

The Abbotsford Post



With which is incorporated "The Huntingdon Star"

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ABBOTSFORD, B. C. FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1921

8

\$1.00 PER YEAR

DAY OF AMATEUR FARMER PASSED

HUNTINGDON, Feb. 24.—Farmers on the other side of the line are being taught to consider the cattle barn as a factory wherein raw material in the form of grain, and other feed, is converted into milk. It is explained that a big percentage of the food consumed by the animals is used up in producing heat, and in keeping the beast in good physical condition. A warm dairy barn saves food, because less of what the animal eats is required for body heat, and the result is a greater production of cream and milk. To keep dairy cattle in damp, draughty barns is not sound business, as the cows lose their vitality, and are not, consequently, economic producers. Proper ventilation, sunlight and absolute cleanliness are all considered, not as the right way to treat the animals, but as money-makers, and every detail in connection with the barn is considered as carefully as the machinery in a factory. On this side of the line the farmers have been able to go one better, and the barns are fitted with water supply, electric light, and electric milking machines. Milk and egg production have now been reduced to a science, and the day of the amateur farmer is passed, as he cannot possibly hope to compete unless he has a thorough knowledge of his business.

ACID A FAILURE FOR GETTING RID OF STUMPS

HUNTINGDON, Feb. 24.—Powder is the only means of getting rid of stumps. Dr. H. K. Benson, of the chemistry department of the University of Washington, who has made an extensive study of the stump proposition, says that the idea of pouring sulphuric or nitric acid into auger holes is useless, as the stump will only rot in the vicinity of the acid. With numerous applications, the stump will rot in five or six years' time, but the roots will still remain.

A South African, an Australian, and a South American, recently discussing the subject while travelling along the B. C. E. R. track, were agreed that the termite or white ant, would clear the country within five years, and not leave a root, but unfortunately they would also attack the timber in the mills, and every wooden building, unless the entomologist could suggest any method of keeping them on their rightful line of business.

The Sunday School orchestra will give an exhibition of their talent on the first Sunday in March.

Walking from Halifax to Vancouver to establish a transcontinental hiking record, J. A. Behan and his son, C. P. Behan, both of Halifax, arrived in Montreal Thursday. The hikers left later for Ottawa.

Behan and his son left Halifax on January 25.

The Behans are four days behind Charles Burkman, and about the same time ahead of the Dills, husband and wife, also hiking from coast to coast.

Hotelmen Jubilant Over New Act

VICTORIA, Feb. 22.—Eleventh-hour changes in the draft moderation bill which it was finally decided today, should be tabled in the Legislature, will give effect to demands by the hotel representatives, who have been camping on the trail of the government for the past week or two, and who, it was intimated this evening, have scored their point.

Ever since the information was published recently that the now-famous "beer clause" would be deleted from the bill, and that contentious point thrust up to the house members, the hotel men have been protesting volubly.

Up to yesterday it was the conviction of members on the government side that the hotel men had been stood off, but at the eleventh hour comes the intimation that the "wets" have scored their point, that the bill will contain provision for the sale of beer in hotel dining-rooms, restaurants, hotel bars, cabarets and clubs, the beer, however, to be sold only in sealed packages, thus observing the principle upon which the people approved at the plebiscite.

This beer must be secured from the government stores and will only be sold to patrons possessed of the required permit, the bartender being required to demand production of the permit before the package is handed over. Once in possession of the package, the patron will be permitted to open it and drink on the premises. It is intimated, too, that the bar feature will be eliminated, and such establishments will have to provide tables for their patrons.

Under the new proposal the proprietors would be agents for the government in selling the beer in sealed packages, but in that case, presumably they would be forced to sell at a higher figure than would the government store, otherwise there would be no profit in it for them.

WILL DISCUSS CHINESE LEASES

VICTORIA, Feb. 23.—The question of allowing Chinese and other Orientals to lease land in the province will come up for discussion before the agricultural committee now sitting at the House. This is a matter which has been brought to the front during the past few years and was a topic at the recent farmer conventions in this city, when resolutions protesting against allowing these Orientals to lease lands for agricultural purposes were passed.

According to some of the members of the House the situation has become an acute one in various portions of the province. In Victoria it is stated that Chinese cooks refuse to handle any potatoes grown other than by Orientals. They go about it in a novel way. The cooks spoil the first few attempts with potatoes purchased from white dealers, and when the lady of the house asks the reason she is informed that "potatoes no good; I get potatoes that are good." The first potatoes are of the same quality as those grown and sold by Chinese, but the union prevails.

SIX DREDGES FOR SUMAS DYKE PLAN

By the end of March there will be six dredges on the big Sumas dyking and reclamation scheme under which great project the Provincial government is reclaiming 33,000 acres of what will become some of the most fertile farming land in the Fraser Valley, if not in the Province.

Engineer F. N. Sinclair, who has charge of this big undertaking, stated yesterday that by the end of this month, two more dredges will be added to the two already working, also by the end of the following month two additional dredges will be on the job, making six in all.

Later when the high water period is on, a big suction dredge will be added.

To date, the big Buckeye dredge has thrown up over 100,000 yards of earth on the Fraser River Dyke, and by the end of the month about fifty thousand yards more of earth will be in place. The dredge displaces about fifty thousand yards of earth per month. This main dyke which is located along the Fraser River, extends from the mouth of the Sumas River to the base of the Chilliwack mountains. This dyke is about half completed.

Excellent progress is being made with the pole now being extended across the prairie and which will carry the high power lines that will electrify the machinery and dredges, for most of the dredges will soon be electrically driven. These poles will be substantial ones as they will be permanent owing to the fact that later when the job is completed, the power lines will be utilized to supply the pumping stations.

A rumor was circulated in the Sumas district to the effect that the scheme would not be completed before five years. Mr. Sinclair, however, denied this report. He stated that as far as can be estimated at this time, there is no reason to believe that the big project will not be finished within the time stated by Minister of Agriculture Barrow, namely by June 1922.

With the diverting of the Vedder River, the main dyke completed and the big suction dredge at work, the undertaking will proceed rapidly. As more dredges are added, more men will be employed, and by summer the hundred or so men now working will be greatly augmented.

DIFFICULTIES REMOVED

HUNTINGDON, Feb. 24.—Mr. F. Kickbush attended a special meeting of the Sumas council at the end of last week, and the last difficulty in connection with the road, running along the international boundary line to Whatcomb road, has been removed. There is, of course, a little difficulty in getting a straight road, as B. C. E. R. tracks would force such a road across the line in the vicinity of Huntingdon, but the road will come to within 940 feet of the townsite before it is necessary to divert a gazetted road to Second Street. A great saving of time will be affected as soon as the work is completed.

MILK PRODUCERS MEETING

CHILLIWACK, Feb. 23.—Directors J. F. McClutcheon and A. H. Mercer were again nominated by the Chilliwack members of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association as directors for another year, at a largely attended meeting of the shareholders in the City Hall on Saturday. The directors gave a very full report of the activities of the association for the past year, being supported by President John W. Berry and Secretary J. W. Parkes, who explained matters of prices, and the presence of so much Washington whole milk on the Vancouver market during the past couple of months.

The Abbotsford Garage has taken over the agency for the Maxwell and Chalmers cars and the Maxwell trucks. They are expecting a shipment shortly.

All purchasers of these cars are guaranteed to get service.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Emery of Vancouver, formerly of Abbotsford, was a recent visitor here.

Mrs. Robertson spent a few days of this week in New Westminster.

Mrs. Martin of Sardis, formerly of Abbotsford was a visitor here on Sunday.

Miss Florence McPhee, who has completed her training in the Royal Columbian Hospital this month, has been spending a few days at home.

Mr. Angus Campbell of Ashcroft spent the week-end in town.

It is reported that Mr. B. B. Smith, a former business man of Abbotsford has bought out Mr. J. M. Dale of Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Caldwell have sold their home to Mr. McNelly, and will reside with his parents.

On Tuesday evening a Sunday School concert was given in the Presbyterian Church. Several took part in the programme and the sum of about fourteen dollars was realized.

On Friday evening, February 18th a whist drive and dance was given by the members of the Eastern Star Lodge in the Masonic Hall. Seventeen tables of whist were played. A commotion was caused when the coat belonging to Naomi Matthews took fire in the ladies' cloak room upstairs, but no further damage was done.

After the refreshments were served Mr. Morgan furnished music for the dance.

Mr. Haddrell, proprietor of the Abbotsford Hotel attended the hotelkeepers banquet in Vancouver on Wednesday.

Mr. Hill, manager of the Royal Bank, is now convalescent and expects to be back at work in the course of a couple of weeks.

ASSOCIATION REORGANIZED

The Huntingdon Liberal Association has now been re-organized, and will, in future, be known as the Huntingdon-Sumas-Kilgard Liberal Association. A meeting was held there Wednesday evening for completing the arrangements of re-organization. At a recent meeting, Mr. T. B. Straiton was elected president, Mr. P. Starr, vice-president, and Chas. Courtman, secretary-treasurer. The executive is composed of Messrs. E. Austin, E. Boley, J. Starr and M. Murphy.

The Abbotsford band has been organized and will hold its practise every Tuesday night. The first practise will be held next Tuesday. As the membership of the band is up to twenty and thirty, with full instrumentation, Abbotsford has the making of a first-rate band.

The populace will realize the benefit of the band in a month or so, but until then all must forebear patiently.

The Parent-Teachers' Association will hold a social evening in the G. W. V. A. rooms on Wednesday, March 22nd. A musical programme will be provided and all the parents are invited. The proceeds are for supplying cocoa for the school children who take their lunches.

At the well-attended meeting of the hospital committee, it was decided to arrange with Mr. D. C. Durrant to secure a charter for the hospital. The secretary was instructed to write the presidents of the Women's Institutes in the surrounding districts, to organize each district in the interests of the proposed hospital, the members to offer any necessary aid. Five additional subscriptions of \$100 each were reported and several new names added to the committee.



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THE ABBOTSFORD POST

Published Every Friday

J. A. Bates, Editor and Proprietor

Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1921

A good idea was placed before the public at a meeting held recently in the schoolhouse when the secretary of the Teachers' Federation made the suggestion that school boards or city councils "be given the power to levy taxes in advance of requirements for new school accommodation", but like many another good suggestion it falls flat unless some scheme is also put with it so that it can be carried out. The question of school education is an important one and the tax payer would welcome any scheme that would bring relief.

At the present time municipalities have the power to collect the \$5-poll tax; the new liquor act may bring a small portion to each municipality from the appearance of present legislation as indicated at Victoria; and how would it be for this money to be placed as a sinking fund, or as money for paying interest on borrowed money for the building of schools. Would it work out?

At a meeting held by a valuator of the Soldier Settlement Board in an up-country town the suggestion was made that there was not enough cleared land in the settlement; it was a great handicap to the progress of the district; the valuator also suggested that more land should be cleared as it would bring excellent returns. Some years ago when the question of placing the soldiers upon the land a suggestion was made by some prominent speakers in the Fraser Valley to the effect that if the government would undertake to clear a man's twenty or more acres and make it fit for cultivation, that that man would willingly give the government a portion of his land free to sell to new settlers.

At that time some owners of land around this district intimated that they would be willing to give a half of the uncleared land for the clearing of their farm land and then under cultivation.

It is a truism that there is not at the present time enough land under cultivation in any part of our rich valleys of the province; and more cleared land would mean more settlers.

The C. P. R. scheme in parts of the mountain district appears to be a paying proposition for that company.

The right idea judging from the following: "Farmers' wives can rest

Armstrong appears to have hit comfortably when they go into Armstrong to do their weekly shopping if the plan now under consideration by the Board of Trade of our sister town is carried out. It is intended that a rest room shall be established. The president of the Board of Trade showed that the scheme was justifiable from a purely business standpoint, when discussing the matter with those present at the annual meeting."—Enderby Commoner.

"That portion of Mr. J. A. Catherwood's speech in the debate on the address which dealt with education was very much to the point. We could go further than he did and say that the whole educational system of the Province is sadly in need of reform. Mr. Catherwood's contention that the high schools are turning out youths for professions, already overcrowded needs no gainsaying. If it were possible to keep an inventory of the students in their after careers, it would be found that at least 25 per cent, and possibly more, have to leave British Columbia when their education is completed to find employment in other parts of Canada, or in the United States. There are all too many other cases where students trained—if only in a preliminary way—for vocations while at a high school, find that when attempting to enter a business career they are faced with unemployment. The outcome is that they have to seek whatever other occupation offers, and, to a large extent, they come to realize that much of the training they have received during their high school days proves of no avail.

"British Columbia, in its educational system, in pursuing a course which does not take sufficiently into consideration the economic conditions that prevail. Too little stress is being laid on the essentials, the knowledge of which goes to make up a general education. There is a tendency to induce children, at too early an age, to choose their careers in life, in respect to whether they have a natural bent for the vocational studies they are called upon to undertake. One needed reform, which would go far towards remedying this condition, would be the raising of

the school age to 16 years. This would mean that, to an appreciable degree, the flow of children now leaving our schools with a mere smattering of education, would be checked. It would mean that those who engage in vocational training would have more time to select their careers that are not overcrowded. It would mean that there would be greater children being educated to become assets of the future welfare of this Province, instead of, as now, so large a percentage of them being compelled to leave this part of the Dominion to find vocations in life.

"Another reform called for is the raising of the standard of the teachers. This is a subject which requires a thorough investigation, and we believe that it is one which the teachers themselves know should be probed, for their own good, both in the monetary recognition which they claim should be theirs, and also because of their realization of the general deficiencies which prevail in our educational system. Coupled with this reform should go a revision of the curriculum, a revision sadly needed, if we can judge from the lack of knowledge of essential subjects possessed by the average run of children today. The present curriculum is overcrowded. In the high school it seems that for a term, or even for an entire year, such essential subjects as history and geography may be dropped altogether, while attention is concentrated upon some comparatively useless studies. In addition to these handicaps, there is overcrowding in classes and a consequent lack of individual attention devoted to the pupils by the teachers. In the public schools, because of large measure of the deficiencies noted, there is a lack of effort in character development of the children.

There are few, if any, concerned with the social welfare of the Province who will deny the need of the reforms which have been drawn attention to so often in these columns. Mr. Catherwood is to be commended upon touching on a subject which is of such outstanding importance. It would be well, indeed, if other members of the Legislature would follow his lead and thus be the means of inducing the Government to admit that an educational problem exists and so bring about an investigation that would lead to its solution.

POLICIES CONTRASTED

"Mr. Meighen stands for moderate protection, and the chiefs of the two Opposition groups stand for moderate free trade." This is the way that the Toronto Mail and Empire concisely sums up the difference between the three leading political parties in Canada. Mr. King and Mr. Crerar promise that, if entrusted with power, they would at first go no farther than to wipe out protection. That is sufficiently alarming to our wage-earners. It is also most gratifying to the manufacturers in the United States. These keen business men note with satisfaction the incessant chatter of Mr. King and The Globe for the hurrying in of a general election. For American manufacturers in whose warehouses are stored millions of dollars' worth of unsold stocks, the demolition of Canada's protective tariff cannot come too soon. Victory at the polls either for Mr. Crerar or Mr. King would cause joy in industrial and commercial circles throughout the highly protected country to the south of us. Which of these two leaders wins, both being steadfast adherents of the Reciprocity pact of 1911, is of little consequence to our enterprising neighbors, so long as the Protectionist Government of Canada is beaten. As the opener up of Canada's home market to an inpouring of merchandise from the congested locks in American hands, it matters not whether the benefactor of the American people is Mr. Crerar or Mr. King. The delivery of Canada's home market into Uncle Sam's grasping hands would be a boon to American workers now facing unemployment and would be tragedy for our own workers.

Fortunately it is by our own workers and not by the workers of the United States that this matter of Canada's destiny is to be settled. That Canadian people would have the folly to entrust the fiscal and commercial policy of the country to avowed foes of protection we do not for a moment believe. They are not so reckless as thus to seal their own doom. If a general election campaign were to be brought on at this

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moment we have no doubt as to what would be the outcome. The people would then be roused to the realities of the situation, and would make as short work of the anti-Protectionist movement as they made of the reciprocity movement ten years ago. Our neighbors are deceived by the pretended impatience of the Opposition leaders for a contest at the polls. This show of eagerness for the fray is taken across the line at its face value, and is there understood to indicate a great popular pressure of Anti-Protectionist opinion in Canada. That is why American manufacturers are looking so hopefully to the fuss that Mr. Crerar and Mr. King are making to keep themselves in the public notice. These leaders are indeed in the public notice. Their advocacy of anti-national policy has been marked by the voters. The public men who get the confidence of the Canadian people must show that they prefer the welfare of the Canadian people to the welfare of the people of the United States. The doors of office will not be open to politicians whose policy would make Canada an adjunct of the United States.—Vernon News.

BUYERS OF NEWSPRINT

A New York paper says the Canadian Government has deemed it wise to place certain restrictions on the export of newsprint to the United States. The only restriction we know of is the one requiring each paper mill to sell, at current prices, a sufficient percentage of its output to the Canadian press to keep the home market supplied. If foreign buyers of our newsprint, and if foreign-owned mills in Canada, never have a greater grievance than this, they will have little to worry about.

Of all the vices to which human nature is subject treachery is the most infamous and detestable, being compounded of fraud, cowardice and revenge. The greatest wrongs will not justify it, as it destroys those principles of mutual confidence and security by which society can subsist.—L. M. Stretch.

Consult New Telephone Directory

Douglas has been substituted for R-F in the new telephone Directory which will go into use on February 27th. Several hundred numbers have also been changed from R-F to Seymour and from Seymour to Douglas.

It is imperative that you consult the new Directory so that you get the right number when making a telephone call.

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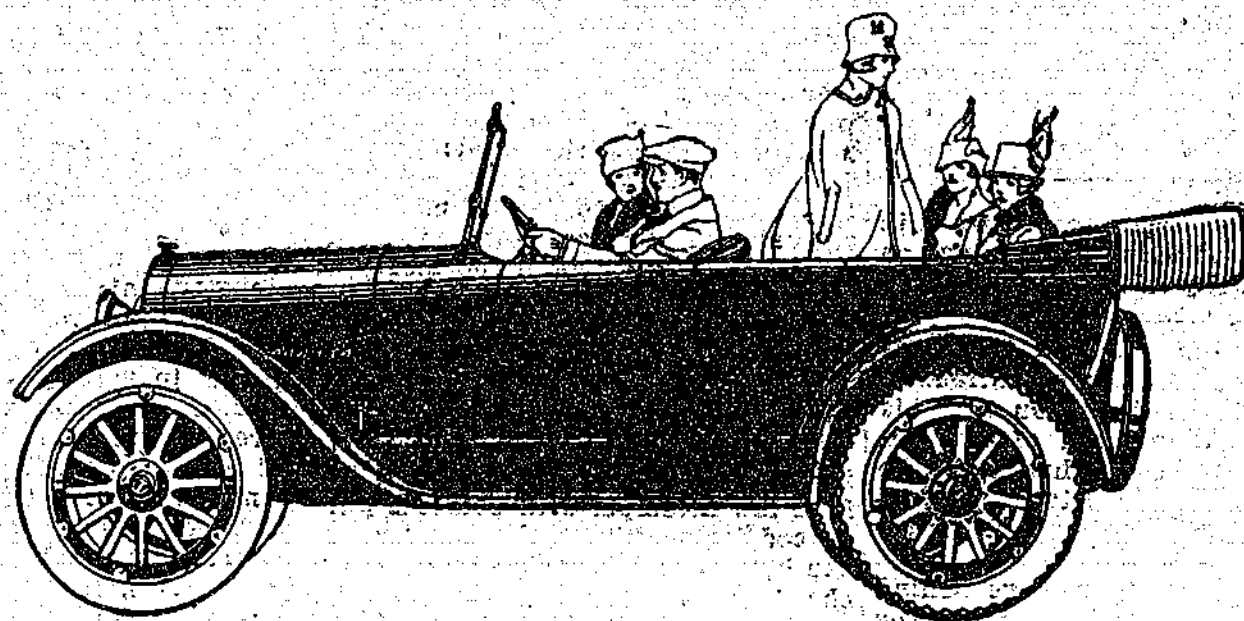
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CHEVALLEY'S FRUIT FARM
AT SOUTH SUMAS

Twenty-three years ago a young Frenchman who had done so brilliantly well in his own country that his name was well known among the scientific agriculturalists all over the continent, emigrated to the States to prove the worth of his ideas in a new country. He brought with him a whole boxful of diplomas and certificates besides two very rare possessions, the Cross of Merit of Montenegro and the Silver Medal of the S. P. C. A. from Havre, France.

But here, on the other side of the water, Destiny showed her mysterious hand in Mr. Leon Chevalley's career and at one blow deprived him of all his worldly wealth. With a wife and four small children to provide for, there was no time to be lost. The professor was obliged to turn his hand to the first job that offered at a time when work was scarce and poorly paid. He dug potatoes for 35c a day, and another day his little son taking him his lunch turned away with tears in his eyes at the sight of his father cleaning out pans in a condensed milk factory—his father, the professor, who had himself been superintendent of such a factory for twelve years in the Old Country.

But Mr. Chevalley's grit and optimism were not based on such evanescent foundations as money and luck. He forced his way through to success and ten years ago he came up over the border to help start the B. C. Condensed Milk Factory in New Westminster. This was only a temporary site, however, and very soon he moved the factory up into the heart of the best farming district in B. C., choosing a central spot for farmers, near railway and water, and settled at South Sumas.

Always reaching out for new ideas, Mr. Chevalley sold out his in-

terest in the milk factory to the Borden Milk Co., and began to look around the Chilliwack Valley for something that nobody else had yet exploited, or had grown with no commercial success, and in Bartlett pears he found what he was looking for. He saw that where apples may be successful only in a good year, these pears grow to complete perfection in this particular locality.

In 1919 he bought 140 acres at South Sumas, more than half of it a wilderness of huge fir and cedar stumps. That spring he started clearing on a large scale and with donkey-engine and powder galore transformed the wilderness in six short weeks into a profitable potato patch all ready for the fall planting of the young pear trees.

Here today is the first commercial pear orchard of Western B. C., thirty-five acres with 2000 Bartlett and 800 Bosc trees. As Bosc are one of the strongest pollinizing varieties of pears, he had every four rows of Bartlett's inter-planted with two rows of Bosc so as to make pollinization more certain. And as the Bosc pear tree, in the States has a name for being peculiarly liable to pear blight, all the lore of rooting and budding known to science was called into use to ensure Mr. Chevalley's trees from blight. The blight-resisting root of the wild Japanese pear was taken, grafted a few inches above the ground with the "Surprise" variety of pear onto which was again grafted the Bosc pear.

The trees were planted 20 feet by 27 feet apart in order to get a return from the land before the trees come into bearing. 3000 gooseberry bushes and 2600 currants were planted in the twenty foot space and loganberries and blackberries were planted in the twenty-seven foot

space. Furthermore, in order to have a crop off the land in the first year of the plantation, two rows of potatoes were planted between the trees and the berries.

This first year the care taken in the selection of the seed gave such results that his seed drew the attention of the Dominion and Provincial authorities and the Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture stated that Mr. Chevalley had raised the best potato seed in B. C. He specialized in Nettle Gem and Golden Coin and some of his Nettle Gem sold in Seattle by a buyer brought \$10 a ton over the Yakima potatoes. All this goes to show that Mr. Chevalley's secret for successful growing is to start in with the best strain that can be procured. He is experimenting with new varieties of raspberries imported from New York and Quebec and this spring hopes to put another ten acres into raspberries. The two-year old plantation will yield 60 per cent. of a full grown crop and the weather conditions having been the best for plant growth, the progress made by trees and plants is quite remarkable.

According to nursery men this piece of land is specially adapted for the growing of small fruits and pear trees, and the highest yield possible will be obtained. The soil is a sandy loam, a river deposit, of drainage so perfect that it can be worked directly after the heaviest rain.

Besides the aforesaid, Mr. Chevalley has put about fourteen acres into strawberries, mostly Magoons, the variety best suited to this valley, and these are due to bear this year. He lays great stress on the vast importance of bees in an orchard, so necessary does he consider them to the fertilization and also to the better perfection of the fruit that he has installed in his orchard an

apiary, now forty-two colonies strong which is in charge of an expert who takes the honey in return—Mr. Chevalley wants only the work of the bees. Government authorities say that the bees will increase the yield of the small fruit 25 per cent., and of the pears 20 per cent.

Such faith has this grower in the future importance of the loganberry both as a fruit and as a wine—which he says will in time equal the finest grape juice that ever came out of Bordeaux—that although he already has some fifteen acres in logans (about 60,000 tips) he intends to increase this number still further. He has discovered that the usual method of planting logan tips, i. e., placing the tips horizontally in the ground and covering them lightly, leaves too much to the mercy of heavy frosts so he plants his vertically in the ground to a depth of 5 or 6 inches and finds this by far the best method. He holds that the best time for planting them is the last week in August or the first week in September.

It is Mr. Chevalley's intention to dispose of the bulk of his fruit on the prairies where the prices are best and the markets most certain. He is one of the directors of the Fruit Growers' Association in Chilliwack, being very strongly in favor of co-operation whenever and wherever possible, believing that if properly worked it would increase the prosperity of the country and individual a hundred-fold.

Mr. Chevalley is one of those immigrants whose knowledge, wide experience and progressive policy are so invaluable to the development of the Province, and we heartily wish him all the success for which he has so honestly striven—Farm and Home.

MADE A FORTUNE
IN CALIFORNIA

The romantic story of two Chilliwack men, who left this city 21 years ago with an aggregate of \$200 and have since amassed a fortune, is told in the announcement by a San Jose, California, newspaper, of the sale of the Smith manufacturing Co.'s factory in that city for the sum of \$300,000 cash.

The company consisted of Mr. J. S. Smith and his son Charles, the former better known to Chilliwack oldtimers as "Bee Smith." Moving from here to California, the two men started the manufacture of fruit drying and canning machinery in a small way, finding such a ready demand for their products that success was early assured. Their last years' business reached a total of \$350,000 and returned a profit of \$70,000, the factory employing 160 men. Mr. Charles Smith, who remains as general manager under the new firm, attributes his success to the far sightedness and public spiritedness of his banker, who aided them at the start.—Progress.

VEDDER RIVER WAS
ON THE RAMPAGE

The heavy rains of the past week have caused considerable trouble throughout the district. On Friday and Saturday the Vedder river was on the rampage and washed away a large section of land on the river frontage of Mr. Jolly's ranch, "Cherry Vale Orchards" besides doing much damage to various sections of the Sumas reclamation work. In the east end of the Valley, between Laidlaw and Cheam and again between Laidlaw and Hope, heavy mud and rock slides came down on the roadway. The slides were so wide and deep that vehicular traffic was absolutely obstructed.—Progress.

WILL DRILL FOR
ABBOTSFORD COAL

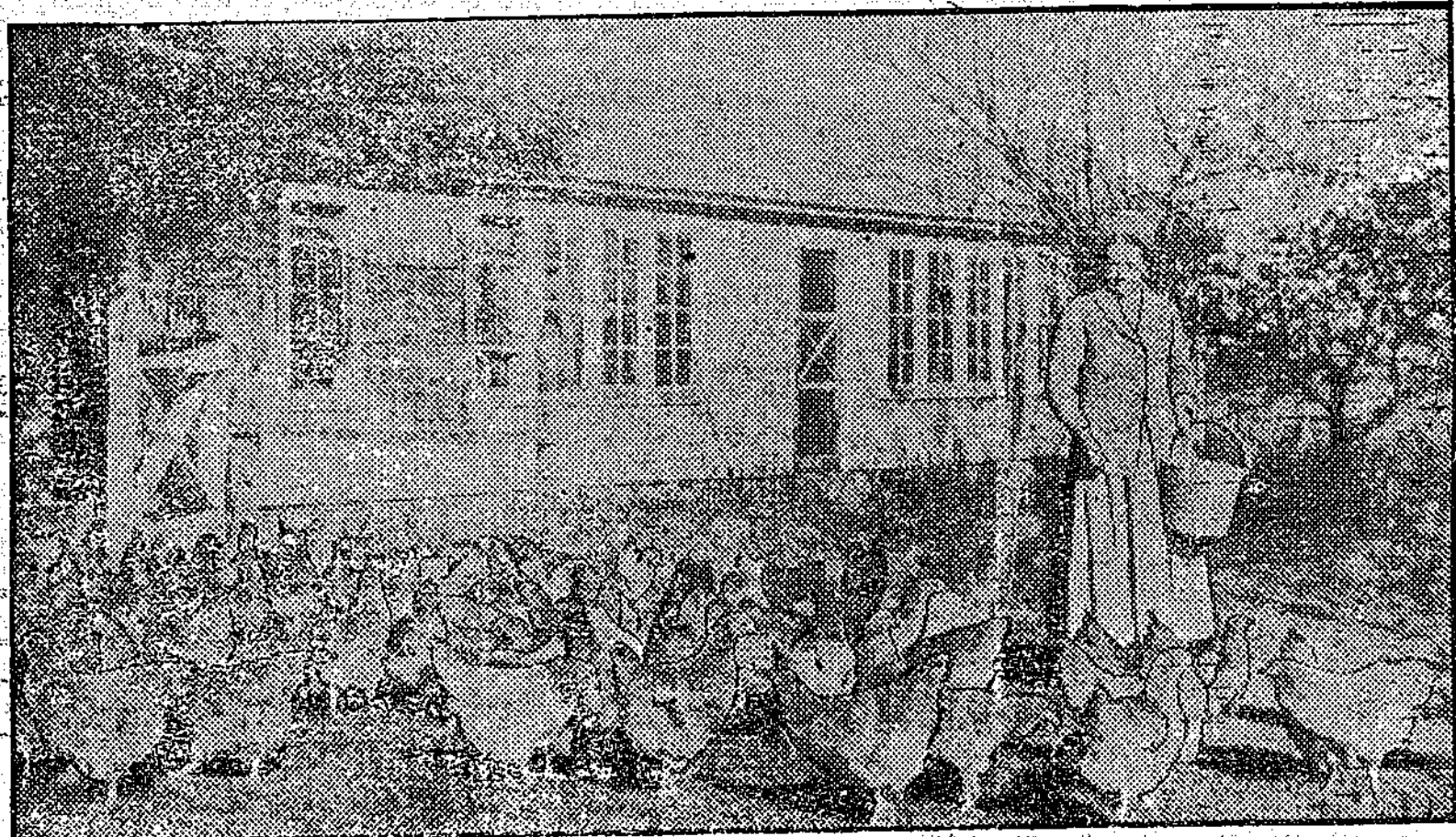
The discovery of a 10-foot seam of coal is reported at Abbotsford at a depth of 400 feet, on the Sumas Indian Reserve. Mr. J. C. McLure, who discovered the fire clay deposits at Clayburn and Kilgord, has the property leased. Mr. S. J. Trethway of the Abbotsford Lumber, Mining and Development Co. Ltd., holds a lease adjoining this property. He intends to drill, to obtain the quality and extent of the seams of coal and to see if it is of commercial value.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Ladies wore bustles.
Nobody had a silo.
Nobody swatted the fly.
Nobody wore white shoes.
Cream was five cents a pint.
Most young men had "livery bills".
Cantaloupes were muskmelons.
You never heard of a "tin Lizzie".
Milkshake was a favorite drink.
Nobody cared about the price of gasoline.
Farmers came to town for their mail.
The hired girl drew \$1.50 a week.
The butcher threw in a chunk of liver.
Folks said pneumatic tires were a joke.
Nobody "listened in" on a telephone.
There were no sane Fourths nor electric motors.
Strawstacks were burned instead of baled.
People thought English Sparrows were "birds".

Build yourself into your church. If you give of your means to defray its expenses, you are a pillar, supporting God's house. If you welcome people into its membership, you are a door in the house of the Lord. If you teach a class in its school, you are a window, letting in the light.—J. A. Holmes.

POULTRY RAISING AS A VOCATION



Although the value of poultry and poultry products in the three prairie provinces of Canada amounted to more than twelve and a half million dollars in 1919, it cannot be said that the poultry industry in these provinces is anything more than a side line with the majority of farmers. The high prices paid for eggs during the last few years, however, has caused farmers to turn their attention to the possibilities of poultry raising as a means of increasing their income.

This is shown by the interest which is being taken in the teachings of the agricultural colleges and the Dominion and Provincial Government experimental farms throughout the country. Farmers are looking for advice regarding poultry, and are endeavoring to put into practice the valuable information made available by the agricultural colleges and experimental farms.

The work that is being done at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, Alberta, is characteristic of what similar institutions throughout the country are doing, and indicated the enormous profit possibilities poultry raising in the prairie provinces offers; if the profession is taken seriously. At this farm a return of no less than \$30 weekly is being received from a flock of 220 hens which require but part of the time of one man to look after them.

The value of the poultry at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm is measured by the number of eggs a hen lays. Many of the best birds at the farm would not stand very high in the estimation of a judge at a poultry show. But they are egg producers, and eggs mean more revenue to the farmer; and it is the object of the Experimental Farm to teach the farmer methods that will produce more revenue.

The flock which produces such satisfactory results has been got together by intelligent selection of proved laying strains. The birds

are barred plymouth rocks. In 1918 Mr. C. A. Crossfield, who is in charge of the poultry section at the experimental station at Lethbridge, trapped about 150 hens. Of these 94 hens which had laid more than 150 eggs during 1918, included 37 which produced 200 and more, were selected. These were mated with cockerels of a good egg producing strain, and out of the hatchlings of last spring 220 pullets were taken. These 220 birds were divided into flocks of fifty-five each and penned together in the fall.

One lot was placed in the pen last October, a month earlier than the rest. These fifty-five hens netted a profit of \$1.12 each during the month of December. They laid 1,083 eggs—more than ninety dozen—which were sold wholesale at 90c a dozen. Every hen laid during the month. One pullet laid thirty eggs in the thirty-one days. Many others laid twenty-five and twenty-six each in the same period. The average number of eggs laid by the pullets in this pen during the month was somewhat less than twenty eggs each.

The pens for the other birds were not ready until the middle of November, and the results in December were not quite so good in these pens as in the one just mentioned. They were, however, very satisfactory. All but seventeen hens laid. One hen laid thirty eggs, yielding a gross return of \$2.20 for the month. This is a good deal more than the cost of its keep, which some farmers are well satisfied to get from their hens during the winter months. These pens were doing much better later and in January fourteen dozen eggs were being taken from the four pens daily. This works out at about one hundred dozen eggs a week, and at present prices means a return of \$20 a week from 220 hens.

Mr. Crossfield claims there is no secret in getting such results as these from poultry in Southern Alberta. The dry atmosphere, the

sunshiny days, and the absence of rain during the hatching season contribute greatly to the successful raising of strong and healthy chicks. The housing of the birds is very simple and can be duplicated at little expense by any farmer, or by anyone else as a matter of fact, who might want to take up chicken raising as a profession. The floor of the pen is the ground and the roosts are about three feet away from the ground. The roosting space has a covering of canvas which is placed over the openings at night to prevent draughts. The heat from the hens is thus confined to a small space and no artificial heat is provided. Good clean straw covers the floor.

During the cold weather the hens are given a mixture of two parts of corn and six parts wheat in addition to their other feed which consists of oats, bran, shorts, and corn meal in equal parts, as well as green alfalfa leaves, grit, oyster shell and charcoal. In warmer weather the corn and wheat ration is reduced. Clean water is always available. The food is given in hoppers which are arranged a few inches from the ground.

It would be interesting to see what results could be obtained in Western Canada from specializing in poultry raising on a farm where the greater part, if not the whole of the crops, would be grown for feeding the poultry. On account of the great variety of crops that can be grown on an irrigated farm it would seem that these farms offer special advantages to anyone wanting to make poultry his profession, but satisfactory results could undoubtedly be obtained from almost anywhere in the prairie provinces. The possibilities of the industry are being realized, however, and during the last six months reports have been received of more than a dozen different people who have started, or who have planned to begin poultry raising on a commercial scale.

Concerning Style
in Printing

When you order printing you buy something more than paper and ink. The best advertising talk in the world looks vulgar and commonplace if printed without distinction.

STYLE in printing is an art. You cannot buy it just anywhere.

Concerning Cost
of Printing

The cost of printing depends upon something more than the profit which the printer puts upon it.

Much depends upon his plant, his organization his technical ability and experience.

MORAL—For the best printing, something distinctive and original, get an estimate from us.

J. A. BATES, The Printer

Phone 6720

Hub Square

Mission City, B. C.

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 422, 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-class 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

SPRING!

You will want to know if your car is in shape to start on the long trips you have planned for this summer.

HERE

at your service with a fully equipped Garage and Machine Shop to repair all makes of Cars.

Our modern methods and first-class workmen is a guarantee that your work will be the result of experience and competency—no hit and miss methods used by us.

We have taken the agency for the Maxwell and Chalmers Cars and Maxwell Trucks, and will be in a position shortly to display these new cars; and we are prepared to give service with all the cars we sell.

1920 Ford Car For Sale; first-class condition; snap for cash.

WANTED—a second-hand 6 or 8 h. p. gas engine.

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

Yarwood & Durrant

BARRISTERS and

SOLICITORS

LAW OFFICE

OPEN EVERY FRIDAY

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

J. E. PARTON

Carries a Stock of

Wall Paper

AND

Paints

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

WANT COLUMN

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

FOR SALE—One Baby Grand Chevrolet, 1 Ford ton truck, 1 Ford Passenger. These cars are in A1 condition and terms can be arranged Gray-Dort Garage, Mission.

Chief Features of New Liquor Bill

Permanent residence will cost five dollars per annum.

Non-residents will pay five dollars for thirty-day permits.

Two quarts probable limit of single purchase.

Uniform price throughout the province.

Consumption of liquor permitted in hotel rooms.

Drunkenness in any place constitutes a punishable offense.

No drinking in public places.

No display signs using words "bar-room, beer, liquor, etc."

"Sealed package" may mean anything from a bottle to a barrel.

Tax of \$2.50 per quart upon all liquor not bought from government and hereafter imported.

Existing private stocks to be marked by government stamp.

Warehouses to pay license fee of \$3000 per annum.

Government stores open eight hours daily; closed on holidays and election days.

No liquor to those under 21 years of age.

Offence against the law for host to permit drunkenness in his home.

Excessive drinking may lead to loss of permit through interdiction.

Inspectors have right of entry and search.

Municipalities to receive half of profits.

Chong, a Chinaman at Kildare was fined \$50 and costs today, for selling liquor to Indians.

Sam: "There's something dovelike about you."

Rene (blushing): "No really."

Sam: "Sure you're pigeon-toed."

Buy at

SUMNER'S

Meat and Grocery Market

HUNTINGDON, B. C.

SAVE MONEY

Farmers' Phone 1303

House Discusses Land Registry Act

Once again the bulky Land Registry Act saved the situation and gave the House something to deal with, practically the whole afternoon being spent in committee of the whole reading the bill, a task which should be completed in another sitting. The existing law whereby registration of conveyances is prohibited unless municipal taxes in arrears on the land are first paid provided some discussion.

Mr. J. A. Catherwood, Conservative member for Dowdney, advocated an extension of the principle to include dyking taxes and the street lighting tax. This raised quite a lot of discussion and there were about twelve or fifteen members who spoke on it, all agreeing with Mr. Catherwood in his statements. Mr. Fred Anderson, Liberal member for Kamloops, suggested also including water license fees, a step approved

by Mr. W. A. McKenzie, Conservative member for Similkameen.

Attorney-general Parris expressed himself averse to any such principle asserting that the existing provision had been "slipped over" two years ago without his knowledge, or he would then have opposed it. Yet, experience had shown that it had proved a good thing for the municipalities, which were thereby enabled to get in a large amount of tax arrears. But, he argued, the bill was not designed to be a tax collection scheme, and to extend the principle would, in all likelihood, mitigate against the main principle aimed at—the prompt and general registration of instruments affecting land.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, Opposition leader, who admitted he had also opposed the principle when first moved two years ago, thought it had proved a good move in his opinion. In fact, he said, he thought it might be further extended to cover all taxes.

The section was allowed to stand over for the time being.

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. McCallum

Abbotsford

THE ONLY SYSTEM

That can make your Dollar GO FURTHER
is "CASH AND CARRY."

FEWER DOLLARS

Necessitates careful spending. Get my prices
and see what you save.

A. G. ANDREWS

CASH GROCER

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

FARMERS' SUPPLY STORE

Successor to A. P. Slade & Co.

We buy eggs, poultry, etc."

We sell flour and feed

ABBOTSFORD

Operated by R. Leary

B. C. Berry Crop Will Be Large

The B. C. Berrygrowers' Association, recently organized, estimate that it will take about 500 freight cars to move the 1921 B. C. berry crop.

This means a production of approximately 2500 tons of small fruits for the year. Owing to their bulk a freight car will only handle about six tons of small fruits.

The B. C. Berrygrowers' Association has just been informed to do for berries what the Okanagan United Growers has done for apples and other tree fruits. It is made up of nine marketing organizations at present existing. The other four are expected to come shortly. The association is a sales organization pure and simple.

"Increased production has rendered this new organization necessary," said Mr. H. A. McNaughton of Gordon Head, Vancouver Island, sales manager of the new association, at the Hotel Vancouver, Tuesday.

Our production this year will be over 50 per cent. greater than last year, when the crop brought in \$1,000,000. The berry acreage under cultivation will amount to about 2800 acres. So successful have the berrygrowers found their smaller organizations that this new association, comprising the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island, has been enthusiastically entered into.

The new association will endeavor

to enlarge the market for B. C. berries. In the past, the bulk of the crop has been shipped to the prairies as fresh fruit. This market will be exploited and enlarged wherever possible. An increasing quantity of small fruit will also be turned over to B. C. factories to be made into jam

Drilling Wells For Party Followers

Drilling private wells for realtyed-in-the-wool party followers, is an expensive business, judging from the amount spent on a well for Malcolm McMillan at Cobble Hill in 1919. This well cost \$3,436.37 and with the exception of McMillan, none of the residents of the district have received any benefit from the operation. This was the first and only venture of the government on well drilling on Vancouver Island according to the Minister of Lands.

Has the original Sumas Lake reclamation contract been changed to cost plus percentage basis? Mr. Geo. Hanes, North Vancouver, is anxious to know the details of this work at Sumas and gave notice of a series of questions which should clear the air somewhat of this immense contract.

The Southern Okanagan Land Settlement scheme operations still figure on the order paper. Upper Country Conservative members being hot on the trail of the expenditure to date on this irrigation scheme. They are also asking what officials re employed on the work.