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The Abbotsford Post

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BOARD OF TRADE

The regular monthly meeting of the Abbotsford and district Board of Trade was held in the G. W. V. A. club rooms on Monday evening Feb.7 with a large attendance.

New members who joined were; Messrs. C. F. Weir, R. Leary, A. Weston, E. Rine, J. L. Gray, H. Frederickson, H. Watson, R. J. Carscallen R. McCullock, J. W. Ball, T. E. Shone, Angus Campbell, W. Mouldy and A. Cruickshank.

Letters from the B. C. Electric to N. Hill, president, re stopping of trains on crossing and improvement of approach to freight and baggage sheds were read and ordered to be filed.

F. J. R. Whitchelo stated that he had been advised by Hon. E. D. Barrow that it was his intention at the earliest possible moment to go over suggested improvements with his engineer and give the matter his attention. The report was adopted with suggestion that a member from points outside the townsite in both Matsqui and Sumas municipalities be added to this committee to effect more general representation.

The secretary was also instructed to write the C. P. R. and B. C. E. R. drawing their attention to the need of improvement to sidewalk crossings on Essendene Ave., and that they be properly planked, or if possible, cement.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Webster be instructed to proceed with organization of Volunteer Fire Brigade and take necessary steps to improve present arrangements and appliances. Carried.

Reference was made to the preliminary organization of Hospital executive committees, which have been delayed through illness, but some progress has been made.

The following committees were named by their respective chairmen. Finance: Chairman J. Brydges, members Messrs. McCallum and Preston.

Publicity: Chairman F. J. R. Whitchelo, members Messrs Eby and Robertson.

Fire and Light: Chairman E. Webster, Messrs Wright and Hunter.

Agriculture. Chairman A. H Harrop, members Messrs Cope and Bell.

Entertainment: Chairman C. Wallace, members Messrs. Brydges and Whitchelo.

Membership: Chairman E. A. Barrett, member Mr. Ackland.

It was moved and seconded that the Council take up the matter of by-laws and submit report for next meeting. Carried.

Help the Hospital Fund.

MANSON ELECTED SPEAKER

Mr. A. M. Manson, member for Omineca, was elected Speaker of the Legislative by the Liberal caucus today, after Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith had definitely refused the post. Mr. Manson was deputy speaker last year. The post of deputy speaker was awarded to F. A. Pauline, Saanich.

This decision was only arrived at after Premier Oliver had exhausted every resource to persuade Mrs. Smith to accept the post, which would not only have disposed of the problem of what distinction to give her but would also have placated the male members who sought the Speakership.

HUNTINGDON

Mr. Charles Thompson, of Ellenburg, is taking up farming at Clinton, B. C.

The wife of Mr. Winifred Fadden of Whatcom road, gave birth to a son this week. Both mother and son are doing well.

A man, known as "Red Anderson," rejected some time ago as an undesirable, was arrested on February 3rd.

The McKenzie road bridge, which has been a costly item in the matter of upkeep for many years past, is to be scraped and a fill constructed in its place.

Mr. J. W. Cottrill has purchased a fine new team which he intends to use in his business and help boost Abbotsford along.

Mr. C. Sumner has moved into the building next door with his store. He thinks there must be something uncanny about the floor of the corner building as the floor has started a downward trend.

The entertainment in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening was a grand success and the Ladies' Aid of Abbotsford deserve credit for putting on such a grand play. Many from Abbotsford attended.

Mr. Blatchford formerly of the customs office has purchased the Vanderhoof farm and will run it himself. Price paid is $45,000.

Help the Hospital Fund.

MANY DEMANDS FOR ROADS

The first council meeting of the new council for Sumas municipality was attended by a full quota and a usual number of visitors from all parts of the municipality. A lively interest was taken, especially in the matter of roads owing to the rapid progress being made on the Sumas dyke. Many owners who are about to establish themselves, demand new roads to their building sites and it is evident that the new council will have its hands full in order to meet the requirements of this great new area which is being opened up and will be ready for cultivation next year. Undoubtedly there has never been in this province so great a task set before a municipal council and its decisions as to the laying of main arteries of traffic will be of a far reaching significance.

Mr. L. V. Kenny asked for repairs to be made on the road leading from the Vye road north to the Campbell property.

Mr. M. M. Bowman requested that a road be constructed through section 4 to the boundary from the Vye road.

Mr. J. H. Huggard, of New Westminster, who intends to build on his property here, applied for gravelling to be done on the Harris road.

The matter of the proposed Boundary road cropped up but as no communication had been recieved from the new owner, Mr. Fred Kickbush, of the Vanderhoff Farm, it had to be postponed.

Discussion with reference to the repairs to the Campbell and MacKenzie roads last year took up a good deal of the new council's time.

Major H. E. Humphries of Chilliwack was appointed municipal engineer.

Special meeting of the council was arranged for on conclusion of the sitting of the court of revision on Tuesday, Feb. 8.

USE ELECTRICAL DYKING MACHINES

With the coming of spring, development work in the Fraser Valley is once again claiming considerable attention, and the programme this year is of particular interest as it includes several big provincial undertakings. Just at the present moment the only big undertaking is the reclamation of Sumas Lake and the adjoining fine agricultural lands, a project which runs into an expenditure of $1,800,000. The throwing up of the Fraser River dyke is proceeding rapidly, and last month some 50,000 yards of soil was shifted by the big Bucyrus machine, which has been working steadily on this dyke since its arrival from Vancouver. At the present rate of progress it is expected that the end of the G. N. R. trestle will be reached at the end of the month or early next month.

The smaller ditcher, which has been employed on the McGillivray Creek on drainage work, has now completed its job in that locality, and has been removed to Woodruff, where it has started on the Vedder River seepage ditch.

The two machines at present operating have been doing good work, but steps are being taken to advance the work more rapidly, and two machines are now being got ready to reach Cannor this month, while three others are expected in March. They will be electrically driven, and the work of erecting poles for a power line started yesterday morning.

A contract for a power line along the dyking right-of-way has been let to Mr. C. Moulton, of New Westminster, the line starting from Woodruff. This will be the main power supply for the entire system, and it will be used after the completion of the scheme for the pumping station which will carry five 54 inch centrifugal pumps. Clearing on the Atchelitz dyke has been started.

As soon as the power line has been erected work will start on the Vedder dyke, which stretches from the Sumas river straight across the prairie to the bend of the Vedder River.

Mr. A. N. Sinclair, the engineer in charge of the scheme, is pleased with the progress being made, and is of the opinion that all going well, there should be no great difficulty in cutting out the water in 1922.

The Marsh-Bourne Construction Company still has the contract, and there has been no change in this respect. There has been a complete reorganization, and Mr. A. R. Duncan, of the Vulcan Iron Works is president.

The tract, which the Sumas reclamation scheme embraces, comprises 33,000 acres of farming land, of which 10,000 acres lie at the bottom of the Sumas Lake. The average cost of reclamation will be about $60 per acre. The cost of clearing stump land in the Fraser Valley runs from between $300 and $500 per acre.

The great fertility of the Sumas lands is well known, and the lands should be all in good shape for bumper crops within the next three years. Lying, as it does, almost at the very gates of Vancouver, the undertaking should prove of great advantage to the coast cities, while it cannot fail in adding to the already great wealth of the premier farming district of the province.

Other great works to be undertaken in the Fraser Valley this year includes the paving of the Pacific Highway from the B. C. E. R. track at Cloverdale down to the portion paved last year, ending at the Johnston road. The town of Cloverdale will be fully paved form the end of the Presbyterian church property to Parr's corner. Surrey formers are delighted with the portion of the Pacific Highway already paved, and the completion of the pavement to Cloverdale will mean that there will be frequent jitney services and consequent settlement all along the highway.

Some of the finest rhubarb displayed this year was on sale today on Water Street says the Vancouver World. The first shipment from William Nye, of Mission City, arrived in the morning and scarcely hesitated in its move from the train to the retailers, so eager was the demand.

PERSONALS

A Valentine Dance will be given by the W. A. on Thursday night, February 17th. Huen's Orchestra will be in attendance and the proceeds will be in aid of the Hospital Fund.

The Parent-Teachers will hold a meeting in the school on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Nelson of Mission visited his sister Mrs. Fred Currie this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McDaniel were visitors to Victoria recently.

A very enjoyable dance was given by Mrs. E. W. Mouldy and Mrs. R. Duncan at Mrs. Duncan's home on Wednesday night. Among those present were; Mr. R. McCrimmon and Miss Margaret, Mrs. H. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rowell and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. Coombs and family, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. T. Walters, Mr. Mathew, Mr. G. Higginson, Miss Sinclair, Mrs. Kerr, Dick McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and Silvia, Mr. and Mrs. McNellie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Miss McConnal, Miss Tennerson, Miss Lilly Joy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan and family, Mr. Barnchittick, Mr. P. Gainer, Mr. Clausie, Mrs. Paterson. Good old time music was enjoyed and all had a fine time.

L. O. L. MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Abbotsford L. O. L. No. 1867 was held on Saturday last at 8 p .m. with a good attendance. Rev. Bro. Letts, was in the chair and all other officers were present. The lecture was repeated by R. W. Bro. W. G. Gamble Post Grand Master and Bro. S. J. Bates. One brother was advanced to the Royal Blue Degree and also one brother advanced to the Mistrics of the Royal Arch Purple Degree. The brother J. L. McLean and brother W. G. Gamble exemplified the serial work in splendid form as is usual with Bro. Gamble. After the usual business the Lodge closed in due form to meet again on March 5th.

Will Use Hall For A School

Sumas, like other municipalities in the Fraser Valley, is beginning to want more school accommodation, and the new council at its meeting on Saturday, granted the use of the old hall for school purposes. The main business of the council was to have been a discussion on the proposed road along the international boundary line, but Mr. Fred Kickbush, the new owner of the Vanderhoof property, did not put in an appearance. Several other interested parties also being absent, the matter had to be left over until it is possible to arrange a meeting.

School estimates amounting to $6715 were passed, this amount including $1000 for the grading of the Huntingdon School grounds.

New Year appointments were; Dr. Swift, health officer and Mr. E. A. Humphreys, of Chilliwack, municipal engineer.

It was decided to call for tenders for the fill on the McKenzie road. The old trestle is a cause of big annual expense, and the fill will also greatly reduce the grade on both approaches.

There were the usual requests for new roads, and for repairs to existing roads, which will have the consideration of the council.

The old hall, which has been loaned for school purposes, is that portion of the present hall, which was the municipal hall, but before the recent addition was made.

SIGNS OF SPRING

The first signs of spring are generally to be seen in this locality, but so far the only indication is the pussy willows, and the presence of sap in the branches of the tree. It is still a long way to the full glory of spring, which usually breaks between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth of April in the Fraser Valley. Owls ducks and woodpeckers, will be hatching out their eggs by that time unless the season is particularly early.

I have now a full line of the following Stock Foods and Disinfectants:

Zenoleum —A de-orderizer of national reputation; also a disinfectant for poultry and stock. Guaranteed the best of its kind on the market.

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THE ABBOTSFORD POST

Published Every Friday

J. A. Bates, Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1921

There are many ways of boosting a district, and the better a district is "boosted" the better it is for the whole province, including the larger cities at the coast. This local jealousy between one small town and another small town not many miles distant is the best way that we know of creating that which makes your own town better than it would otherwise be—of course the natural honest fair kind of jealousy, that would not permit of doing any harm to your neighboring town or its citizens. That feeling is imbedded deeply in the human breast and if carried along lines of progress means prosperity and development.

But we cannot have good towns in the Fraser Valley unless we have good roads; and there is no other part of the province of British Columbia where good roads mean so much as they do in the Fraser Valley. The seasons have something to do with it, it is true.

Good roads throughout the Dominion is an important question with all our governments, and it so impresses itself upon the Dominion government that it has placed to the credit of each province a certain amount spread over a number of years, and we are led to believe that this amount may be increased so important is this matter as that government sees it. If wisely spent this money should do considerable to relieve the good roads question of the Fraser Valley.

The provincial government does a lot of talking about good roads but either the method or the system adopted does not give as good results as the loud boasting which the cabinet ministers feed the public upon.

The truth of the matter in our mind is that there is too much politics and talk in the policy laid down to give results. And in the meantime our roads are suffering and the development of the Fraser Valley is retarded.

We would like to see the Dominion government adopt a different policy in regard to future donations of road money to this province—a policy that would eliminate provincial politics. We would suggest that the next five million dollars—or whatever donation it may be—would be given to the various municipalities which are equipped with fairly good road machinery to carry on the work of construction. There are now in the Fraser Valley a number of municipalities that are in possession of or about to come into possession of road machinery that would enable them to handle quite a large amount of money other than that gotten by taxation; and in those municipalities within the twenty mile belt of the C. P. R. the money would be doing a wonderful lot of good: and perhaps the railway could in instances be induced to contribute to the Dominion government allowance. Could it be worked out? Let us think it over and get busy if it would work.

EDUCATION IN WESTERN CANADA

Among the administrative duties which come solely within the jurisdiction of Provincial Legislatures and Governments possibly none are more important and vital to the true welfare and strength af the country than those who have to do with the schools and educational policy. While the Dominion Parliament has the right, in certain contingencies, to override Provincial school legislation affecting minorities, it has nothing whatever to do with general educational policy and administration. The strength or weakness, the success or failure, of the schools of Canada is, therefore a direct responsibility of the Provinces.

From their inception, the Western Provinces of Canada have placed education, and the creation and development of a strong elementary system of schools, first and foremost in their legislative and administrative programmes. The people have demanded this, and the Governments have responded to that demand: Governments have in fact led the way in the introduction of reforms and the adoption of the most advanced methods. The result is that today in almost every city, town, village and rural district, the school is the object of pride on the part of all people and is accorded their enthouslastic support. The school is the one institution for which large sums of money are ungrudgingly voted and ins upport of which taxes are cheerfully paid.

It is recognized, too, that the elementary school of today is something more than a means of teaching children to read, write and count correctly. It is realized that the school is the training ground of citizenship, and that the right type of citizen is the man or woman who possess not only rudimentary knowledge of the three R's, but who is physically fit to endure the struggles and hardships of life, whose powers of observation, thought, initiative and general intelligence are developed, and whose educational training is of a character to make them fully efficient in their chosen occupation or calling.

Hence the more of a Provincial Department of Education consists of much more than the organization of school districts, the training of teachres, and the payment of certain rants in support of schools. Realizing that a child cannot pursue its studies to the best advantage and concentrate on its work if it is suffering from some physical defect or disease. Western Governments have created a branch devoted to school hygiene, and staffs of school nurses are employed who visit the schools, report on the system of lighting and ventilation, and whether the seating is conducive to health and the development of strong upright bodies. These nurses examine the children's eyes, teeth, throats, etc., and report defects to the parents. Frequently they visit the homes of defective children and discuss their needs with the parents. In this way defects are found and generally remedied of which parents and child may have been ignorant, but which were the cause of indolence, lack of application, and general backwardness in study. Cleanly and healthful habits are taught and their importance emphasized.

Boys' and girls' clubs are organized, school fairs held, school gardens and plots arranged, and the rudiments of agriculture taught in rural schools which are attended by the sons and daughters of our Western Farmers, while manual and technical training and night schools are provided in urban centres. The girls are given lessons in domestic science and thus equipped for the discharge of home duties. Free text books are supplied, an ever-increasing army of inspectors is employed with a view to a steady increase in the efficiency in teaching methods, the standard of qualifications demanded of teachers is being raised year by year, compulsory school attendance laws administered by school attendance officers are enforced with a view to seeing that every boy and girl obtains the benefits of an elementary education ,and special efforts are put forth to develop schools among the many communities of non-English birth in this Western country in order that the younger generation may become imbued with Canadian ideals of citizenship.

These policies, so essential to the future, not only of the children, but of the State itself— because the stability of a State is dependent upon the standard of its citizenship— costs an immense amount of money, especially in these newer Provinces of the West where distances are great, population yet small and widely scattered, and pioneer conditions in many respects still prevail. It is not surprising, therefore, that in Saskatchewan last year the largest single item of expenditure by the Provincial Government was for education. Education called for the expenditure by the Government of about one-quarter of the entire Provincial revenue, and what is true of Saskatchewan is approximately true of the other Prairie Provinces.

It will be seen, therefore, that, notwithstanding the fact that the Western Provinces do not enjoy the wealth and resources of the Eastern Provinces, and are laboring under pioneer conditions which have passed in the older portions of the Dominion, Legislatures and Governments here are discharging the fundamental duty of government in providing for an intelligent, trained citizenship, thus laying the foundations for a contented, prosperous and efficient State in the years to come.

PARENTS MUST PAY THE COST

There was some excitement when the members of the Matsqui School for the ensuing year to the Matsqui Council on Saturday. The total was $25,534, including provision for the repayment of the $3,070 overdrawn last year.

During the discussion which preceded the adoption of the estimates, which were finally approved without alteration, the matter of Matsqui children attending school at Abbotsford and Langley came up, and it was stated that where parents sent their children to outside schools as a matter of choice, they would be responsible for the cost. Lists of such children are to obtained from Abbotsford and Langley for that purpose.

It was stated that the estimates did not include the cost of the canoe asked for by the Ridgedale teacher recently, but that a hollow log would be supplied if desired. Last year the school expenditure represented a seven mill rate—this year the rate will be ten mills, the estimates being increased by around $7,000.

Some discussion arose as to whether roads or education should be the first consideration, and Trustee Conroy said people would not object to the education rate provided their children got real education. Trustee Owens stated that the starting salaries in Matsqui for teachers were the lowest of any district in the Fraser Valley, $840, and that the teachers were not overpaid compared with the earnings of pick and shovel laborers.

Councillor Morrison thought that janitor's expenses might be cut down, whereupon Trustee Conroy said they would be obliged for information as to how to do it.

Incidentally the need for telephonic communication was urged in connection with the safeguarding of the health of scholars and the community generally ,and the obtaining of medical assistance promptly when needed.

Salaries amount to $300 more than last year, as the result of a readjustment, but outside of that it was intimated that the trustees did no see their way to grant increases.

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Telephone Directory Delivered

Owing to trouble between the job printers and their employers, which resulted in a cessation of work for the first two weeks of this year, the publication of the Vancouver and Lower Mainland Telephone Directory has been delayed. It was anticipated that it would be ready on February 1st, but it well be three or four weeks late.

Since the job printers resumed work on January 17th, all speed has been made with the printing, and the Directory will be delivered to subscribers as soon as possible.

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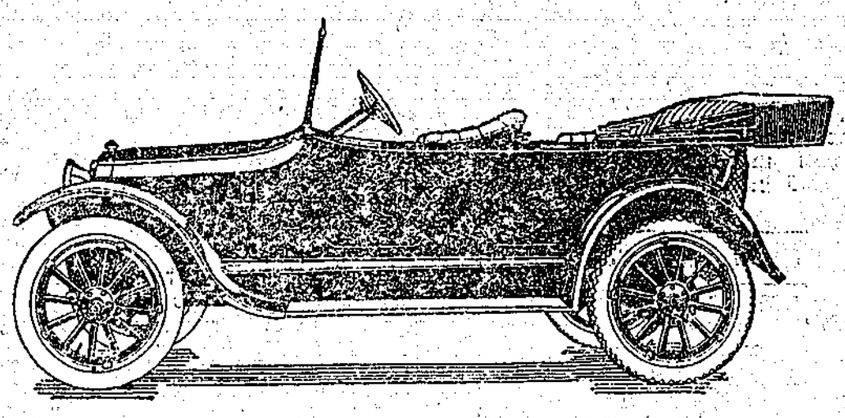

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The prosperity of the province as a whole depends upon the prosperity of each individual part of it. It is not sufficient that the larger cities should increase in population and in the volume of business transacted in them. It is equal, if not greater, importance that every small community increase in population, in production and in general business.

If every rural community can produce more, can procure more settlers, more residents, it will mean more local prosperity a greater buying power, and will add to the wholesale business and general commerce of the larger cities, hence the entire province will advance and prosper.

It is the aim of the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association to develop every portion of the Province from within as well as from without. There is no better way of doing this than to seek to create a forward movement in every community, no matter how small it may be.

The starting point for every such movement is to have every person already in the smaller communities determine to stick to his own home town, to grow up with it, and to become a booster for it. It is better to be a prominent citizen in your own community than to lose your identity in a big city. If we can eradicate from the minds of the residents, and particularly of the children, the idea that there are greater opportunities, and that it is pleasanter to live in a large city than in their own town, the foundation of the future prosperity of that town is already laid.

There is a grave and fundamenal danger not only to the being of the smaller communities, but to the province as a whole, if this attitude of mind is not changed, a danger so great that when it is seriously considered, it is appalling.

Ninety years ago in the United States the population in the largest cities was four and one-half per cent. of the whole and 95 1-2 per cent. in the smaller cities and rural districts. Twenty years ago the largest cities had grown to 33 per cent. while today they have 50 per cent. It is estimated that if this rate of exodus from the country district into the larger cities is maintained, in twenty years 80 per cent. of the entire population will be in the larger cities, leaving the rural towns and districts almost without population. It has also been stated that in a public school in one of the smaller cities all the boys and girls who contemplate remaining there always were asked to put up their hands. Fifteen per cent of them did. It was asked who contemplated at some future time to leave their home town and district to live in the larger cities to raise their hands, and 85 per cent of them raised their hands.

It was also stated that the business of these eastern rural districts, through the activities of the mail order houses, was not going to the larger cities in their own state, but to other states of the Union, in the same proportion.

Our associaion wishes to inaugurate a campaign throughout the country and the state of Washington that will stop this exodus of population and of business, and I believe that remedies can be applied which will effectually do this.

I have already suggested one means, and that is by having the citizens themselves become more loyal and bigger boosters for their home town. I suggest that they, in turn, commence a campaign in their towns for a cleaner, a more attractive, a more up-to-date town, and that they be the sponsors for a development movement such as they have never yet attempted; that they endeavor at the same time to make it attractive to the young people and the children, to try and teach hem hat there is no better place in which to live and in which to enjoy life than with their parents and amongst their friends in their own home town and district.

I am going to take the liberty of suggesting some of the means by which this can be done.

If there is not a live commercial organization or other public body in existence, let the citizens I have referred to immediately see that there is one. If the town has only three or four hundred inhabitants let the business men, the clergymen, the school teachers, and others get together and form a representative committee that will take up the work which usually falls to a commercial organization, and to go further than that, to commence a movement to make that town as far as they possibly can, the most attractive in the state.

There are many ways which will suggest themselves to such a committee. Imight mention just two or three. The painting of their homes and stores that require paint, the cleaning up of every yard and every vacant lot which needs it, the straightening of all fences that are good and the renewing of all fences that are dilapidated and an eyesore, the planting of every front yard with shrubs, or flowers, and the offering of small prizes for the best improvement that has been made during the year in all matters of this kind.

The committee might appoint an Arbor Day and have the schools declare a holiday of that day by which the citizens and children as a whole can plant trees along the streets and highways running through the town and in beautifying public or semi-public places.

I don't claim that this can be done all in one year, but it can be started, and if this progressive movement is carried on, it will not be long before that town is entirely changed and has become a thing of beauty and a delight to those who live in it, and to those who pass through it.

Now, as to increasing the business of that town. Let every store keeper practically throw all his goods out on the sidewalk, clean up his store, fix his shelves and his show windows, paint them, if necessary, and kalsomine the store, and then put them back in a systemized and methodical manner so that to his customers and to strangers his store has taken on the appearance and attractiveness of any store its size in the larger cities.

Let him sell as far as he can at the same price that the people would have to pay elsewhere. Let him carry an up-to-date line of goods, even though his quantities may be very small, but wherever he has a small line of goods, let him put the greatest possible stress on the fact that he can procure in the shortest possible time anything that he does not happen to have in stock just as well as if the people themselves, and much better in fact ordered it from the mail order house.

Wherever possible let the store keeper put someone younger than himself, or some other person, behind the counter for as many hours as possible during the day and let him drive out amongst the farmers and country residents, make their acquaintance, tell them that he has an up-to-date, attractive store, that to buy from him means the up-building of the community in which they live, and that more prosperity in their community means more prosperity for the people he is calling upon, the increase in the value of their real estate and of their holdings, so that he and they can be one in the up-building of the trade and business of their own community.

Improve the hotels and restaurants, no matter how small they may be; let them get a reputation for putting up a first-class meal, no matter how simple and how plain it may be; let it be good and appetizing. If your hotel is not adequate, see that a new one is promoted and built because the tourist travel of the future is going to be sufficient to make a first-class hotel that is suitable to the needs of a community, pay a reasonable return on the investment.

If there is a newspaper in the community, let the business men support it. Don't let its existence depend upon outside advertising which lures business away to other centres, but see to it that it carries every inch of advertising that business men and local corporations can stand so that its readers may be educated and informed of the possibilities of doing business at home.

Buy your paint, your varnish, the materials and tools required in the improvements I have suggested, in your home town and bought by your dealers from wholesalers in your own province or state, and manufactured, if possible within the state.

Now, as to making the town more desirable as a place in which to live for the young people. Let this committee invite a few of the most prominent women in the town and district to form one or more social clubs by which the women may become acquainted with each other, may inaugurate social parties, social teas, little dances, the dances that are wholesome, in private houses rather than in public halls, where the children may be safe and may enjoy friendships one with another, friendships which once formed may last a lifetime, and which may do more than anything else to keep them in their home towns.

Let the whole community inaugurate athletic sports, establish tennis courts, bowling greens, baseball and football grounds and have their youngsters playing at something in an organized and healthy way. Keep their minds and their bodies busy, either at work or at play, from daylight to dark.

And, then, let each one of these communities intermingle with their neighbors, all having the same thought, the same idea, the same objects and institute an interchange of social features by having combined dances, combined parties, so that they will add variety and change to their weekly social life, and institute friendly competitions in athletics, tennis, etc., between picked groups from each.

Just a word to the farmers of these communities. How many of their children are looking forward to leaving home for the same cause I have mentioned? I wish I could take some of them into the rural districts of England where in many of the counties, such as Devonshire, for instance, the country life is the most desirable of any life in the Old Country, where the homes are most attractive and the children have their own tennis courts, their own ponies and are engaged by a small remuneration to do their own particular work on the farm within reasonable hours. There is nothing that has destroyed country life more than to make the children work from daylight to dark without any hope of remuneration, and without any home amusements or recreation.

In these days of electricity, when by clubbing together the farmers that are fairly close to each other may procure electric light, in these days of the phonograph, when each home may have an orchestra for the little family dance, in these days of the automobile when the whole family can run into the next town, even twenty miles distant, to a picture show or other amusement, in three-quarters or an hour's time, there should be no difficulty in making community life in the states of Oregon and of Washington, and in the province of British Columbia the most desrable and the most attractive of any other life.

I have already sketched a few of the things which might be done to develop the home town and the rural district. Many others will suggest themselves to my audience and to the people at large.

And now, where does this asscociation come in in assisting to develop the home town and the rural district from the outside?

Why, gentlemen, every time a family in an automobile, or on foot, or who arrive by train, come into, or pass through that little town, they will fall in love with it, they will say, this is the cleanest, the brightest, the most attractive town I have been in. I want to stay here a little while, I want to see the surrounding country and eventually they will say, this is where I want to live.

California, Florida, and other tourist states don't rely altogether upon their natural scenery for their attractiveness to strangers, and the people of these states know this. They depend upon the home life, the attractiveness of their cities, towns and villages to lure the people to stay there and to become permanent residents.

The Pacific Northwest Tourist Association is spending a small revenue, compared with the objects for which it exists, in the most effective publicity that is being carried on today in the United States. It is attracting thousands of people every year, both by automobile, by train and by steamship, into Oregon, Washingon and British Columbia. It is for us to sell our states while they are here, and there is no better way of selling them than to impress upon our visitors the one truth which we all believe, that there is no other place in the United States or in Canada in which life is so well worth living as it is in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. If the ideas I have ventured to submit to you are carried out, this fact and this truth will be more emphatic than it has ever been before, and we will soon have a very much larger population and a very much increased prosperity throughout this beautiful land of ours.—Mr. Cuthbert

WHAT KIND OF A MAN WOULD YOU LIKE TO MARRY?

What sort of a man, I wonder, would you like to marry? Is he the same kind of man that you like best to dance with and play with? It's a question that ever so many girls are uncertain about, and the reason that so many hesitate before refusing or accepting a proposal.

"Jim's an angel," Gladys said to me before she got engaged. "If he asks me to marry him, I shall—he's the best dancer in the place, and has the lovliest smile."

Yet when he did ask her to marry him she couldn't make up her mind. It seemed there was one Henry, who also adored her. "But I thought you found Henry such a bore?" I asked her.

"So I do—to dance with," she said frankly, "and he's not a scrap of good at a party, but—" She broke off and relapsed into a brown study.

Of course I saw her difficulty: she really preferred the attractive Jim when it was a matter of amusing herself, but when it came to the every day rain or shine kind of thing he might not prove so satisfactory a husband as the solid Henry.

And as a rule there's no denying that the very attractive man is less constant in his affections than the quieter variety. It's only natural, and is just the same with girls: the pretty lively girl usually likes admiration too much to be satisfied for long with the attentions of any one man.

Gladys was perfectly sure of keeping Jim's affection just as long as she was ever so well and pretty, better dressed than every other woman in the room, and in the best of spirits; but she felt perfectly convinced that she would never be able to feel rundown or tired or appear depressed, because he'd simply get bored immediately and go and amuse himself with someone else.

That, there was no denying, was a tiring prospect. On the other hand, if she married Henry, she knew it would be just the same to him as far as his affection was concerned whether she was well or ill, plain or pretty, but, at the same time, although that was all very nice, would she get bored with it?

And while she was wondering, Jim settled the question for her by eloping with someone else.

KEEPS COST DOWN

At a recent gathering of business men interested in the subject of advertising, Joseph Johnson, D. C. S. Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, gave an address on the subject of "Advertising as an Economic Force."

"As an economical force," said D. Johnson, "Advertising gives birth to new wants, and so creates an economic demand for more goods, thus tending to increase the demand for this labour. . . . No matter how wonderful your invention, or how fine the quality of your goods, people will not buy unless they know what you have . Therefore, you simply must advertise.

"It is entirely wrong to look upon the expense of advertising as one of the costs which add to the price. The truth is quite the contrary. Without advertising, large scale production is absolutely impossible and large scale production is the 'sine qua non' of low prices.

"Someone has established that the business men of the United States in normal times before the war were spending one billion dollars a year in advertising. A mushroom economist would immediately jump to the conclusion that the poor ultimate consumer footed this enormous bill.

"If we could get all the facts, however, I have no doubt we could prove that this billion-dollar expenditure for advertising reduced prices to such an extent that at the end of the year the American people were more than a billion dollars better off than they would have been had some fake economicczar begun the new year with the edict against advertising."

Mother

Give Sick, Bilious Child "California Fig Syrup"

"California Syrup of Figs" is the best "laxative physic" to give to a sick, feverish child who is bilious or constipated. Directions for babies and children on bottle. They love its fruity taste. Beware! Say "California" or you may not get the genuine recommended by physicians for over thirty years. Don't risk injuring your child's tender stomach, liver and bowels by accepting an imitation fig syrup. Insist upo n"California".

HIGH-CLASS FAMILY TRADE

We are justly proud of our meat market and of the high-class family trade which we command. We try to treat our customers right and they show their appreciation of our efforts by a constantly growing patronage. We refuse to handle any but the very best meats, whether beef, lamb, pork veal or fish. Come in and see us.

WHITE & CARMICHAEL

B. C. Phone 41.
Farmers' Phone 1909

Abbotsford, B.C.

A. E. HUMPHREY
(Late Taylor & Humphrey)
B. C. Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer
Room 6 Hart Block, Chilliwack
Box 432. CHILLIWACK

R. McEWAN
BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRER
ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

GOOD BUTTER—Do you have trouble in getting good Butter? If so, try some of our High-clas Butter. You will be well satisfied.

We sell Bread that is made in Abbotsford—a great many of our customers prefer our bread for this reason and also that it is just as good as the best that is made anywhere.

ALBERT LEE, Baker and Grocer

THREE SNAPS!

Ford Car, good running condition, $300.
McGregor Drag Saw, in first-class condition, Snap
Six H. P. Gas Engine, almost new, Snap for Cash.

Now is the time to have your car overhauled, when you are not too busy. We have an excellently equipped garage with some of the most-up-to-the-minute machinery that money can buy, and we are always out to improve the plant, believing that in so doing The Abbotsford Garage will be of valuable aid to the car owners of the district in getting out of their cars the very best there is in them.

Bring your car in now and let our workmen give you an estimate on what repairs it needs to make it run just the way you would like it—you know we have both the experienced workmen and equipment to enable us to guarantee all work all work we do.

Don't forget our Specialties:

LATHE-WORK,
ACETYLENE- WELDING AND CUTTING
OVERHAULING and RE-CHARGING OF BATTERIES
ELECTRIC MOTORS INSTALLED AND RE-WOUND

We guarantee all our work to be Satisfactory.

Abbotsford Garage & Machine Shop

Phone, B. C. 7 ABBOTSFORD B. C. Farmers 1918

GIBSON & IRVINE
ABBOTSFORD, B. C.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Estimates Free
First-Class Work Guaranteed

SABULITE

A T. N. T. Explosive of great strength, safety and freedom from noxious fumes
No Headaches

Insurance of all kinds
NOTARY PUBLIC
Marriage Licences Issued
REAL ESTATE—Money to Loan on Good Farm Mortgages

A. Mc allum
Abbotsford

WANT COLUMN

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

CARRIED BIBLE TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM SUSPICION

One of the two men recently arrested at Nootsack for opium running had an interesting description. He is described as a sanctimonious looking elderly white-haired man, and he carried in his hand a six dollar New Testament. In his trunks were 180 tons of opium.

Camouflages are common on the line, but the suspect is carefully watched, and sooner or later, the trick is detected, although it may take a couple of years before the officiers find out exactly how it was done.

CATHOLIC WHIST DRIVE

On Monday evening the members of the Catholic Church held a whist drive and dance in the Masonic Hall. The proceeds, which amounted to $23.25 were in aid of the Hospital Fund. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Little and Mr. Morrett. The consolation prizes were won by Mr. and Mrs. Mathews. Mr. Morgan and Mr. LesDelair furnished the music for the dance and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Saturday, February 5th, the Central-Fairview, Intermediate and Abbotsford Intermediate teams resulted in a score of 3-3. After the game refreshments were served in the school.

St. Ann's ranch (Mr. Taylor's) has been sold to Mr. H. Peck of Vancouver. Mr. Peck has also purchased the old powder works' property and intends to live here.

CHILLIWACK TELEPHONE CO IS SEEKING A LOAN

The directors of the Chilliwack Telephone Company are asking the shareholders for authority to raise $60,000 to cover cost of needed expansions to the system.

A full month ago it was thought that half of this amount would be sufficient, but with the installing of a new switchboard at a cost of $15,000, and the influx of new residents, the demand for service is beyond expectations and the financial resources of the company. The shareholders will meet on Feb. 18.

Appeal of Oliver is Disallowed

Milliardville, Feb. 10.— The Court of Revision sat to adjust appeals against the assessment on land in the municipality on Tuesday and only altered the valuation placed on the property of the Vancouver Sewerage Board.

An appeal rejected was that of Premier Oliver who claimed that eight lots on the Brunette road at $125 and 1.12 acres at $300 an acre were too highly assessed.

There are more Cents to the Dollar the
Cash & Carry Way

Less Expense and Profits in Proportion

A. G. ANDREWS
CASH GROCER ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

Buy at

SUMNER'S

Meat and Grocery Market

HUNTINGDON, B. C.

SAVE MONEY

Farmers' Phone 1303

FARMERS' SUPPLY STORE

Successor to A. P. Slade & Co.

We buy eggs, poultry, etc.
We sell flour and feed

ABBOTSFORD Operated by R. Leary

Attempt To Blow Up Safe

(From the Fraser Valley Record)

On Wednesday morning about 4 o'clock the store on Horne Ave of Mr. J. Lawrence was broken into and an attempt made to blow up the safe. Fortunately, the two charges which the would-be thieves employed were heard by Dr. Stuart and Mr. Michie, the latter scaring the robbers away.

Mr. J. Michie, who heard the two explosions went outside and seeing a man standing on corner yelled and the man turned and ran quickly away. Wednesday morning upon going down to the store Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Knight found the large front window smashed to atoms on the sidewalk. The front of the safe had been blown through the window and was found across the street as was also the work stool A cash register sitting on the top of the safe was untouched, while the stove three feet away was overturned by the shock. As all kinds of tools are kept in the shop, the thieves helped themselves and crow bars, hammers and tools were found on the floor amongst the cement, door and hinges of the safe. The outermost door was blown through the window, another torn off and the inner one jammed in about an inch. Following the explosions a jemmy had evidently been used to pry open the jammed door of the safe. Only a few coppers were obtained from the register on the safe which repaid the burglars for all their trouble, while the small sum of $25, which was in the safe, remained untouched.

Entrance was obtained to the store by means of the back door, through which a hole had been cut and the bolt lifted.

Two suspects were seen the day before but as yet nothing definite has been ascertained. It is wondered why the men did not use the horse blankets which were handy, as they would have prevented the door being blown out with such velocity and also muffled the noise.

Help the Hospital Fund.

Dewdney was the first district in the Fraser Valley to ship fruit. In 1884 the first consignment of strawberries was shipped. Indians picked for three or four days and the shipment went to Victoria by the S. S. Rithet. Thus the district came to be known as "The Home of the Big Red Strawberry." Plums were the first fruits to be shipped in carlots in 1896, and the production of small fruits in the district, especially raspberries, had been enormous. There were now at least three cold storage plants in Dewdney, and the only trouble was that not enough fruit was grown. The small fruit was also pre-cooled in some cases which was also a step in the advancement of the district. The one main difficulty was the distribution

Surprising Figures For This District

(From the Fraser Valley Record)

Mr. H. Alanson gave some surprising figures illustrating the remarkable growth of the industries of the Mission-Hatzic district to a record gathering under the auspices of the Mission Board of Trade on Thursday.

He opened his remarks upon the subject of existing local industries with an indication of directions in which there was scope for new industries. A woodwork factory would he said, be a boon to the district, in which fruit boxes, crates and so on could be made on the spot from material, plentiful locally. They had good mechanics amongst their residents who only needed a little boost, and the assurance of support for good products, to start that industry. There was also an opening for a steam laundry. A small brick plant was also needed. Clayburn turned out plenty of high grade and fancy bricks but there was an opening for a concern to supply cheap bricks. He had also been impressed by the possibilities of the barberry bark industry for the manufacture of cascara.

Turning to existing local industries, he said that figures had been compiled by Mr. W. H. Robinson, assistant horticulturist at Victoria on the subject, and a local survey had also been made, and he was prepared to stand by the figures which resulted. The acreage of strawberries under cultivation in the Mission-Hatzic district, from Silverdale to Nicomen Island, for 1920 showed 427 acres, with an average yield of two tons per acre, which realized 19c per pound, giving $339,720 for the year. Raspberries, 582 acres, two and a half tons per acre, at 20c per pound, $582,000; black currants, 119 acres, three and a half tons per acre at 20c per pound, $83,400; loganberries, 62 acres, two and a half tons per acre at 20c per pound, $62,000; a total of $1,067,120, and an increase over the figures for 1915 of more than three hundred per cent. Those were very remarkable figures—the million odd dollars sounded good to him. (Applause). The value of the rhubarb produced locally in 1920 was estimated at $20,000; and gooseberries, prunes and plums at $20,000, making a grand total for fruit of $1,107,120.

Timber cut and marketed from seven mills in the district for 1920 was 24,500,000 feet, which sold at an average of $23 per thousand feet, $558,900; shingles totalled $80,000; and piles $20,000. Logs taken out were thirty million feet, and sold for $540,000; a total for lumber of $1,089,900. The berry industry was slightly ahead, but lumber showed up well. Milk sold amounted to $72,130; bee products to $2,000 and poultry, eggs and dressed birds to $30,000 estimated, a grand total of $2,310,150. Mission and district produced in 1920 three-fifths of the rasps grown on the mainland. Total 867 5-8 acres; Misison Hatzic 582 acres. (Applause). That review showed the people was a good live community.