The Abbotsford Post

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VICTORIA Provincial Library

Santa Gets a Headache. Reminds one of Searchlight Charges

WEDDED HAPPILY

Cupid Scores Again

HILLIER—TRETHEWEY

A pretty wedding, of interest to many friends in Abbotsford and coast cities, was solemnized at the Rectory of the Sacred Heart, Bellingham, at 10 a. m. on December 26th, when Francis Emma Trethewey, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Trethewey of Abbotsford became the bride of Mr. William Lawrence Hillier, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hillier of Bellingham.

The bride looked charming in a suit of chocolate colored broadcloth, trimmed with baby fox fur, with hat to match, trimmed with uncurled ostrich plumes, and carried a shower bouquet of ophelia and butterfly roses. She was given in marriage by her eldest brother, Leslie Tethewey, the ceremony being performed by Father Carmody in the presence of the immediate relatives of the bride and groom.

Miss Annie Hillier, sister of the groom, made a pretty bridesmaid attired in a dress of black chiffon velvet, with hat to match, trimmed with gold lace, and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses.

Mr. Robert Trethewey, brother of the bride, attended the groom. A wedding breakfast was served at the Hotel Leopold, where the tables were beautifully decorated with flowers and centered with the lovely three tier wedding cake.

A honeymoon will be spent in Vancouver and Seattle, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hillier will take up residence in Bellingham.

Their many friends in Abbotsford and district wish them every happiness.

BRIDE OF WEEK IS GIVEN SHOWER

Miss F. E. Trethewey, a bride of this week was tendered a miscellaneous shower in the Orange Hall on Friday evening.

After those present had participated in a contest which was won by Mr. J. A. McGowan, a most beautiful assortment of gifts were brought in, packed in a work basket, which was also a gift.

On behalf of the officers and members of Abbotsford Review W. B. A. of the Maccabees, Mrs. Nellie Pettipiece, Provincial Deputy, of Vancouver, presented Miss Trethewey with a handsome silver cake plate, engraved with the number and name of the Review, and the year. In presenting the gift Mrs. Pettipiece voiced the appreciation of the entire lodge to Miss Trethewey as Commander since the organization here two years ago. In this capacity Miss Trethewey has done very active and valuable work, and in replying, stated that the work had been a pleasure as her co-workers had manifested such a friendly spirit.

Refreshments were served, and dancing was then enjoyed. Miss Trethewey, who was married on Tuesday, will reside in Bellingham, and the good wishes of a very wide circle of friends is extended to her.

TWO ENJOYABLE GAMES ARE WITNESSED

Basketball fans enjoyed the three games played in the theatre on Thursday evening, against the teams of Chilliwack.

The girls' game was the first played, and ended a win for Abbotsford of 6-2.

The Old Men's teams then took the floor, and provided much merriment for the spectators. Chilliwack's men were well practised, and the game proved a walk away for them.

The old original team of the Senior B. of Chilliwack then played the home team Senior B. and again the win was for the away team with a score of 49-22.

The games as usual were much enjoyed by all present.

The Old Men's Team of Chilliwack had as its captain, Mr. Thomas Knight. The Abbotsford Old Men's team was lead by Mr. Dick Millard.

Some of the most talented artists available in the district are to take part in the programme at the Scotch concert to be held in the theatre on Monday evening. A dance will follow after the concert.

Happily Wedded

IVERSON—APPS

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Manse, Rev. W. Robertson officiating. The contracting parties were Mr. Robert Iverson of Seattle and Miss Edith Apps of Sardis.

The couple were unattended, and after spending a honeymoon in Bellingham will take up residence in Seattle.

MANY ATTEND FUNERAL OF MR. T. TROUSDALE

The funeral was held from the family residence, Clayburn, Sunday afternoon, of Thomas Trousdale, who died last Thursday morning. There was a very large attendance of relatives and friends, showing the esteem in which the deceased was held. The processon to the cemetery was led by members of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, who had charge of the funeral arrangements, then came the cortege and the mourners, followed by the members of the Orange Lodge. The Rebeccah and True Blue Lodges were also represented. Brother Oddfellows acted as pallbearers, including Messrs McKay, Morrow, Brown, Bullock, Ireland and Stevens. The services at the house, and the prayer at the graveside was conducted by Rev. A. H. Priest. Interment was made in the Hazelwood cemetery St. Nicholas. The floral tributes were abundant and very beautiful.

ST. MATTHEWS SUNDAY SCHOOL HOLDS XMAS ENTERTAINMENT

The annual Chirstmas tree entertainment of St. Mathews Church Sunday School was held in the Parish Hall on Monday evening with a large attendance.

Supper was served at 5:30 o'clock, after which a fine programme of songs, dialogues and recitations was given. Prizes for attendance at Sunday School were presented as follows: Primary Class, Betty Swift, Carrie Leary; Mrs. Lait's Class, Dora Ruthig, Francis Chapman; Rev. A. H. Priest's Class, Robert Baker, Sidney Swift and Jack Baker.

All the children of the Primary department of the school received gifts from the tree, and all present were treated to fruit, candies and nuts.

Among the Christmas guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Parton were Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox of Vancouver, Mr. Morris of Hammond and Fred and Frank Parton of Hammond.

Marketing Our Berry Production

By J.A. Grant, Market Commissioner

In this paper I shall deal with problems of marketing perishable fresh fruit on the prairies. I believe the assembling, packing, etc., should be clearly distinguished from the marketing end. I propose to show the cause of low and unsatisfactory prices, apart from causes entirely beyond the control of the growers, such as adverse economic conditions, the high price of sugar, bad weather conditions, etc.

The prices obtained for the abovementioned fruits during the last three years have been so disastrous to the grower that the very life of this industry is threatened. It is no wonder, then, that the eyes of all those directly or indirectly interested have been focussed on this problem.

The economic conditions prevailing over the American continen. have dealt a severe blow to agricultural and horticultural products. These conditions arising at a moment when the production of small fruit and tree fruit in British Columbia had greatly outstripped the normal consuming power of its natural markets, viz., B. C. and the prairie provinces, was sufficiently unfortunate, but this was seriously aggravated by the attitude of many growers who refused to associate themselves with others in co-operative organizations and also by the want of unity between certain district co-operative associations.

Unfortunately some of those most interested in the outcome of efficient merchandising, unable to comprehend the serious effects of bad economic conditions coupled with the recent rapid increase of acreage refused to accept the warnings and advice tendered them by those in a position to advise, and whose experience rendered them experts in that particular line.

To offer any solution of the marketing problem before us, it is necessary that we have a clear idea of how marketing is done at the present time.

The institutions now doing the distributing are a result of certain present-day economic developments whee a struggle for the survival of the fittest is being waged between two rival factions—one unit composed of numerous wholesale houses located at all principal distributing points, and the other a group of independent wholesale houses banding themselves together for the purpose of protection.

The effect of the rivalry of these two groups upon distribution and prices during the last three years is a matter of history. Without an intimate knowledge of this history, no one is entitled to offer a solution to the already overburdened grower and seriously expect him to accept it.

But to this statement I make one reservation, viz., that of complete co-operation among all growers enabling them to stablish an f. o. b. price at point of shipping. Could this object be obtained, the problem insofar as the prairie provinces are concerned, would be solved. Important matters still requiring serious consideration and adjustment would be: the regulations and cost of transportation; cost of assembling at point of shipping, and any reduction in the cost of handling and distribution now paid to the middleman.

But it must be noted here, that complete unity of growers enabling them to establish f. o. b. prices, presupposes facilities for cold storage, pre-cooling, pulping, dehydrating, canning and otherwise manufacturing our unsaleable surplus of fresh fruit.

Setting aside the obvious needs of the industry regarding the above, as well as the necessary instructions to the grower concerning the variety of fruit best suited to the trade as well as the value of goods packing.

But if the prices could easily absorb all the fresh berries, and our canneries all the jam and canning berries produced at the present time there would be no problem. It is because the production of our fresh fruit has now exceeded the consuming power of the prairies, under present distributing and economic conditions, that the results of the past three years have not been as profitable as the needs of the industy require.

What are the facts? In 1921, after rolling as many carloads of berries as the prairies could consume, and supplying the canneries and jam plants will all that they required, we still had a surplus of some 800 tons. With the exception of the raspberries, this large surplus did not find a ready sale, and large quantities of processed strawberries were still unsold over a year later.

In 1922 although the yield of berries was hardly more tha 50 per cent of normal, due to weather conditions of the previous winter, there was still more than enough of fresh fruits for the prairie trade. And although the jam and cannery plants bought liberally, we still had processed berries to export to New York.

In 1923 the production was greater than any previous year and far exceeded the amount the wholesalers could sell at a price that would return anything to the grower. Besides this, manufacturing and processing was necessary, and some of this has still to be sold.

There are three ways in which fruit can be handled.

First—An f. o. b. price at point of shipping.

Second—Rolling cars to agents to be sold upon arrival.

Third—Consignment.

The first is the ideal method. It works beautifully on a bare market. But it would be foolish to blind ourselves to certain adverse effects it would have on distribution under certain conditions.

Permit me to explain: The jobber would buy only what he was certain he could profitably handle. The fear of adverse weather conditions, or too free buying on the part of his competitors, would keep his purchases down to a very conservative basis.

With a large crop to handle the effects of caution on the part of the jobber, might materially restrict distribution.

I have already pointed out that the second method, viz., rolling cars to agents or representatives of the growers, while not as desirable as f. o. b. system, had many points to commend, it providing:

First—That the organization at the assembling end has sufficient control to limit the number of cars rolled, when advised to do so.

Second—That a competent representative of the organized growers be stationed at a point on the prairies, preferably Calgary, to look after the interest of the gowers.

At this point it might be pertinent to say that if the growers could establish a selling agency of their own selling to all who would buy, it would eliminate to a great extent the loss occasioned by the rivalry of the two leading brokerage houses, whose quarrels have often been fought at the expense of the producer.

There are serious difficulties in the way, however, of obtaining this arrangement, and I think it would be wise to discuss the best policy to pursue, should such an arrangement be found impossible during the coming season.

There are serious difficulties in the way, however, of obtaining this arrangement, and I think it would be wise to discuss the best policy to pursue, should such an arrangement be found impossible during the coming season.

Third—That the strongest and most efficent brokerage agency be employed under a proper contract granting equitable arrangements to the other interests, to allocate the destination of all carload lots; to sell such fruit; to collect and remit all monies, and in every way and manner to give efficient distribution, co-operating in the meantime with the representative of the growers.

It would be part of the contract that each day, or as often as required by any change in the market situation, a conference would be held by representatives of both brokerage agencies and jobbers at a meeting in which the representative of the growers and the market commission of B. C. would be present, to receive all information concerning the state of the markets, the amount of fruit on hand, the number of cars rolling, and the number of cars at the assembling end, and there decide upon the best policy to pursue under the circumstances.

Should this meeting conclude that prices should be lowered or raised to meet any situation then existing, or that a curtailment of cars to be shipped, be advisable, and this conclusion be concurred in by the growers' representative and the markets commissioner, this decision be final and acted upon by those at the point of assembly.

Apart from selling f. o. b. at point of shipment it is only too obvious to those familiar with marketing fruit on the prairies—and particularly perishable fruit—that constant, intelligent and expert control is essential to success. Like a general who must meet each emergency as it arises, modifying, or even changing certain plans of action as the moment requires, so must those who handle the large amount of fruit rolled on to the prairie markets in the course of a few weeks, be prepared to take quick action, when prices are threatened or danger of a demoralized market requires decisive action.

This is a problem that is difficult to solve. Canada produces more deciduous and bush fruit than its fresh fruit market will absorb. Frut of a similiar kind, owing to climatic conditions, ripens much

(Continued on Page Three)

The Compliments of the Season and our Best Wishes for a very Prosperous New Year is extended to you, also

Our sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to us during the past year, and especially during the Christmas Season.

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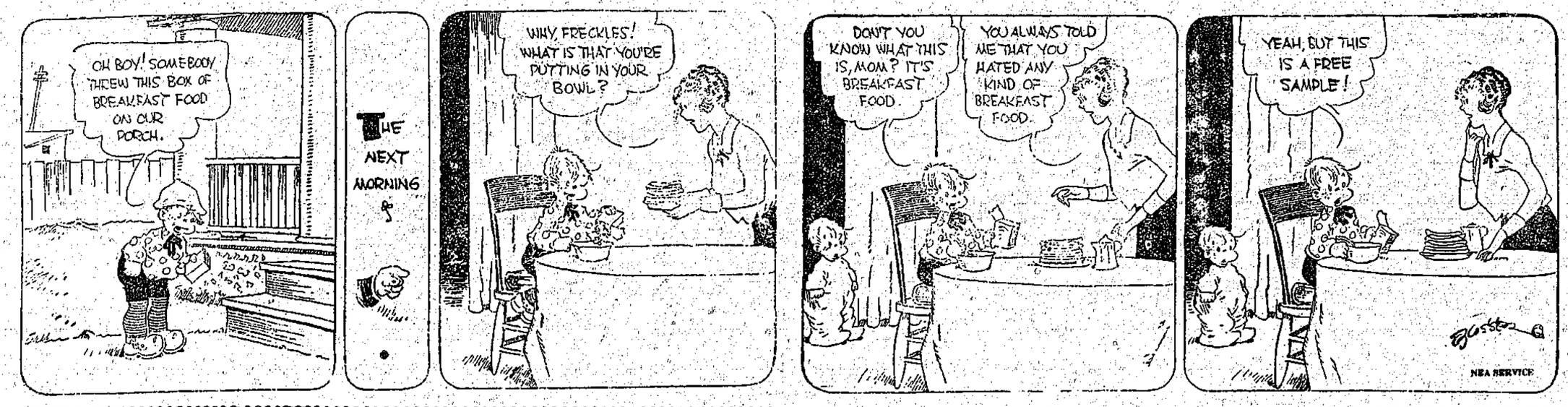

THE ABBOTSFORD POST

Published Every Friday

J. A. BATES, Editor and Proprietor

Member of B. C. and Yukon Weekly Newspaper Assn.

Friday, December 28, 1923

Have you made your New Year resolution yet? Do you intend to make one this year?

This issue will be the last for the present year, and ere another publication it is just possible that all New Year resolutions will have either been thrown to the discard or have become a part of one's life. We all make resolutions, or at least we should, and in making them it raises us to a higher state of living thus making us of more use and importance to our fellowman.

One good resolution made each year and carried out would make us all better both mentally and physically. Let us start this year with that good resolution.

The year 1924 should be a good year for the Fraser Valley and its people.

With the return to bigger and better business in all lines in the province there should be a greater demand for the product of the Fraser Valley. And with better marketing the Valley should become prosperous in all lines of business. We have a wonderful district here. We have a wonderful climate. Why should we not be a wonderful people? We can compare our advantages of climate and opportunity with that in any part of the world, and it will be found that ours in both cases registers 100 per cent. Let us get busy and protect our rights, for there are rights that we are not enjoying, and which we should enjoy. A strong pull together should work wonders during the coming year. We may all have a difference of opinion, but when it comes to something for the betterment of all we should go it strong and secure what is coming to us.

Then here is for a strong pull together for the coming year—1924.

Achilles was a great Greek, but he had one vulnerable spot and when wounded there he died. It would appear that there are many modern Achilles' among our public men, consequently the amendment to the Public Inquiries Act at the last session of the house. Pardon us if we state that we believe that that vulnerable spot was touched by the Provincial Party when it attacked the Oliver government in the Searchlight charges. We had always thought that Premier Oliver and his close intimates in the government were above being wounded by any charges that any person could make against them, but should charges be made that were really serious then they would turn around and prove themselves innocent without showing any kind of a white feather. Those who are good at giving should also be good at taking. But here we find the vulnerable spot in many men. They are adepts at saying those things which they hope will politically wound or harm someone else, but when it comes to taking a dose of their own medicine, it is a different matter.

A person does not need to be a very old resident of this province to turn to his old political knowledge of public affairs and relate some instance when members of the present government tried to attach all kinds of political wrong doings to members of the opposite side of the house. If we adjudge correctly the culmination of these unfair political attacks resulted in the electing of the present Liberal government in 1916. The campaign of abuse that preceded that election and was carried on during that election was almost as serious as the attack of the Provincial party of the present day. This campaign of abuse has been carried on even since the 1916 election, and now that the searchlight of publicity is focussed in a different direction we find an attempt to throw terror into those who are making the charges.

Why protest so loudly? Either the charges are or are not true. If not true it should be an easy matter to prove innocence. If true then some course of protection must be adopted.

The opposition leader has also been charged similarly to the premier and the minister of mines. 'Tis said he is equally guilty. The Hinchcliffe motion to have a thorough investigation is the result but the Oliver government is not agreeable, so when the matter finally comes up for discussion we have it that the speaker leaves the chair, thus ending the discussion. Mr. Bowser may be guilty and yet he may not, but he is willing that a thorough investigation be made into the whole question of the P. G. E. thus virtually saying, Gentlemen if you can prove me guilty of wrongdoing in this matter I am perfectly willing to give you the opportunity.

We believe that a thorough investigation should be made into the whole question of the P. G. E. from start to finish, and thus settle these charges made against our public men. If the present public men of this province are not to be trusted we all want to know it, so that we can retire them from public life and put in their place men who will carry on the business of the province as it should be.

There are many serious questions concerning the welfare of B. C. that are just as important as the building of the P. G. E.—the question of assistance to the farmers in the marketing of their product, the question of immigration, the question of more and better roads and a few other matters that would tend to make this province prosperous if properly solved.

We are however apparently drifting towards a continuance of a more extended campaign of mud-slinging which will eventually find the vulnerable spot in all concerned and like Achilles they will die—politically. None will come through untainted for public opinion is strange and no two men come to the same exact conclusion on any subject—least of all politics.

PATRIOTISM

Patriotism is the God in man which makes a nation the master of its own destiny.

It knows no creed save justice, no sect, no sex, no class distinction. It, alone, of all human attributes, makes great people and strong nations. It, alone, of all human emotions, can withstand the hot blast of war. It, alone, can protect human rights, safeguard human liberty, guarantee human injustice.

None of us cares to endure hardships; few of us seek to face danger or death. But the hard work, the bitter task, must be done: the peril must be met; the burden must be borne. Performing our duty, whatever it may be, for no other reason than that our country asks it—that is patriotism.

Say, do you know the kind of fellow who is just to the world's mind? The kind the world can't lose? The kind that folks enthuse over and take off their hats to? Why, it's the man-who-does. He's the fellow! Not the fellow whose grandpa got there; not the fellow who would if he could; not the gentleman, who is going to some day; but the man-who-does, now, today. No sitting around waiting, about him, no expecting something to happen; no looking for something to turn up. No sir! He calls the turn and turns 'em; he takes off his coat and doesn't care if he starts a little sweat; he doesn't need a big, brass-buttoned cop to tell him to move on; he keeps the procession humping to keep up with him; he is hustle from his feet up and from his head down; he is not only in the push, but he is the push—the thing. And say, the way he makes things come and business hum is a caution; the way the world takes that fellow up and is good to him makes your heart glad; he's all right, he is; he greases the wheels of progress and keeps the world spinning 'round.

THE WAY OF PARENTS

I trudged to school on my two cold feet and carried
a dinner pail;
He glides to school in a limousine with two "spares"
tied to its tail.
Yet I'm pretending to understand the thoughts of
my little elf—
Like other folk in this changing world, I'm fond of
fooling myself!

I worked all day in blistering fields, nor got a cent of
pay;
He dodges the "cops" from morn to night, in search
of a place to play.
And yet I "father" him right along, and swagger,
"Yes, I know,"—
This world of his is another world from the one
where I had to grow.

I fed the beasts at morn and night; did many another
chore.
To dress and breakfast and find his books is his limit
—sometimes more,
While I fondly pray that he, some day, may rise
much higher than I,
I have robbed the boy of everything that I was aided

OUR COCK-EYED WORLD

There is only one class of people who has a first claim on the bogy man, and that is the agriculturist. The great bogy man in the lives of the people on the farm today is fear. Their lives are becoming transitory and indecisive. This indecision is becoming the deadly enemy which is gnawing, warping, undermining and shooting FEAR into their lives. It is destroying the homes of a once happy and contented people and it is rocking the foundation of our nation.

The only black spots on the map of normalcy today, are the abandoned farms. The man to be pitied, but not censured, is the Canadian farmer. The man who has the grit to stay by the old homestead today, is a hero. The man or woman who clings to the old folks through these times, toiling without pay, is entitled to more credit than any other class of humanity. The young men and women who send their little pay envelope back to the farm to help carry on is worthy of the praise of an entire people.

Did you ever witness the agonies of a strong man struggle between life and death? It is even more terrible to see the writhing of a great basic industry agriculture, (whose dependents are composed of an unorganized class) threatened by annihilation. Yet, a great deal of this is brought on through lack of thought, enlightenment and unity of purpose.

Cold logical facts served with figures, tell a disparaging story and hold out very little hope for speedy adjustment. In the wild scramble for control of money, in the remodelling of the tariffs and trade conditions, the farmer has been overlooked. The farmers being naturally individualists, have been slow to make the cobweb of passiveness and indifference from their minds. Co-operative selling, the only thread of life in agriculture, which has not been served, is hanging in the balance. In spots, where co-operation has been practised along sane lines, the garbled portions which they have tasted has lent encouragment. Strong men in their ranks who are capable of clear and constructive reasoning, are holding on in hopes that the tide of reverses can be turned. Men of that mind now realize, that—Agriculture must find itself. That agriculture must organize for service, for constructive effort, for orderly continuity, for justice to all who participate.

Methods of past generations are being cast aside and tried business customs and procedure is being adopted. They also are grasping the idea, that thought mastered, directed and controlled, will be their best friend in the co-operative movement. Thought is fire and will serve as a steam roller in levelling out their problems. They are reaching a stage where thought hidden giants—men of vision and courage ready to invest their time, effort and money, to help in the undertaking. Such men now readily understand what success to agriculture means and in turn bring profits to themselves and all others, if the movement of perfecting marketing organizations is successful.

Men of affairs know that Agriculture and Steel are two of the barometers and headlights of prosperity and depression. They know that the great potential buying power of products from the farm indirectly accounts for about one-fifth of this country's income. These same men also know that the heart beats the same under any flag but that cold business facts alone will not serve as a remedy unless here is a mixture of human kindness and sincerity as a connecting link. The farmer's are slowly arriving and are no longer in need of mental stump pullers to yank them out of the rut of ordinary thinking and they are preparing to take Andy Gumps advice, "that you cannot raise honest bristles on dishonest hogs" and as a consequence the farmers will prefer to raise their own hogs if hogs there must be.

There is a class of "Investment bankers" (NOT BANKERS) a breed of financial acrobats and slight of hand performers, who through the middleman as a medium, has exploited the producers until they have been "milked to a frazzle." Now that the co-operative movement in making way, this hawk of the night is trying to make sparrows of the country merchants. The little merchant however has been oiling up his think tank and is trying to measur up his own problems. It would be a pleasanter task to sell bootjacks to his farmer friends than to act as boot-lickers for the exploiters of the producers. The time has not yet arrived when the product of man becomes the master of man.

no banks, no railoads nor smaller enterprises. The old cock-eyed world will turn another leaf, sling some more mud, and watch for the next jumping off spot.

SWANEY.

MYSTERIOUS FUNCTIONS OF MONEY EXCHANGE

Editor:

Sir,—It may not be new to some of your readers but to many who like to puzzle out some of the mysteries of our banking systems and the elasticity and serviceability of currency payments as made under these, I should like, therefore, to repeat the story of the ten dollar bill:

Mr. Brown keeps a boarding house. Around his table sat his wife, Mrs. Brown; the village milliner, Mrs. Andrews; Mr. Black, the baker; Mr. Jordan, a carpenter, and Mr. Hadley, a flour, feed and lumber merchant.

Mr. Bown took ten dollars out of his pocket and handed it to Mrs. Brown, with the remark that there was ten dollars towards the twenty dollars he promised her.

Mrs. Brown handed the bill to Mrs. Andrews, the milliner, saying, "That pays for my new bonnet."

Mrs. Andrews in turn passed it to Mr. Jordan, remarking that it would pay for the carpenter work he had done for her.

Mr. Jordan handed it to Mr. Hadley, requesting his receipted bill for lumber.

Mr. Hadley gave the bill back to Mr. Brown, saying, "That pays ten dollars on my board bill."

Mr. Brown again passed it to Mrs. Brown remarking that he had now paid her the twenty dollars he promised her. She in turn paid Mr. Black to settle her bread and pastry account. Mr. Black handed it to Mr. Hadley, asking credit on his flour bill.

Mr. Hadley again returned it to Mr. Brown, with the remark that it now settled the balance for that month's board.

Mr. Brown put the bill back in his pocket, observing that he had not supposed a greenback would go so far.

But, suppose Mrs. Brown had sent

"How wonderful is the human voice.
It is indeed the organ of the soul."
—LONGFELLOW.

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CALCULATOR.

SUMMER HOTELS AND LODGE OF OUR OWN RAILWAY

The summer hotels and lodges operated by the Canadian National Railways at Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper National Park; Grand Beach and Victoria Beach; Minaki Inn, Minaki, Ont., and other points were patronized to a much larger extent than in any previous year. The new Lodge at Jasper Park was practically filled to capacity during the entire season, and has been the means of attracting tourists, not alone from Canada and the United States, but from nearly all other countries which provide tourist travel, many coming from the orient, Australia, all parts of Europe, West Indies and South America, as well as from the larger centres in the United States and Canada. The same might be said, on a smaller scale, of the resorts at Minaki and Grand Beach, which were increasingly popular last year as indicated by the largely increased patronage; Grand Beach alone attracting over 100,000 people.

Tea is a product of Asia and has been used in China from the earliest times. Europe first became acquainted with it in 1615, when an

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Horns played by wind were used by the Jews and Romans in very ancient times.

Gifford School Has Xmas Closing

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, the pupils and teachers of the Gifford school gave a splendid concert and Xmas tree.

A lengthy programme, including songs, recitations, dialogues and choruses was given by the pupils. Mr. H. Berner, secretary of the school board, ably acted as chairman.

At the conclusion of the programme Santa Claus made his appearance by jumping thru the window and proceeded to distribute the gifts which bedecked a handsomely decorated Christmas tree. Every kiddy was presented with a gift and also candies and oranges. The teachers were also made the recipients of a number of gifts from their pupils.

Following the concert a dance was held, the music being supplied by Dr. Woods.

Pointers by Thomas

What is worse than having two suits exactly alike?

* * *

There is a lot of money in working, but it is hard to get.

* * *

So many people are sounding alarms on one thing or another we don't know which way to jump.

* * *

Acting low down is not the proper way to get higher up.

* * *

When a man is talking to himself he believes everything he hears.

* * *

A man will treat his wife like thirty cents and demand a million dollars if somebody else gets her.

* * *

After calling someone a liar you may find you missed your calling.

* * *

Every man thinks he can cure your cold even if he can't cure his.

* * *

Common sense is what makes a college education valuable.

* * *

Carry a chip on your shoulder and you get your block knocked off.

Plebiscite in March Likely

VICTORIA, Dec. 17.—The plebiscite to ascertain whether the British Columbia electorate desires the sale of beer by the glass will probably be taken on March, 1924. The Election Act requires that there shall be a revision of the voters' list within six months of the taking of a poll. The last revision was in June, and it would take practically three months to prepare a new list and get it printed.

The belief is current that the government is all preparted to spring an election, and by setting the date for the plebiscite, and with the voters' revision presumaby for that vote hopes to take the Opposition by surprise by suddenly calling for a general election.

The general election talk comes as a surprise to the independent members of the House, who, it is understood, were told during the summer months that if they kept quiet this session and refrained from firing too many shots at the administration, they would be looked after to the extent of the $2000 idemnity for another session.

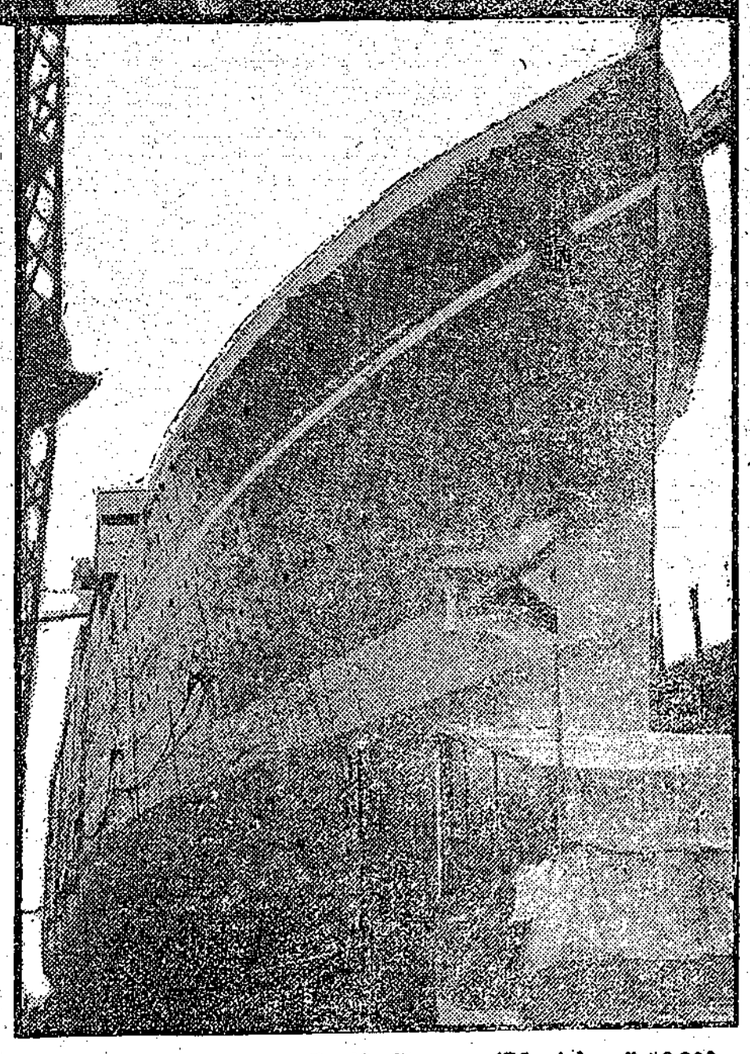
Recent events have not been at all favorable for the independent members. Kenneth Duncan or Sam Guthrie are to lost out by the amalgamation of Cowichan and Newcastle ridings and Harry Neelands' constituency has been so juggled as to make it more favorable for a Liberal victory there, if such a thing is possible.

Only once in the history of Canada was the gold production record set in 1922 exceeded, and that was in 1900, when the Yukon placers reached the peak of their yield. During 1922, 1,263,364 ounces of gold were mined in the Dominion. The value is set at $26,116,050, an increase of 36% over the previous year's figures. In 1900, 1,350,057 ounces of gold were mined and the value was $27,908,153.

Canada's trade is climbing ahead. Total trade in the three months ending June was $462,544,438, an increase of $110,841,056 over the corresponding three months of last year. For June alone total trade was $179,720,516, an increase of $44,944,732 over last year. Domestic exports in the three months increased approximately $50,000,000 and imports approximately $61,000,000.

Naming the Montclare

At the Naming Ceremony of the New Canadian Pacific Steamer "Montclare" by Lady McLaren Brown
From left to right: Sir Thomas Fisher, Sir Charles Ellis, Lady McLaren Brown, Lady Gracies, Sir George McLaren Brown, Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, Sir Thomas Bell and Captain Morris.



The new Canadian Pacific Steamer "Montclare," 16,200 tons, as she appeared before launching at the Yards of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, Scotland.

WHY SHIPS AS "SHE"?

Inspecting the "model" room before the luncheon, Lady Brown remarked how strange it was that since first they sailed the main ships had always been spoken of as "she." "I suppose," she added, "they made her a woman because they found out that, loved and humoured, she is an angel, but driven—well, she isn't." She thought it was Kipling who said that ships were like women in that they had many secret hopes and dreams. However that might me, her ladyship trusted that the good ship "Montclare," the new C. P. R. Liner, would prove to be what all women hoped and dreamt of—the beautiful, the strong, and the true.

One of the raciest speeches ever heard at a Clyde launch was that by Lady McLaren Brown, following the luncheon at Messrs. Brown's Yard, December 16. While the new Canadian Pacific liner was not put into the water, her Ladyship christened the vessel, and as a souvenir she received a beautiful brooch which the recipient declared would give a fresh lease of life to her dress and thereby gratify her husband. The speaker was the wife of Sir George McLaren Brown, the European Manager of the C. P. R., who, with a distinguished party, travelled from London to Liverpool for the launch. Lady Brown, a Canadian, was both eloquent and witty and she was warmly congratulated on her contribution to the post-prandial oratory.

MARKETING OUR BERRY PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page One)

earlier in the U. S. and is imported from that country. For instance, strawberries are imported from Florida for the Christmas trade and from that date until June 1 the different southern berry districts continuously supply the prairie markets. The real trouble begins with Missouri berries about three weeks ahead of B. C. They are supplied to prairie points at less cost than that at which B. C. strawberries can be sold profitably. They are rolled in refrigerator cars by freight as far west as Butte, Montana.

Kennewich, Wash., and Hood river, Oregon, come in just two weeks ahead of B. C. When our first car rolls we meet a full market of imported stuff. The wholesaler anticipates the coming of the B. C. volume, but usually they take a loss on the last few American cars, owing to their being forced down to clean.

The same thing happens anually on cherries. The California Bing and Lambert cherries are on the market in volume when inferior early varieties fom B. C. come in. The early price of Bing and Lambert cherries is high. Intermediate prices rule for Tartarians When the B. C. Tartarians are ready Washington is a heavy shipper of Bing and Lamberts, and when the early shipments of Bing and Lamberts from Osoyoos and the Okanagan come in, they meet a loaded market of imported cherries.

The result in every case is the same. The imported fruit brings top prices and only suffers at cleaning-up time, which takes place at soon as B. C. begins to ship. Therefore our opening price is the cleaning-up price of the imported fruit then on the market.

Importations in our shipping season are very light excepting in peaches, apricots and pears, because in these varieties B. C. is not producing sufficient for the demand. Owing to the earliness of the season when high prices usually rule, the prices obtained for American produce is greater than the dumping clause specifies as dumping price.

The dumping clause is useless in keeping the public taste from being satiated before Canadian fruit comes in and, in my opinion, the only remedy for the protection of the fruit industry against early importations is a luxury tax applicable during during our non-shipping periods.

In view of the situation as specified above, I would advise in general, that the opening price of B. C. fruit, when the market is dull, be the rock-bottom figure that would leave a slight margin of profit to the grower, and then gradually raise prices as the season progresses.

This policy would have two effects:

First—It would make the jobber far more cautious regarding his purchase of imported fruit, as any on his hands purchased at a high price, would have to meet the opening prices set by B. C. goods, thus resulting in loss proportionate to the amount of imported goods in his possession at the time. This would clearly restrict importations.

Second—A low opening price, advertised as the lowest that would prevail to the consuming public, would immediately stimulate consumption.

The result would be prevention of a slow-moving market. The consuming public have been educated to expect much cheaper berries as the season progresses, with the result that a large part of the consuming public will not buy during the first part of the season. The effect of this is a slowing up of the markets at a time when the fruit is increasing in volume, which accelerates a drop in prices. Under conditions obtaining on the prairies this system is wrong. The public should be educated to expect the lowest prices at the opening of the season. Any change in prices from that on, should be upwards. My experience is that prices could easily be raised if proper control of shipments were maintained.

Another feature I wish to emphasize is this: Above all things, it is important to stabilize prices. Everyone knows that abnormally high prices will curtail consumption, but everyone does not know that low prices will produce the same effect, under certain circumstances. And, what are these circumstances? Uncertain and unstabilized conditions. When this prevails, it does not matter that prices drop from one low level to another; the consumer hesitates. And he hesitates for just that reason. He has seen the price of a certain kind of fruit drop from day to day, or week to week, and naturally wishing to buy as cheaply as possible, he awaits still lower levels. There is nothing more demoralizing than this, when applied to highly perishable fruit with a short season.

TWO GREAT INDUSTRIES

Addressing the Canadian Club in Toronto some months ago, Dr. Corless spoke of the possible mineralization of Canada and of the "comparatively restricted agricultural areas to which we gave most attention to the almost total neglect of this part of our country."

This statement, in the hands of those mining promoters interested perhaps more in the selling of stock than in the development of property, has been used to foster the get-rich quick spirit among speculators. It might be well, therefore, says the Financial Post to point out whatever the possibilities of mining are, statistics of production leave no doubt as to the fact that the farmer is taking more off the surface of the ground than the miner is securing by digging into it. The figures of 1918 show the returns from the field crops of Canada to be over six times the value of mine production There was a big drop in the value of agricultural products in succeeding years, but as wealth producers there was no comparison between the two industries.

Dr. Corless sees mining through the eyes of a enthusiast, and realizing the great possibilities, doubtless chafes at the great lack of appreciation of these. So Dr. Corless spoke intending to emphasize the big future of the mines; not to minimize the possibilities of huge increases in agricultural production.

We see then, for the future, the development of Canadian agriculture to feed Great Britain and Europe; while from the mines may be produced with proper enterprise the wealth which will go to pay off the Empire's war debts.

HON. SLOAN DENIES CHARGES

VICTORIA, Dec. 21.—With the close of the legislature and the royal commission to be appointed to probe all charges in regard to the P. G. E. matters, the political pot is likely to be kept boiling throughout the early months of 1924. Selection of one of the Supreme Court Judges as commissioner is expected, while it is understood that separate counsel will be retained by the Northern Construction Co., General A. D. McRae, Premier Oliver, and Hon Wm. Sloan.

It is said that Mr. J. W. DeB. Farris, K. C. will probably represent Hon. Wm. Sloan who has flatly denied the allegation of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper that he accepted funds from the P. G. E. railway in the campaign of 1916.

In the early times stockings and trousers were one piece. This article of dress is said to have been separated first in Scotland in the 16th century.

Spruce Takes Lengthy Route

VICTORIA, Dec. 20.—The operations of an American concern which is not only cutting Sitka spruce on a large scale in the Queen Charlotte Islands but is sending the squared lumber to Los Angeles, where it is re-sawn and then shipped to Montreal in connection with a large contract with Vickers' Ltd., were drawn to the attention of the House yesterday by Hon. W. J. Bowser, K. C. leader of the Opposition, in discussing the estimates of the Department of Lands. Mr. Bowser quoted from an article which recently appeared in the Los Angeles Times, which gave particulars of the work being done on Graham Island, where 100,000 acres of spruce are available estimated to last the company some seventy-five years.

The Opposition leader asked the Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, whether the government could not do anything, either with Vickers, Ltd., or with the goverment trade commissioners, to have such a contract with the Montreal concern diverted to a Canadian concern cutting its produce in British Columbia.

Hon. M. Pattullo admitted that he had knoweldge of the work being done in the Queen Charlotte group but said that it is difficult to decide just how far a foreign concern should be compelled to manufacture its lumber. He stated that he had made arrangements with the Ottawa government to have two federal authorities work in conjunction with provincial officials in order to investigate the possibilities of aeroplane spruce. The reason why the America concern was doing such work was that none in Canada or the Old Country could be persuaded to invest capital in a mill to be built in this province.

Improvement of existing lines and further steps toward co-operation of services was a feature of the construction work carried out during the year by the Canadian National on the Western Region. No grading was undertaken during the year on lines under construction, the work being confined to improvement on operated lines, a continuance of the programme commenced in 1922, such as line revisions, reduction of existing grades, and the construction of second track. These were carried out at many points.

LIQUOR PROFITS HAVE INCREASED

VICTORIA, Dec. 15. — Liquor board profits for the six months ending September 30, 1923, are $1,402,499.50, as against $1,250,195.12 for the preceding six months, an increased profit of $152,304.38.

These figures are contained in a report tabled by Hon A. M. Manson today, who says that there is $466,331.08 to be distributed to the municipalities for his period ending March 31, an increase of $56,611.29.

The amount of the profits set aside for hospitals is $199,856.18, as against $178,152.80 for the March period, the hospitals reciving $21,703.38 more than the last period.

The latest amount for the municipalities brings the total paid out to municipalities since the beginning of the act, after deducting amounts paid to hospitals, to $1,527,789.91.

The profits since the act came into force have been $5,642,531.49. During the last six months $16,517.81 was realized for taxation of liquors imported by private persons and a sum of $20,683 is payable by municipalities for costs of enforcement of the act by the Liquor Control Board in municipalities. The amounts assessed against various municipalities for this work will be deducted from the profits due them. Cheques will go out immediately, it is understood.

The Original Optimist

ROBINSON CRUSOE was the Original Optimist. Times looked bad for Robinson—couldn't—have looked much worse. But he didn't say, "What's the Use"; didn't lie down, whimper, kick, and growl at destiny. No, Crusoe used his HEAD; he THOUGHT—then he thought some more—real serious line of thinking. Just what to do was the puzzle Crusoe was solving. Finally it came to him in a flash—"I have it," said Robinson—"I'LL ADVERTISE!"

A thousand miles from nowhere—a possible buyer coming within reading distance of his ad every few years—that was Robinson's outlook. It was hard times,—business depression, a stringent money market,—also what Sherman said about war.

But Crusoe, as before mentioned, was an Optimist, also a believer in persistent advertising.

He wanted a ship—how would he get it? Answer—"Advertise!" And he did—flung a shirt from the top of a pole.

The first advertisement brought no returns.

But Crusoe wasn't discouraged. He changed the "copy"—put up another shirt. Yes, times were hard—awful hard; but Crusoe won out—he got his ship—and he did it by PERSISTENT ADVERTISING.

Crusoe was the original Optimist.

We extend to our Patrons and Friends Our Best Wishes for a Prosperous 1924.

S. F. WHITE

B. C. Phone 41.
Farmers' Phone 1909

Abbotsford, B.C.

We Wish all a Happy and Very Prosperous 1924, and at the same time we wish to thank all for the very liberal patronage during the past year

J. J. SPARROW

Essendene Avenue *ABBOTSFORD, B. C.*

PERSONAES

Mr. and Mrs. L. Carsner of Bellingham visited Mr. and Mrs. F. Mathews on Monday.

The annual Christmas Tree and Concert of the Presbyterian Sunday School was held in the church on Christmas Eve. A very fine programme was given by the pupils, and Santa attended the tree in person, giving each child a treat of candies and nuts.

Mr. and Mrs. George Loney, and Miss Eva Loney, were the guests at the home of Mr. Loney's sister, Mr. and Mrs. S. White of New Westminster, for Christmas.

Mrs. Stacey Fountain and children of Everette were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson on Wednesday.

Miss Nancy Miller of Merritt was the guest of Mrs. M. M. Shore at the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were the guests of Mr. Marshall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Marshall of South Westminster, on Christmas

Miss Muriel McCallum is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. H. Kerr of Matsqui.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Wilson visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, New Westminster, on Christmas.

Hobo records were broken in Abbotsford on Christmas Day, for one who was invited to partake of some Christmas dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, refused to eat, which somewhat surprised the well-meaning host to-be.

Mr. and Mrs. C. McCallum of Mission City and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kerr and family of Matsqui were Christmas guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. MCallum.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Williams of Vancouver were the guests of Mrs. G. E. Davis on Chirstmas.

Mrs. Wright and Muriel and Burton visited in Vancouver at the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. White visited at the home of Mrs. White's sister, Mr. and Mrs. Gledhill, of Aberdeen, on Wednesday.

Miss Margaret and Master George McGowan are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Knox, in Vancouver.

Mr. H. McKinnon of Stave Falls spent Christmas at his home here.

Mr. Jack McLean of Vancouver was the Christmas guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGowan.

Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Brown spent the holiday with Mr. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Brown of North Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray of Vancouver were the guests at the home of their son, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. R. Whitchelo, for the holiday.

Mr. E. Scotvold of Tacoma is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGowan and is renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Florence Roberts is visiting in Bellingham.

Mrs. W. Roberts has returned home from visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Campbell of Bellingham.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Thompson were the guests of Mrs. Thompson's brother, Mr. McMenemy, in Vancouver on Christmas.

Mrs. H. E. Cameron of New Westminster was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, on Christmas.

A family re-union of seventeen persons met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Roberts on Christmas, including Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Campbell and family of Bellingham, Mr. and Mrs. Wooler of Pardonville, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Coogan and family and Mr. and Mrs. W. Roberts and family.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Zeigler of Mission City spent Christmas at the home of their parents Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Zeigler.

Mr. R. Stice was a recent visitor in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Trethewey visited Vancouver at the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist of Gifford were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G.N. Zeigler on Christmas.

Mr. W. Groat is spending the holidays at his home at St. Nicholas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Trethewey spent the week-end in Vancouver.

Miss Margaret Gillen has returned home from visiting in Vancouver.

Miss Emilene Alder of Sedro Wooley was the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. Bedlow, on Christmas.

A wedding of interest will be announced in this paper in our next issue.

Mr. W. Good of Colebrook visited Mr. and Mrs. Mouldy on Christmas.

Mr. Bryan Chiddick of Northern B. C. was the guest of his sister, Mrs. R. Duncan, for the holiday.

A fine programme was given at the concert and Christmas Tree held at the Whatcom Road School last Friday evening. Carols, recitations, dialogues and drills were well given by the pupls. All the children were delighted by the presents received from the tree, and later a jolly dance was enjoyed.

A new cup has been donated for the Intermediate B Team in the Fraser Valley Basketball League, and is in the hands of Col. Coote. It will be presented at the end of the season.

Local and Personal

A watch-night service will be observed in St. Matthews church on New Year Eve to which all are cordially invited.

Miss Isabella McPhee of the nursing staff of the Royal Columbian hospital visited her home here this week.

The staff in charge at the M-S-A hosptial endeavored in every way to make Christmas cheery for the patients, and by all accounts they were successful. The hospital was nicely decorated and a Christmas tree was held, not to say anything about the lovely dinner provided by the cook and housekeeper.

Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael and family were the guests on Christmas of Mrs. LaMarshe of Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Shore spent Christmas as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood-Jones of New Westminster.

Mr. P. Buchanan of Lynn Valley, North Vancouver, spent Christmas with friends in Abbotsford.

Mr. James Proknoski of Vancouver spent the holiday at his home in Abbotsford.

Christmas carols and anthems will be repeated at the evening service in St. Matthews church on Sunday, and special music will be sung by the choir.

The next regular meeting of the Women's Institute of Upper Sumas will be held in the Whatcom Road hall on the second Thursday in January, when election of officers will take place.

Jimmie Watson is home from Kilgarde to spend the holidays.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Weir was baptized at the manse on Christmas afternoon, Rev. W. Robertson performing the ceremony. The little girl received the name of Jean McDermid Weir.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McPhee visited n Vancouver on Monday.

Mr. W. Harkness was home from Vancouver for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Ernest Leary has received the appointment as Customs Agent and Excess examiner in the Abbotsford Customs office.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Preston of Port Alberni well known here on the birth of a little daughter on December 10

Mr. C. Smith of Vancouver has been renewing old acquaintances in Abbotsford.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, and daughter Joyce, of Gleichen, Alta., are the guests of Mrs. Robinson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. West of the Yale Road.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith spent the Christmas holidays with friends in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Trussle were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Brice of New Westminster for the holidays.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cottrill will be pleased to learn that their little nephew, Jackie Harkness, of Vancouver, who has been very ill in the Vancouver hospital is now improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Rucker of Chilliwack are the holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ruthig.

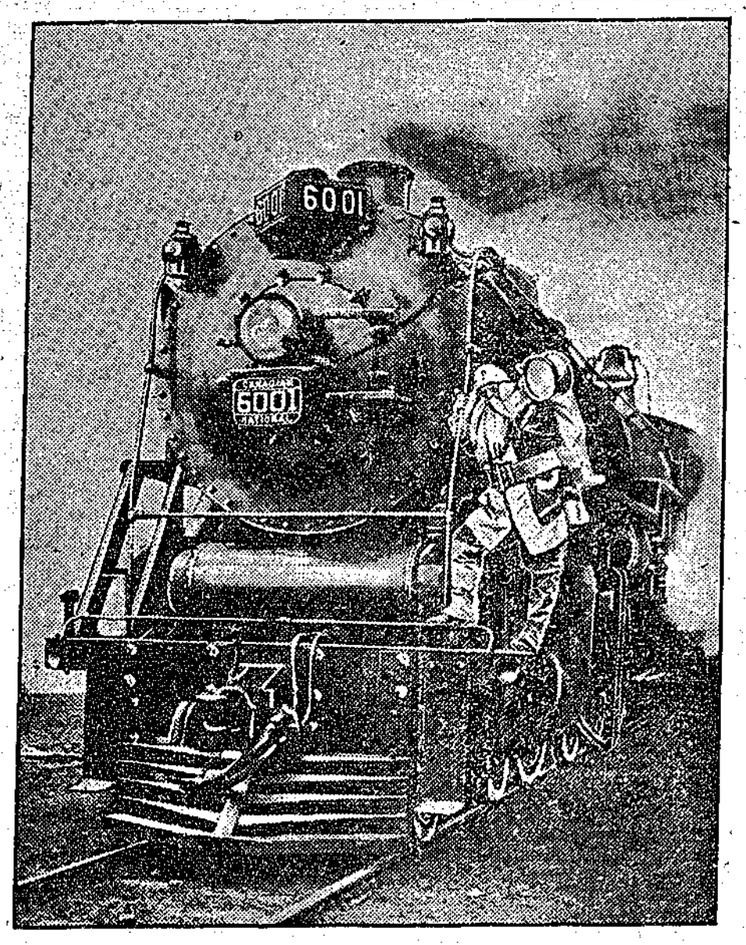
Mr. James Gilmore of Seattle is the guest of his brother Mr. Ralph Gilmore.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Winton visited coast cities at the week-end.

Messrs. Kenneth and Fred Brokovski are spending a holiday in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Gilmore motored into Vancouver on Monday.

A MODERN SANTA CLAUS



THE world is getting so big and there are so many little folks and big folks in it who look forward to a visit from Santa Claus, all on the same day, that the genial old gentleman is forced by the pressure of his duties to discard his reindeer and his sleigh on occasions and to travel on the fast passenger trains that are speeding people home for Christmas Day. Nothing but the very best will do Santa Claus, and that is why, as you see here, he has chosen as his steed one of the huge locomotives of the Canadian National Railways. These locomotives, known as the 6000 type, are the biggest passenger locomotives in Canada. Santa Claus posed for this picture when he was inspecting the engine so that all the boys and girls, and grown-ups, too, could be sure that he would reach them on Christmas Eve.

Railway News

Philadelphia.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has opened its new offices here in The Cross Building at the corner of Locust and 15th Streets. Growth of the company's business and the gradual movement of the city's most important business institutions in this direction were responsible for this move into larger quarters in the heart of the hotel, theatre and business district. The offices which have been handsomely fitted, accommodate both freight and passenger officials on Canadian Pacific rail and ocean lines, as well as representatives of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railways.

London, Ont.—This year the Canadian Pacific Railway has arranged to hold weekly first aid classes at London throughout the entire year and the instruction will be furnished by the employees themselves, many who have become very proficient in first aid work.

By this means those employees who have had previous instruction can drop into the classes from time to time and refresh themselves on the instruction, while the new employees, especially those in train and engine service, whose duties may require them to be absent from the classes one week, will have the opportunity of taking the instruction later on as the classes will continue throughout the year. E. T. Wright, C. P. R. storekeeper at London, is chairman in charge of the committee, which is looking after the formation of first aid classes on the London division.

Montreal.—Judge Choquet's warning issued some time ago threatening to fine the parents of boys causing damages in any part of the city was put into effect when he condemned fifteen mothers of arrested lads to pay $3.72 each for the acts of their offspring.

For some time there has been daily reports from the C. P. R. of destruction to cars and fixtures by youngsters who run wild through the yards and use the cars for playing hide and seek. The most serious accusations were laid against boys who were caught throwing stones at passing trains, endangering the lives of travellers. Judge Choquet gave a warning that he would hold the parents responsible for the acts of vandalism by children. When he had fifteen cases prepared for court, he carried out his warning by making the parents pay the costs of the damages incurred.

Montreal.—From Finland to Duluth, Minn., via Montreal, travelling alone and tagged like a piece of baggage, is the record of Veikko Tuominen, aged eight, who stepped off the Canadian Pacific train in Duluth the other day, wearing a smile of confidence and trust in the strange world about him. He was on his way to his uncle, Frank Salini, at Virginia, Minn.

The lad recently became an orphan, and his uncle wrote to friends in Helsingfors that he would take care of the boy. Salini was unable to go to Finland for him, so little Veikko was tagged and placed in charge of the Canadian Pacific. He came from Helsingfors to England, where he was placed on board the S.S. Melita, and carefully looked after until his arrival at Montreal. Still a ward of the company, he was sent on to his destination. In all he travelled about 9,000 miles, and appeared to be as happy as a clam.

Parry Sound.—Parry Sound, Ontario, was last week the scene of the latest of a series of railway accidents that seem to indicate a growing carelessness on the part of motorists. It was another case of the motor car hitting a moving train, and there was about the event all the usual evidences of gross, foolhardy disregard of danger that marks most of these so-called accidents.

The engine was switching at the time, and was moving at about five miles an hour. The engine bell was ringing, and the whistle had sounded just before the engine whistled at the crossing. A motorist who was giving thought to the important fact that he was approaching a railway crossing could not have missed the warnings given, but in this case the auto rolled merrily on and struck the side of the engine, and naturally came off second best. Fortunately the occupant of the car escaped injury for which he need waste no thanks on his own watchfulness and careful driving. It might be a good idea to leave all approaches to level crossings unpaved, or make them so rough as to compel slow driving of motor cars, for in no other way will some people be persuaded to approach these crossings at a speed that will permit them to come to a stop when their lives depend upon their so doing.

Mr. Sewell Ingalls of Vancouver has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor, and is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McDermid.

Mr. A. Gatenby spent Christmas at the home of his parents in Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Olding motored into Vancouver on Saturday.

Mrs. C. L. Miller visited Vancouver on Monday.

Mr. Robert Gillen who is attending the U. B. C. is spending the Christmas holidays at his home here.

Our Best Wishes for a very Prosperous New Year.

ALBERT LEE, Baker and Grocer

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS

NOTARY PUBLIC

Marriage Licences Issued

REAL ESTATE—Money to Loan on Good Farm Mortgages

A. McCallum
Abbotsford

The Season's Greetings

We have looked forward to this opportunity to thank you for the many favors you have shown us. We hope to merit your continued good will by rendering efficient service during the year.

W. J. GRAY
YOUR SATISFACTION OUR AIM
STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES
PHONE 55 — ABBOTSFORD B.C.

WE WISH OUR MANY CUSTOMERS A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

PHONE **C. SUMNER**

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

FOR SALE

An Edison, diamond point gramophone, practically new, with 28 unbreakable records. Price very reasonable.

Apply P. O. Box 93.
ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

Insurance Agents Fees Reduced

VICTORIA, Dec. 20.—An amendment to the insuarnce agents' act, reducing the fees charged by the government, was introduced by the attorney-general yesterday afternoon. Hon. Mr. Manson explained that in smaller places in the province, men were accustomed to carry on a variety of occupations. The result was that they were obliged to pay about $40 or $50 for all the lines that they carried on. This bill provided that on payment of a $2.50 license fee this work could be carried on with. In the event of a man having a partner or two there would be an additional $2.50 in each case.

Services will be held in St. Mathews every Sunday night at 7:30. Rev. A. Harding Priest, vicar.

Brew a cup of Celery King

a "tea" of Nature's own herbs and roots,—the finest laxative and blood purifier you can get. It gently cleanses the system of all impurities, banishes headaches, etc. 30c and 60c packages, at druggists.

A Croupy Cough

brings dread to the mother's heart. For safety's sake, keep a bottle of Shiloh, the old time remedy, at hand. A very few drops makes the cough easier at once, and taken regularly gives complete relief. 30c, 60c and $1.20. All druggists.

SHILOH FOR COUGHS