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The Abbotsford Post

VICTORIA
Provincial Library

With which is incorporated "The Huntingdon Star"

VOL. XXIII., No. 15 ABBOTSFORD, B. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1922. $1.00 PER YEAR

Sumas Council

WHATCOM RD., Mar. 8.—A rush of flooding waters down Sumas Valley washed out the B. C. E. Ry. track at a point west of the Sumas River bridge. The railway company in repairing the break, did not fill up the gap but built a trestle over the ditch. Mr. Wardell and 12 other petitioners asked the Sumas Council to get the B. C. E. Ry. to refill this gap.

A petition from nine Whatcom Rd. landowners begged the Council to leave the highway crossing at this point where it is. Previous requests have sought to move the crossing a few score feet westward where a better and longer grade could be made. The council of course found it easy to comply with the latest petition.

Mr. Geo. L. Levis having bought the timber lease on the Brown property sought permission to haul logs by motor truck down the McKenzie and Farmer Rds. to Huntingdon. On deposit of two hundred dollars to cover possible road damage permission was granted.

Plans for the Maher Rd. bidge over the Saar Creek presented by Engineer Humphreys showed a cement bridge could be built for $422. He recommended the pile bridge because of the uncertainty of the subsoil.

Receiving the resignation of Mr. Blinch, caretaker of the Mussolwhite cemetery, the council appointed Mr. H. Day to succeed him in this office.

Permission has been received from the Lieutenant-Governor for the diverting of the half of the liquor grant into the general purpose fund, instead of marking it for hospitals.

This permission is granted because there are no hospitals situate in the municipality, and all outside bills have been paid up to date.

J. J. W. Potter of Vancouver, represented by J. M. McDonald, solicitor again appeared before the council to obtain drainage for his land, north of the Vye Rd. After several abortive attempts to obtain cooperation with other owners the municipal engineer had surveyed the land, recommending the digging of an open ditch to the Marshall Creek, at an aproximate cost of $500, adjoining owners to share the cost.

Mr. C. Bingham who was present, objected to this proposal. The council therefore decided to proceed under the Ditches and Watercourses Act, whereby the engineer will superintend the draining of the land along natural lines, assembling all properties interested, in the proportion of their benefit.

Meeting as a Board of Works next Monday, the council will make a tour of all the municipal roads on which money is to be spent.

Garbage dumping in the municipality by outside villages is resented by the municipality and the constable is ordered to set up notices prohibiting the neighbors from thus disposing of their waste.

DELEGATES APPOINTED TO ATTEND CONVENTION

The monthly meeting of the Abbotsford and District Board of Trade was held in the G. W. V. A. rooms Monday evening and was largely attended by members and others.

It was decided to co-operate with Chilliwack in an effort to have the B. C. E. R. and the C. N. R. operate their train service throughout the summer months at the old time in place of "Daylight Saving Time." It was decided to co-operate with the Vancouver Board of Trade in putting on "B. C. Invitation Week, April 10-16" and also in connection to offer a prize of $5 for the best bonafide letter written by a pupil attending the public schools in Matsqui, Sumas and Abbotsford, to someone outside of British Columbia.

Mr. N. Hill and Mr. J. Brydges were appointed delegates to attend the third annual convention of the associated boards of trade of British Columbia to be held at Victoria, B. C. on March 29th, 30th and 31st.

Miss Mabel Nelson visited her sister, Mrs. H. Nixon, in Vancouver, during the week.

Matsqui Council

GIFFORD, March 8.—The Matsqui Council will work in agreement with the district forester to assist in the notices about burning regulations, and the issue of permits. Councillors will handle these as was done last year.

Tax Collector Stevenson was given authority to prosecute persons refusing to pay poll tax.

A resolution was passed making it a condition of all labor done in the municipality that any delinquent taxes owing by a person will be the first charge on his account.

The wage scale for the municipality was set for the meeting. The council will require a nine hour day and 80 cents per hour will be paid for man and team, a man and single horse will receive 60 cents; 40 cents will be paid for ordinary labor, and 45 cents will be given to foremen.

Mr. W. Groat was appointed poundkeeper for the district north of Abbotsford, including Matsqui Prairie.

The tax rate for 1922 was struck at 25 mills for wild land, 12 mills for general purposes and 10 mills for schools. This is the same rate as last year.

Spirited bidding was discovered when tenders were opened by the council. To give C. Reynolds an outlet on the Sim road, eight ratepayers tendered sums varying from $24 to $600. The contract was let to Harry McTaggart for the lowest figure. For the culvert to be built on the Harris road, six bidders calculated very closely the award going to H. Ryden for $75.

OFFICERS OF HOSPITAL BOARD ARE ELECTED

The directors of the M.-S.-A. Hospital met last Saturday afternoon and transacted routine business. Mr. R. L. McCulloch is president of the Board for the present year, Mr. N. Hill, vice-president and T. Bennett, secretary.

At a special meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Hospital which was held on Friday afternoon, Mrs. H. Fraser, president of the association, and Mrs. Wilson of Clayburn, were appointed as directors from the Auxiliary, on the Hospital Board. Accounts were also passed for payment at the meeting.

COMMITTEES ARE APPOINTED FOR MAY DAY CELEBRATION

The regular monthly meeting of the True Blue Lodge was held on Monday evening. Appointing committees for May Day was the chief business transacted. Mrs. Wm. Roberts was elected as convenor of all committees and it was decided to hold a meeting at the home of Mrs. T. McMillan on Tuesday evening, March 14th, for the purpose of completing plans for the celebration. All those interested are invited to attend.

HORSE FLESH CHEAP AT MATSQUI SALE

GIFFORD, March 8.—Four good horses, one of them a colt, were sold by the municipal clerk for $25 in all, at the pound auction sale at Rullmans, Glen Valley. These horses had been abandoned by a logging concern and although the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had located the person responsible, the council on Monday decided to drop the matter, as they would only involve the district in further expense. The municipal bills against the horses amount to about $70.

DON'T FORGET TO SEE THE BIG SUPER-SPECIAL PICTURE, "THE SHEIK," at The ABBOTSFORD THEATRE, SAT. April 1st, 2:30, 7:15 and 9.15 p. m.

S. D. Trethewey was a business visitor in Vancouver, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Those attending the Regina-Vancouver hockey game Wednesday evening in Vancouver were E. T. Weir, L. Collison and P. A. Buchanan.

TWO SMALL FAIRS MAY AMALGAMATE

GIFFORD, March 8.—The Matsqui Council were asked for a $500 grant towards the Matsqui Agricultural Association's fair this year by Messrs. Paice and Olson, on Monday morning. Only $250 was voted last year, but a new chicken building was required and other accomodation for stock, which was crowded last year. Also the upper storey of the hall should be lighted. The children's and ladies' work suffered from this inconvenience, and the government grant was to be reduced 40 per cent. As the buildings were all vested in the council, the delegation thought they should build them. The labor would be given gratis.

The council eventually voted $300 and promised to get figures on the windows and to reconsider the question of paying for them.

Views were expressed all around the table that the Matsqui and Abbotsford fairs should join. Negotiations are being tendered to this end, with some hope of success. If the amalgamation is completed the Council agree to reconsider the grant.

READY FOR MORE HIGHWAY PAVING

VICTORIA, March 8.—Preparations are being made here for the letting of the contract for the paving of the final stretch of the Pacific Highway from Cloverdale to the International boundary, about six miles.

Engineers from the public works department have found that the filling in another unpaved section, that over the Serpentine Flats, has held up splendidly during the winter weather, and now it is likely that this link of more than a mile will also be paved. Last year it was decided not to pave the Serpentine Flats section because it was feared the foundation was not firm enough. Premier Oliver got an appropriation of $15,000 to fill it in, and now it is considered that it has settled well enough for permanent work.

Efforts are being made to induce the department to divert the highway from the hill, two miles north of the boundary, so as to move it about a mile west through the Peace Arch at Douglas.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IS NOT FAVORED

CHILLIWACK, March 4.—The Chilliwack Board of Trade went on record at their meeting held this week, as being opposed to daylight saving, and the secretary was instructed to write to the B. C. E. R. and the C. N. R. asking that the local trains to Chilliwack from Vancouver continue to be run on standard time in the event of the time changing to daylight saving in the city. In the country the daylight saving scheme is said to work considerable hardship on the farmer and those especially interested in dairying, in that it forces the farmer and his assistants to rise much earlier than at present, which is felt to be already early enough.

MATSQUI PUBLIC SCHOOL February Report

Division I. Teacher A. Weatherbee. Percentage—88.42.

Proficiency—

Senior IV.—Victor Hawkins, Einer Ebbeson, Cyril Smith.

Junior IV.—Mauritz Behrner, Harry Diffner, Oscar Elin,

Senior III.—Agnes Ebbeson, Hazel Jacobson, Ethel Lidstrom.

Junior III.—Grace Hurum, Lenea Borg, Philip Frederickson.

Division II. Teacher, R. Turnbull.

Percentage—80.

Proficiency—

Second Reader—Nora Paterson, George Paterson, Rhoda Mailes.

First Reader—Agneta Gustafason, Ethel Flodin, Gordon Edlund.

Second Primer—Emma Erickson, Goldien Sorenson, Ivan Webb.

First Primer—Harold Paterson, Bert Olund, George Lidstrom.

Receiving Class—Henry Frederickson, Ralph Kemprud, Chester Crist.

PERSONALS

Miss Daisy Stadey was in Vancouver over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith were recent visitors in Vancouver.

J. Laughten and P. Buchanan were week-end visitors in Vancouver.

Mrs. H. P. Knowll and Mrs. W. Coutts spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Vancouver.

Mrs. W. Harkness was the recent gest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mosher of North Vancouver.

Miss Annie McCrimmon, who has been very ill is slowly improving.

Mr. L. Collison spent the week-end in Vancouver.

Miss Manning was a visitor to Vancouver on Wednesday.

Mr. J. W. Wright of Langley, has purchased the residence of J. Caldwell on Hazel Street.

The Ladies' Aid will hold a St. Patrick's Tea and sale of home cooking on Saturday, March 18th, inst.

Mr. R. Thomas of Sumas spent Tuesday in Abbotsford.

Mrs. Manning who has been confined to her home through illness is convalescent.

The regular meeting of the W. A. of the Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Hospital will be held in the Bank of Montreal Chambers next Wednesday.

Mrs. Thompson of Vancouver visited her sisters Mrs. McMenemy and Mrs. G. Zeigler this week.

The Bible Class of the Presbyterian Sunday School are to hold a Poverty Social in the G. W. V. A. rooms on Wednesday, March 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ferris were visitors in Vancouver during the week.

Mr. E. B. McPhail of Huntingdon has been in charge of the feed store here this week on account of the illness of Mr. J. Aiken.

Mr. J. Brydges was in Victoria over the week-end.

Miss Dorothy Lee enjoyed a week's holiday in Vancouver.

On account of the illness of the pastor, Rev. W. Robertson, Mr. J. Wright of St. Nicholas, conducted the service in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening and delivered a very interesting sermon.

Mr. Yarwood of Huntingdon has accepted a position in the Abbotsford branch of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Mr. Brown visited Vancouver over the week-end.

Rev. W. Simpson, travelling secretary of the Western conference, conducted the service in St. Mathew's Church on Sunday evening, and during his stay informally met the Sunday School teachers. Mr. Simpson has gone on to visit the various Deanories of Yale.

Mrs. H. Fraser visited Chilliwack during the week.

Abbotsford and Fernridge will play the finals in football for the Packenham Cup on Saturday the 11th inst. On the same day the Mission Football boys will play Clayburn here in Abbotsford.

Mrs. Steffins of Chilliwack was a recent visitor in Abbotsford.

The W. C. T. U. spent an enjoyable afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. Parton on Tuesday. Mrs. W. Fadden gave an instructive paper on "Child Welfare."

Mrs. T. A. Swift visited in Vancouver this week.

At a special meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association, held on Tuesday it was decided to discontinue the serving of the cocoa to the pupils at the noon hour for the present.

While adjusting wires on Wednesday, in Chilliwack, Charlie Stevens came in contact with the high tension wires and was instantly killed. Mr. Stevens had worked for the B. C. E. Co. for many years and was very favorably known here. His home is in Huntingdon.

COMING, April 1st, "The Sheik."

Services will be held in St. Mathew's Anglican Church at Abbotsford every Sunday night at 7:30. Rev. A. Harding Priest, vicar.

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THE ABBOTSFORD POST

Published Every Friday

J. A. BATES, Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1922

Premier Oliver has returned from Ottawa, it is said, full of hope. Undoubtedly many British Columbians are pleased to find that Mr. Oliver is in that happy state of mind, but there will be many who will wonder what it is all over. He states that he cannot hold out any hope that the P. G. E. will be taken over by the Dominion government and made a part of the Canadian National system. They saw our premier coming. So far as we can see we believe that the happy state of mind indicates that the premier's bluff has been called in all his undertakings at Ottawa, and he has probably tried to show the boy premier how much he does know to such an extent that for the time being Oliver has been made as meek as Moses.

The provincial government is congratulating itself on the fact that it has won two bye-elections, one by acclammation and the other by ballot. It would appear like a whiff of real fresh air on a hot summer day, the condition of the weather remaining as hot as ever, except for the short time.

W. J. Bowser comes in for a lot of abuse now that the Liberals have had their two ministers returned. But there is nothing that Bowser has done in the past or can ever do in the future that will compare to the scandals of the present government during the past few years. He may be blamed, until the proclaimer becomes red in the face, for the Dominion Trust scandal, but the number of people who suffered on account of the failure of that company is nothing to the number of people who have suffered from high taxation, during the war and since, lack of consideration for the needs of the taxpayer, and a few other things in which not only a few people are concerned, some just as poor as the people who had their money in the Dominion Trust, but the people from the eastern to the western and the northern to the southern boundaries of the province—all have suffered by the actions of mismanagement and misgovernment of the Oliver government since 1916.

RURAL TRAINING FOR RURAL BOYS

In farming and fruit-growing British Columbia every new thing done to help agriculture is a guarantee of its future as the coming province of the Dominion.

One of the most important pieces of work being done by the Provincial Government today, therefore, is the proper training of the boys and girls of the rural districts.

Government specialists to teach agriculture and qualified manual training and domestic science teachers have been made possible in British Columbia by the Provincial Government doing its share of paying expenses, aided by money obtained under the Federal Agriculture Instruction Act of 1913.

British Columbia at the present time has more manual training instructors and more domestic science teachers than any other Canadian province except Ontario.

The government experts qualified to teach agriculture are stationed throughout the Fraser Valley at Chilliwack, Murrayville, Cloverdale and New Westminster city.

Classes in manual training and domestic science are being conducted in Chilliwack, Mission City and New Westminster. Classes in manual training only are carried on in the municipalities of Chilliwack, Burnaby, Pitt Meadows and in Maple Ridge, which includes Ruskin, Whonnock, Haney and Maple Ridge. Night schools in manual training and domestic science are also held at Chilliwack and Mission City.

Manual training teachers in the Fraser Valley are Mr. Frederick Lowe of Maple Ridge, Mr. Sager of Chilliwack city, Mr. Jamieson, Chilliwack municipality, and Mr. Illingworth at Mission City.

The domestic science teachers at Chilliwack and Mission City are Miss Grace Brown and Miss Vida Rabb.

It is hoped in the near future to enlarge the manual training and domestic science work in the Fraser Valley to include Matsqui Prairie, Huntingdon and Abbotsford.

In the province of British Columbia there are already 79 manual training centres and 62 manual training instructors. There are also 51 domestic science centres and 46 domestic science teachers. So that the Fraser Valley is getting a generous share of the practical instruction that is to help the rural boy and girl to remain rural minded.

The Women's Institutes in the Fraser Valley have been very active in doing organization work to get domestic science taught in the Fraser Valley centres.

The Ontario government has given great encouragement to farming by establishing experimental schools in four remote counties of Ontario. These schools provide courses in elementary agriculture and domestic science for the boys and girls on the "back concession" and are under the supervision of the Ontario department of agriculture.

Work along these lines in British Columbia is being done by the provincial department of education, which has partly taken for its slogan "A rural education for the rural minded boys and girls of B. C."

Down in the centres of the Fraser Valley, the department of education is helping the children to become real rural citizens, successful farmers and housewives. In other words, assets to the community.

To give the necessary agricultural instruction, specialists are sent to suitable districts by the government at Victoria. For instance, an expert in the diseases of fruit is attached to a school in the Okanagan district. A specialist in the growing of wheat and other grains finds himself in a community where there are farms of this sort.

An instructor with a highly-developed knowledge of bacteriology is sent into the Fraser Valley where there are numbers of dairy farms.

These specialists are called district supervisors of elementary agricultural education and work under Mr. J. W. Gibson, director of this work under the department of education. There are 14 district supervisors in B. C., four of whom are stationed throughout the Fraser Valley at Chilliwack, Murrayville, Cloverdale and New Westminster.

Besides instructing the youthful mind in the art of farming, these specialists are always at hand to give information to the farmers of the district.

The district supervisor at Murrayville, Mr. J. M. Shales, B. A., is an expert bacteriologist. The one at Cloverdale, E. L. Small, is a specialist in cereal crops and live stock. During January, a most successful special course in milk testing, including production of milk per cow, was conducted at Cloverdale by Mr. Small.

J. C. Readey is district supervisor of agricultural instruction for Chilliwack district and the work for New Westminster district is carried on by Mr. A. M. McDermott, who is also supervisor of agricultural instruction in the city schools of New Westminster.

Each of these district supervisors is a qualified agricultural expert having a degree in agricultural training and teaching experience. Some district supervisors also have a degree in arts.—Columbian.

CALL OFF THE MOVIES

Whatever may be said about the merits of "The Queen of Sheba" as a spectacle it seems clear enough that, at some centre of authority, consideration must be given to the question as to what kind of films based on the Bible are to be licensed and shown in the movies.

The film business is run for the purpose of making money. Pictures are made sensational enough in order to draw crowds. The producers are well aware that the stories told in scriptural history are better known than anything to be found elsewhere in the world's literature. If the producers of films find themselves free to tear the Bible into scenarios, and starting with Genesis work their way through to Revelation, they will doubtless turn eagerly to this rich field of material. They would find in plenty plots abounding with trajedy and comedy. The spirit in which it would be done would be all wrong; the effect of it might be harmful in the extreme.

One need not worry especially about any damage that may have been done to the reputations of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, but the fact must be faced that the financial success of one film based on the Bible history will almost assuredly lead to others following rapidly on its heels. It will become necessary to place restrictions on this class of show, and the sooner it is done the better it will be and the fairer it will be to the producers who are already, perhaps, reading the Bible as never before and preparing to spend large sums on films showing Adam and Eve in the garden; Noah on the Ark, and Jonah before and after being swallowed. The movies should be called back. They are taking a wrong turning.—Toronto Star.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q.—1. How large is Canada, compared to the British Isles, the British Empire, or Europe?

A.—1. Canada's land area is 29 times that of the British Isles; nearly equal to the continent of Europe, and 28 per cent. of the British Empire (exclusive of territories held as mandatory).

Q.—2. What is Canada's system of government under Confederation?

A.—2. The system of government established in Canada under the British North America Act of 1867, or Confederation, is a Federal Union (the first of the kind in the British Empire) having (a) a general or central government controlling matters essential to the development, the permanency and the unity of the whole Dominion; and (b) a number of local or provincial governments having the control and management of certain matters naturally and conveniently fallig within their defined jurisdiction in accordance with the British system of parlamentary institutions.

Q.—3. What was "the Quebec Conference"?

A.—3. The Quebec Conference was a gathering, in 1864, of 33 Canadian representatives of the then existing provinces and New Foundland to consider the forming of a union, which resulted in the Confederation of four of the provinces in 1867 as the Dominion of Canada. The 33 are known as "the fathers of Confederation."

Q.—4. What is meant by "Confederation"?

A.—4. The union of the British provinces of North America under one federal government, in 1867, has always been known as "Confederation." Thus, "the era of Confederation" covers the period of over half a century since the passage of the British North America Act, on March 29, 1867, and its coming into force on July 1, 1867, and included the four original provinces to enter the union: Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the other five provinces coming in at later periods.

Q.—5. How does Canada stand in the world as to hydraulic power, railway mileage, iron exports and population?

A.—5. Canada, in comparison with nine of the world's industrial nations is first in extent, second in the aggregate of its hydraulic power, third in the matter of railways, sixth in the total production of iron in its natural state and in the business of export, and eighth in population.

Q.—6. Canada leads in the production of many lines of resources, in mining, farming, etc. Mention some of them.

A.—6. Canada produces 90 per cent. of the world's cobalt; 88 p. c. of asbestos; 88 p. c. of nickel; 32 p. c. of pulp-wood; 20 p. c. of lumber and cured fish; 18 p. c. of oats; 15 p. c. of potatoes; 12 p. c. of silver; 11 1-2 p. c. of wheat; 11 p. c. of barley, and 4 p. c. each of gold and copper.

Q.—7. What is "Fur farming," and to what extent is it carried on in Canada?

A.—7. A census of the fur-farming industry in Canada, taken in 1919—that is, the raising of wild fur-bearing animals in captivity for the sake of their pelts—showed 4 4 fox farms, three of mink and two of racoons, mostly in Prince Edward Island. The value of the industry was about $4,000,000 and the 2,548 pelts produced in that year were worth $500,000. Fur-farming is steadily on the increase.

Q.—8. To what extent is Canada a sheep and wool-growing country?

A.—8. Canada has 3,720,783, valued at $37,263,000, and the wool clip for 1921 was 15,000,000 lbs.

Q.—9. Great Britain is assisting her ex-service men to settle in her colonies. How many have come to Canada?

A.—9. The British Government, under a policy of financially assisting ex-service men to settle in the colonies, had, up to October, 1921, sent 25,000 to Canada.

Provincial Revenue

The revenue from all sources when the Conservatives left office in 1916 was $6,291,693, while the present Government has increased old taxes and devised new ones, until in 1921 the revenue reached $15,219,264. But a lot of reckless expenditures on unwise and unbusinesslike projects, some of which are shown in following paragraphs, necessitated more revenue and more taxes and so more taxes were provided on some things which had been overlooked, and to make sure that nothing was missed, a general 10 per cent. increase was provided for 1922, and thereafter, by doing away with the discount for prompt payment of taxes on February 15, and after April 30, a penalty of 1 per cent. per month added if you are not on time. In this way the revenue for 1922 will be increased to $19,045, 815. This will leave a deficit of $2,083,242, which it is hoped to make up by selling a poor grade of whiskey at high prices. Thus although the revenue is nearly thirteen millions more than when the Conservatives retired, there are large deficits each year and the Government reverts to reckless borrowing. Higher taxation on income, personal property, amusements, automobiles, poll tax, farm land, mines, acreage, real estate licenses and everything, echoes the injunction to "Produce for Us to Spend." What has the individual electeor to show for all these increased taxes? You and your children must pay. The Government advertises its large revenue as something to be proud of. Does it strike you that way?

Sundry Sins

The Department of Industries made generous loans just before the last election, to those who were "right." This department has loaned over one million dollars and of this sum, loans amounting to $778,830 are overdue in their payments or are in bad condition. This was a popular branch of the Government during the campaign. You and your children must make good the losses. Here is an instance of "political indiscretion:"

Boys Industrial School

This school at Essondale has 69 boys in it, with 24 officials in charge, at salaries aggregating $35,000 per year. Including these salaries the expense of maintenance is $100,000 per year. The building was started two years ago and cost $400,000. Do you not think there could be a little shrinkage here? But never mind. You and your children will pay the excess.

In Kamloops in 1911 the school tax was 4 mills; in 1920 it was 12 1-2 mills and this year at salaries $35,000 instead of $29,550, last year, the rate is 13.75 mills. A motion by Kamloops Council to reduce all salaries 12 1-2 per cent. was defeated.

A committee has been appointed by the Caledonian Society at Vernon o hold classes to promote the revival of the old Scottish dances to replace the "Jazz" and other inferior sorts now so much in evidence.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

Exceedingly long patient: "I say doctor, are you going to put that mustard plaster on my feet to draw the pain from my head?"

Doctor: "Yes. Why?"

Patient: "Well, I object. I'd rather have it where it is than drawn down through six feet five inches of new territory."

IMPROVEMENTS ARE CONSTANT

Solutions of telephone problems are nearly always made in advance of necessity. Improvements are experimented with constantly so that the standard of service may be at all times the very best. It is not that a standard may be maintained, but that the standard may continue to be as close to perfection as it is humanly possible to have it. Problems of speed, accuracy and transmission are always before the telephone engineers, and the great and precise mechanisms through which the volume and complexity of telephone traffic is handled are mechanically perfect in the light of present invention.

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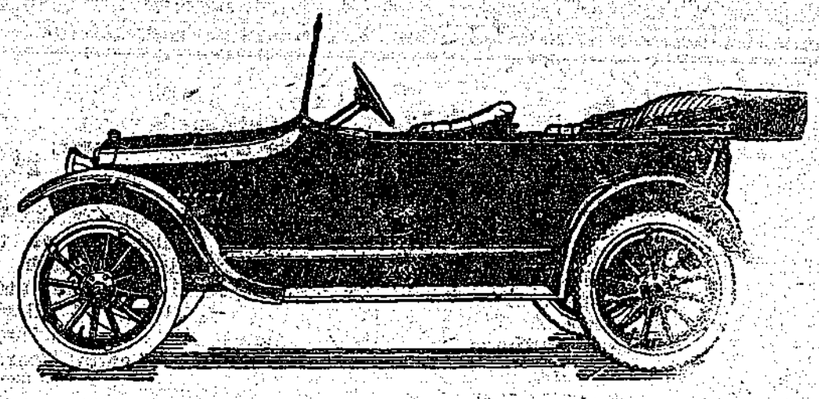

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SUBDIVISION OF FARM LANDS

Lot 1—3.364 acres uncleared land. A. 1. soil, good water, electric light, facing the Hospital. Would make fine fruit or chicken ranch. Terms, $900.00.

Lot 2—5 acres. Same as above. All this property joins the town and this 5 acres is partly cleared. Per acre, $250.00.

Lot 3—5 acres partly cleared, per acre, $250.00.

Lot 4—One acre, splendid home-site settled all around with a good class of houses, $300.00.

Lot 5, 6, 7—Same as lot 4.

Lot 8—One acre. A corner lot having a large frontage on both streets and a splendid view. Lots of water. Electric light. $500.00.

Lot 9, 10, 11, 12—One acre each. Fine homesites, each $300.00.

Lot 13—5 room cottage. Lot 50x150, rented, $900.00.

Lot 14—5 room cottage. Lot 50x150, rented, $900.00.

Lot 15—6 room house. Lot 50x150, $1000.00.

Lot 16—5 room house. Lot 50x150, $1100.00.

Lot 20—13.26 acres, 6 room house, large barns, outbuildings, orchard, good water, on main road over looking and adjoining town. Splendid view. $5000.00

Lot 21—11.54 acres, house, outbuildings and clearing; fruit trees. Fine situation overlooking the town where there is a market for all kinds of produce. $3000.00.

Lot 25—Building lot 66x132, $250.00

Lot 26—Building lot 66x132. $250.00

Lot 27—Building lot 66x132. $250.00.

Lot 29—One acre, $300.00.

Lot 30—One acre, $300.00.

Lot 31—One acre, $300.00.

Lot 32—One acre, corner lot, frontage on two roads, $400.00.

Lot 33—1.118 acres, north of B. C. E. Ry., $300.00.

The whole subdivision would be sold at a price and terms that would make it a splendid investment.

APPLY TO

JAMES MILSTED

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

Mt. Lehman W. I.

Programme 1922

JANUARY—

Place—Memorial Hall.

Speaker—Mrs. V. S. MacLachan, Victoria, B. C.

Subject—Scope of Women's Institute Work.

FEBRUARY—

Place—Memorial Hall.

Speaker—Mrs. J. A. H. Gray, Mt. Lehman, B. C.

Subject—A Day in an English School.

MARCH—

Place—Memorial Hall.

Speaker—Mrs. Thos. Oswald, Mt. Lehman, B. C.

Subject—Immigration and Colonization.

APRIL—

Place—Memorial Hall.

Speaker—Mrs. J. A. Clarke, Vancouver, B. C.

Subject—Human Welfare.

MAY—

Place—Memorial Hall.

Speaker—Mrs. Kirk, Newton, B. C., Convener of District W. I. Health Committee

JUNE—

Place—Mrs. L. Coghlan's Home.

Garden Party.

JULY—

Place—Mrs. R. Owen's Home.

Musical Afternoon.

AUGUST—

Place—Mrs. Gamsby's Home.

Subject—Home Economics.

SEPTEMBER—

Place—Mrs. Roy Lehman's Home.

Speaker—Judge MacGill (Mrs. J. H. MacGill), Vancouver, B. C.

Subject—Legislation for women of B. C. since their enfranchisement.

OCTOBER—

Place—Memorial Hall.

Delegates' Report.

NOVEMBER—

Place—Memorial Hall.

Speaker—Mrs. J. D. Fearn.

DECEMBER—

Place—Memorial Hall.

Annual Meeting.

OFFICERS

President - HELENA FEARN

Vice.-Pres. - MRS. M. M. GAMSBY

MRS. J. D. FEARN

Directors - MRS. L. COGHLAN

MRS. J. A. H. GRAY

Sec.-Treas. - MRS. THOS. OSWALD

Raise Entrance Class Standards

By regulations just issued at Victoria the standard for high school entrance has been raised materially. Hitherto an average of 50 per cent. was demanded on all subjects from senior grade students, who might however, drop as low as 34 per cent. on individual subjects. By the new standard an average of 60 per cent. is expected on the following subjects: English grammer and composition, arithmetic, writing, spelling and dictation, geography and drawing. The circular issued by the department does not state what mininmum on any individutl subject is required, but it is concluded that it is 34 per cent.

No reason has been assigned for raising the standard and it is presumedt hat it is in answer to the complaint frequently raised by high school and University teachers that students are not well grounded in elementary work.

The result of the new rules, as pointed out by a deputation of principals from the public schools who met the Vancouver Board last week, will be that not more than 20 or 30 per cent. will be able to pass the entrance examinations as the classes are at present constituted. This means in turn, they explained, that the upper grades in the public schools will be congested and that many pupils will drop out of school.

THE TALE OF A SHIRT

One story is told of a prominent parliamentary man concerning an occasion when he was announced to speak at a meeting in a small Western town. On account of a cloud burst, however, there was a washout on the railroad. So he telegraphed to the committee: "Cannot reach you in time. Washout on the line."

Back came the reply:—

"Never mind your wash. Buy another shirt at our expense and come anyway."

Co-operation Keynote Of Bank of Montreal

The Bank of Montreal which has just taken over the Merchants Bank of Canada, is the oldest Bank in the Dominion. It was established in 1817 and during over a century of co-operation in developing Canadian trade andi ndustry has been so closely allied with many of the largest undertakings of the country that its history is largely the history of the Dominion. Tht oldest Bank in British North America and one of the largest in the British Empire, it has effected this great work with such a kindly touch of co-operation that it has always enjoyed the confidence, one might almost say the affection, of all Canadians.

Looking back over its undertakings of 100 years and scanning the different groups of men that have succeeded one another in the direction and administration of the affairs of the Bank, one is immediately struck by the high ideals they have always attained and their faithfulness in maintaining the best traditions of the Bank which has been confided to their care. On closer examination, one is almost tempted to remark that one of the underlying facts in the remarkable success of the Bank is the jealous manner in which its officers have respected and passed along the traditions of the earlier days.

With these traditions the Bank has become something more than merely a banker to its customers. It has gone much further and whether the costumer was an individual, a company, municipality or Government, the Bank has sought to lend entire co-operation and to give the benefit of its full experience in order that their problems might be worked out and success attained.

There are so many Canadian who today take a pride in telling of the help they received in the early days of their struggle as a result of this policy that it might truthfully be said that the Bank of Montreal has played a prominent part in the developmen of every industry that to-day thrives in Canada.

Such hearty co-operation evidently had as its foundation absolute confidence in the future of Canada. This confidence has been fully justified, and it is when one looks back 50 or 100 years that one appreciates the courage and foresight it required to gauge aright the opportunities that were ahead.

And so the Bank of Montreal has grown to be more than a Bank—it is an institution.

Its growth and expansion have been like those of many other Canadian concerns. It came from very small and humble beginnings, but gradually and steadily it expanded and as the population spread out over the North American continent, the Bank of Montreal expanded its branch system in order to play its full part in the development of the resources of the country.

For a great many years it has also served as fiscal agent for the Government of the Dominion of Canada and in this capacity has been able to lend valuable assistance in shaping the financial problems of the country and helping to keep its condition at all times sound.

Furthermore, although the bank is an institution of remarkable strength and solidity, it must not be forgotten that many, if not most, of its offices are situated in small towns and its services are therefore necessarily devoted very largely to the farmer and the small business man. It is true that many of the largest business and industrial concerns in the country avail themselves of the banking facilities which this institution is able to offer, but the policy of the bank is service first, whether in connection with large accounts or small ones, and the attention and care devoted to small accounts both in cities and in rural districts form one of the reasons why the Bank of Montreal is held in such high repute throughout the Dominion.

Organization of the Bank

It was on the 23rd of June, 1817, that nine merchants of Montreal, namely John Richardson, George Garden, George Moffatt, Thomas A. Turner, Robert Armour, James Leslie, Horatio Gates, John C. Bush, and Austin Cuvillier, signed Articles of Association for the formation of the "Montreal Bank."

The first meeting of the stockholders was held on the 7th August, 1817. At this meeting the following directors were elected: John Gray, who became the first President; Thomas A. Turner, the first Vice-President; John Forsyth, George Garden, George Moffatt, Horatio Gates, Fred W. Ermatinger, John M'Tavish, Austin Cuvillier, James Leslie, Hiram Nichols, George Platt and Zabdill Thayer.

The directors and chief officers having been elected, the organization of the Bank for the conduct of business was immediately effected. A house, occupied by Robert Armour, in St. Paul Street, Montreal, between St. Nicholas and St. Francois Xavier Streets was selected for the Bank premises and rented until the 1st May the following year.

The first employees of the Bank were appointed on the 23rd August; They were Robert Griffin, cashier; Henry Dupuy, accountant; Henry B. Stone, paying teller; and James Jackson, second teller. A discoun clerk and second bookkeeper and porter were added shortly afterwards and it was with this staff of seven that the Bank began business.

The announcement regarding the opening of the Bank's premises for regular business was inserted in the local papers on the 23rd October, 1817 and read as follows:—

"The Bank of Montreal will commence operation on Monday, November 3. Bank hours, 10 to 3: Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays; Bills and Notes for discount to be delivered to the cashier on the previous day.

Promptly at the time appointed, the modest establishment in St. Paul Street opened its doors and the Bank was started which was destined to play such a beneficial part in Canada's resources. Two weeks after the opening of the Bank, the directors appointed an agent at Quebec. In the following June the agency became an office of discount and deposit and a month later agents were appointed at Kngston and York (later called Toronto).

Bank moves to St, James Street

From the first it was recognized that the rental of the Bank premises was to be a temporary expedient and within a few weeks after commencing business, the directors acquired two lots of land on St. James Street for a Bank building. The land was bought from James McDougall for $2,000 and after long occupancy by the Bank, became the site of the General Post Office of Montreal, which immediately adjoins on the west the present Head Office of the Bank. The plans for a building were approved early in 1818 and the structure ready for occupancy in 1819.

The chief shareholdres of the Bank did not have to wait long for a tangible reward of their enterprise. The business was sufficient both in volume and profits to warrant the directors in declaring, at the end of a year's operation, a dividend of 8 per cent upon the capital paid in. From that time to the present, with the exception of 1827 and 1828, the Bank has never failed to pay dividends to its shareholders. Concurrently with the declaration of a dividend, the directors dsplayed a farsighted financial wisdom in placing a portion of the profits in a Reserve Fund. Thus they started the Bank's Rest, which with the accumulation during a period of more than a century amounts now to the sum of $22,000,000.

During this time the Bank was operating under the Articles of 1817, but at the same time it was endeavouring to obtain the sanction to do business either by Act of the British Parliament or by Royal Charter. As early as October, 1817, the stockholders at a general meeting had decded to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. There was some delay in conncetion with this, and again the stockholders presented a Bill, and in 1821 the Legislature granted a Charter which received the Royal Assent on May 18th, 1822. The Capital stock was fixed at $250,000.

Not the least service which the Bank of Montreal has rendered to the country is the steadying influence which it exerted when a crisis arose in the affairs of the Merchants Bank and the manner in which it brought its resources and experience to bear not only in preventing any losses to the clients of that bank but also in preventing anything even remotely resembling a dislocation in the business with which the Merchants Bank was associated. It is generally felt that the customers of the Merchants Bank have been fortunate in finding that the Bank which has served them so well has been able, when difficulties arose, to merge with such a strong and helpful institution as the Bank of Montreal.

P. T. Federation Holds Discussion

The regular monthly meeting of the Vancouver Parent-Teacher Federation was held on Thursday evening, Feb. 23, in the Technical School auditorium, Mrs. Witcomb, the president in the chair. Parents, teachers and school principals were invited to attend, as the meeting was called for the purpose of considering the new regulations relative to the entrance examinations.

At the beginning of the meeting it was stated that an open discussion had been asked for by an association and it had been decided upon not in a spirit of fault finding, but as a means in the entrancec lass could be promot- criticism could be made. Before any speaker took the floor a letter was read from the department of educaton, in which the announcement was made that 60 per cent. of the pupils in the entrance class could be promoted on recommendation of the principal and the remaining 40 per cent. would have to take examinations in grammar, composition, arithmetic, geography and drawing, and would have to make a percentage of 60 marks in each to pass.

The first speaker, a high school principal, stated that he was not sure that the time had come to do without examinations.

In some cases the examination was a stimulus both to pupil and teacher. That a single examination at the end of a year as a sole judge of a pupil's ability was a severe strain, he agreed, but this was seldom the case. In the high school four completely new subjects were taken up. If the work in the public schools was not thoroughly done the children would have to repeat years in high school. He disclaimed any knowledge of what had led to the changes in the regulations. All pupils sent up to the high school he did not consider good material, and it was his opinion that the public school ought to take an equal share in keeping such pupils for repeat years. There was a danger that public school pupils were shoved on because of a pressure of lack of accommodation in lower years of the public school.

The next speaker was a public school principal. He believed that there had been a certain amount of resentment among high school principals owing to the fact that the power to recommend pupils rested with the lower school principals. He held that the entrance examinations were not proper tests as they were only a subjective valuation and were unreliable. The marking of examination papers was inconsistent as the same examiner would mark the same papers differently at different times. There was a possibility of examining a child scientifically and accurately by means of standardized tests such as the Curtis tests. Intelligence and pedagogical tests which could be applied by the principal could also be relied upon. There was a scientific classification which determined how many children in a class were fit to be promoted. With this classification the new regulations would utterly conflict. The subjects chosen for the examinations were arbitrary and were for the interests of the High School rather than in the interests of the pupils. There was no doubt that their enforcement would keep many children out of an advanced education. There was no justice in insisting that any child who entered the high school should be able to proceed to matriculation, as many children could go to the first or second year and no further. The remedy the principal suggested was the appointment of an educational survey consisting of prominent educationists to go into the whole school system, find the defects and suggest the cures.

A Kitsilano school teacher said he welcomed some test as far as his own promotions were concerned, to decide whether the pupils on the borderland were fit to enter the High School.

He held that both types of schools existed for the children and their good. He would heartily welcome some check in promotions to High School, as it would relieve him of some of the responsibility. It was necessary to eliminate pupils who could not take the step to the upper school, and this in certain cases was accomplished by examinations. But it seemed folly to assume that the pupils less fitted could make 60 per cent. in such examinations when only a small percentage of the best pupils made so high a mark in former years. The danger in the new regulations was in the fact that many more children would be excluded from advanced education. At present there is no means of knowing how the new papers will be marked or what standard will be set.

Another teacher advocated the diversity of the High School course to meet the different capacities of the pupils and a scientific survey of both Public and High Schools to ascertain the existing situation and what should be done to remedy it.

The bulk of humanity does not reach the mentality of 14 years.

Another teacher believed that the record of the pupils for their whole school career should be the basis of consideration for promotion. This new method would condemn some of the brightest intellects the world has ever seen. It is illegal and a slur on the intelligence of public school principals. Examinations have their place but they are not the whole thing.

In reply to a question as to what would happen to the 40 per cent. if they failed, James Blackwood, school trustee, pointed out that there should be junior high schools or work shops to care for these pupils and fit them for present needs.

Opinions were expressed by parents that the cause of the new regulations was the lack of space in the schools.

At this point a general discussion took place on what would be the fate of the children who failed to pass the examinations. Would they drop out of school entirely through discouragement?

J. Blackwood was of the opinion that the important question was the fate of the children who failed and that the government ought to offer a substitute to the High School in the form of Junior High School or Technical Schools. Mrs. Macaulay also expressed herself as feeling that the new regulations were not a mark of progress.

It was finally decided that two delegates be sent to Victoria with the delegation from the school board, to investigate the matter and report to a meeting which will be called to deal fully with the question.—Western Women's Weekly.

CLEAN AND WHOLESOME

It is an important feature with us to keep every tool and appliance in a thoroughly sanitary condition. All our surroundings are sweet and wholesome, not only those which are exposed to the view of the customers, but all portions of the premises. No better meat can be offered for sale.

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Abbotsford, B.C.

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Let us make you enjoy your car and make your outing trip a pleasure.

Our mechanics are experts and with an up-to-date equipped shop can give you the best of service and a permanent job at a reasonable cost.

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A rolling car gathers no crowd.

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We sell Flour, Cereals, Butter, eggs.
We sell Poultry Feeds, Mill Feeds, Hay, Salt.
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WANT COLUMN

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

CONTENDS LEGAL HOME IS WHERE PHONE IS

NEW YORK—An endeavor to establish legal residence as the place where one has a residential telephone was made yesterday by the Vante Company, which is being sued by Matthew Kleinrock for $6,842 for alltged breach of contract in Orange County Supreme Court. The plaintiff says he lives in Highland Falls and that the suit is brought properly in Orange County.

The defense alleges that Kleinrock has a home at 50 Thatford avenue, Brooklyn, New York, where his family lives and where there is a telephone in Kleinrock's name, and seeks to have the action tried in Brooklyn. Justice Morschauser directed the attorneys to prepare briefs on this point.

Say! A lot was sold on Main Street Sumas City, this week—the first in five years they say.

MR. OLIVER RETURNS BUT EMPTY-HANDED

VICTORIA, March 6.—Beyond receiving assurances of sympathetic consideration of his various representations made to the federal Premier and some members of the cabinet while he was recently in Ottawa, Hon. John Oliver, who returned to Victoria on Saturday, received no definite promises of federal assistance in such important problems to this province as the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, continued drydock construction, completion of the wooden ships here, and other matters which were laid before the Ottawa authorities.

Tonight, Saturday, March 11th. Bryant Washburn, in "A FULL HOUSE," also a Pathe, 2 Reel Comedy, "HIGH AND DRY," at the local Moving Picture Theatre. A programme that deals to all a ROYAL Flush of Laughter.

Probably

She—What makes the leaves turn red in the fall?

He—They are blushing to think how green they have been all summer.

MANY DELEGATIONS ON ROAD MATTERS

GIFFORD, March 8.—Requests for new roads and the repairing, straightening and improving of old roads came in thick and fast to the Matsqui Municipal Council at their meeting on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Little of Ridgedale sought and secured consent and assistance for an outlet over the C. N. R. Track to the Township road. Up to the present they have been travelling over 40 acres of private property.

Mr. Smith has a dirt road west of the prairie that is all mud in wet weather.

Mr. Wm. Bates, a little further on, wanted work to be done on his road early this year. For two years appropriations have been made for the Bates road, but always too late in the year for work to be done. Coun. Keay will see that it is done in time this year. It contains a 14-foot government culvert, which is not wide enuogh for a 50-foot road and a government bridge that the water passes by. The clerk will point out these things to the government engineer with a view to their improvement.

Mr. N. Olund, claiming that the road up the Coglan hill does not run where it should but wanders on private property, suggested an appropriation of $500 to straighten it, and the council agreed with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Hassard of Mt. Lenman, near Jubilee, explained that they had the lumber for a house and chickens waiting at a neighboring ranch until they could find a way into their property. The road was opened part of the way, it was level, no gulches to be crossed, only needing clearing, but it must needs be done before they could get in this year. Coun. Keay appropriated $150 to clear the right of way and make it passable.

Stating that 16 children needed a way to school, Messrs. Almgren and Norman wanted the Turner road, which is but soft mud, made dry and gravelly. This Coun. Bell will attend to.

The road from Clayburn to Straiton up the hill came in for discussion as to the right of maintenance. The road is in Matsqui district, but is used solely by residents of Straiton and Township 20, which is government country. Hitherto the government has gone fifty-fifty on the upkeep, but the repair of the big bridge is imperative and although this is "the worst piece of road in the municipality and of no use to ratepayers," the council is responsible and must plank the bridge for safety and refer to the government afterwards.

Mr. Carl Poignant has established a rock crushing plant at Clayburn, and appeared before the council for orders. His terms are $1.75 per yard for coarse and medium road, and $2.00 for fine crushed. Council considered that it would pay to use this within a radius of two miles. Before much hauling can be done, however, a half mile strip of the Harris road must be "rocked." Mr. Poignant agreed to build this, supply the rock and roll it for the cost of the material, or at the rate of $1.75 per yard.

Mr. Jas. Allan of Marsh's Landing communicated the information that he has been living on Section 2 for the last ten years waiting for the section line to be opened up. He has a 20-foot trail. The council will have it widened to 40 feet.

A petition from 28 ratepayers south of Abbotsford asked the council to accept as a public highway a road donated by the owners, which will run north and south from the Poplar School road to the King road.

The council decided to lay the petition over until the road is completed and examined.

BUCKHAM MAY BE NEW LIBERAL WHIP

VICTORIA, March 8.—Mr. J. A. Buckham, member for Golden, is visiting the capital in company with his wife. Since the elevation of Dr. W. H. Sutherland to cabinet rank, Mr. Buckham is looked upon to succeed to the position of Liberal whip. During the past two sessions of the Legislature he has acted as junior whip to the government forces.

LOCAL and DISTRICT

Mrs. Eby's brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson, of Winnipeg, who have been in Victoria, are visiting Mrs. Eby over the week-end.

Mr. M. M. Shore was in Vancouver Wednesday making arrangements for Film Service, for the next two months. Amongst those booked, are "Three Live Ghosts," being shown at the Capitol Theatre, this week. Also "SATURDAY NIGHT" which was run last week at the Capitol.

The Eastern Star Lodge is holding a St. Patrick's dance on the 17th.

Mrs. M. M. Shore has as her guests this week, her sister, Mrs. S. Green, of Williams Lake, B. C. and her father, Mr. Dashwood-Jones of New Westminster.

YOUR $1. WORTH MORE

3 lbs. Tea for	$1.00
3 lbs. Coffee for	1.25
7 lbs. Rolled Oats for	.40
20 lbs. Rolled Oats for	.95
Royal Crown Naptha Soap, 5 for	.25
16 oz. tins Assorted Jams, 15c each, 2 for	.25

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Weekly Specials

Malkin's Best Marmalade, per tin	78c
Corn Starch, 3 for	29c
Currants, 2 lbs. for	35c
Marmalade Oranges, per dozen	50c
Grapefruit, 4 for	25c
Waterglass, per can	25c

The Cash Store

A. G ANDREWS *Abbotsford, B.C*

Abbotsford Theatre

SATURDAY, MARCH 11th, 1922
"A FULL HOUSE"
featuring
BRYANT WASHBURN
Also, a 2 Reel Comedy "HIGH AND DRY"

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1922
ETHEL CLAYTON
in
"EXIT, THE VAMP"
also
A 2 Reel Dog Comedy
"BROWNIE'S BABY DOLL"

Mrs. McLeod is visiting at Murrayville.

Real estate is booming in Abbotsford. Our real estate agent is adding another one-storey block to his present building.

Next Saturday, March 18th, at the Local Theatre, will be shown, ETHEL CLAYTON, in "EXIT-THE VAMP." It is a delightful comedy-drama, and Miss Clayton never has been seen to finer advantage in any Photoplay.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McCallum spent a few days at the coast this week.

SCHOOL BOARD OBJECTS

MURRAYVILLE, B. C. March 6.—"Hitch your scowhouse alongside Langley or Matsqui property, but not on the boundary line." This will be the ultimatum of the Langley school board to a man who of late has been sending his children to a Langley school. The Matsqui school board have refused to pay for the tuition of these children.

New Westminster is booming, the people are again for the first time since October, drinking pure Lake Coquitlam aqua pura.

Premier Oliver is back from Ottawa, full of hope.