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The Abbotsford Post

With which is incorporated "The Huntingdon Star"

VOL. XVI., No. 9. ABBOTSFORD, B. C. FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918 8 $1.00 PER YEAR

LIME SALT
By the barrel By the ton
COAL FEED
By the ton By the ton
We also buy Eggs and Poultry
Abbotsford Feed Store
Canada Food Board License No. 9-1820

WHERE WHOLE TROUBLE LIES

Heartburings have been caused by the criticisms re strawberries arriving on prairie markets from several Fraser Valley growers. This is not the intention of the writer. It is difficult to separate the guilty from the innocent. The chief causes of loss to the grower are improper transportation, no ice insurance, poor ventilation in cars, causing sweating mould and rapid decay. The foregoing is only part of the troubles of a shipper and being the responsibility to some extent of the other fellow these look big to him.

Some of his own shortcomings are:

Planting unsuitable shipping varieties, including in the pack monkey faced berries, sandy berries, berries shrivelled on the vine, underripe berries, overripe berries (not many), assorted sizes in the same hallock, and short weighing.

We have a remedy. Both lists above quoted can be offset ecectively by organization and the organization insisting on a rigid inspection at shipping end. The proper transportation will be found in the new ventilated cars. See results of recent shipments by this means under another heading.—Markets Report.

(To make the above report complete we would like to see the M. C. come around next fall when the shipping season is over and demonstrate his remedy thus putting the growers of this district in good shape for the season of 1919. Having had an opportunity of studying the situation on the prairies for two seasons he should be able to answer all the knotty questions that keep our growers from organizing thoroughly for their own benefit. This paper will assist him all that is in his power—small or as great as that power may be. We believe that if the growers are shown—we said shown—that it is to their benefit, absolutely, they would take heed.—Editor)

SAVE US FROM OURSELVES

Without commenting on the desirability of the embargo as first announced by the "Order-in-Council", the situation in Edmonton last week proved by it, and certain wholesalers there would have saved many "bucks" A car lot of Hood Rivers arrived in poor condition, coupled with a car from Olalla, plus B. C. L. C. L. shipments, dropped the bottom out of the market, resulting in job-lots and a considerable quantity sent to the incinerator. A car lot of Gordon Heads rolling for that point was diverted elsewhere. Matters are on an even keel again. There are no more U. S. berries to import. Differences between wholesalers was the main cause of overcrowding the market. When such differences lead to waste, people should be saved from themselves, especially in times of national financial stress.—M. C. Report.

FARMERS HIT BY HIGH FEED COST

The general crop prospects on the Matsqui Prairie are good, although unless there is rain, there will be no second hay crop. Some of the farmers are not over anrious for it to rain, as it would mean considerable fallen grain, but, at the same time, the ends of the leaves are turning brown, and have the appearance of rust, owing to the long continued drought.

From Newton to Cloverdale, and even as far as Jardine, farmers are complaining bitterly of the want of rain. Farmers who sold oats last year at $40 a ton will have to buy oats at $70 to $80 per ton, and $30 per ton is being offered for hay, which was sold for $16.

Owing to the probable resultant high cost of feed, small farmers will have to kill off extra pigs to prevent them from being starved. Had the high water not destroyed so much food stuff on the Sumas Prairne, the situation would have been better, and the loss in that vicinity will affect others all through the districts.

Some curious effects of the drought are reported. In some cases the grain crop is only a few inches high, while close at hand a similar crop does not appear to have suffered.

LEARNS BY READING FRASER VALLEY RECORD

The following taken from the M. C. report may prove interesting:

C. H. Barrington, of Plunkett & Savage, Calgary, stated to a representative of the Fraser Valley Record that 100 per cent of the trouble in shipping berries complained of by the M. C. and shipped from the Fraser Valley, was due to planting the wrong avriety and the lack of ventilated cars. We agree on the first count.

In another paragraph we have submitted some more causes of trouble, under the heading of "Where the Whole Trouble Lies". Happily the marked improvement in pack noted on arrival of strawberries lately allows us to turn our attention to the raspberry situation now looming i sight.

The following don'ts will help the new man at the game:

Don't slack pack.

Don't ship berries after rain until dry.

Don't ship overripe berries.

Don't ship L. C. L. if you can assemble a car lot.

Fraser valley has the goods in rasps and blackberries. The prairie has the market. Refrigerator car stuff is worth 25 cents a crate more than L. C. L. in most cases.

Get the fruit here right, and the price will be right.

THE ROAD TO BELLINGHAM

People often ask, 'How is the road to Bellingham?' Just so that we could answer this question conscientiously the editor's little Ford travelled to Bellingham on Monday last returning the same day. The trip was made in about two and a half hours from Mission including the necessary preliminaries at the boundary line.

From Mission City to Huntingdon the road is in very good shape with the exception of near Huntingdon where some loose gravel is being put on, but it is nothing to complain of as the road foreman knows how to put on gravel and at the same time have the road passable.

From Sumas south one takes the State road which to Eeverson is covered with LOOSE gravel and makes enjoybale (?) motoring and better turning out, and this combined with the fact that one turns to the right instead of o the left, keeps the driver on the watch all the time. After Everson the road gets better and although a good hard road is not the very best to ride over, being rounded too narrow for a summer road.

But beyond Everson some miles the road becomes better and would be splendid were it not for the fact that on some of the bridges the nails have been drawn upwards by the swift pace at which Americans drive, to that in some cases there are nails fully an inch above the planking of the bridges. Rubber tires coming in contact with these nails sometimes causes punctures.

(No our Ford knew enough to keep off the nails as it had worked on a linotype last winter.)

There are about eight miles of the finest paved road just out of Bellingham that a car ever travelled over, but part of the way the speed limit is '20 Miles an hour'.

Our experience is that if you get on the wrong side of the road in the loose gravel out of Sumas the Americans just laugh at you and say perhaps mentally, 'it's a Canadian.' The American is an agreeable fellow on the road.

WINNIPEG LETTER

Winnipeg, June 27.—The first car of B. C. strawberries arrived on Saturday night. We found it in almost perfect shape, car was cool and fershly iced. The berries were put on the market Monday at $4.75 per crate, but as there were large quantities of Hoods also offered, the B. C. berries went rather slowly. The Magoons held up much better than the Paxtons, which were getting wasty on Tuesday, necesitating some repacking. On Wednesday the second car arrived and was upened at 3 p.m. It was if anything in better shape than the first one, the berries seemed to have been dryed out some before picking and were very firm, quite a few having dry spots on them, but these spots did not seem to spoil the berry. Hood River berries are bringing $5.00 and selling over the B. C. berries at $4.50 as the people do not seem to know just what to expect when buying the B. C. Of course they know the Hood. It is generally admitted here by people who have tried both berries, that the Hood does not compare at all in flavor with the B. C., also while the Hoods are faced up nicely they are not so good underneath this year, seeming to waste some in every hallock. The B. C. are not uniform in size and are still a little large, which might stop their sale in some cases.

A lot of B. C. berries will have to come here and some advertising be done before they will take the place of the Hood River. Personally having sampled both, I would not look at a Hood if I could get B. C. This week there has been four cars Hood River and two of B. C. on this market. Local rhubarb is now on the market.

Nearly $300,000,000 will be spent for roads in 1918 in the United States California will spend $10,000,000; Oregon will spend $10,650,000 and Washington $8,500,000; and what is B. C. to spend?

PERSONALS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Mr. Longfellow left on Sunday for a month's holidays. He has gone to Ohio.

Mr. Boulter, of Everett, formerly of Abbotsford, has charge of the G.N. depot while Mr. Longfellow is away.

Mrs. Swift and Miss Lamb went to Vancouver last Friday to stay over the holiday. Mrs. Swift returned on Tuesday and Miss Lamb is prolonging her visit with her brother.

Mrs. Winson of Huntingdon was the guest of the Misses Steede on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCallum spent last week-end in Vancouver and Mrs. McCallum is staying a while with her parents. Lucky are they that can leave their mosquitoes.

Mr. Jim Cook, out on Sumas Prairie, says the mosquitoes are so thick out there that only two thirds of them can fly and the other third has to walk.

Mrs. Arthur Ward, of Vancouver, is the guest of Mrs. Ryall.

Miss Jean Alanson, Misses Dorothy and Florence Parton and a friend from Vancouver spent Monday in Bellingham.

Mr. Alanson and family went to Crescent on Sunday, where they intend spending a month before moving to Vancouver.

Mrs. P. R. Edwards and Miss Musclow went back to Vancouver on Sunday after a week's visit here. Mrs. Edwards will return when the mosquitoes have gone.

Mission City must have been a busy place last Sunday by the number of people inquiring the way.

Mr. Sweeney, of Rossland, was a guest at the Manse last week-end.

Mr. N. Hill-took his wife and family to Ocean Park last week-end to camp, he returning again to duty.

Mrs. Williams and children have gone to Roslyn, Wash., to visit her sister, Mrs. Holmes.

The bride and groom Mr. and Mrs. Grindrod (nee Miss Maggie Nelson) were thee guests of Mr. and Mrs. Currie last week.

The Misses Nelson and Mr. Eric Weir went to Vancouver last week-end for the holiday.

Pte. Stuart McPhee was home for last week-end. Miss Christina McPhee is home.

Miss Jones, the teacher at Popular school, had a fine school closing last week with games of all sorts, Miss Jones herself winning the high jump race. Refreshments were served and all had a very enjoyable time.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church are giving a raspberry social on the 19th of July at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McMenemy.

A FAREWELL PARTY

A farewell party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs Boyd, last Friday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Alanson and family when their many friends gathered and spent a very pleasant social evening. The house was full and a very nice programme was rendered consisting of singing, violin and piano selections given by Mrs. J. McCallum, Mr. Chamberlain, Miss Jessie Coogan, Mr Terry, Miss Steede, Mrs. McGowan, Miss Evelyn McMenemy, Mr. Hill-Tout, who gave a splendid speech in behalf of the citizens of Abbotsford to Mr. and Mrs. Alanson and Miss Jean Alanson. Then the Rev. Robertson gave a speech but Mr. Hill-Tout had not left much for him to say. Mrs. Parton then spoke in behalf of the Red Cross to Mrs. Alanson who has ben such a splendid worker since the beginning. Then last but not least came Mrs. Boyd on behalf of the Women's Auxiliary of which Mrs. Alanson was always ready and willing in that as in every thing else, and presented her with a tray from the W. A. and some of the other ladies. Refreshments were served by the ladies.

The tray is large enough to serve a goodly number of her Abbotsford friends when they call on her in Vancouver.

Abbotsford's loss will be Vancouver's gain and they will find plenty there for willing hands to do.

CLAYBURN VISITS MISSION CITY

(Our Special Correspondent)

The Clayburn Dramatic Society visited Mission City on Wednesday evening last and appeared in the Imperial hall in the well known farce "The Private Secretary" the proceeds to go to the Prisoners of War fund.

The piece was capitally acted, the arrangement of the stage well done, and thanks are due to the many local ladies who gave considerable time in furnishing the necessary properties and decorating both stage and hall in suitable manner. At the interval between the acts music was furnished, Miss Jackson, violin instructor, with one of her pupils Miss Irene Portsmouth played selections accompanied on the piano by Miss Portsmouth.

Owing to the very short notice of this production the audience was not as large as it might have been. However those who were present had a very enjoyable evening and heartily applauded the actors.

A vote of thanks was tendered the company at the conclusion. Supper was provided by the local ladies and given in the dining hall of the Masonic Lodge.

Some $45 was realized by the entertainment.

MATSQUI SCHOOLS TO HAVE MANY CHANGES

Several changes are to be made in the teaching staff fo the Matsqui schools. Miss Gertrude P. Dixon will have charge of the junior room Aberdeen, Mis Dixon comes from Cloverdale. The appointment to the senior room, Aberdeen, has not yet been made. There will be no change at Bradner. Miss Thelma Nelson goes from Matsqui to Clayburn junior, and Miss Effie MacLean also goes to Clayburn from Dunach. Miss Minnie M. Miller, of Fredericton, is appointed assistant at Matsqui high school. There is no change in Division I. Mis Maude E. Paton is appointed to Division II. There is no change at Peardonville and Poplar. The new principal at Ridgeway is Miss Olive Carter from Mt. Lehman junior and Miss Louise Owen goes to Div. II.

The resignations are Miss Mabel Dorer, Clayburn junior and Mrs. Jeannie McRae, principal of Aberdeen. Vacancies yet to be filled are Mt. Lehman junior and the post of principal at Aberdeen. Glenmore may be a vacancy.

RASPBERRY QUOTATIONS

A Vancouver wholesale house is quoting rasps at $2.60 f. o. b. Vancouver. Mission-Hatzic and the upper country are quoting from $3.25 to $3.75 f.o.b. shipping point. The $2.60 quotations must be a feeler and subject to confirmation.

Wednesday, ((Last Week)---Tno. Vernon Fruit Co. received the first crate of rasps today. They were from Hatzic and were sold at $5.60 a crate, netting the growers $4.05. They were from J. Wakefield's farm.

HOW IS THIS?

"Berries are shortening from Hatzic, but the pack and color has greatly improved. Their prices will now advance."—Market Commissioner's Report.

The doctrine of the I. W. W when boiled down to a nut shell is expressed in the words of a member prominent in that organization when he says:

"We are not satisfied with a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Such a thing is impossible."

THE ABBOTSFORD POST
Published Every Friday
J. A. Bates, Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918

The strike in Vancouver is just another example of the unrest that is prevalent throughout the world. In the great adjustment of the affairs, precipitated by the great European war. In this great re-arrangement of affairs there will undoubtedly be many disputes between capital and labor. But we are of the firm opinion that when the adjustment is complete and the responsibilities of both capital and labor have been properly assigned where they belong that capital and labor will be friendly and work in the interests of each other.

In the present strike in the City of Vancouver it would appear from this distance that the street railway company would be willing to grant the increase in wages to the men provided the company were given the privilege of charging a six-cent fare on the cars. The law as at present embodied in the charter of the city does not allow the city to give the company this right.

Granted that when the strike is over the company is allowed to charge the new rate, then up goes the high cost of living one fifth, so far as those who travel on the cars are concerned. Do these car-riders pay that out of their own pocket. They may but wage-earners will demand that extra increase in their wages; the business man will add that much to the cost of his goods. Eventually who will pay for the extra cent carfare? The general public will have to pay it, and among this general public will be found the employee of the stret railway company. It all falls back on the farmer—the producer of food stuffs, but woe unto him if he asks more for his produce.

High wages are the cause of the high cost of living. and capital sometimes takes advantage of this to make larger profits. We believe in the end the workingman is not working to his own advantage when he forces high wages.

There are those who will not agree with the above but figure it out for yourself and see where the increase ends.

Information to hand this week has convinced us that the fruit-grower, more than ever before needs to organize to protect his own interests. If he does not he will find that he will in the future be more and more at the mercy of the buying and selling forces at the other end of the business—that on the prairies. We do not feel that we are prepared at present to expose any person but we have come to the conclusion the grower has no friends except those who are after their own interests—self-interest. The purpose of keeping the farmer and the fruit grower, particularly the latter divided acts only to keep down the actual cash the grower gets for his fruit.

Our market commissioner on the prairies at the expense of the government of the province of British Columbia—the people—if he is sincere, states in his bulletin this week, and published elsewhere, that he has a remedy, and that remedy is organization and a rigid inspection at shipping end. He also adds proper transportation. But the main point is organization and inspection, transportation and any other evil influences will be remedied.

Let the growers organize under the Hatzic Association, the Fraser Valley Growers or any other organization, and fight out the small differences afterwards, but the main thing is to keep together and get cash for the fruit at shipping point, and of course the best price possible

Disappointed in Vancouver

British Columbia even yet does not realize the acuteness of the food problem with which the world is faced. Because there is no likelihood of immediate scarcity on this coast, the people cannot grasp the fact that the spectre of famine is abroad.

If the war were to end tomorrow, two or three years must elapse before mankind could grow sufficient cereals to be again safe. At least a decade would be required to restore the meat supply to where it was when Germany invaded Belgium.

But the war will not end tomorrow, nor within any period that can be foreseen. Meantime, the greatest care is necessary to prevent the food situation from becoming steadily worse.

Canada, taken as a whole,has been doing pretty well in the matter of conservation, but some cities have a higher record than others. Especially, it is ont pleasing to hear from one of the representatives of the food board that he is a little disappointed in Vancouver.

This city has not been doing its full duty. The home gardens cannot be increased, either in number or area, during the present season. As to this, the comparative failure will have to be acknowledged and a firm resolution formed to do better next year. The citizens should make up their minds that, by complete elimination of waste they will atone as far as possible for past neglect in other respects.—Vancouver Sun.

THE GROWER AND THE MARKET

The fruit grower of this district in order to make his business a success will have to do a little studying in the future. The reports of the Provincial ma rkets commissioner, if he is sincere, and he should be, show that the grower will in his own best interests,have to grow berries for the prairie market—the kind that wil ship well under the present system of tranportation. He should also grow berries for the local canneries. It would appear that both are important branches of the strawberry industry.

In last week's report the market commissioner said: "The next thing to do is to cut down your acreage of Marshalls. These berries are the trouble makers." This depends on the aim of the grower, whether he is growing for the canneries or for the prairie markets. If he is growing for the cannery, we understand that the Marshall are a favorite with the jam-makers, and Mr. Beech of the King-Beach Manufacturing Co., would like to change that sentence above quoted to the following: "Grow your Marshalls entirely for the jam factories." This would indicate that while the Marshalls are not good shippers, they are a favorite with the jam factories..

Mr. Beech informed this paper this week that while in 1914 there were only 14¾ ac. of jam berries in the district this acreage has been increased

Rev. A. E. Mitchell, B. A. of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church of Vancouver, the new moderator of the Synod of British Columbia.

in 1915 to 23¾, in 1916 to 52 and this year he estimated that there were possibly 100 acres of berries grown for the jam companies. This shows that growing for jam is on the increase. If the crop is good the returns are safe—cash for the grower at the factory.

Another report shows that about 80 per cent of the acreage for strawberries finds its way to the jam factories throughout the province.

We have two good jam companies in the district, the King-Beach Manufacturing Co., and the Empress, the one with its headquarters right in our midst and the other with a growing branch, with headquarters in Vancouver. Both are reliable firms and anxious to get enough berries for the season's jam. The supply is not so far too much for the demand.

Then there is the other end of the business—that of shipping to the prairie provinces. In this conection the growers should find out which is the very best shipper from this district to the prairie markets, and will do well here, then grow these only for shipping. The returns would be quite safe under ordinary conditions.

The flavor of the Mission berry, according to market reports, is better than the Hood River, now considered a good marketable berry. With proper packing and favorable conditions in shipping our berry should be a winner on the prairie markets. A winner means profitable returns for the growers.

Then there is the Vancouver market for berries that cannot be shipped as far as the priries. The demand there will always increase if the grower will put up his berries in a way that will command the attention of the consumer.

This plan of growing for the jam factories and for the prairies could be best guided under a strong organization of the growers themselves. In union there is strength.

GERMANY'S BOYS NOT TAUGHT SQUARE DEAL

"Germany has no national sport Her boys have no books dealing with fair play and boyish standards of honor in competition. Perhaps that is why she stands convicted of the foulest crime against fair play and decency.", says Willam J. Heyliger before the American Booksellers Association.

Mr. Heyliger lives in Ridgefield Park, N. J. He is a writer of books for boys who has brought into the juvenile field of books a voice and a method entirely new. Until his coming, boys' books were confined largely tot he healthful excitement attending adventure of the "movie" sort. But adventure as adventure, was discarded by Mr. Heyliger, who made his appeal to the heart, "that great warm boyish heart," which, Mr Heyliger declares, "so quickly reacts to the chivalrous suggestion."

And Mr. Heyliger, diagnosing the case of Germany, says:

"The world loves a good loser and it respects a clean winner. Germany hasn't played the game; that's why she has lost the respect of practically the whole civilized world. She does not play clean. She doesn't know how. She is trying to steal home and spike the catcher, and in her stupidity she cannot understand why the stands are jeering. Spiking the catcher is her way of playing the game.

"Psychologically," says Mr. Heyliger, "the games a boy plays and the books he reads have a powerful bearing on the type of man he will become. The boy is clay. It is possible, in a sense, to mold him as you will. But you cannot do it through preaching or through orders or direct commands. The path must be suggested, and so deftly suggested that he almost feels he has made the discovery and the choice himself. So plastic is the temperament that it takes very little suggestion to veer him in the direction you wish him to head. He is at the chivalrous age Once give him an ideal and he will cling to its spirit with an ardor and the zeal of a crusader."

"If Germany had a national sport and a juvenile literautre interpreting the ethics of fair play as applied to that sport she would not be an outcast among nations today. Her boys would have learned to give and to take with a good, manly spirit. They would have learned what is means to play hard and to play clean, to scorn a mean vantage, to lose cheerfully rather than stoop to a tarnished victory. If she had had a national sport there would have grown around it a juvenile literature which would have interpreted in boyish terms the finest standards of honor and fair dealing. But, you see, there's been the great difficulty. Germany has lacked that sport, and her boys nave lacked the books that might have chnaged her history.

"Train boys to believe that 'might is right' and you kill their souls. Train boys to believe that there is a price that no real man will pay for victory and you have laid the foundation of a nation's greatness.

"You can't harangue honor and truth into a boy. There's only one way to achieve that object. Drive the lesson home to the boy through his games. Through competitive sport a boy can be taught not to play dirty, and to achieve either an honorable victory, a worthy victory, or to acept an honorable defeat. In that way he learns not to envy the winner at all. I don't mean he is not to play as hard as ever he can to win; but he leanrs that winning is not the whole thing. It becomes instinctive with him.

"The right type of book to my mind, ist he book that interprets to the boy the important fundamentals such as honor and fair play; and when you attempt to interpret those qualities you must do it in terms that he boy can understand.

"A book to a boy becomes a living thing. His fictional heroes are to him as real as his playmates. He reacts to what the characters in the book do. He lives in the book, and its message, good or bad, becomes unconsciously part of his creed. That's why I say that Germany, with no books dealing with fair play and boyish standards of honor, stands as a nation today convicted of the foulest crime against fair play and decency.

"Just picture to yourself a U-boat shelling life rafts as they pull away from a sinking ship. Then, by way of contrast, go back a few years and recall an American naval captain addressing his crew near the end of the batle of Santiago bay: Don't cheer, boys!' he said; 'those poor devils are dying." That's the spirit.

"Germany has practically only her gymnasium classes. Where, there, will you find the temptation to take advantage such as can crop up in the heat and passion of a baesball, cricket or fotoball game? No; Germany's sport is impersonal. Ours is personal. How can you interpret the vital terms of clean hands in sport where the sport itself lacks the medium of interpretation? The o nly representative sport Germany has had, so far as I can find, is duelling among university students. That in itself is significant.

It's the old idea of the superhuman They rely solely upon brute strength We do not underestimate the strength, but we insist upon building the soul along with the body. Building the soul provides moral stamina. A brute nation can whip a nation of 'white' men to its knees—but it cannot make it surrender. Drive the brute to his knees and he quits. That's the difference.

"You see it's all a question of the ideal."

Seven and one-half miles an hour was the dizzy speed attained by the winning machine in the first automobile race.

THE TELEPHONE IN VACATION TIME

Vacation time often means that families are separated some members going to seaside resorts or to holiday places Separation, however, does not mean being out of touch with each other. The telephone is then the convenient communication—inexpensive, with no loss of time.

Remember, too, that between 7 p. m. and 8 a. m., you can telephone for three times the day period for the same charge.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE Co. Limited

J. H. JONES
Funeral Director
AGENT FOR HEADSTONES
Phone Connection. Mission City

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

"CASCARETS" WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—Take Cascarets tonight.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE PRINTERS ARE NOW AT WORK ON

Wrigley's

British Columbia Directory

IN FIVE MAIN SECTIONS

Compiled and Printed in British Columbia—Endorsed by B. C. Government, Boards of Trade, Manufacturers' Association and other bodies

BRITISH COLUMBIA YEAR BOOK—One hundred pages of official data, covering Agriculture, Lands Timber, Mining, Fisheries, Shipbuilding and Public Works, prepared by the various Departments. This section will cover fully the development in British Columbia.

GAZETTEER, describing over 1900 cities, towns, villages and settlements within the Province, showing location, distance from larger points, how reached and by what lines, synopsis of local resources, population, etc.

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY of all business and professional men, Farmers, Stock Raisers, Fruit Growers, etc., in all towns and districts.

CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY of Manufacturers, Retailers, Producers, Dealers, and Consumers, listing all products from the raw material to the finished article.

TRADE NAMES AND TRADE MARKS—A list of popular trade names alphabetically. If you want to know the manufacturer or selling agent of a trade-name article, look up this section.

INCORPORATED CITIES—All gazetteer information in the Directory of the Incorporated cities of the Province will be prepared by either the City Council or the Board of Trade, thereby official.

ADVERTISING BRITISH COLUMBIA—It is necessary to continue to advertise British Columbia outside of the Province, in order that tourists and settlers will continue to come. With this aim in view, a copy of the Directory will be placed in leading Libraries and Boards of Trade throughout the Canadian Prairies, Eastern Canada, the United States and abroad. The Directory will be used by prospective tourists and settlers as an official guide of the Province.

The Subscription price of the Directory is $10.00, express paid.

WRIGLEY DIRECTORIES, Ltd.

210-212 METROPOLITAN BLDG. VANCOUVER

CELEBRATION AT MT. LEHMAN

The Matsqui Farmers' Institute held their annual picnic in the municipal hall grounds on Monday under ideal weather conditions. A very pleasant day was spent by a large number of people. President J. A. Morrison gave an address and a full programme of sports for adults and children took place in the afternoon while in the evening a dance was indulged in by the youth of both sexes. The proceeds of the day are to be devoted to the Red Cross and the Mt. Lehman branch of the association had charge of the arrangements. A fine sum was netted. The returned soldiers from Vancouver who were expected to participate were unable to attend.

HAY CROP WILL BE FAIR

The hay crop on the Matsqui will not be a full crop this year owing to the dry weather, although the farmers are hopeful that they will get an average of from two and a half to three tons per acre. Considerable of the crop is timothy.

On Nicomen Island the hay crop does not look up to the average.

But the Fraser Valley is no more different than the farmers of the northern part of the state of Washington, where the hay crop is apparently not heavy.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try It! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a small bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.

BEE DISEASES

The widespread demand for bees this year has increased the risk of the spread of bee diseases. Two of these, American Foul Brood and European Foul Brood cause a heavy loss to the beekeeping idutsry every year, and wherever they are found they should be treated promptly and reported to the provincial apiarist or bee inspector.

Every beekeeper should know how to recognize these diseases, and how to distinguish them from the less serious Sachrood.

In American Foul Brood, the bee larva or maggot, in the stage just after it is capped over with wax, becomes a viscid coffee-coloured mass which can be made to rope out an inch or more and has an unpleasant glue-pot odour. Cells containing the rotten larvae have their cappings discolored, sunken, irregularly perforated or removed altogether. The remains dry to a scale which adheres tightly to the wall of the cell. This disease must be treated by shaking the bees into a clean hive containing frames fitted with narrow strips of foundation, and buring or boiling the combs, as explained in the Experimental Farms Bulletin No. 26, (Second Series). "Bees and How to Keep Them."

European Foul Brood attacks most of the larvae before they are capped over while they lie curled up in the bottom of the cell. The larva turns yellowish or greyish and melts into a pulp which will not rope or will rope but little, and has a slightly sour odour. A few capped larvae are often affected. Sometimes a fetid odour is present. The dried scale is easily removed. Italian bees will resist this disease, and therefore the best treatment is to introduce Italian queens of a good strain. The shaking treatment should also be carried out in many cases.

In Sachrood the dead larva with darkened skin lies extended in the coll. Usually the entire larva can be removed from the cell without breaking the skin. On puncturing the skin, the contents are found to be more or less watery. Colonies affected by this disease usually recover and no treatment is necessary.

To guard against foul brood, do not buy on combs or used bees supplies, unless you are sure they are clean. Do not fed your bees with honey from another apiary. Keep the colonies strong and avoid robbing If European Foul Brood is in the district Italianize without delay.

TO ALL RED CROSS WORKERS

To live and trust and smile
In those grey days—
To sink one's worries
In another's woe
To clasp the hand of care,
Another's burden bear
And help them "carry on"

To fuel the banner far
Of faith—our trust
To keep unspoiled
By thought of self;
To realize one's life,
In all this time of strife,
Can well be used to serve
And smooth the way and help.

These are they who come
Amongst us unannounced;
The call to brotherhood
They obey—
Hold our hearts a little firmer,
Make the sky a little planer;
God guard and bless
These knights of every day.

—Phyllis Stepehenson.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

Men 19 and 20 Years of Age.
Harvest Leave.
Leave of Absence on Ground of Extreme Hardship.
Procedure to obtain Leave of Absence.

Men Nineteen and Twenty Years of Age.

It has come to the attention of the Government that there is a widespread impression that young men of nineteen years, and those who became twenty since October 13, 1917, as well as those who may become nineteen from time to time and who have been or will be called upon to register under the Military Service Act, are to be immediately called to the colours.

This impression is quite incorrect. No date has yet been fixed for calling upon such men to so report for duty, nor has the question been brought before the Cabinet for decision. In view of the need of labour on the farm, it is most unlikely that consideration will be given to the matter until after the harvest is over, although of course the Government's action must be determined primarily by the military situation.

There is no further obligation incumbent upon young men of the ages above mentioned who have registered or who do so hereafter, until they receive notice from the Registrars.

Harvest Leave.

Some enquiries have been received as to the possibility of granting harvest leave to such troops as may be in the country at that time. No definite assurance can be given on this point as advantage must be taken of ships as they become available. On the other hand, harvest leave will be given if at all possible.

Leave of Absence on Grounds of Extreme Hardship.

It is desired that the Regulations respecting leave of absence in cases of hardship should be widely known and fully understood. Such leave will be granted in two cases:— (a) where extreme hardship arises by reason of the fact that the man concerned is either the only son capable of earning a livelihood, of a father killed or disabled on service or presently in service overseas, or in training for such service; or under treatment after returning from overseas; or the only remaining of two or more brothers capable of earning a livelihood (the other brother or brothers having been killed or disabled on service, or being presently in service overseas, or in training for overseas or under treatment after his or their return from overseas); brothers married before 4th August, 1914, living in separate establishments and having a child or children not to be counted, in determining the fact that the man is the "only" remaining son or brother; (b) where extreme hardship arises by reason of exceptional circumstances such as the fact that the man concerned is the sole support of a widowed mother, an invalid father or other helpless dependents.

It is to be noted that in all these cases the governing factor is not hardship, loss or suffering to the individual concerned, but to others, that is, members of his family or those depending upon him.

Procedure to obtain leave of absence.

A simple system for dealing with these cases has been adopted. Forms of application have been supplied to every Depot Battalion and an officer of each battalion has been detailed whose duty it is to give them immediate attention. The man concerned should on reporting to his unit state that he desires to apply for leave of absence on one or more of the grounds mentioned and his application form will then be filled out and forwarded to Militia Headquarters, Ottawa. In the meantime, if the case appears meritorious, the man will be given provisional leave of absence for thirty days so that he may return home and continue his civil occupation while his case is being finally disposed of.

ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

THE "DOOKS" HAVE ARRIVED AT HATZIC

(From the Fraser Valley Record)

On Tuesday morning over 50 "Dooks" arrived on the Kettle Valley train and got off at Hatzic station to pick the crop sold to the growers there recently. More "Dook" women can be secured if required.

Seven of the growers of raspberries have sold their entire crop to the Doukhobors. The purchasers undertake to do their own picking. An agent for the purchase has been on the ground for some days completing arrangements for the accommodation of the pickers and the handling of the product generally.

The price which the purchasers have agreed to pay, 7 cents per pound, will, it is stated, net the growers approximately the same as the local canneries are paying the other growers—11¢ per pound. The picking will cost not less than 3 cents per pound, and this will leave the Doukhobor purchasers half a cent to come and go on. On this basis, however, it is figured his berries will cost him a little more than what the local canners are having to pay.

The berries are to be sent to the Doukhobor cannery at Brilliant.

The growers who have contracted to sell their product in this way are H. B. Walton, J. G. Michie, H. Hall, D. McGillivray, G. Doane, W. McDonald and H. W. Noble, and it is said that their action in thus going outside the local fruit growers association to dispose of their crop is not meeting with the approval of the growers generally.

WANT THE DYKE AND WANT IT VERY SOON

At last Friday's meeting of the advisory board in connection with the Sumas reclamation scheme the following resolution was passed:

"That this board support and approve unanimously the action the government is taking in reference to the Sumas dyking scheme."

There was considerable comment on the slow way in which things were done and it was evident that the present freshet conditions had made all those present anxious that a more vigorous plan of campaign should be undertaken. It was pointed out that the present loss was estimated at $100,000 and that a fair return for the reclamation area would be over $1,000,000 annually. It was stated that the district did not want a political dyke, it wanted a scientific dyke, and it was generally conceded that unanimity was the essential factor in success and that discussions on engineering schemes led to nothing.

Members of the advisory board explained that the present government had taken steps, which had never been taken before, and that Messrs Brice and Smith had been appointed to gather data to be laid before a board of competent engineers with a view to putting the best work possible into the scheme.

The members of the advisory board present were Messrs R. Cresswell, chairman; W. L. Blatchford, secretary; Reeve Fooks, J. L. Atkinson, Angus Campbell, G. Cook, C. E. Eckert; land owners included Messrs C. A. Lamson, L. O. Lamson, E. E. Austin, C. Yarwood, W. Pettipiece and W. Fadden.

Your Ad. in This Paper

Will Find the Right People

BECAUSE THE RIGHT PEOPLE ARE LOOKING FOR YOUR AD.

If you COULD (although, OF COURSE, you can't) stop every man you meet on the streets asd ask: "Do you want to buy a pair of shoes?" (Or any other kind of goods) You might find half a dozen who would say "Yes." Perhaps not one of these, however, would want to buy the article you want to sell.

If your advertisement, however, were to be printed in these columns this week, it would "stop" EVERY MAN IN TOWN WHO WANTS TO BUY SHOES, OR CLOTHES, OR ANY OTHER ARTICLE—and it wouldn't "stop" anyone who didn't want to buy. That's the beauty of the advertising way of finding a buyer. The ad. finds the buyer through the simple process of being easily and readily found BY the buyer. And if, among the prospective buyers of goods, there is one to whom your goods would be a bargain, and your ad. is a convincing one, you'll sell what you want to sell.

(THIS SPACE FOR SALE)

DRESSMAKING and SEWING of any kind. Apply to Mrs. Stewart, Weatherhead Cottage, corner of Washington and Stave Lake Road, Mission City, B. C.

KNOW YOUR CAR

Listen to the "talk" of the engine and of each part of your car so that the slightest change will instantly strike your attention. Some parts make a noise peculiar to themselves and others run silently. A squeak indicates lack of oil and a rattle shows wear or that some part is coming loose. Trace out the cause and remedy the defect.

There is a long category of knocks which cannot be gone into thoroughly except in a long article. Spark too far advanced is one cahse. This usually occurs on a hill. It is easily determined by retarding the spark. If the knock stops the spark was too advanced.

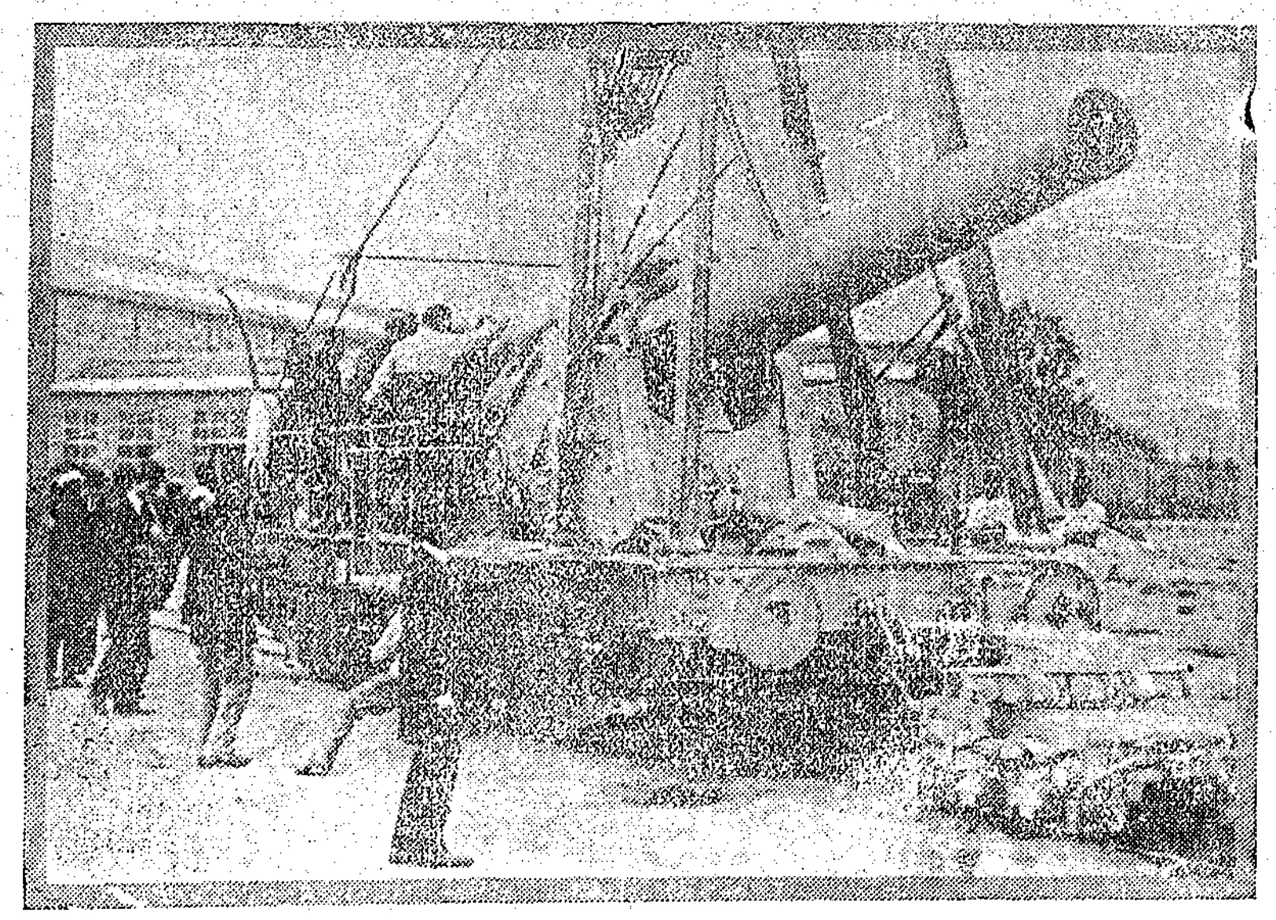
Another cause of knocking is glowing carbon or soot in the cylinder head. This is also most liekly to occur on a hill on account of high compression due to wide-open throttle. Retarding the spark does not sthop this knock. By removing a spark plug the carbon inside the cylinder may be seen.

An overheated engine will cause a knock and the engine will run with switch open. Steam at radiator identifies the trouble, which may be caused by cooling system, failure of pump running car on low gear to other causes.

The most troublesome cause is looseness in some part of the mechanism of the engine. If allowed to run, the part may come off and wreck cnyliders, crankshaft and the crankcase. If you are sure none of the other causes is responsible for the knock, get an expert to investigate it immediately. A few more revolutions of the wheel and your engine may be ruined.

"By simple surgery," said George A. Still, of Kirksville, Mo., in an osteopathic convention, "I can take the sound from anything that produces sound with the larynx." The only remaining question is. Has a Ford a larynx?

A wag asks: Is Russia a nation or a moving picture?



One of France's newest guns just out of its factory and ready to start for the front to get busy.

Which Miss?

IT IS JUST AS IMPORTANT to not Miss-A-Meal as it is to Miss-the-Mosquitoes. Households that use LEE'S BREAD never miss either.

Canada Food Board License No. 5-1088

ALBERT LEE, Grocer and Baker

See me now about that Insurance

FIRE :-: LIFE

Etc., Etc.

I have a large and splendid supply of Raspberry Canes for sale at low prices. Finest quality.

A. McCallum

Abbotsford

Alexandria Hotel

Farmers' and Travelers trade solicited.

Newly Furnished

Thoroughly Modern

M. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR

HUNTINGDON, B. C.

ABBOTSFORD DISTRICT BOARD OF TRADE

President, Hope Alanson Secretary, N. Hill of Abbotsford, B. C.

Meeting Held First Monday of Each Month

Write the secretary regarding manufacturing sites with unexcelled shipping facilities and cheap power or information regarding the farm and fruit lands of the district, and industries already established.

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Now is the time to get your supply of Butter Wrappers for summer months.

Get them at BATES' PRINTING OFFICE.