town to-day on busness. He looks younger than most young men.

Mr. J. Fowler of Mt. Lehman and Gifford did business here to-day.

EVERY SETTLER IS A PROBLEM

VICTORIA, Nov. 27.—"Four times out of the five I have addressed the House this session I have done so purely to correct mis-statements of Opposition members rebarding the soldier settlements at Merville and Creston," said Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, Friday afternoon.

He reviewed again the task with which the government was confronted in establishing these areas, and he said that by next spring it must be settled one way or the other how these settlements were to be conducted in future.

Hon. Mr. Barrow said that time showed whether or not a man was mentally and physically able to succeed in life. Almost invariably those properly equipped did so and the mis-fits failed.

The 115 settlers at Merville presented 115 different problems, he declared. The farms ran in value from nothing to $6000. Of the 115, farms had been secured by 22 for nothing. Thirteen veterans had obtained their places for less than $100 each; 12 farms cost $100 and $200; 13 betwen $200 and $500; 11 between $500 and $1000; 7 between $1000 and $2000; 14 between $2000 and $3,000; 8 between $3,000 and $4,000, and three over $4,000.

All the men must be considered on a basis of equity, he proceeded. Many had borrowed up to the limit and in many cases where they had been refused further aid criticism had arisen.

Hon. Mr. Barrow said the Opposition had been cheap, in their criticism of Colonel Davies and Latta. These officials had performed good work. Mr. Bowser had objected to the appointment of Colonel Latta to the Land Settlement Board because he had been a printer. The truth was, said the minister, that Colonel Latta had pioneered as a farmer in Chiliwack and Surrey harder than the Merville veterans. Furthermore, he had left an enviable record.

The minister said that to call "Colonel Davies a "petty grafter" was most unjust.

J. W. Jones interjected that the report of the colonel's connection with the sawmill at Merville was contained in the report of the committee appointed by the government to investigate conditions there.

Hon. Mr. Barrow: Colonel Davies and Latta joined up as privates and rose to be colonels.

Colonel Lister: Colonel Davies was mobilized as a major.

After further explanation of the difficulties facing the government in this connection, the minister appealed for fair play. Unusual conditions had led to the establishment of the soldier settlement areas, he said, and the government was doing its best to give the veterans the best of the bargain.

ROD AND GUN

The December issue of "Rod and Gun In Canada" is one which may truly be sad to combine quantity and quality, and the many readers of this national sportsmen's journal will no doubt take a lot of keen delight out of this number, the concluding issue for 1922. There are several splendid articles and a number of particularly good stories, among them the humorous yarn, "They Went Fishing." The Guns and Ammunition department contains highly valuable articles by J. R. Mattern and E.T.D. Francis. J. W. Winson excels in "Blanketings", while the Trap Line and Kennel Departments have a lot of good things for everybody. Many other items of outstanding merit feature the December issue.

Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly at Woodstock, Ontario, by W. J. Taylor, Lmited.

Mr. Johnson, of Vancouver, has accepted a position in Mr. Albert Lee's grocery department.

Mr. "Paddy" Morran of Mt. Lehman was a business visitor here today.

Wallpaper

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Also Auto Knitter Triplix, new, all complete. Cost $83.00 will sell for $55.00.

SAYS B. C. SCHOOL HISTORY UN-BRITISH

VICTORIA, Nov. 25.—Complaint that the History of Europe in Our Own Times, as used in the University of British Columbia was un-British and thoroughly American, was made by Canon Hinchliffe, Conservative member of Victoria, in the Legislature, when speaking in the budget debate. The former resident of New Westminster pointed to the fact that in no single instance was the word Canada mentioned in the pages devoted to the World War, while several pages were devoted to the "gallant" deeds of the American troops who were made out as having "Won the War."

BERRY GROWERS CARRY ON

By E W. Johnson

That the small fruit growers of the lower mainland have at least realized the necessity for the co-operative association has been demonstrated within the past week or ten days, when the test was made by the B. C. Berry Growers' Association.

The crisis had been reached. The 1922 payment on the cold storage plant in New Westminster was overdue and the association faced the possibility of losing the building and the money already invested in the enterprise. The situation was critical but level heads commenced to fight for the life of the association, and the carrying on of a scheme for the betterment of the berry growers' position.

Meetings were held in various districts and the grower brought face to face with the problem. It was then that the true calibre of the British Columbia fruitgrower was fathomed and he quickly responded to the appeal for forces to rally around his own association and put co-operative selling of fruit by growers on the map.

The conference to ascertain how each association felt to the parent body was much more successful than the officials of the B. C. Berry Growers' Association had hoped for The membership of all the associations, with the exception of Hatzic are behind the merger to a man for a five-year contract, to be signed which will permit the association to finance, and save the cold storage plant.

Hatzic has a pre-cooling plant in operation now and some of the members were of the opinion that with a little outlay, Hatzic growers could in stall a cold storage plant and be independent. The general good of the industry as a whole, however, is being held out to these growers and with plenty of evidence of failure where the smaller associations have not held together in a crisis, the members of the other bodies may be able to convince the Hatzic Growers of the necessity to stand in line.

Already 550 members have agreed to sign the five-year agreement to allow the association for that period to handle all the small fruit grown, particularly strawberries and raspberries. The principle on which the association intends to proceed is to issue shares in a joint stock company which will take over the New Westminster Cold Storage plant and each members will pledge himself to take shares in the company to be paid for, first on his note, to be met each season by revenue from the fruit crops.

It is estimated that by paying 1-2 a cent a pound for all fruit raised for the first three years and 1-4 of a cent for the fourth year, the debt can be paid off easily and growers would receive 8 per cent on the amount declared from their returns.

Counting 1-2 cent a pound on crate of berries will mean 7 cents for the raspberries and 8 cents for strawberries.

The overhead for operation this year cost the association 1-4 cent a pound on jam berries and 7 cents a crate on fresh fruit.

The raspberry growers are well satisfied with the work of the association during the past season as each grower got from $2.25 to $2.60 per crate for raspberries. It was a bad season, however, for the strawberry gowers, who just about broke even with their sales.

If the Hatzic growers join the B. C. Berry Growers' Association it will mean a membership of 700 growers, or one of the strongest co-operative bodies in Canada.

The association intends to work in co-operation with the Hatzic growers for the best interests of the industry but the association officials feel that by being in one organizaion and having exactly common interests, the association would be able to do better work.

Chilliwack, Abbotsford, Whonnock and Port Kells have all lined up with the association and Chilliwack has made ararngements to erect a pre-cooling plant which will permit that district to ship fruit to the northern Canadian prairies in first-class condition. Edmonton and Saskatoon have been good berry customers for B. C. berries in the past, but the fruit has not always arrived in good condition. Chilliwack will remedy this defect and will have special express arrangements with the Canadian National railway to put Chilliwack berries into Edmonton on a perishable schedule.

Allowing for all expenses last year the growers of raspberries are considered to have been able to produce this fruit at 72 cents a crate. Under improved co-operative selling which is now planned by the officials of the association the growers will get even a greater profit that that of last year on raspberries, providing the crop is of a similar volume.

The figures of cost and revenue have been furnished the banks and assurances have been given that with the notes of the farmers who are on the five-year contract and are legitimately in the berry growing business there will be no trouble in financing a cold storage plant which will assist in keeping the fruit in good marketable condition.

The cold storage has been valued by various firms, and in every instance, the growers have found that they secured the cooling plant at a much lower figure than the casual valuator would announce.

With the assurance that the farmers are behind the berry growers association, steps are being taken at the present to prepare for the 1923 trade. Many things were learned this year by the officials of the association which will be invaluable in the marketing of next year's crop economically and the growers of small fruits were never more optimistic about a coming season than they are for 1923.

Good crops on the prairies this fall cannot give anything but available funds next spring and summer for the purchase of fruits which on the prairies are considered, to some extent, a luxury.—Farm and Home.

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Prunes, 2 lbs.	29¢	Bulk Currants, lb.	20¢
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Cooking Figs, lb.	17½¢	King Apples, per box	$1.25
Lemon and Orange Peel, lb.	35¢	Sweet potatoes, 4 lbs.	25¢

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