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VOL. XXII., No. 5 | ABBOTSFORD, B. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1921. | $1.00 PER YEAR

THE PIONEER STORE

Pathe

PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS

R. Desmazes Tel. 16

Abbotsford Auction Market

Owing to other business I will hold the sales of the Abbotsford Auction Market every fourth Saturday instead of every other Saturday. The next sale will be on July 9.

ALAN M. BROKOVSKI
AUCTIONEER

Office Next McPhee's Stable P. O. Box 34

THE ARBOR
ICE CREAM PARLORS

Now open for business carrying a full line of Confectionery and Tobaccos.

When in town try a dish of our Ice Cream, in the old Post Office building.

J. K. FRASER - - Proprietor

Huntingdon

A highly successful and very enjoyable social evening was spent at the home of Mrs. Hart, the proceeds of over $20 being for St. Paul's Church. Mr. Robertson acted as chairman, and items of the programme were contributed by Mr. James Downie and Mrs. Hunt of Abbotsford and the Rev. Condon and the Misses Rich, Artelius, McVicar, Wells and Lachbaum, from Sumas. The songs of the latter in costume were much appreciated. A guessing contest was won by Cecil Yarwood, a second prize being divided by five young ladies. Among the local talent provided on the programme must be mentioned Misses Hart, Tapp, Blatchford, who contributed musical numbers. Delicious refresments were served and ice cream was on hand all through the evening.

THE ARBOR

Mr. J. K. Fraser's ice cream parlors are now in full swing and when really warm weather comes he expects that "The Arbor" will be the centre of attraction both before and after the picture show and on nights when there is no show.

He has remodelled his store, which is the old postoffice, into a most modern parlor and surely looks an enticing place to eat ice cream.

Water Glass

Quarts - 50 cents
Pints - - 25 cents

Abbotsford Feed Store
J. J. SPARROW

THROWS LIGHT ON EXCISE TAX

Mr. W. R. Ing, secretary of the New Westminster branch of the Retail Merchants' Association, is in receipt of a communication from Mr. H. M. Trowern, Dominion secretary of the organization, which throws further light on the question of the special War Revenue Act as it affects retail merchants. Mr. Trowern writes that as a result of the action brought by the R. M. A. against the government in the exchequer court the following clause was inserted in the Act:

"Excise taxes shall not be payable on sales of goods made to the order of each individual customer by a business which sells exclusively by retail under regulations by the minister of customs and inland revenue, who shall be sole judge as to the classification of a business."

Following this, the executive of the association had a conference with the minister, to assist him and the department to determine who properly constitutes a retail merchant, as a result of which the following sections of retail trade were passed upon as not coming under the act, so that they will not be required to take out a manufacturer's license or pay pay a sales tax.

Antique dealers, automobile dealers, auto accessory dealers, bicycle and sporting goods dealers, booksellers and stationers, boot and shoe dealers, butchers' supplies, butchers, carriage and wagon dealers, caterers, clothiers, coal and wood dealers, concrete paving and roadway contractors, dry goods merchants, druggists, dyers and cleaners, electrical dealers and contractors, fancy goods, cut glass, china and crockery dealers, furriers, general merchants, grocers, hairdressers and supplies, harness and leather goods dealers, hardware and stove dealers, hatters, ice dealers, implement dealers, jewellers and watchmakers, ladies' custom tailors, ladies' wear, lumber dealers, men's wear and furnishings, merchant tailors, milk dealers, milliners, moving pictures, monument dealers, opticians, photographers, piano and musical instrument dealers, pictures, framing and artists' supplies, plumbers and sanitary engineers, restaurateurs, seed merchants, sewing machine, dealers, surgical goods, taxidermists, typewriters and supplies, undertakers, wallpaper dealers and decorators.

At the time of writing a decision had not been arrived at as to how retail confectioners and cake bakers and job printers would be dealt with under the new act. The association's case against the government regarding confectioners was still in court, but decision was expected within a few days.

DEFER CUT IN RAILROAD WAGES

TORONTO, June 22.—There will be no wage reduction on the Canadian railroads on "Dominion Day" according to the Brotherhood chiefs, who returned to Toronto yesterday from the conference held in Montreal with the railway executives. The railways receded from their announcement, the delegates said last night, and, as a result of the conference, will not put into effect on July 1 the 12 per cent wage reduction intended.

The Brotherhood representatives took the ground at the conference that they could do nothing about the proposed reduction until the big railway gathering in Chicago on July 1 dealt with the official award of the United States Labor board, recommending a reduction in wages of 12 per cent. on the railroads in the United States.

If the Chicago award is accepted by the United States railwaymen, the Canadians will summon their committees and negotiations will be reopened with the companies, with the United States award as the basis of negotiations. If the award is not accepted, the conference begun in Montreal will be resumed in the hope of an amicable settlement being arrived at.

BEST ESSAY ON DOMINION DAY

The G. W. V. A. offered three prizes of $3, $2, $1 for the best essay on "Dominion Day."

For the purpose of clearing up any misunderstanding, the president of the G. W. V. A. wishes the pupils to understand that these essays were not submitted as a whole, but four were left with him to read on which he expressed his personal opinion, the final decision being left to others. On his arrival at the school a memo was handed him which confirmed his opinion.

It is the intention to continue these prizes in which case definite arrangements for the judging will be made with the hope of having everybody satisfied with the results.

THE LIBERAL MEETING

Capt. Ian McKendie spoke to quite a large audience on Monday evening last, who appreciated his remarks. He spoke on the principles underlying of Liberalism, giving an account of the legislation in the old country from 1906 to 1916. Owing to imperfect health his speech was short, but although brief was interesting. The Abbotsford Band was on hand and all are agreed the music on this occasion was the best ever yet given in public. Mr. J. Downie sang, as did Mr. Thornwaite while Mrs. Otto favored the audience with a vocal selection. Miss Manning and Mr. R. Millard each gave a reading.

The man with the paint brush has struck town, and spent some time on the Post Office building. It is now a color that will loom up bright on a rainy wet day.

SCHOOL CLOSING

The public school closed today for the summer holidays. How happy the boys and girls should be for the relief from their studies. An extensive programme was prepared by the teachers and carried out in a manner as best to display the progress of the pupils.

Theer was al arge number of the parents present and among the visitors were some who addressed the pupils. Among these being the president of the G. W. V. A., and Reeve McCallum both of whom addressed the children and their guests.

A perusal of the programme would indicate that the present boy and girl, thanks to the War Veterans, is having instilled into him exercises which will undoubtedly make him a better citizen. It is certainly a new innovation at a closing exercise of a school to see the following on the programme; "Flag hoisted and saluted." In the past in Canada too little attention has been paid to the teaching of citizenship—unlike our neighbors to the south. Then, "Flag raised half mast in honour of the Canadians who fell in the Great War" is sure to bring home to the youthful mind many truths which he should know and remember. True loyalty and citizenship are two very material factors in a boy or girl's education. Whatever else we want them to be in manhood and womanhood, we want them to be true and loyal to our country.

A full report wil be given for next week.

A large quantity of gravel is being put on the Huntingdon Riveride road More work is being done on the road this year than last, which should make it better for the coming winter.

Holiday Goods---

Suitcases, Trunks, Telescopes, Suit Case Straps, Lunch Baskets, Thermos Bottles, etc.

We can supply your every need from the smallest to the greatest in this line. Should we not have your particular requirement we can secure it for you on short notice, and at a material saving.

BATHING SUITS

We have a very complete line of Bathing Suits —both Men and Ladies, in both cotton and wool.

Outing Skirts, Middies and Waists; Hats of every description.

LINOLEUM—SPECIAL CLEAN-UP AT, PER *SQUARE YARD* $1.25

GROCERIES

Canned Tomatoes, best quality 20c
Lime Juice, per bottle 25c
Welch's Grape Juice 30c
Heintz Tomato Ketchup 25c
Pineapple, a tin 25c

Sugar at to-day's lowest quotations

Soft drinks of every description

We Handle SHELLY'S 4XXXX Bread
Fresh Daily

F. J. R. Whitchelo
Limited
THE STORE OF QUALITY

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THE ABBOTSFORD POST

Published Every Friday

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1921

Some thirty years ago an Owen Sound boy named Butchart left his native land and came to British Columbia. Like all young men, he was venturesome. He stumbled and struggled along as best he could in this vast western province. He made head as the years advanced and finally located a gypsum deposit near Victoria. There he erected cement works and soon was on the road to fortune.

Fortune continued to smile on this Owen Sound boy, says the Enderby Commoner. Larger and larger grew the output of the cement works and greater and greater became the fortune of R. P. Butchart.

As the rock was quarried and crushed into powder great ugly excavations were made here and there in the heavily wooded country on the coast near Butchart Inlet.

But the Owen Sound boy had an eye for the artistic as well as for cement making and soon he began in a small way to transform the landscape into dreams of floral beauty. Bit by bit the wilderness was redeemed; a beautiful residence was built in a nook in the forest, surrounded by gardens of the most beautiful flowers. Today one of the sights of the city of Victoria, to which thousands of tourists are driven each year, is known as the Butchart Gardens. These are private grounds, but so beautiful are they, and so hospitable are Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, tens of thousands of Victoria's visitors and citizens enjoy them each season.

Words failed the eastern editors and their wives on their visit to these gardens last Sunday morning, a week ago, whither they were taken as guests of the Victoria newspapermen. The sunshine was bright and mellow, a slight breeze cleared and cooled the atmosphere; wide, beautifully paved roads led through miles of home grounds and small fruit orchards. Seventy or eighty autos driven by Victoria citizens, members of the Automobile Club, followed the sightseeing cars to Butchart's Gardens. The trip from Victoria was most enjoyable. When the cars unloaded at the gardens and the 400 or more newspaper people dropped into the shady nooks or revelled in the gorgeous beauty of the sunshine and flowers, it was to many like being dropped into a corner of paradise.

Mr. and Mrs. Butchart threw open their home to the visitors and it was here the inspirational climax came. Tears of joy came to the eyes of hundreds; hearts o'erflowed with feeling as they gazed in dumb admiration upon the magnificent coloring effects of floral massed beauty.

There was an atmosphere of service and of Godlike fellowship in the surroundings. One's admiration for the flowers gave way before the greater splendour and freedom of the characters of Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, who conceived and carried out the idea of transforming old lime stone quarries into these sunken gardens of such inspiration and beauty; a sermon in every bush; an inspiration and a divine influence at every turn of the road or pathway and in every flower.

The president of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association, tritely expressed a profound truth when at the Canadian Club in Vancouver, to which the editors had been invited, said:

"The weekly paper has a great mission ad I believe it is helping not only to guide the opinion of Canadians, but to Canadianize those who have left their native land and chosen this as the land of their adoption. The weekly newspaper editor is no respector of persons and his personal columns are open to the fifth and sixth hundred as well as to the chosen four, for we hold out a welcome hand to the stranger and by a little paragraph here and a reference there help him to feel happy and contented under new skies.

"The influence of the weekly press may not be noticeable but it is there, and the great secret of it is the personal touch.

"The men who are behind the weekly newspapers of Canada are earnest, sincere, God-fearing men. They are not sanctimonious kill-joys, but they know that righteousness exalteth a nation and they are always to be found supporting wholeheartedly every progressive moral movement.

"The weekly press and the daily each have their separate duties to perform, and I think that they are trying to perform them to the very best of their abiliy. We weekly newspaper men are proud of the daily press of Canada, and we are proud of the men who are connected with it. They are rendering a big service to the country, a service that those of us who know inside workings, the difficulties and discouragements that they have to contend with, know best how to appreciate. But in closing, I ask you men of the city not to forget the service rendered by the little country weekly. In its own quiet way, it too is rendering a service to this country—not as noticeable as that of the dailies, but a service nevertheless."

Much has been said and written about the meanest man on earth today. As meanness has a different interpretation among different individuals, it is really a hard matter to decide just who should take first place, says an exchange. There is the man who administered slow-poison to his mother-in-law, when the old lady deserved a quicker fate; there is the fellow who used to give his little choldren each a penny to entice them to bed at night then steal the money when they were asleep; there is the human vulture who stole the coppers off the dead negro's eyes and put them in the collection plate the following Sunday; then there is the fellow who used the wart on the back of his neck for a collar button. All these characters mentioned held championships in their respective classes, but the meanest man in the world, says the same paper, to our knowledge, is the fellow who will take a paper and read it for a year or two and then refuse to pay for it.

All the above may sound quite bitter and have a tinge of a good get-back at some fellow, but really in our humble opinion there is a meaner man who has never been written about at all, nor even hinted, and that is the haughty politician who will on election day appear so meek and humble before the people using every means in his power to gain election, and when elected to tell these same people, when they ask for needed help and improvements, tell them 'we have no money, the treasury is empty' all owing to the misdeeds of a former government—and we have that mean man in B. C.

FRUIT MARKETS BULLETIN, 1921

During the shipping season the Bulletin will feature all the prices prevailing on the markets supplied from British Columbia, and also the quotations made by our competitors to supply our markets with produce of a like kind as is produced in the province. The main feature will be the prices quoted on date of issue by B. C. shippers, and also by shippers in California, Washington and Oregon. These prices will be prices at which sales of No. 1 stuff are being made. Small organizations and individual shippers at isolated points should find this feature helpful to them. We will continue to urge the necessity of competing in the market as a B. C. unit. We have experience at this game and know that individual shippers, consigning shippers and direct to the trade dealers, when situated in large shipping districts, are generally a menace to trade and an injury to the object of securing fair returns to organized shippers. We wish to make this so clear that it cannot be misunderstood and hope that it will soon be a thing of the past.

We notice its rapid decline, please make it unanimous. United shipments enhance the service we are rendering and establish us in the confidence of the prairie buyers, secure respect of shipping companies and give an intelligent distribution in a very sparsely populated country at the lowest possible cost. We again invite shippers and those in need of a special market to communicate with this office and we will be pleased to be criticized from time to time by those who think we are wrong in any line of policy.

Raspberries will take many years to catch up with possible markets.

Now we all know where the flys go in the winter time—but can't someone tell us where the mosquitoes go?

LATEST FROM WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, June 16.—Three hundred and twenty-five crates of strawberries arrived this morning from B. C. in green condition; almost unsaleable; quoted at $3.50 to jobbers Car of Seattle berries arrived at same time in good condition, selling to jobbers at $3.15. Shipping immature berries gives B. C. bad reputation here. Would be well to warn your shippers.

POINTERS

Shippers sending "Governor Wood" and most other varieties of early Cherries to the Calgary market must be prepared to take a very low price for them. It is too early for preserving Cherries and the public want fancy large Bings and Lambers of which there is an abundant supply on the market from California, Idaho and Washington.

There is just a fair demand for Gooseberries which are wanted in the twenty-four pint crates. They must be of good size; small stock goes begging and should not be shipped.

The first carload of New Potatoes arrived from the Southern States about two weeks ago, sold at 7¢ a pound; another car is due Monday; price will likely be lower.

Head Lettuce that has not headed has arrived from various parts of B. C. Nobody wants it. The trade has become so accustomed to what is believed to be "New York Wonder" or "Los Angeles Wonderful" variety which is shipped here in carload lots from California, that they will take nothing else.

It is understood that the first shipment of B. C. Strawberries to reach Calgary this year was received on June 2 by S. G. Freeze, the wholesale and retail fruit dealer and grocer. These netted the grower $6 per crate. The date of receivnig the first Strawberries from B. C. is fully two weeks in advance of last year.

Strawberries may appear to be over grown in B. C. districts. This is not so. In a normal year there is still room for greater expansion in acreage.

Blackberries are not likely to prove good sellers this year and any increase in their acreage at present would seem unwise.

Telephone Service Always Relied On

The telephone is one of the special factors of everyday life. It heeds no barrier of mountain or waterway; it is unmindful of distance; it spreads its network of communication throughout the province.

You take for granted the service the telephone gives you; what science in construction has created, and what efficiency of workers has maintained. By so doing you offer a fine tribute to the organization which has created this service.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE Co.

Wm. Atkinson
General Auctioneer and Live Stock Specialist.

23 years among the Stockmen of the Fraser Valley. Am familar with the different breeds of live stock and their values.

Address all communications to Box 34 Chilliwack, B. C.

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

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CIGARS
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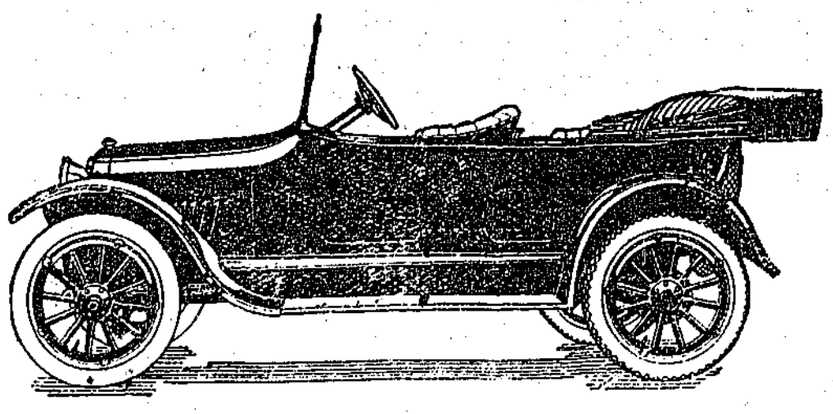
NEARLY HALF A MILLION CHEVROLET cars have been built and sold. Their reputation for efficient and economical service has grown as steadily as the number of Chevrolet owners has increased.

490 TOURING CAR
$1060 F. O. B. Mission City

STUART MOTORS
CHEVROLET and DODGE AGENTS
Mission City, B. C.



Early Season

This time last year strawberries were only started to arrive L. C. L. At time of writing 12 cars have rolled from the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island. L. C. L. and consignment shipments are very light this year. We look forward to seeing the mistakes made in the first cars rectified and a big prairie distribution secured. To the good of the business it would have paid our shippers to have kept these berries at home. We know that the real class will be revealed in a few days.

A housewife remarked in Calgary "We were told to wait for B. C. Berries. I don't like them, they are too green." Lower Mainland growers must straw their strawberries. B. C. real estate on the berry does not recommend it.

SOME GOOD ADVICE

The following recommendation to growers by the B. C. growers association may be profitably followed by all other berry shippers.

Rules, 1921 Strawberries, packing and grading:

No. 1 crated strawberries should be: of normal shape; picked at the proper stage of ripeness; of good color, showing at least three-fourths red; firmly packed and show at least three-eights inch above rim of hallock; face not smaller than five by five; face to represent contents of hallock; no berries less than three-fourths inch to be included; net weight of crated strawberries, including hallocks, not less than 16 lbs per crate; hulls on, stems pinched off, one-quarter inch from fruit.

Strawberry patches should be picked at least every second day.

Paper must not be used on shipping berries.

Berries must be delivered to local on same day as picked.

The Atlas Cannery at Stevenson is being cleared out. Because of the dangerous condition of the foundation piles it is expected to be carried away at any time by the flood. The cannery is not being used.

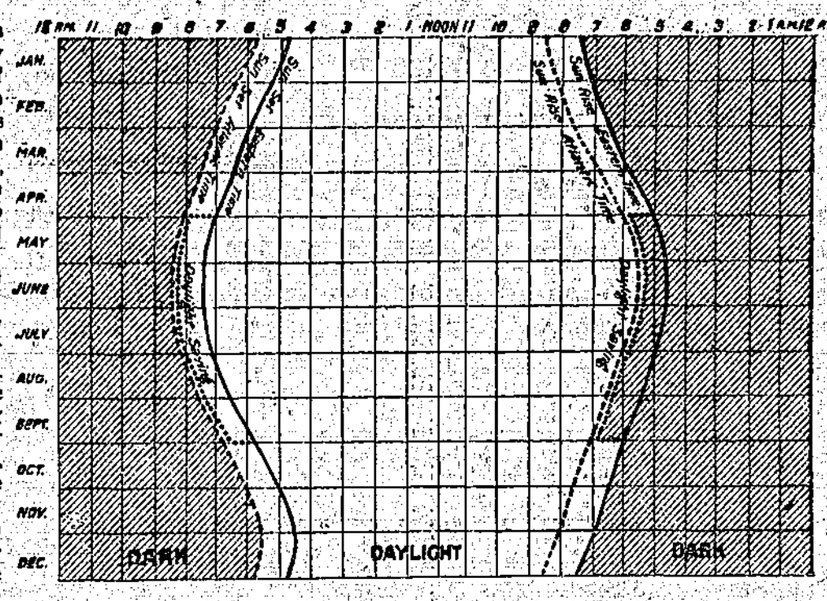
"Fred" is calling for tenders. Ye barbers take note.

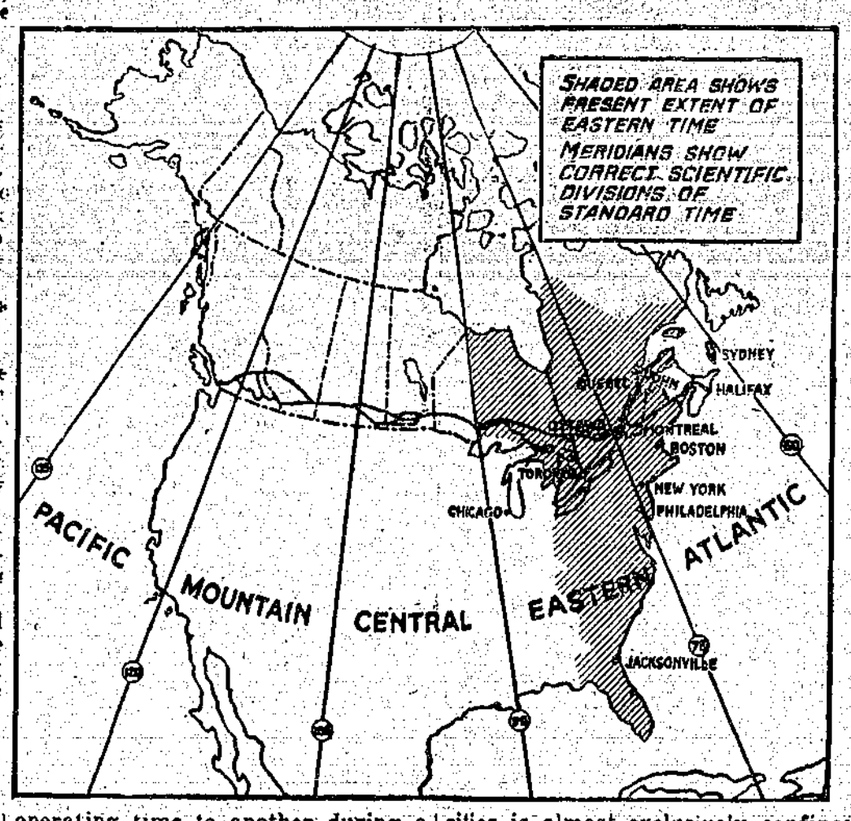
The loganberry will get a try out in the prairie market this year. They will be shipped in iced cars with raspberries, about 1-10 of the cars to logans. This berry has a great future as a juice berry, and when a factory is established in B. C. to extract the juice from it a great expansion in its acreage will then be justified, but not until then.

Prices this week at Medicine Hat this week are as follows: B. C. Strawberries, $4.75 wholesale, 25c box retail; B. C. rhubarb, $2.50 wholesale, $3.50 up retail; local ripe tomatoes, 35c per lb. wholesale, 50c lb. retail; lettuce, radishes and onions, 35c per doz. wholesale, 5 c a bunch retail. Business is only fair but look for a large demand for strawberries for preserving. Rain is needed to help the crop and kill the cut worms.

Motorist going across the boundary can facilitate the work of entry outwards at the customs if they obtain before starting out on their journey a permit from the customes offices and fill in license number, etc.

Why The East Wants Daylight Saving





Within a few weeks, the question of daylight saving will probably once more become the subject of more or less heated debate in which business men, city fathers, farmers with cows to milk, mothers with children of school age to look after, and last but not least, railroads with time tables to print and trains to run if possible to the minute, will demand to have their say. The advocates for daylight saving will point out that in England the economy in coal consumption effected by daylight saving during the summer months amounted to $2,500,000, whereas the dairy farmers of the middle west protest that the morning dews and the natural milking time for cows cannot be regulated by clock, while in the North-West where the summer sun shines eighteen or twenty hours a day the mother of seven children wishes to goodness that the darkness and the hour for bed time came twice as soon and lasted twice as long—what she wants is a darkness-saving law.

The demand for daylight saving however, is most insistent in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States and for every insistent demand there is usually a real reason. The reason apparently is that the so-called standard time in force in the area in question varies considerably from the mean sun time upon which the actual length and intensity of daylight is based. Standard time is a convenient artifice established in order to seeure uniform time for neighboring communities or places. The sun is travelling from East to West and the noon hour originally travelled with it, but it was found advisable to fix definite areas in which the noon hour and other hours should remain the same for the convenience of the operation of railroads and telegraphs and the transaction of business wherein contracts involved definite time limits.

Such standard time was adopted for the United States in 1883 on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and as the time of the civilized world is by general consent based on Greenwich, England, the meridians selected for the division of the various standards were fixed at the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th and 120th degrees west of Greenwich. Atlantic standard time theoretically extended from the 60th to the 75th meridian and Eastern standard time from the 75th to the 90th meridian; Central standard time from the 90th to 105th; Mountain standard time from the 105th to 120th, west of which was Pacific standard time. These times were adopted by law in a number of the individual States, but municipalities have not all followed suit as public sentiment and habits proved more potent factors in fixing the time standards for localities than have State Statutes.

Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, on the Eastern boundary of Atlantic time zone, have used that time for thirty years or more, but it was not until 1903 that New Brunswick, which was in closer contact with the New England States, finally by Act of its legislature adopted Atlantic standard time officially for that Province.

The situation was complicated, particularly in the Eastern States and Eastern Canada, by the railways themselves, where in actual practice it was found necessary to fix the time-breaking zones at terminals or division points. As branch lines have been constructed, the carriers have extended on these the standard time observed at the junction point or upon the main line. There are instances where the branch lines radiate out of one zone into another, thus introducing a time at variance with the theoretical time of that zone. The contention of the railways is that time should be changed only at the points at the termini of train dispatching districts when train crews are relieved. They claim it is hazardous to require train crews to change from one standard operating time to another during a trick of duty, and impracticable to have train dispatchers operate trains under two standards of time.

Conflict between the States which have adopted Eastern standard time based strictly upon the 75th to 90th meridians and the railways which have found this to be not sufficiently elastic, has naturally resulted, as for instance in the State of Vermont, when a Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives in which one section reads:—

> "A common carrier engaged in commerce within this state or between this state and any other state or territory shall not change its time schedules for the movement of trains within the state in order to accommodate itself to conditions outside the state arising by reason of the adoption of any other standard of time by any other state."

Then again the demand for daylight saving has complicated matters. The United States Congress last year passed an Act which defeated the general adoption of the proposed daylight saving, whereas the States of New York and Massachusetts adopted daylight saving, and the new England railroads, in order to reconcile the conflict between the Federal Act and the State Acts of Massachusetts and New York, ran their trains on standard time, but one hour earlier than they otherwise would. The Canadian railways fell into step with the American railways, and in doing so were supported by the municipalities of many of the larger cities which had adopted daylight saving.

Now it is noticeable that the demand for adoption of daylight saving time by the larger towns and cities is almost exclusively confined to Eastern Canada, New England States and the City of New York. On examination, this appears to be due to the fact that Eastern Standard time which theoretically extends only between the 75th and 90 meridians has been carried in actual practice a very considerable distance east of the 75th degree. According to this meridian places all of the Province of Quebec and all of New England, New York City and part of New York State in the Atlantic should belong to the Atlantic Time Zone, and if this time were reinstated there would be little or no call for daylight saving now. The railways have carried Eastern time too far east, and the States and Provinces and Municipalities which have adopted the same time for the sake of uniformity are realizing that this does not correspond with natural time. On the railways, Eastern standard time is carried from Gaspe in Eastern Quebec to Fort William in Ontario, a distance of 25 degrees or 1200 miles instead of the 711.70 miles of 15 degrees.

On eastern standard time as at present maintained in New England and Quebec, the sun rises from May to September two to three hours before the average person is about in the morning, and sets at an equally unserviceable hour. Hence the natural demand for daylight saving legislation in these parts. If New England, Quebec and the Maritime Province were to adopt Atlantic standard time, which is their natural specific time, they would save hundreds of thousands of dollars all the year round for fuel and light, and incidentally the agitation for daylight saving would be buried in oblivion.

1921 MARKET OUTLOOK FOR B. C. BERRIES, ETC.

The 1921 season is started. Strawberries are rolling in carlots. Shipping is at least 9 days earlier than last year.

The out look for marketing the fruit crop is with but a few exceptions bright. The crop in B. C. will be a record one in small fruits.

The small fruit marketing situation is complicated by the abnormal state of the jam making industry. The reaction from the high price of both fruit and sugar has had a serious effect on that industry. The wholesale trade were heavy losers, as well as the manufacturers, and business confidence has been temporarily shattered at the banks. The result is that the jam makers will not venture to pack anything like what the market will take. Berries have been planted to meet the war-time demands for jam, and instead of finding a ready sale at the factory they will have to be shipped to the prairies in the raw state or pulped and frozen for the export jam trade. The same condition exists in the United States and Eastern Canada. The prairie housewife will have a chance to stock her larder with jam at a price that she can afford to pay and still be under the market value that jams will sell at next spring. Prices will be a little better than last year's prices to the grower. We note with pleasure that Western Jobders are co-operating with shippers to secure as wide a distribution as possible. This is commendable action and will mean a lot to berry producers in tiding them over a critical season. Organization will do a lot to help distribution to outlying points that have done without strawberries for several years. The situation at present is that the growers have only the organization in B. C. between them and disaster. It will be recognized more every year by B. C. shippers that approaching this market through one central distribution is the sane and safe way to protect producers.

BRITISH MARKET FOR BERRY PULP

There is a big demand for pulped berries on the British market this year. This may somewhat offset the want of a local demand for jam berries.

One Vancouver concern offered 7¢ per lb. for 75 tons of strawberries for jam making. We think that this price is ridiculously low and if the growers are compelled to accept it a reaction will follow. If a fair price is not paid it would be better for the industry to seek an insurance against loss by erecting a factory of their own.

Growers must expect organized buying by the jam manufacturers of Canada, but such a price as offered can only have one result.

PICKING PRICES FOR BERRIES FOR 1921

It will be noticed by the following table of prices that the B. C. berry growers association are not working in exact harmony:

Gordon Head association will pay 35¢ per crate and 10¢ bonus.

Saanich association will pay 50¢ and no bonus.

Burnaby association will pay 30¢ net.

Hatzic association will pay 50¢ and 15¢ bonus.

Hood River paid 34¢ and 2¢ bonus 17¢ for packing, 3¢ bonus.

REACTION

We note that the jam manufacturers of the United States and Canada have organized and have mapped out a policy to save the jam making industry. We believe that this organization will eventually be supported by the growers in a financial way as it is an open secret that banks will not make advances unless upon approved sales and this is impossible without protecting clauses and this is impossible without protecting clauses in view of the heavy losses suffered by wholesalers last year. We do not agree that the policy adopted by the manufacturers is sound. They will manufacture so little that a starved market is sure to result and consequently higher prices.

The inquiries for pulp berries from Great Britain may result in heavy sales being made by shippers to British jam manufacturers. Should this occur we anticipate competition on the Canadian market by Canadian-grown berries manufactured in Britain.

We warn manufacturers to beware of reaction in their apparent safety-first policy.

DOMINION DAY AT HAMMOND

For the first time Hammond is to have a big celebration on July 1st. For weeks preparations have been under way to make the occasion a great array of joyous features.

The occasion of this is primarily the opening of the new Hammond theatre which will be unrivaled in size, cost and arrangement of any audience hall from the Royal city to Kamloops.

When the theatre company launched the scheme, some of the citizens thought it quite beyond their reach, but, now, though not quite finished the opinion is fully expressed that the town shall prove worthy of such an asset, nor think it an iota too large or in advance of the demand.

See posters for further announcements.

The theatre is built on one of the most commanding sites in the town —on Lorne Avenue— and, directly facing the Fossett Hall. The seating capacity of the main floor will be over eight hundred—nearly 200 more could find room at the back. The balcony will seat 200, and, has at either dressing side a large dressing room.

The stage is spacious, will be well lighted, and, at right end left wing well-planned dressing rooms are to be found. The lighting, staging, etc. will be fully modern.

A. E. HUMPHREY
(Late Taylor & Humphrey)
B. C. Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer
Room 6 Hart Block, Chilliwack
Box 422. CHILLIWACK

Yarwood & Durrant
BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS
LAW OEFICE
OPEN EVERY FDIDAY
ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

J. E. PARTON
JUST ARRIVED
another carload
of wallpapers suitable for any room in shack or mansion. Will sell you the paper or hang it for you at right prices.
ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

NATIONAL APPLE SHOW AT LONDON, Nov. 4, 1921.

Extract from J. Forsyth Smith's Letter of May 30—Immediate Action Wanted.

"I think that this Show offers special opportunities for the advertising of Canadian fruit, and that our exporters should make every effort to take full advantage of it.

"In addition to individual growers, or growers' associations entering for the various prize winning classes, I think that the Province and the principal exporters should secure space for fully representative exhibits on a non-competitive basis, and I do think you will not make any mistake in using all your influence to secure action in this direction. The Show will be largely attended and there will be special opportunities for the distribution of advertising literature and for general propaganda. I regard this exhibition as being in altogether a different category from an advertising point, from the previous shows of the Royal Horticultural Society, which were mainly plate exhibits.

"It is particularly important that we should be strongly represented in the prize winning classes, and in the British Empire Section, where we enter into competition with British Apple Growers. While the latter are far from being formidable from a commercial point of view, there is no doubt that they will be in a position to put up some very fine exhibits and it will be very unfortunate if the first prize in this section shall go to them.

"I think it necessary for some Canadian representative to be in charge of the exhibit.

"I would suggest that you urge imediate action as far as non-competitive exhibits are concerned, in securing space, as the space outside of that allowed to the prize winning exhibits is limited, and is being taken up by various Dominions for general display, and by commercial organizations. If at all possible, space arrangements should be made within a month."

All Agree

That the best of Meats can be purchased at this Store

We select our Beaf with intelligence: that's why one of our roasts make such a fine meal.

Try one of our prime roasts and be convinced.

WHITE & CARMICHAEL

B. C. Phone 41.
Farmers' Phone 1909

Abbotsford, B.C.

Grasp Your Opportunity

We have a good line of new and second-hand cars, some real snaps.

1920 Ford in A1 Condition. Snap for Cash.
1915 Ford, Good Condition $300.00
McLaughlin Truck, just overhauled and re-built snap at $550.

DONE IN ABBOTSFORD
AND DONE RIGHT

By the Abbotsford Garage and Machine Shop, Ltd

The superiority of our Repair Work is winning for this establishment not only the good will and patronage but the esteem of all car owners and one reason we can guarantee our work is because our workers are all mechanics.

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
Limited

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

Be Safe

Buy Your Goods At

SUMNER'S

HUNTINGDON, B. C.

THE COUNTRY STORE
with the CITY SERVICE

I NEED YOUR BUSINESS

Farmers' Phone 1303

SEED PRODUCTION IN B. C.

In the lower Fraser Valley, the Gulf Island and Vancouver Island, in the province of British Columbia, there is developing a seed growing industry that gives promise as a source of commercial supply of seeds of biennial crops, such as mangel, turnip, beet, carrot and onion. The balmy Pacific climate that prevails in that part of Canada ensures superb quality seeds, excellent yields and at a minimum cost of production. Yields approximately 3000 lbs. of mangel and 2000 lbs of turnip seed per acre are being frequently secured. In general appearance and viability, British Columbia seed compares well with the best from other countries. This has been confirmed by official field demonstrations and laboratory tests conducted by Officers of the Canadian department of agriculture. Some seedsmen of England, the United States and Canada have already placed seed production contracts in this comparatively new district which speaks well for its future as a source of seed supply. —British Dominions Trade Review.

COMPLETING LINK ON REVELSTOKE ROAD

SALMON ARM, June 20.—A force of men started work on the completion of the Revelstoke-to-Mara auto road last week. It is promised that the short piece of road to connect up the roads already built will be completed in a few months, and the road will be opened to auto traffic this fall. Completion of this auto road will open up to the people of Revelstoke a beautiful driveway into the Okanagan Valley. Considerable repair work and grading must be done on the stretch of road along Mara lake which was slashed and partly graded three years or more ago, as this road has had little work put on it since it was opened.

PERSONALS

Mr. Angus Campbell of Ashcroft spent the wek-end with friends in town.

Mrs. McNichol has returned to her home in McLeod after a visit of three months with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Robertson.

Mrs. Harry Matthews of Victoria who has been spending several days with Mrs. William Ware returned home on Wednesday.

Mr. Clyde Thomas of Mission City was a visitor in town on Thursday.

Mr. W. Hutchison who has spent some time with the American navy is home for a week.

The Misses Steede spent the week-end at White Rock and Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. McDaniels have returned home from the Prairies.

Mrs. Estey of Vancouver has been visiting her daughter, Miss Estey.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Farrow have been spending several days in Abbotsford, the guests of Mrs. Upham and Mrs. Ferris.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald of North Vancouver visited Mrs. Archibald's sister, Mrs. Upham, recently.

While in town, Capt. Ian McKenzie was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. F. J. R. Whitchelo.

Miss Manning, was a visitor in Chilliwack recently.

Mrs. Otto, Mrs. Gordon Otto and Master Douglas of Ewing, Alberta, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Knolls.

Mrs. Walter Harkness of Vancouver spent the week-end with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Angus McInnes.

DIED—On Tuesday, June 21st, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bailey.

The Women's Auxiliary met on Monday, June 13th, in the club rooms. It was decided, together with the Langley Branch, to send fresh fruit and vegetables to the Y. W. C. A. of New Westminster.

Mrs. Thornwaite, convenor of the Visiting Committee reported that she had visited a number of the sick. There will not be another meeting for two months.

Mr. R. J. Shortreed has been appointed Stipendary magistrate for this locality.

The play "Olio Elopment" will be played at Cloverdale Saturday night under the auspices of the King's Daughters.

Mrs. Gillis of Powell River and Mrs. McMillan have gone to Bellingham to spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carter of Vancouver visited Mrs. Taylor and Thelma returned with them.

Mrs. Robertson and her daughter, Mrs. McNichol, and Mrs. Porter are visiting in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. McMenemy were visitors to Vancouver last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wright and Mr. Taylor were at the coast last week.

THE MARRY MONTH OF JUNE

Here comes the bride! Get onto her stride! Who is the gink who parades by her side.

Unterrified in the face of an apartment house shortage and the high price of prunes; more couples than ever before are preparing to walk the plank during the month of June. This is according to parties who have been investigating the matrimonial prospects. There is no slump in the market.

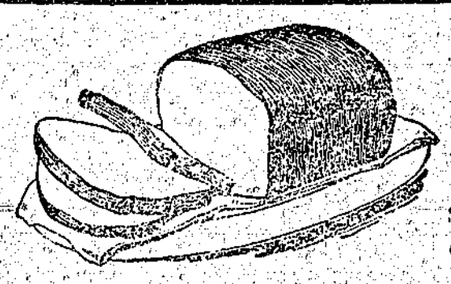
When Mendel and Sons wrote their famous wedding march they started something that gains momentum with time. In spite of the horrendous tales of unhappy married life written by the neswpaper sob sisters; in spite of the terrific doings of the divorce courts; in spite of everything more young couples join hands every year and jump off the dock.

The sight of matrimonial wrecks in the offering does not disturb them. Love packs an awful wallop, Yea bo!

And they do not seem to get over it when they reach an age when they have to Lohengrin up to the isle in wheel chairs. One hundred-year-old bride-grooms are plentiful this season.

Fond relatives whose "presents are requested" are beginning to cut down expenses and to take in a few boarders and roomers to save up enough for the glad event. Engraving companies are working overtime stationers are keeping their stores open nights and many a young man will see, for the first time, how his middle name looks in print. A middle name never packs a wallop until the bride-to-be gets it and gives it the necessary publicity. Bill Jones is surprised to learn that his real monicker is William Frothingham Jones, but then, a man has got to find it out some time. He will forget a couple of weeks after the wedding.

All the world is striving for peace. Great philanthropists are donating their money to bring it about and still this thing goes on. Judging by the present season's crop of marriages there ain't going to be no peace—never in a thousand years.



Our bread comes as regularly as the sun, freshly baked for you each morning, and brings health and strength to all who eat it.

Patronize the bread made in Abbotsford and keep the money at home.

Baker's bread keeps the house cool

ALBERT LEE, Baker and Grocer

SABULITE

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

Take advantage of the Government refund of $2.50, up to ten cases of powder, and blow your stumps

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

A. McCallum
Abbotsford

SUMMER LINES

Post Toasties, 2 pkgs. for	25c
Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs. for	25c
Shredded wheat, 2 pkgs. for	33c
Libby's Pineapple, per tin	28c
Stower's Lime Juice, per bot.	65c
Monserrat, per bot.	45c

A. G. ANDREWS

CASH GROCER ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

DYKING BOARD IS FOUND LIABLE

Chief Justice Hunter has handed down judgment in the case of Morrison vs. Dewdney Dyking Commissioners in favor of the plaintiff for $3600 damages.

The trial of the action took twenty one days and involved two trips to the scene of the dispute by the judge and cousel.

The action was brought as the result of flooding of the Morrision lands during the high water of July, 1920.

His Lordship finds that the original damage was caused by the bursting through of the water from a canal built across the lands to carry off the flood water from Hatzic Prairie, the Morrison lands being naturally protected.

He finds that the walls of this canal were not sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure and that this should have been within the knowledge of the commissioners' engineer.

The water seeped through these walls, which should have been backed with clay, and they became weakened and undermined. He finds that it was the duty of the commissioners to have taken all proper and sufficient precautions, and that this was not done.

A large array of counsel and expert engineers were in attendance during the trial, as well as a considerable number of interested listeners from Dewdney district. The result of the trial has ben looked for ward with great interest by the inhabitants of the district and the judgment may have far-reaching results.

S. S. Taylor, K. C., was leading cousel for the plaintiff, with Mr. E. W. Deacon and A. H. MacNeill, K. C. and Mr. Hamilton Read for defendants.

In his judgment Chief Justice Hunter says:

"In my opinion it was the duty of the commissioners, having regard to all the conditions, especially through the knowledge which their engineers possessed, to make adequate provision against the possibility of flooding taking place by reason of the bank of this canal being burst. They knew triable condition of the soil, they knew that it was merely quicksand on which they were building the bank of this canal—at all events of such a nature and therefore, in my opinion it was all the more incumbent on them to so construct the bank as to prevent disaster arising from that scource.

"I am quite willing to grant that it was not for the commissioners to anticipate insuring against events, such for instance as the destruction of this canal by a bolt of lightening or a waterspout or anything of that kind, but I am equally of the opinion that sand-boils and rat-holes are not acts of God and do not form a good defence to an action of this kind.

"It must be remembered that the provisions of the statute are not compulsory. The petitioners who initiated the building of this dyke were given the privilege by the statute for their own benefit, they were given authority by the statute to expropriate the property of their neighbors, that is to say, the plaintiffs in this suit. They chose to exercise that privilege for their own benefit.

Someone reads the Abbotsford Post sometimes. A citizen asked us *today* when Mr. Parton was going to retire, because he said that for the last four weeks he was advertising "another carload of paper" as just arrived—doing some business eh?

The picture show building is being rushed to completion and it is hoped that it will be open in the course of a couple of weeks, when it is intended to give a real opening—one that will make the new institution a very prominent centre of attraction.

Services will be held in St. Mathew's Anglican Church at Abbotsford every Sunday night at 7.30. Rev. T. E. Rowe, vicar.

WANT COLUMN

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