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The Abbotsford Post

With which is incorporated "The Huntingdon Star"

VOL. IX., No. 7. ABBOTSFORD, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914 8 $1.00 PER YEAR

Fresh, Clean

Groceries

That's what you pay for and that's what you get by dealing with us. We will always make it a point to secure the best the market can supply us in

Groceries, Fruits, Canned Goods, Vegetables and General Merchandise

Boots and Shoes

Prompt and careful delivery service to all parts of town.

We are ALSO Agents for Purity Flour; We also handle Five Roses, Royal Standard and B. and K. Flours

B. B. SMITH

The Pioneer Store

SIXTY PATRIOTIC DOLLARS FOR EMPIRE'S HOME BATTLE

Vim and vivacity and constant pleasure for the guests featured the very successful patriotic dance held at Abbotsford on Friday, under the auspices of a committee of the board of trade. About ninety couples assembled in the Gazley Hall, very kindly loaned by the owner, and danced merrily o'er the maple to the bright accompaniment of local music for many hours.

As a result of the event to which the ladies of the town gave generously their support, sixty dollars has been forwarded to the Central Patriotic Fund, at Ottawa.

Mr. Hugh Campbell of Langley Prairie, has rented the old Sparrow ranch and, according to report, is certain there should be some first class shooting to be had there. "What's in a name!"

THE WAGES OF WAR IS DEATH

Mr. Bertram Davie, of this town, has already lost no less than seventeen relatives killed in the war, including four cousins and six nephews The London Sphere, of recent issues, contains photographs of some of Mr. Davie's relatives. Among these are Captain C. D. Banbury, Coldstream Guards; Capt. H. S. Rankin, Royal Army Service Corps; Lieutenant G. V. Naylor-Leyland, the Royal Horse Guards, and second Lieutenant E. H. Tatti, North Fusiliers. All are dead The latter officer was killed in the Battle of the Aisne on September 19

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Thomas on Wednesday and will meet again in two weeks in the school room of the Presbyterian church as the guest of Mrs. H. Smith and Mrs. Parton.

Jas. Ross & Co.

New Up-to-date Dry Goods and Millinery Store

Gazley Block Abbotsford, B. C

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, NOTIONS, FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKWEAR, BOYS' CLOTHING, NECKWEAR, BLOUSES, BOYS' CLOTHING GENTS' FURNISHINGS, ETC., ETC

A Store of Quality, Moderate Prices, Courteous Treatment and a Square Deal to All.

CARE AND ABUSE OF FARM MACHINERY

Recent investigation by the Conservation Commission reveal some very interesting facts regarding the effect of care, or neglect, as the case may be, upon the life of machinery on the farm. Between 90 and 95 farms, divided into three districts, were visited in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In Saskatchewan, out of 94 farmers visited by the Commission's representative, 76 leave all of their implements out of doors. On 73 of the farme, there were no implement sheds of any description. On 21 of the farms, sheds large enough to cover ap art of the implements were found, in most cases this being only a buggy or a democrat, but not on one single farm was the machinery all housed. Not one farmer was found who painted his implements to protect them from the weather.

In Manitoba only 14 out of 94 keep their machinery under cover during the winter, while 44 claim to keep a part of it inside. On 34 of the Manitoba farms no provision whatever was made for protecting implements, and only four claim to have done any painting.

In the three districts visited in Alberta, mixed farming is carried on quite extensively, making more barn room available, so that implements are more likely to be protected, but even here, 37 out of the 92 visited leave all machinery out of doors.

In one district in Ontario where 40 farmers were visited, every man housed his implements during winter, although none of these men do any painting.

In the Ontario district visited where the implements are housed, the average life of the binder was found to be between 16 and 17 years Many binders were seen which were in good running order after cutting 20 seasons' crops.

In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where so much of the machinery is left out of doors, the average life of the binder is given by the farmers as about 7 years, which is less than half that of the binder protected from the weather. Many binders do not last as long as seven years. One farmer near Moosomin, Sask., who, after 12 years, was retiring from the farm, held an auction sale. His binder after cutting 12 crops sold for $80, or 50 per cent of the original cost, and his other machinery at proportionately high prices. It had all been well housed and the necessary painting and repairing had been done to keep it in good order On a neighboring farm a binder which had cut only three crops, but which had been neglected and stood out of doors, was being relegated to the scrap heap and a new one was being purchased.

An implement shed costs money, but if its use will double or treble the length of time the machinery will last, it is a good investment. Farmers often say they cannot afford to build a shed. The truth is, they realy cannot afford to be without one. Apart from the additional power necessary for operation the depreciation on unhoused machinery on the average sized farm is so great as to amount to much more than the cost and upkeep of an implement shed. The binder works for only a short time during the year, while machinery in a shop works the whole year through and lasts proportionately many times longer. It is simply a matter of care. The life of a machine extends in direct ratio to the care it receives and abuse and neglect will shorten the life of any machanism. The manufacturer is not responsible for the care of the machinery after it is sold. This rests entirely with the farmer, and as a common-sense business proposition he should look after his own intrests sufficiently to house his implements and thus save the thousands of dollars wasted annually in unnecessary depreciation.—F. C. N.

BURGLARS WERE SENT UP FOR TRIAL

The Midnight Marauders Who Entered M. DesBrisay's Store on Oct 24th Before Beak

(FROM FRASER VALLEY RECORD)

When the store of M. DesBrisay was entered last month and no signs of the guilty parties were to be seen, it was a common accepted fact out side police circles that the men would never be brought to justice, but in this respect all who thought that way have been agreeably surprised, by the robbers being located in Vancouver and brought to Mission City for trial.

As previously published Constable Clarkson was informed of the suspects and he, accompanied by Mr. W. W. Elliott of the Big Store, went to Vancouver last week, the latter to identify the goods and the former to bring the prisoners to Mission City. The prisoners did not arrive in Mission City util Thursday evening, and on Friday morning appeared before Magistrate Verchere and a full house, when the following evidence was taken:

Mr. Alexander Imlah, detective at Vancouver, stated that on the 2nd of the month as he was going along the street he saw two men go into a second hand store at the corner of Powell and Main, each carying a parcel below their arm. I watched them open the parcel from outside and saw it was new clothing. I watched for a long time and the man in the second hand store did not buy.

They rolled up their parcels and were going to leave the store. I walked up to them. Told them I was a police officer. Asked them for an account of themselves and where they got the stuff. They said they brought it down from Fort George. I told them I didn't believe their story. I warned them in the usual way and placed them under arrest I brought them to the police station had them searched and Smith locked up. Talked with Porter and he admitted breaking into a store in Mission City, accompanied by two other men and that Smith was one of these two men. I searched the house on Cordova street that he told me of—the White House Rooms and found clothing rolled up in two blankets

He said he had come by row boat which he admitted stealing from above the bridge at Mission Junction I also asked him for a description of the man who were along with him. He said he had met him in Ashcroft, but had not been acquainted with him before. He gave description to the best of his ability. On information received I took accused Porter, accompanied by another police officer, Detective McLeod, to a rooming house in the 200 block on Powell street where they stayed the first night they came to town where I found that a man named Allen had booked a room for two for three nights and that three men had stayed in the room for one night and the room occupied only two nights. The Japanese proprietor thought two had stayed the second night. I looked up the register and cut Allen's signature out of the register. I looked over all business at the police court and found the signature of the accused Allen on this book arrested for drunkeness and remained over night but had been released on that same day. I arrested Porter and went to the jailer and got a description of the accused Allen from him. I searched the hotels on Cordova street. In the Manitoba I was just leaving when I saw the accused come in and from the description I approached him and asked him if his name was not Allen He said it was. I told him I was a police officer and asked him to come outside I wanted to speak to him. I had spoken to him a few minutes when Detective McLeod came along. In the presence of Detective McLeod I warned Porter in the usual way and told him what he was going tobe charged with. He did not know anything about it. I asked him how he got to town and where he came from. He said he came from Fort George by row boat and rowed all the way from Fort George. I asked him if he had come by himself. He said sometimes three and sometimes four men were in the boat. He bought the boat up there and paid $15 for it. Asked him if he had sold any boots or clothing in town and he said "no"

(Continued on Page Four)

GAME WAS VERY ABUNDANT

After two days shooting last week end Mr. Munk of the Dominion Cartridge Co., and a friend bagged no less than 140 ducks at Sumas Lake. Mr. George Clark, too, has been very successful with the gun of late, bringing home 40 feathered beauties after a brief shoot, a few days ago.

FARMERS' PUBLIC MEETING

Local ranchers, agriculturists, and business men and others whose business success is meaured by the conditions of local farms and farmers, are urged to watch for an announcement to be posted by secretary Morley of the Board of Trade, respecting the date of the prospective visit of Mr. Alex. Lucas, M. L. A. He will speak on agricultural matters of vital concern to the settlers around Abbotsford. It is hoped to welcome Mr. Lucas with an audience, large and representative of the district.

A bi-monthly social held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd on Thursday was well attended, as usual, and very enjoyable.

A proposal is being discussed locally of arranging a series of short patriotic dances throughout the winter months, the proceeds to go to local relief purposes.

The Abbotsford Timber and Trading Company has ope dneup rathe ing company has opened up a second logging camp; the Kilgard plant is again started up. Boost.

Mr. J. J. Bannerman, late of Comox, B. C., has located on the old Jones ranch, DeLair road, and has brought with him a fine thoroughbred herd of Jerseys.

Among the guests noticed at the Abbotsford Hotel during the past few days were, A. Calder, of Aldergrove; J. W. Whitley, of Vancouver; E. Courian, Toronto; D. E. Standen, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. L. McPhee, of Chililwack; A. P. Woollacott, of Mt. Lehman and T. E. Johnson of Vancouver.

THE ABBOTSFORD POST.

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Advertising rates made known on application

Our Shibboleth—**Neither for nor agin' the Government**

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914

There is evidence accumulating all the time that deep laid plans for the destruction of the British Empire by the Germans, had been pretty well perfected before the war started; also that the present war excuse was only a means to an end. All over the world we find that plans have been made for one place and another, and these are this day helping the German Emperor in all the ways possible. Spies are the world over and carrying out the most secret of a secret service work, in the way of giving information where possible, even at the present time.

Elsewhere we publish a statement given to the press in New York and it really looks as though Canada is the objective point that the Great "I be IT" has his eye on Canada. We are glad that Emperor William places so much value on Canada—we agree with the great war lord for once that Canada is just about the best part of the world, but of course it is hoped we will be able to develop it without the Great German Militarism of which he is so proud.

GERMANY TO GRAB CANADA IF

She Wins The War—She'll Smash The Munroe Doctrine—Are Opinions Expressed

New York Nov.—That Germany was determined upon a world war long before the excuse for it came in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and that her object was apart from the Kaiser's insatiable desire for conquest, the necessity for providing colonies for her ever increasing population; that in this regard Germany had in her plans of world conquest, decided that when the war was over and the nation triumphed, part of the price Great Britain was to pay was the surrender of Canada to Germany is told on the statement of a German of noble birth and related in a statement to the press here by W. J. Lukens of Toronto. Mr. Lukens' statement was obtained at *first hand in Berlin from the German* It provided for the European war, the annexation of Canada and pointed the necessity then for the maintenance by the United States of a standing army against the German menace on her border, which would involve enormous taxation on the people of the union. The statement follows:

Apropos of the present European conflict, I am impelled to refer to an incident that may at least furnish food for reflection. Early in May of the present year a Pennsylvania steel man and myself were entertained in Berlin by a statesman of large affairs in the councils of his government, whose name for obvious reasons I shall not divulge. Suffice to say he is a man whose ideas may be said to be representative of at least the German ruling class.

After a discussion of business and political conditions in America the baron (for a baron he is) gave expression to the opinion that competition between Germany and the United States would become more and more keen, and said that in order to compete successfully with America, Germany would be obliged to get closer to the raw material "In your country with its enormous territory and immense natural resources," he said, "you have a very decided advantage, but I believe that the time will come when we will be possessed of colonies whose resources in raw material are as great as your own."

When asked by my friend to specify the particular country he had in mind, the baron smiled and hesitated, but finally continued:

"At no distant date this country will be at war with Great Britain Indeed, I am firmly convinced that the war will come within two years and in that belief I am joined by every man in Germany who has given thought to the European situation. Evidence that Great Britain herself fears German agression is plainly seen in her connection with the Triple Entente, which of course, was conceived with the great idea of offsetting the power of the Triple Aliance.

Shows How Germany Would Win

"But will Great Britain's efforts in that direction prove effective? Let us see. France is retrograding Her birth rate is declining enormously; she is having difficulty in maintaining her army at anything like normal strength, and her political troubles are omnipresent.

"Russia has not recovered from her defeat from Japan, and it will take years to restore her to a position where she can command any serious consideration, while Britain is herself in a worse plight than her two allies. At this moment Ireland is divided in to two opposing elements with drawn swords. India and the Boers are ready to take quick advantage of any preoccupation that may best England, and we have very good reason for the belief that under favorable conditions Canada and Australasia would quickly strike for their independence.

"On the other hand, the Triple Alliance is in a better position for aggressive action than ever before. Indeed in possibly better position today than it ever will be again, and it is this fact that leads to the conviction that war is not far distant, that the Triple Alliance must strike while the iron is hot.

"Germany is prepared. Our army is a marvel of perfection; our equipment is the finest in the world, and our financial resources are virtually unlimited. This being true, can there be any boubt as to the outcome of the conflict?

"We will win, and our emperor will dictate the terms of peace in London. Part of that price will involve a sufficient number of British colonies and overseas dominions to make Germany the dominating factor in world politics and furnish her with a foothold on the American continent, for Canada must figure as part of the price of peace."

Politely but none the less insistently my friend contended that such a condition of affairs as the baron outlined would compel the United States to invoke the Munroe doctrine, and bring our country into conflict with Germany, but the baron only smiled.

Would Ignore Monroe Doctrine

"Think you," he said, "that with Great Britain eliminated as a world factor and the command of the seas in Germany's hands the Monroe doctrine or any other doctrine would restrain us from collecting the reward of victory, and doing what we pleased? Ah, my friends you must consider that an outlet must be found for our rapidly increasing population and that our people must be kept under the German flag to insure German domination.

"You have too many of our people within our borders now. Canada with her enormous territory and vast resources, would solve many problems that are at present perplexing We would, of course, not expect the United States to regard the populating of Canada with German subjects as an act of aggression, but should she so regard it——" and the baron with a shrug of the shoulders left the sentence unfinished.

I have set forth the baron's remarks virtually verbatim. At the time I regarded his ideas as somewhat fantastic, but in the light of recent events they seem to partake of sufficien significance to warrant the belief that Germany's business and official eyes have been gazing at a prize that lies far beyond the borders of Europe, and that she not only contemplated the subjugation of Great Britain but control of the world's politics and trade.

And the road to that ambition led her through the little country whose neutrality she herself guaranteed by "a mere scrap of paper;" through Liege, through Louvain, through Rheims, to leave in her wake a trail of blood and ruin, the bodies of raped and murdered women and children, the dangling corpses of old old men, as Senator Clarke tells of it; as Mary Boyle O'Rielly so graphically describes it in her dispatches from the Hague.

We have read the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the opening of the hostilities; we have authenticated records of Sir Edward Grey's futile efforts in behalf of peace, and we have seen Germany respond by sending her hosts in a dash towards the gates of Paris. And in her defence we witness the feeble efforts of eminent professors and scholars, whose words and pens in a just cause would be mightily and potent.

We look toward Berlin for some pronouncement that would suggest at least an iota of excuse for the plunging of Europe into the most horrible war in history, and an echo comes back from the Lokal Anzeiger that proof of England's culpability is to befound in the fact that five days before the commencement of hostilities the British ambassador to Berlin discharged his female German cook.

Reverting for just a moment to Canada, toward which covetous German eyes seem to have turned, I wonder whether the people of the United States realize what their relations with the Dominion really are, and what a change in her government would mean to the American people. From my Pennsylvania home I come twice each year to travel thro' Canada from Ocean to Ocean, and this is what I find:

A liberty loving, peaceful, wholehearted population of 8,000,000 people, living under a system of government that comes as close as any government can to the acme of perfection; loyal to and having faith in the empire that gives them full measure of freedom, permits them to make and administer their own laws, collect and spend their own revenues and taxes them not a single penny for any imperial purpose whatsoever

Loyalty of the Canadians

As a testimony to their loyalty, I saw sail away on Thursday of lat week from the port of Quebec 33,000 soldiers every man a willing volunteer, to fight for the preservation of the British Empire. Only 22,000 men were needed to make up the first contingent, but 11,000 in addition refused to be left behind, and 50,000 more have expressed their eagerness to join the colors. Yet in spite of their affection for their flag and empire, the people of Canada last year purchased from us more than $441,000,000 in manufactured goods, while they took from Great Britain only $131,000,000.

To-day, next to Great Britain herself, Canada is our most important customer, much more important, indeed, than all South and Central American countries combined. As a neighbor, under British rule, perhaps the best evidence of the desirability of our seeing to it that existing conditions are maintained lies in the fact that for one hundred years the two neighboring countries have remained at peace, and that not a fort worthy of the name marks the imaginary line that separates them; nor has either country deemed it necessary to maintain a standing army of any proportions.

With the repopulating of Canada with millions of Germans, whose conscription service has imbued them with the military spirit, how long would it be before the people of the United States would be burdened by a tax for army purposes that would be staggering in its proportions?

In closing permit me to remark that while the baron's prophecy relative to near approach of war has been justified, in one respect at least he sadly missed the mark, for as if in answer to his expressed belief in the frailty of the British structure there is a preponderance of evidence to show that the British empire was never so united and powerful as it is at present.

Instead of revolting as suggested India has rushed her trained soldiers to the front to fight the empire's battles; the Boers whofought her so bitterly twelve years ago (now citizens of the self-governing union of South Africa) have placed General Botha of Boer war fame in absolute control of the British fighting forces while Canada, Australasia and every other component part of the empire have placed their resources and their men at the command of t hBeiitrsh men at the command of the British government—the strongest possible evidence of the efficiency and wisdom of the institutions."

CANCELLATION OF PATENTS

The Governor General in Council under and in virtue of the authority conferred by "The War Measures Act 1914" is pleased to order as follows:

2. The Commissioner may on the application of any person and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent or license, the the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any state at war with His Majesty, and the Commissioner, before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads:—

(a) That the person entitled to the benefit of such patent or license is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty:

(b) That the person applying intends to manufacture or cause to be carried on, the patent process within the Dominion of Canada;

(c) That it is in the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade that such article should be manufactured or such process carried on as aforesaid.—Canada Gazette.

RISE IN PRICE OF POULTRY

Poultry in large umbers was the feature of the market in New Westminster on Friday last, and the price was a trifle higher that it has been during the past six weeks. Fifteen and sixteen cents per pound was asked for live chickens, and the same price for live ducks. Dressed chickens were 2 5cents per pound and dressed ducks were 23 cents a pound

A fair supply of eggs was on sale and the big figure of sixty-five cents a dozen, retail, was again secured, and 50 to 55 cents a dozen, wholesale. Butter was in its usual large supply and sold at regular price. Devonshire cream was also a ready seller at 45 cents a pint.

B. C. Apples at reasonable prices were readily disposed of. For the Northern Spy 90 cents a box was asked, while the Baldwin could be bought for 75 cents to $1 a box, depending on the grade. Second grade apples at $1 a sack were good bargains. Cranberries made their re-appearance and sold rapidly at five cents a pound. Sweet cider was a new feature at 10 cents a pint.

In the fish section the feature was the sockeye salmon offered for sale. Sockeye are seldom caught so late in the season, but yesterday the fishermen were able to get a very small number in their nets. Soles herring and smelts were ready sellers at last week's prices.

Veal and pork predominated in the meat department and sold at stationary prices. Small pigs were in good quantities at $2 to $4.

There was a large attendance and the trading was brisk.

Wholesale Poultry

Poultry, live weight	14 to 15c
Chickens broilers per lb	15 to 16c
Chickens, broilers per lb	13c to 14c
Ducks, live weight	14c to 15c

Retail Poultry

Spring chickens dressed	25c
Hens, dressed, per lb	23c
Pigeons, each	25c to 35c
Ducks, dressed per lb	20c
Squabs, each	35c to 40c

Vegetables

Potatoes, per sack	90c to $1.15
Potatoes, per ton	$16 to $18
Carrots, per sack	75c
Cabbages, per scak	75c
Turnips, per sack	25c
Lettuce, par bunch	5c
Sweet Corn, per dozen	10c
Onions, green per bunch	3 for 5c
Asparagus, two bunches for	15c
String beans, per lb	2½ to 5c
Parsnips per sack	75c
Parsley, per bunch	5c
Celery, per bunch	5c
Peas, per lb	2½c to 5c
Cucumbers, each	5c
Cauliflower, per head	10c to 15c
Radishes, two bunches for	5c
Tomatoes, per lb	2c
Green Tomatoes, per lb	3c
Cabbages, per head	5c to 15c
Turnips, per bunch, 3 for	5c
Pumpkins, each	10c to 15c
Citrons, each	10c
Squash, each	15c

Eggs and Butter

Eggs, retail	60c to 65c
Eggs, wholesale	50c to 55c
Duck Eggs	50c
Butter, retail per lb	40c
Butter, wholesale, per lb	35c
Pure Cream Cheese, per lb	50c
Cottage Cheese, per lb	10c
Devonshire Cream, per pint	45c
Honey, per lb	25c

Wholesale Meat

Pork, per lb	10c to 10½c
Pork, salt, per lb	13c
Pigs, small, each	$2 to $4
Mutton, per lb	12c
Leg of Mutton, per lb	22c
Veal, medium, per lb	16½c
Veal, large, per lb	12c to 15c

Retail Meats

Beef, best rib roasts	22c
Beef, loin,	28c to 30c
Beef, short loin	30c
Beef, sirloin	27c
Boiling Beefs	12½c to 15c
Beef, pot roast	18c
Pork	18c
Pork	20c to 25c
Pork Chops	18c
Mutton	18c to 20c
Leg of Mutton	25c
Sugar cured corned pork	15c to 20c
Home made pork sausage	15c to 20c
Salted pigs' heads ped lb	8c
Pickled pigs shanks per lb	10c
Sugar cured hogs' heads, lb	8c
Sugar cured corn beef, per lb	15c
Picnic hams per lb	14c
Pure Lard	15c to 16c
Sugar cured bacon	22c
Sugar cured boneless ham	25c
Spring lamb, forequarter, each	$1.50
Spring lamb, hind quarter each	$2.50

Flowers

Carnations, 2 dozen	25c
Flowering plants, 2 for	25c

Fruit

Apples, per box	75c to $1
Apples, per sack	$1
Early Apples, per box	80c to $1.25
Pears, per box	75c to 90c

Fish

Red Spring Salmon, per lb	15c
White Spring Salmon, each	35c
Sockeye salmon, each	35c
Cohoes, each	25c
Fresh herring, 3 lbs for	25c
Sturgeon, per lb	15c
Shad, per lb	15c
Crabs, extra large	2 for 25c
Soles, per lb	10c
Cod, per lb	12½c
Halibut, per lb	12½c
Flounders, per lb	8c
Skate, per lb	8c

The Patriotic Fund in Vernon has passed the $5000 mark.

The Okanagan fruit crop is said to be heavier this year than last year.

BELGIANS FOR CANADA

A movement having in view the settlement of Belgians farmers in Saskatchewan has been started at Regina and is receiving good support, Lieutenant-Governor Brown having agreed to act as patron to the Belgian relief committee in charge of this work. Careful attention will be given to the details of the scheme in order that the results may be satisfactory.

It is claimed that the Belgian farmers are the most skilled in the world and with the desolation in their own land, caused by the war, it is recognized that many of them will have to emigrate to other lands and as Saskatchewan has an abundance of land, not now cultivated, the opportunities for these Belgian farmers to settle in this country would be great. Lieutenant-Governor Brown, in discussing this scheme recently, pointed out that the Belgians would make excellent dairymen and market gardeners.

WENT IN WHOLE-HEARTEDLY

Few men have thrown themselves so whole-heartedly into the recruiting campaign as Mr. Will Crooks, the well-known labor M. P. Addressing a meeting in the city of London a few days ago, Mr. Crooks said that the key to the present situation was that if people did not hang together they would separately. "When things look a little black do not be down hearted, but take an example from me." Mr. Crooks said: "I have never been beaten yet, though the victory sometimes has been put off."

The Vernon News prints more war poetry than any other paper in the province.

Stock Insurance

Insure your horses and cattle in case of accident or death

Nice White Plymouth Rock Cockerals for breeding purposes. Good stock and at right prices.

A. McCallum
Abbotsford

MAPLE RIDGE COMPANY FOR 104TH REGIMENT

Remarkably Fine Body of Men Paraded Before Colonel Taylor on Tuesday Evening Last

60 strapping sons of Maple Ridge including 32 from Whonnock end of the municipality, comprise a strong company of highly patriotic men of enviable physique which has been attached as a unit of the 104th, New Westminster regiment, commanded by Colonel J. D. Taylor, M. P.

The lieutenants appointed to the new company are Reeve N. S. Lougheed, of Maple Ridge and George Godwin of Whonnock.

The sixty men paraded before Col. Taylor in the agricultural hall at Haney, on Tuesday evening, and prior to being measured for their uniforms the men lined up were highly commended by the Colonel for their splendid appearance and military alertness.

The volunteers who hitherto formed a local corps of Home Guards, organized by Reeve Lougheed, have been drilled regularly for several weeks past and have attained a considerable degree of efficiency as a unit. Now, the company has official recognition and will be captained by an officer yet to be appointed. Several of the men are on their way to Nanaimo for home defence duty on the Island.

Addressing the company on Tuesday evening at Haney, Col. Taylor, M. P. said as militiamen they would only serve for home defence but if need be outside Canada if the safety of Canada ever became an emergency. After referring to the high military standard of the 104th regiment among the soldiers of B. C., the Colonel intimated that he soon expected to enlist a local company from Mission As men largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, strong and healthy, and of proven loyal spirit, the Maple Ridge company would, he was sure, come right up to the great confidence he had in them. The Colonel advised that the company take early steps to provide a drill hall for its own use and urged the men to be painstaking in their drills so that they would be unexcelled when the official inspection of the regiment took place.

Close upon eighty men will in all probability be enlisted. Sixty men paraded on Tuesday evening. These were, from Whonnock: T. R. Cockrill, R. Fletcher, M. W. Kirby, M. C. Moffatt, R. A Aikman, R. A. Hamilton O. Lee, T. Hollingshead, G. Godwin W. Davin, F. Cooper, H. Reid, F. Lee Chas Black, R. Percy, A. Collins, J. Garner, A. Watson, —. Smith, A. F. Earle, G. Featherstone, H. Farmer, G. R. McLaughlin, Ole Lee, W. H. Alexander, A. McLeod, R. Johnson, G. Gilchrist, G. Walden, J. Capes,

From Maple Ridge: F. McWhinnie, A. Stephens, E. B. Carr, J. A. Carr, L. S. Carr, A. E. Mackness, D. B. Martyn, H. D. Mackness, W. J. Marriot, N. S. Lougheed, W. Best, W. Gillis, J. F. Anderson, P. H. Burnett, W. B. Tapp, J. H. Hampton, R. Noodon, L. G. Rayner, T. H. Laity, H. Toey, H. Carter, C. McDermott, D. McMyn and G. McMyn of Pitt Meadows.

In the game of love all women are born experts, whereas most men remain mere novices all their lives.

Some women like children, some like charities, most like clothes, few their husbands.

Most love is experimental The pity is that it's explosive as well.

When you can't have all your own way, take half and persuade the regal person to take the other half.

It's not a man's intentions a woman objects to; it's his inattentions.

A woman loves a good man in theory and a bad one in action.

A duplicate of anything is always a mistake especially when it's another woman.

THE BRANDING OF DAIRY BUTTER

The underlying principle of the law is protection to the consumer, the honest manufacturer and the honest trader. The whole object of the law is to prevent misrepresentation. No reasonable practice is interfered with

A new sub-section in the Act deals with the weight of butter as put up in prints or blocks. This sub-section reads as follows:—

"No person shall sell, offer, or have in his possession for sale, any butter moulded or cut into prints blocks, squares or pats, unless such prints, squares or pats are of the full net weight of one-quartr pound, one-half pound, one-pound or two pounds at the time they are moulded or cut. Nothing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in rolls or lumps of indiscriminate weight as sold by farmers."

The Regulations made under the authority of the Act came into force on September 1st, and provide that when dairy butter is put up into blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper shall be printed or branded with the words "Dairy Butter" in letters at least one-quarter inch square, in addition to any other wording that the butter maker may desire to use. There is nothing in the Act or Regulations to prevent the use of the word "Separator" in addition to the words "Dairy Butter" but no such grade of butter as "Separator" is recognized by the law. The Butter Act of 1903 defined only two grades, namely, "Dairy" and "Creamery". The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 defines a third grade as "Whey" butter. Buttermakers may use any form of printing or branding, including the words "Dairy Butter" which is not consistent with the definition of dairy butter. Butter in rolls, crocks or tubs is not required to be branded.

The definition of dairy butter is to be found in section 3 of the Act and is the same as it was in The Butter Act of 1903. It reads as follows:—

(d) "dairy" means a place where the milk or cream of less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter;

(e) "dairy butter" means butter which is manufactured in a dairy.

The exact wording of the sections of the Regulations that deal with this matter of the branding of dairy butter reads as follows:—

"No person shall cut or pack dairy butter into blocks, squares or prints and wrap such blocks, squares or prints and wrap such blocks, squares or prints in parchment paper unless the said parchment paper is printed or branded with the words "dairy butter."

"No person shall knowingly sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale:—

(e) Any dairy butter packed in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter unless such packages are branded "Dairy butter;"

(f) Any dairy butter packed, moulded or cut into blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper unless such parchment paper is branded "Dairy butter;"

The full text of "The Dairy Industry Act, 1914," and the Regulations made thereunder are published as Bulletin No. 42, Dairy and Cold Storage Series, which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa.

WAR'S BRIGHTER SIDE

Mabel: "Mother, dear! I do hope this war won't be over before I finish my sock!"

A soldier recently on his visit to London had been commissioned to buy a blouse at a bargain sale which his wife was unable to attend. The task was a novel one, but he finally got the attention of the saleswoman "I want to buy a blouse for a lady," he said.—"What bust?" she asked. He glanced around with nervous apprehension. "Why—er—I didn't hear anything."

Shop Assistant: "This is becoming colour, madam——"—Selina: "Yes, but—will it go with khaki?"

Billeting Sergeant: "How many nice young men can you do with, miss?"—Miss Spinster: "Ah! Fill the house, sergeant, fill the house!"

"Who are those people who are cheering?" asked the recruit, as he was entraining at Victoria.—"Those," replied the Captain, "are the people who are going."

Man Versus Super Man.—When Napoleon met Goethe he said, "This is a man." He expected to find a German.

The Bull-dog Breed.—Officer: now my lad, do you know what you are placed here for?"—Recruit: "To prevent the enemy from landing, sir." Officer: "And do you think you can prevent him landing all by yourself?"—Recruit: "Don't know, sir, I'm sure But I'd have a dam good try."

When Lord Resebery asked his audience "Are you downhearted?" it was all a certain Minister, who was on the platform, could do to refrain from rising to reply: "The answer to the Noble Lord's question is in the negative."—Punch.

THAT LOOK OF SATISFACTION

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Plumbing Shop
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We have just received and placed on our shelves a full assortment of Men's Women's and Children's Rubbers. Prices from 50c to $1.05.

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

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL

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Strictly first-class in every respect. The bar is stocked with the best of wines, liquor and cigars,

RATES, $1.50 TO $2.00 PER DAY

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Absence makes the heart grow fonder, we're told, but a good portrait of the absent one will keep the recollection much more vivid—and comfort many a lonely hour of separation.

We make a specialty of portraiture and our studio is exceptionally equipped for fine portrait work.

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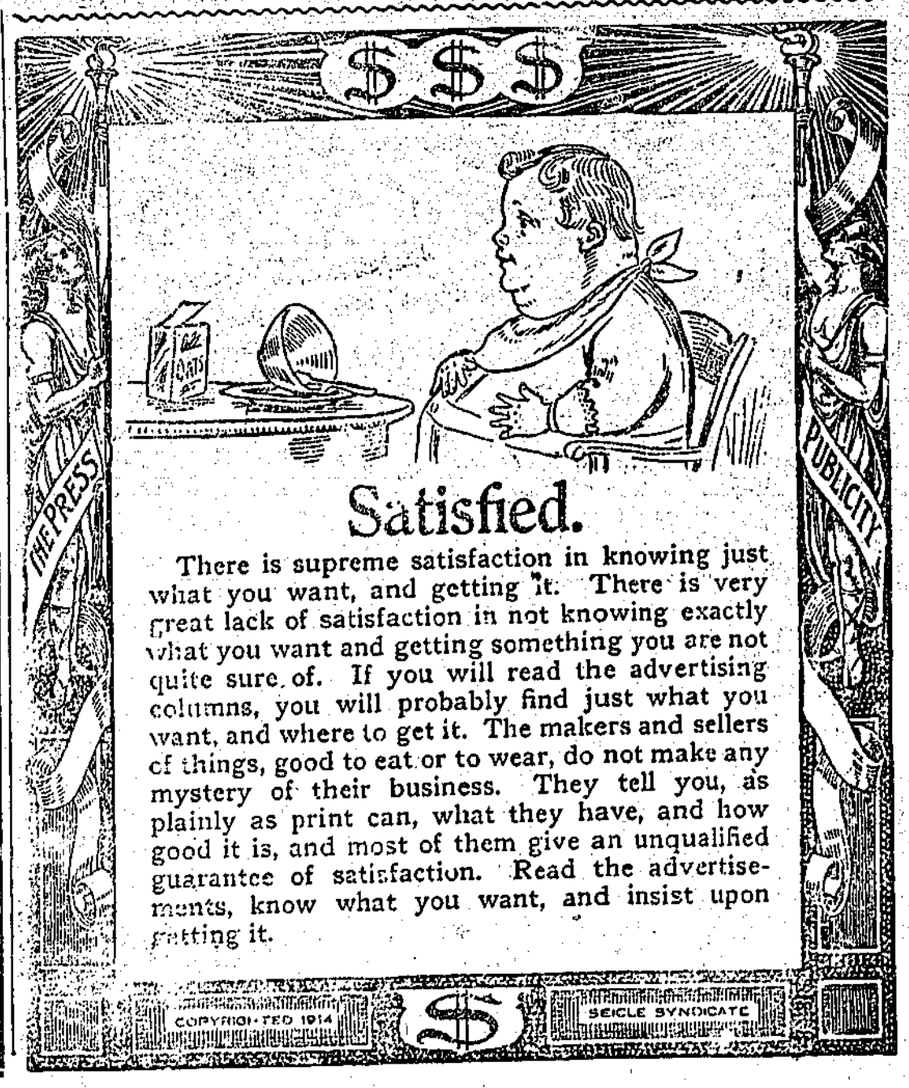

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BUTCHER

Pork, Mutton, Beef, Veal, Pork Sausages, Wieners and Balogna always on hand. Fish every Thursday

HUNTINGDON AND DISTRICT

Miss F. B. Morse, of Clayburn, was a visitor in town on Tuesday.

Miss Mercy Skinner, of Chilliwack, was here on Wednesday, visiting her parents.

Mr. Frank Munro was a visitor to Vancouver this week, returning on Wednesday.

Mr. A. E. Marpole has moved into a house belonging to Mr. Frank Munroe on Vye road and which stands on a forty acre farm.

During the absence of Mr. Sam Killick on active service, Mrs. Killick and her daughter will reside with Mrs. Killick's father.

Registered at the Alexandria Hotel during the past few days were: G. S. Parsons, of Snohomish and J. T. Smith and T. J. Schell of Vancouver.

Mr. Yarwood reports that several inquiries are being made by city people for farm lands and that farm property in Huntingdon district is in very strong demand.

Mr. Porter's government gang has been busy this week fixing up the much needed surface of the main street, to harden it for traffic during the coming winter.

As the tramp in the "Prince of Tramps", a farce played in Sumas on Wednesday evening in aid of the war funds, Mr. Joe Maakstead was a huge success.

Owing to the foot and mouth disease existing among cattle in the States, no horses, cattle, poultry, and several other farm goods, are allowed to cross the Canadian frontier.

Mrs. R. Richmond of Vancouver, formerly of Huntingdon, was a visitor htis week at the home of Mrs. T. Hart and returned home on Thursday.

Dr. Draney was in Vancouver on Saturday, having been called to the coast to attend his friend Dr. Stewart, who passed an operation for appendicitis at a private hospital there.

A noted worthy in Mr. Sam Killick, an old soldier once attached to Scotch border regiment left on Saturday to join his new company, the second Overseas contingent of the 104th, New Westminster regiment now training at Hastings Park.

The ladies of the Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Fadden on Thursday. The ladies would be glad to receive any unused clothing which citizens may have but do not want. The clothes will be sent to needy cases in Vancouver and New Westminster.

The new water supply provided by the Huntingdon Waterworks Company, Mr. M. Murphy, manager, for the use of some forty residents in the Second Street neighborhood, was turned on for the first time on Wednesday evening. The water now passing through the mains is as pure as the best in Killarney and is a boon to the good folk of Huntingdon.

ALEXANDRIA CAFE OPENED

Mrs. Julia Corbin has re-opened the Alexandria Cafe immediately opposite the B. C. Electric Depot at Huntingdon. In thanking her many old friends and numerous new business friends for the patronage already accorded her in the enterprise the proprietress would solicit a visit of the people of Huntingdon and the surrounding districts, as well as travellers who desire a realy appetizing meal at a reasonable price.

POST OFFICE IMPROVEMENT

Important structural improvements are being made at Huntingdon post office. Mr. B. T. Malcolm recently purchased some two hundred mail delivery boxes, at Chilliwack, and is having these fitted up at the rear of the post office, which is being partitioned into two rooms. The public entrance will be on the side street. Huntingdon people next week will have the same mail collection facilities as now existing at Abbotsford or any other up-to-date town in the province.

FRUIT CANNING NOTES

The Post understands on the best of authority that an American syndicate, from Washington, are now making enquiries and investigations with a view to purchasing a forty acre ranch suitable for berry growing and the probability of later opening a fruit canning factory in this district.

A GRACEFUL ACTION THAT WAS MUCH APPRECIATED

The young ladies of Sumas who held a dance there a few nights ago showed the truly patriotic, helpful and fraternal spirit when they very generously donated some $13, the balance in hand after the expenses of the dance had been paid, to Abbotsford Fund for the relief of the Belgians. The kind thought and goodwill that prompted the gift has been very favorably commented upon locally.

TAKES OVER BUSINESS

The many friends of Mr. Cobley are interested to hear that he has taken over the business until recently carried on by the Huntingdon Mercantile Company, and will wish him every success in his new venture. Boost Mr. Cobley, citizens, by extending to him a share of your patronage

MISSION BURGLARS SENT UP FOR TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

but in speaking to him afterwards he stated he had sold boots he had got in Fort George

Constable Clarkson—After you arrested him did you go to the second-hand store. I went and in checking up his reports he found that there had been stuff sold answering the description of what was reported on the circular issued by the provincial police regarding this stuff that had been stolen from Mission City and the exhibits in the court: including a rifle and a shot gun and some clothing, and also some boots had been sold by Allen.

The boat had been found by Anderson on False creek.

Constable Clarkson asked him to describe the boat. The name was Lora Doone, stolen above the bridge at Mission; was about 16 feet long, said the witness

Allen—About getting the boat near Mission, did Porter tell pou that was the boat I came in.

Witness—Porter told me he met you in Ashcroft for the first time.

Witness—Went to the second hand store and the man there identified Allen as one of the men who sold some of the goods—I believe the boots.

Thos Smith, sworn, stated, a week ago to-night—Oct. 31st—I went into hotel in Vancouver—Horseshoe—met Porter, had a couple of drinks together; walked around and went up to the room—10 or 15 stayed in one room—across from the Panama Hotel. Stayed there Saturday evening and on Sunday. We walked around Monday morning. Both were busted. Porter said he had some clothes in his room. We got them and went to the store. He would not buy them. Wanted too much for them. Went to the door and met the constable, and he saw what we had. He told us to go back and had a look at the goods. We opened them up and asked Porter where he got them. Porter said he got them from Fort George. He took us over to the police station.

Clarkson—Did you ever see him before?

Witness—Met him in Fort George last winter.

Clarkson—Did he tell you where he got them before went to the police office.

Witness—No. I came out as far as Fort George last April and met him in Soda Creek later—in May

Clarkson—Did he tell you how he came to Vancouver?

Witness—Did not come down from Fort George with him.

Magistrate—When did you meet him?

Witness—In Vancouver on Saturday.

Clarkson—When did you meet Allen?

Witness—Met him at the police station for the first time

Porter—Do not want to ask him anything about it.

Allen—Do not know this young man; don't think he had anything to do with it.

Mr. Percy Cox, sworn, stated he was employed with M. DesBrisay & Co., was sure of the shot gun but not of the rifle.

The case adjourned until after lunch when Mr. George Gibbard was called for evidence and his evidence was a recognition of the goods.

This morning word was received from New Westminster that both Clark and Allan had pleaded guilty.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910

(Section 42.)

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Abbotsford Hotel, situate in Abbotsford, B. C. in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1914.

A. J. HENDERSON,
Applicant.

A preserved woman is never a popular conserve.

HUNTINGDON UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Huntingdon Union Sunday School meets every Sunday in the new School House at 2.30 p.m.

All are cordially invited.

A. E. SKINNER, Sec.-Treas.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

The Union Sunday School and Adult Bible Class meet at 2:15 p.m.

Public Worship at 3:15.

A hearty invitation is extended to all to attend these meetings.

J. L. Campbell, pastor.

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Fast Tables — Perfect Cues
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FIRST CLASS BARBER SERVICE
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