

News in Brief of Enderby and District of Interest Far and Near

Mrs. Wm. Sewell returned from the coast on Monday.

Mr. Schimmerhorn returned from the East this week.

Born—At Mara, March 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Bennett, a daughter.

Born—At their home in Enderby, Feb. 9th, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davies, a son.

It is expected that Ex-Mayor Rutan will return from Fort Fraser by the end of March.

Mrs. G. G. Campbell and brother, Clifford Greyell, went to the coast last Friday on a pleasure trip.

Miss Somerville, of Vernon, left Enderby on Monday after spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. A. Chapman.

Mr. J. Tomkinson reports a very nice small business at his Grindrod store since starting up there a few weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lemke returned from Seattle and other coast cities this week, where they enjoyed a week or ten days.

Parish of Enderby, 3rd Sunday in Lent, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Mattins and Holy Communion, 11 a.m.; evensong, 7.30 p.m.

Thos. Wilkinson, manager of the Barnum Poultry Ranch, reports the season opening with the brightest of prospects for his flocks.

All farmers desiring to enter the Institute field competitions are urged to make application to the secretary Mr. Handcock at once.

Dr. Keith was called to Mara on Tuesday to attend Al. Moser, who was seriously injured on the knee while at work on the Moser place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mack, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Barrows, returned from Vancouver on Wednesday.

The lantern lecture on the Yuko given by the Rev. C. Reed will be repeated on Tuesday next, 17th inst., under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary, in the Parish Hall at 8 o'clock.

Mayor Barnes has been requested to gather together all the old-timers in this vicinity to take part in the reunion of Okanagan Pioneers at Vernon on April 16th. All applications must be in by April 1st.

Services in the Methodist Church next Sunday: Morning, 11 o'clock, evening at 7.30; Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30. Morning subject, "The Book of Job, the Argument and Job's Skepticism;" evening, "Job's Experience of God."

Skip Dill says his rink couldn't curl any better than he could, owing to the counter attractions—the coast fashions, for instance. Some of the dresses worn by the ladies, he says, were dreams—lobster salad dreams—and he hurried home as quickly as he could get away.

The curlers returned from Vancouver this week, some dropping in on Friday last, and others in pairs and singles every day since. The silverware of the bonspiel did not come with them. None of it left Vancouver. The crack rinks from Winnipeg and other places did not make any

better showing than our own boys, the ice being quite different from what they had been accustomed to.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

A meeting of the Enderby Board of Trade was held in the City Hall last Friday evening to hear the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to bring in a detailed report of the liabilities of the Board, handed down from the previous year. The report showed in round figures the sum of \$630; made up as follows: Vernon News \$ 282.65 Heaton's Annual 130.00 A. Fulton 190.00 Montreal Star 20.94 Printing postals 3.75

A committee, consisting of the president and secretary was appointed to petition the City Council for a grant of \$500, with which it was believed the Board would be able to clean up the liabilities outstanding and prosecute the season's publicity work which is being mapped out.

The membership fee was placed at \$3, and Messrs. Murphy and Murrin were appointed to solicit members.

The meeting adjourned until Friday evening, March 20th, when it is possible some word will have been received from the city council as to the assistance asked for.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The United Sunday School convention of the Okanagan Valley was held at Armstrong this week, the attendance Tuesday and Wednesday being exceptionally large. Some 15 delegates attended from the northern end of the Valley, and about 30 came up from the south on the special train from Vernon. Rev. I. W. Williams, secretary of the Provincial Sunday School organization, presided at the conference, Tuesday afternoon and evening. The strong points of Mr. Williams address were that adolescence is the opportunity for the Sunday School; from 16 to 19 he considered to be the criminal age. Everything depended upon the home; if the teaching of the Sunday School were not magnified in the home, much of it would be lost upon the children. How could you expect children to believe in the efficacy of prayer if they never saw the parents praying? He believed the teachers should be asked to the homes of the children so as to be brought into closer personal touch with the parents and the children.

The Armstrong people gave the delegates a royal reception, the city band meeting them at the station and proceeding to the Opera House, where the conference was held.

Don't put it off too long or your sample may be sold out. The House of Hoberlin guarantee every suit they turn out. Dill Bros., agents.

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS for hatching; \$1.00 for setting of 11. MRS. JNO. MCKAY, Waterside, Enderby. m12-8t

Carhart's Overalls are guaranteed by the maker for fit and service. Dill Bros., agents.

INSTRUCTIVE LECTURES

The Farmers' Institute lectures held in K. of P. Hall, last Thursday evening, March 5th, were well attended, and there was far more than the usual interest shown by the audience. The Speakers, H. E. Upton, on poultry; T. A. F. Wiancko, on farm dairy work; and Wm. Schulmerich, on hogs and dairy cattle, each handled the topic given for discussion in a clear, and convincing manner. Mr. Upton left nothing in doubt as to the proper care of poultry, and the handling of poultry products. His strong argument was all on the side of the hen as a money maker, provided the care and attention is given, and the proper rules governing feeding and cleanliness are observed. He strongly urged the feeding of sour skimmed milk instead of sweet skimmed milk, and said that the fowl will get many times the good out of scalded alfalfa as they will out of dry alfalfa or alfalfa meal. He said the best chick feed was a mixture of cracked corn, oat meal and wheat, and advised the use of this in preference to any of the prepared chick foods he had come across.

Mr. Schulmerich was even more interesting in his address on hogs and dairy cattle than he was on his previous visit to Enderby two years ago. He was as strong in his admiration for this district as on his first trip the Valley, and even more strongly condemned the policy of the (anchers in allowing scrub bulls to roam the public roads. He said over in Oregon and Washington where he has farmed for 18 or 20 years, they used to raise wheat and oats year after year, and every time they shipped a ton of wheat it carried \$7.50 worth of fertility with it. The result was that in a few years they found about the only thing to be piling up on the farm was the mortgage. Then they set about to find a remedy for the evil. They found it in the dairy and hogs. One works hand in hand with the other, and the combination cannot be beat. He strongly advised our hay men to quit raising hay and get into stock. Every ton of hay carries with it off the land \$5 worth of fertility. And he further advised growing of alfalfa instead of timothy for the farm stock. One pound of alfalfa has as much feeding quality as three pounds of timothy, and he wondered why anyone should grow timothy when alfalfa is possible.

Mr. Wiancko spoke as one having had 16 years' experience as a practical creamery man. He emphasized strongly the need of cleanliness in the handling of milk; in the stable, in the milk house, in the churn—in every department where milk is handled, the slogan must be "keep clean."

ENDERBY SHIPMENTS

Since Jan. 1st, 1914:
Lumber 41 carloads
Hay 15 carloads
Cordwood 3 carloads
Ties 35 carloads
Flour 13 carloads
Fence Posts 6 carloads
113 carloads

Stanfield's Underwear in winter or summer weights. Dill Bros., sole agents.

Friday and Saturday Dill Bros. will sell finest Ontario cheese at 20c lb.

City Councilmen Discuss Questions of Street Work and School Debt

The regular meeting of the City Council was held Monday evening, the Mayor and all members excepting Alderman Mack present.

The meeting was short but very interesting, in that the City Fathers talked over the street work and other public improvements they hope to do this year. While no official action was taken, it was apparent that all members of the Council are fully alive to the importance of the work demanded, and at the same time fully acquainted with the obstacles in the way of development, and yet are prepared to find a way to overcome them.

Following the reading of the minutes, the chairman of the light committee, Ald. Robinson, reported on the question of additional street lights on Vernon road and near the house of Mr. T. Robinson.

A letter was read from Mr. W. J. Hatcher, claiming a balance of board bill on account of Miss Carlson, of \$7. The Clerk was instructed to write Mr. Hatcher stating that the City Constable reported to the Council having had an acknowledgment of the payment of the account by the wood contra account at the time Miss Carlson was removed from the Cottage Hospital.

A letter from the Board of School Trustees again brought to the attention of the Council the balance of \$1300 on the public school construction account, and stating that these accounts are long past due.

A brief discussion followed the reading of the letter. It was pointed out that if this \$1300 were to be paid out of the current revenue this year it would mean adding two mills to the tax rate, whereas, if the city were to raise the necessary \$3,000 originally asked for by the Board for the purpose of paying these over due accounts and providing ample means for properly finishing the school grounds, the rate required, if this sum were raised by way of a loan, the rate required would be about one-third of a mill. The work demanded, and that already done, is of a permanent improvement type, and it is a law of all good municipal business that any such work should not be paid for out of the current revenue, but by way of a loan. It was the opinion of all present that such should be the policy of the Council. It was pointed out by the Aldermen that there could be no question of doubt as to what plan the ratepayers would prefer. Two mills added to the already high tax rate for the purpose of paying off the \$1300 would not look good to many if, on the other hand, \$3000 could be raised to make a complete job of the school, on a tax levy of less than a third of a mill. The matter was laid over until the estimates are brought in, at the next regular meeting.

A letter was read from the deputy Provincial secretary stating that Ald. Jno. N. Grant and George R. Sharpe had been appointed Police Commissioners for 1914, and Alderman Dill and John B. Gaylord license commissioners. The Mayor is chairman of each of these boards.

The finance Committee reported the following accounts:
Bank of Montreal, coupons....\$ 50.00

Peter Johnson, poor relief..... 30.00
Bank Montreal, coupons 170.00
Union Bank, coupons 105.00
Bank Montreal, coupons 250.00
Okanagan Telephone Co. 6.50
H. G. Mann, street lights..... 7.00
Okanagan Saw Mills, Ltd. 11.38
Bob Peel 12.00
W. J. Woods 60
The Walker Press, ptg & sta. 97.65
McLean Publishing Co 3.00
Murrin Hardware Co. 1.00
J. McMahon 2.50
Canadian Pacific Ry Co 3.00

A request from J. H. Carefoot for a sidewalk and street crossing was laid over until the estimates for the year's work are passed, at the next meeting of the Council.

The Dominion Wood Pipe Company wrote the Council, from New Westminster, asking for a letter from the City setting forth the merits of the wood pipe put in by the city and in use the past seven years. The clerk was instructed to send such a letter.

A committee from the Enderby Board of Trade came before the City Council with a petition for a grant of \$500. It was explained that the sum asked for was not for use this year in publicity plans being worked out, but was to pay the accounts of the old Board before proceeding with new work. The committee reported having secured a membership of 40 and hoped to increase this amount by another 40 or 50. The outlook is bright, the committee said, for the opening season, and they hoped to be able to take advantage of the interest that was certain to be directed to the Okanagan this year and next by the construction of the C.N.R. and branch lines. Action on the committee's application was postponed until the estimates for the year were brought in, but favorable action was foreshadowed by the Mayor, who said he felt that the credit of the city was at stake, and the business, however weak it may have been, must now be straightened out.

Ald. Grant brought up the matter of a more efficient fire brigade, and suggested that some inducement be offered by the city to encourage the young men who were likely to take the formation of the brigade in hand. Definite action was postponed.

If you wish a suit to fit and wear, try a Hoberlin. Dill Bros.

JOE'S BREAD

Anyone wishing to make sure of getting Joe's bread can buy direct from the bakery. Bread tickets, 13 for \$1. Joe's bread tastes good, is always uniform, is clean, and baked by a white man.

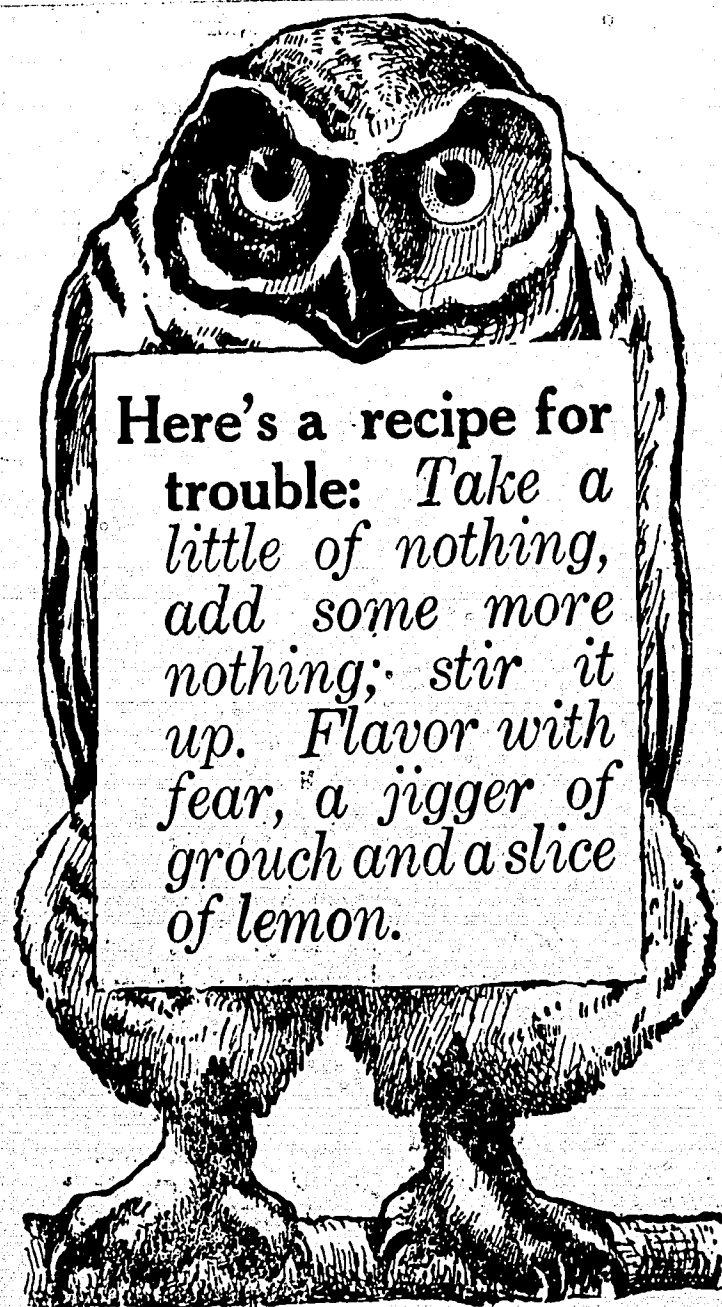
All the latest styles and colors in Stetson hats at Dill Bros.

SHAMROCK—A post card addressed to A. Buckley, Armstrong, will bring you a pot of Shamrock for St. Patrick Day, delivered free for 35cts.

Two-pound tins National Cream Sodas for 30c, at Dill Bros.

20th Century Shoes are sold with a guarantee. Dill Bros.

Marmalade oranges 40c a dozen, at Dill Bros.



ENDERBY PRESS

Published every Thursday at Enderby, B.C. at \$2 per year, by the Walker Press.

Advertising Rates: Transient, 50c an inch first insertion, 25c each subsequent insertion. Contract advertising, \$1 an inch per month.

Legal Notices: 12c a line first insertion; 8c a line each subsequent insertion.

Reading Notices and Locals: 15c a line.

MARCH 12, 1914

AN IMPORTANT STEP

The meeting of the Enderby Conservative Association last Saturday evening was interesting from many view points, but more particularly as showing the awakening of the outside district to its need of organization. Organization seems to be the order of the day. It comes up in all phases of life, and why not in politics? But there is one phase of the proposition coming from the committee representing the outlying districts which shows a weakness, and we believe should be pointed out. A closer organization of the outlying district is unquestionably a good thing and a commendable move. But such an organization to be a success, must be based upon practical lines. District organizations are always made up of smaller organizations working hand in hand to accomplish a set purpose. Hence we have the Okanagan United Growers, with its duly organized independent unions in each of the Valley towns; the independent Conservative associations in each of the wards in Vancouver and Victoria, and so on all along the line—instances too numerous to mention.

If the district outside of Enderby and its immediately contiguous territory feels justified in organizing an association, the movement should have, and no doubt will have, the support of Enderby district Conservatives to a man; but to ask the Enderby association to sink its usefulness and its identity in an organization not yet tried out, is asking more than the Conservatives of Enderby are prepared to do.

We believe every organization, political or otherwise, should give an accounting of its stewardship whenever called upon, to its members. And it is the common belief, also, that every organization should give a reasonable cause for its existence, and some accounting of work well done before it can hope to "ride to glory" on the backs of the men who have footed the bills and established a working organization of fifteen years' standing. There should be an organization of the district between Sicamous and Enderby. The Enderby organization, so far as we are able to find out, always has been prepared to meet all requirements in this direction. What has been lacking to make this possible in the past is membership. An organization can not carry on business in a locality from which there are no members.

The only logical way out of it seems to be for the outside district to effect its own organization, and join hands with the other organizations in the Valley in assisting the Government in better serving the district. Enderby association can be of much more service to the district by retaining its working organization than it could possibly be if it were to sink its working organization in an association not yet tried out.

B. C. APPLES IN AUSTRALIA

Nearly half a million boxes, equal to something like 26,500,000 pounds, of British Columbia apples were marketed last season, according to figures compiled by Mr. R. G. L. Clark, chief inspector in B. C. for the Fruit inspection department, and his assistant, Inspector A. H. Plack, says the Vancouver Province. The greater proportion of the fruit was grown in the Okanagan, with the Kamloops district next in point of production, and the Grand Forks section taking third place.

Here are the returns from each district: Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, 15,560 boxes; lower mainland 3000; Kamloops, 35,750; Okanagan, 371,000; Keremeos, 7000; Grand Forks, 33,000; Nelson, 10,000; Creston, 13,500; Arrow Lakes, 1500; total, 499,310 boxes for entire Province.

As indicating the extent of the fruit growing industry, Mr. Clark states that about 50,000 cases of peaches, 85,000 crates of plums and prunes, 12,000 crates of cherries, 8500 cases of apricots, 8000 crates of pears were shipped out from the various districts last year.

The shipment of B. C. grown apples from Vancouver to Australia and New Zealand last year established a new record, 31,127 cases being consigned overseas as compared

with 37,127 sent from the United States to the Antipodes.

ONE NEVER CAN TELL

There were seven men, there were seven minds,
There were seven humans of seven kinds;
And none who had known in early days
These men who travelled their seven way.
Would have thought that the crook would a parson be
Or the knave would take up humanity:
But you never can tell—and the moral is here;
Don't accept things always as they appear,
For under the gristle and skin and bone
Is something that works in a way of its own—
And you never know the saint from the knave
This side of the age of the common grave.—Baltimore Sun.

WALT MASON'S PREACHER

Last eve I sought the church and heard a gifted pastor preach the Word. He talked of men whose days were over two thousand years ago or more. He talked of kings whose bones were dust, whose sceptres were reduced to rust so long ago their stories seemed like fragments of a summer dream. He said no word of those who strive in this old world intense, alive, who fight their battles every day, obscurely, in their feeble way. I'd just as soon be in the dark concerning Father Noah's ark; I care not for the tents of Baa, or Joseph's corn, or Jonah's whale; I want to hear my pastor talk about the people on this block, whose lives are full of stings and smarts, whose problems often break their hearts. I'd rather learn some way to cheer some hopeless toiler struggling here, than learn how Pharaoh blew his doud about five thousand years ago. The dust of kings in ancient ground is worth a half a cent a pound; and Ashur's widows' tears were dried before old Julius Caesar died; the things of which my pastor talks are dead as Adam's brindled ox, but all around us there are cries and wringing hands and weeping eyes. He'll have to get his text on straight, and bring his gospel up-to-date.

WEDNESDAY HALF-HOLIDAY

We, the undersigned, merchants and businessmen of Enderby, agree to close our places of business for the regular weekly Wednesday half-holiday, closing at 12.30 p. m. and remaining closed until the following morning; excepting only when the week is broken by any other holiday, when the legal holiday will be observed instead, commencing on the first Wednesday in April, and continuing until the last Wednesday in October, 1914.

POLSON MERCANTILE CO.
GEORGE R. SHARPE,
ENDERBY SUPPLY COMPANY,
S. H. SPEERS,
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Pipes, Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies

The best in everything for the smoker. Pouches and cigar and cigarette holders of the best quality and the newest designs.

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Enderby

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Joint Account is a Great Convenience

for family funds. It may be opened with the

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in the names of two persons, either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

Enderby Branch,

J. W. GILLMAN, Manager

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Capital, \$16,000,000 (paid up)

Res., \$16,000,000

H. V. Meredith, Esq., President
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager
BRANCHES IN LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK and CHICAGO.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed at current rates.
Interest credited 30th June and 31st December.

ENDERBY BRANCH

A. E. TAYLOR, Manager

Fix up your House, Barn, and Outbuildings

Here are some specials in lumberwhile they last:

No. 2, 2x4, per thousand \$ 13.00

No. 2 Lath, per thousand 1.75

Short Cord Wood 3.75

OKANAGAN SAW MILLS, Ltd. Enderby

Finest in the Country

"Enderby is a charming village with city airs. When Paddy Murphy shook the snow of Sandon off his feet he came here, and now owns one of finest brick hotels in the country. Although Paddy is an Irishman from Michigan, he calls his hotel the King Edward. In addition to the excellence of the meals, breakfast is served up to 10 o'clock, which is an added attraction for tourists."

(Extract from Lowery's Ledger.)

King Edward Hotel, P. H. MURPHY, Proprietor Enderby.

JAMES MOWAT

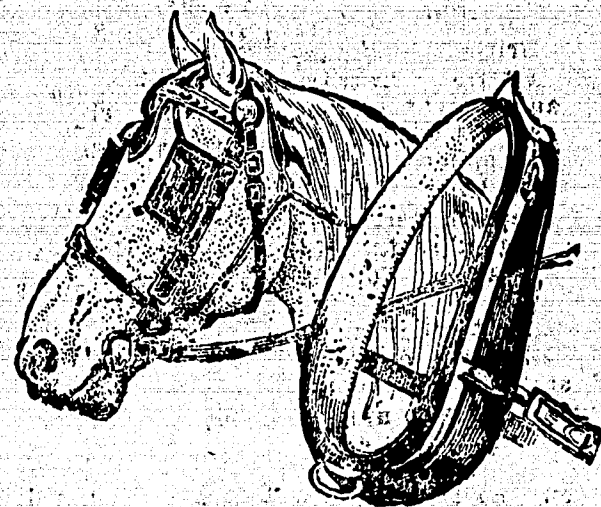
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REAL ESTATE **NOTARY PUBLIC**
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The Phoenix Insurance Co. of London.
London-Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool (Life Dept.)
The London & Lancashire Guarantee
Accident Co. of Canada.

BELL BLOCK, ENDERBY



GET READY FOR SPRING WORK

I have taken over the harness business of Mr. C. Rutherford, and am carrying the most complete line of harness and horseman's supplies in the Valley. Everything made right here by a harnessmaker of long experience.

HENRY PETERS, Cliff St., Enderby

(Successor to C. RUTHERFORD)

Swimming Against the Stream

Is like trying to do a successful business without advertising. And it is not expensive to gain desirable publicity by the use of printers' ink. Our Classified Want Ads. cost little and are read by nearly everyone.

Try them as a system tonic for your business.

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"Vessels Large May Venture More, but Little Ships Must Stay Near Shore."

The large display ads. are good for the "large business" and the Classified Want Ads. are proportionately good for the small firm. In fact many large firms become such by the diligent use of the Classified Columns. There is no example is good—start now.

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When your Letter Paper runs low, let us print the next lot. Walker Press

Hon. Price Ellison Gives Clear-Cut Resume of Provincial Business

In his budget speech in the Provincial Legislature ten days ago, the Minister of Finance and Agriculture, gave a comprehensive statement of the business and development of the Province the past year, and his statement should command the interest of everyone desiring to know the amount of progress made. In his opening remarks Mr. Ellison said:

Mr. Speaker:— In rising on the fourth occasion on which I have had the honor to deliver the annual Budget Speech, I wish before entering into details of the financial statement, to dwell briefly upon the financial situation in a general way. As you are aware, since twelve months ago there has been a considerable change in the actual condition of affairs, and it has been an unexpected change. At that time speculation was active, the volume of business was very large, the circulation of money free, credits were high and the inflow of revenue to the provincial treasury rapid. A few months later matters assumed a somewhat altered aspect—not from any local cause—but from causes which may be regarded as general. The entire world almost had been affected by a financial stringency. As to just what the causes were there has been a variety of opinions expressed. There is little doubt about it, however, that the rumors of impending war between Great Britain and Germany at first affected the money markets and rendered investors fearful, so that the promoters of various enterprises seeking capital in Great Britain were met in that attitude of mind. The inflow of British money was seriously checked. Then followed the Balkan difficulties which increased the apprehension of a general war. There was also the trouble in China. The demand for war loans at a high rate of interest absorbed a great amount of available capital. At the same time the abnormal expansion in business and industrial activities called for more money than the money markets, especially with the other extraordinary demands, could supply, and more than anything else, so far as we were concerned, the immense requirements in the way of railway construction and municipal expenditure in Canada led to the fear in financial circles that the country was borrowing beyond its means to pay. There was, as a consequence, a sudden and unexpected shortage of money for all purposes. In the Old Country, it was evidently decided to call a halt in order that financial affairs might have an opportunity to adjust themselves, and that the borrowing public might be impressed with the necessity of economy being exercised and of making less hurry in large undertakings with the view of credit being maintained.

The Financial Situation.

A careful analysis of the entire situation, however, shows that while financiers were temporarily alarmed and acted with the expected caution, at no time were there elements of danger. Although speculative activities were checked, the volume of industrial and commercial business was not materially diminished. In fact, for the whole of Canada it greatly increased over the previous year. The general opinion of the financial world now is that, while the temporary shortage of money pinched in many places, the country will be better off in the long run, because in the excess of good times we have been experiencing the tendency to strike too fast a pace. The financial stringency has now happily passed over and confidence in investments is restored. From every source comes the cheerful information that money is much easier. The Bank of England rate of interest has been reduced, which is the surest indication of an improved financial condition, and large flotations are being successfully negotiated and are being over-subscribed. We have had, for instance, \$7,500,000 of the bonds of the Pacific Great Eastern, guaranteed by the province, over-subscribed and sold at a premium, a fact attesting both to the plentiful supply of money and the excellent credit of the province. An issue of the debentures of the municipality of North Vancouver was also successfully disposed of.

The financial stringency has, of course, had some effect upon the revenues of the province, but these have been well maintained. The appropriations for 1914-1915, as will be seen, have been considerably reduced this year. There are, however, large undertakings such as the provincial university, Strathcona Park, certain public buildings and trunk roads that must be completed, and for all these purposes it will be necessary to borrow money. We cannot go back; we must go forward to keep pace with the great developments following upon the construction of railways and the important increase of population.

The Government has been severely criticized on account of the fact that it has practically exhausted its surplus, and surprise has been expressed on that account. The fact is that the spending of the surplus on works of

development has been the deliberate policy of the Government, and it was well known at least to every public man in the province. During the last two fiscal years—1912-13 and 1913-14—the estimated deficits amounted to over \$13,000,000. That fact must have been familiar to every one who takes the slightest interest in public affairs, and it was not one which the Government endeavored in any sense to conceal. It, therefore, is not something which should have occasioned any surprise. It is a tribute to the financial policy of the present Government that it has been enabled to create revenues and surpluses which permitted the Legislature to expend such large sums on works of development, which placed the province at least ten years ahead of what it otherwise would have been. The actual deficits have not, or will not, for the two years in question amount to more than half of the estimated deficits, owing to actual receipts and expenditures being curtailed, but in any event the Government's policy of expenditure was a definite one and one for which it accepts full responsibility.

Development of Roads.

From all parts of the province have come demands for roads, trails, bridges and public works of every kind. To show to what extent the requirements in the way of roads alone are, there are, in existence 20,000 miles of completed or partly completed roads. In ten years the Government has spent about \$20,000,000 on roads and trails. Last year in order to determine the further requirements in the way of new roads and of the completion up to standard of existing roads, road superintendents throughout the province were asked by the Department of Works to send in estimates for the present and immediate future requirements, with accompanying statements of the character of the country to be served and the reasons for their construction. Very complete and detailed returns were received. Very few people realize the immense territory to be served and the vast responsibility involved in opening the country to serve purposes of development. To link up the system of roads, as shown by the estimates received, it will require the enormous sum of \$55,000,000, and that does not by any means include the requirements of the years to come. In a rougher way it has been estimated that between \$100,000,000 and \$125,000,000 will be ultimately required. When we consider that since the census-taking of 1901 the population of the province has been increased by 250,000, in other words trebled, we can understand in some measure the increased demands on the treasury so created, not only in roads and trails, but in requirements of every character. Outside of the population of the various urban centres, there are 250,000 persons employed in the timber, fishery, mining and farming industries, and these are scattered from end to end of the province. The population of the province will increase in a similar if not greater ratio for some years to come, and it is submitted as a wise and necessary policy that provision should be made as soon as possible for the inevitable needs of the near future, which must be provided for if we are to reap the benefits of our extensive natural resources so widely distributed. It is also submitted as a wise policy that we should borrow money for this purpose and it is only right that the increased population should help to pay for the public improvements created in advance for their benefit.

We have to offset our present debt and proposed increased liabilities, arrears of land and township sales and also all prospective profits from townships amounting to many millions of dollars. The arrears are bearing interest at six per cent. per annum and the greater part of the land sold is assessed as wild land and taxed at four per cent. on values ranging from \$2.50 to at least \$10.00 per acre. It has not been deemed wise while the financial depression lasted to press for the payment of arrears, because any sudden or wholesale demand would affect the public at large in increasing the stringency. The Government just as soon as times sufficiently improve will give due notice so that the holders will have ample time to make their arrangements. Of course, land not paid for will revert to the Government and will be open for pre-emption, and if it were all to revert to the Government, the province could not be in any degree the loser but the gainers to the extent which payments have already been made. Those who have been criticizing the Government's land policy could not consistently object to that.

The Government, however, does not anticipate any serious defaults in payment, and it is inevitable that under the present system the holders of land must improve and settle their land as soon as communication is provided, as it would be unprofitable to hold.

Agricultural Production.

Just here, as Minister of Agriculture, I wish to refer to what opponents of the Government charge in respect to what is alleged as a decrease in production from the land attributable to its land policy. The actual figures show that during the past ten years there has been a very large increase

in agricultural production. This is proved by the Dominion census figures and confirmed by the returns to the Agricultural Department. The production has more than trebled. There has, it is true, been a decrease in dairy products during the past two years, as shown by the decrease in the amount of creamery butter manufactured. But any decrease in this branch has been far more than offset by increases in other branches of the farming industry, as shown by the statistics which I will give later on. But quite apart from that the fact that at least nine-tenths of the land sold by the Government is in sections of the province not yet opened by railways and consequently not yet capable of production from lack of transportation shows how absurd the contention is that the land policy of the Government could be responsible for any decline in production even if there had been a decline. There have been in ten years 18,921 pre-emptions filed. That, if the theory of the Opposition be correct, ought to have made sufficient difference in the production to have proved it correct; but the truth is that all lands within easy reach of communication were alienated years ago and recent pre-emptors are yet without the means of transportation, which the Government is endeavoring to supply with all possible speed. Many pre-emptors are improving and developing their claims and when adequate facilities of transportation are supplied will be in a position to ship their products to market. The producing sections of the province are the older parts alienated or pre-empted long before this Government came into power, and include nearly all the lands available for cultivation until better means of communication have been provided. Whatever, therefore, may be said of the land policy of the Government it could not be successfully alleged that it has affected the matter of production up to the present time. On the other hand the policy of the department over which I preside has greatly encouraged the agricultural industry and improved methods of production and brought more people on to the land, and I think no reasonable person will deny that in those respects the Government has spared any possible effort.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF 1912-13.

Coming now to the public accounts of 1912-13, we find that while the estimated revenue was \$10,387,000, the actual revenue was \$12,510,215, or over \$2,000,000 more than was estimated. On the other hand the estimated expenditure of \$17,011,000 was reduced to an actual expenditure of \$15,444,822, leaving an actual deficit of about \$3,000,000 instead of an estimated deficit of nearly \$7,000,000. The lapsed balance of \$2,070,379 will be found in detail in the public accounts for the year.

Estimated Receipts.

From the estimated receipts for 1914-15 submitted it will be seen that the revenue is slightly less than the estimates for the present year and these have been conservatively framed and with a view to present conditions. I shall deal briefly with the principal changes made. Land sales have been reduced \$500,000 and land revenue \$100,000. Timber licenses have been increased \$25,000 and timber leases reduced \$20,000. The item of timber sales, \$110,000 is now and is created under the provision of the Forestry Act of the session, permitting the sale of timber in small lots. The revenue from real property tax has been increased by \$45,000, from wild land \$100,000, and from personal property and income \$55,000. Receipts from coal and coke tax have been reduced by \$50,000, a reduction based on receipts during the present year. A most important advance of \$90,000 has been made in game licenses, showing how important an asset game, properly conserved, is. Fees from joint stock companies have been reduced by \$32,000, while fees under the motor regulation Act have been increased by \$40,000. The fees of \$27,000 from moving pictures are also a new source of revenue. Interest (miscellaneous) has been reduced by \$150,000 consequent upon the withdrawal of money from the banks.

Estimates of Expenditure.

The chief feature of the Budget is the very large reduction in the estimates of expenditure, amounting to considerably over \$5,000,000. The total estimate is \$13,700,000 as against \$19,000,000 for the present fiscal year. Civil service salaries are \$327,000 in excess of last year. Nearly \$250,000 of this is accounted for in new officials in the forestry department, land registry and police, which have been rendered necessary by growing requirements. Some statutory officials are now included in the estimates; provision also being made for the municipal department. About \$75,000 of the vote is for statutory increase of salaries. In education, (salaries provision has been made for the occupation of the new normal school in Victoria, which will be opened on the first of August. A detective branch has been added to the police force. Provision in salaries has been made for the industrial school just started in the vicinity of Vancouver; also for the removal of the government agency at Barkerville to Quesnel.

Hospitals and charities have been reduced \$120,000, in accordance with the policy of general retrenchment. The administration of justice has increased \$60,000. The expense in connection with this department is constantly

growing in consequence of increasing population. The vote for education has been increased \$300,000 owing to the increase in the per capital allowance, as the result of the increase of population and increased grants to assisted schools. \$96,800 of the appropriation is for technical education, a new departure and one calculated to have beneficial results. Public works have been reduced from \$9,600,000 to \$5,300,000, being a reduction in all of \$4,300,000 as compared with the estimates of the present year. Many of the works and buildings for the province are nearly completed and it is not now necessary to make further large appropriations. There is a vote of \$150,000 for government buildings at Prince Rupert, \$500,000 for the provincial university, and \$485,000 for public school buildings. In roads, streets and bridges there has been a uniform reduction to \$2,800,000, making a total reduction of \$3,000,000.

Miscellaneous Expenditure.

Under the head of miscellaneous, the appropriation for a forestry branch has increased from \$253,000 to \$331,000. This increase is not only necessary in the interests of efficiency, but it is justified by results obtained from the forestry service. Appropriations under the head of "lands branch" were decreased from \$270,000 to \$146,000, and of the Surveyor General's department from \$773,000 to \$608,000. It will be seen that the water rights branch has increased from \$125,000 to \$192,000. This increase was rendered necessary by the getting of the records in shape and the making of surveys in connection with the water sheds. Under the head of department of railways is included \$340,000 for the improvement of the Songhees Reserve, also a re-vote of \$50,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the reconstruction of the Kaslo-Slocan, an equal amount having already been paid. A vote of \$400,000 in aid of the second Narrows Bridge, Burrard Inlet, has been renewed.

Public Debt.

The net debt of the province, exclusive of the \$1,500,000 of treasury bills, due 28th of May prox. is \$8,500,000. When the proposed loan of \$10,000,000 is floated it will be \$18,500,000. Against this we have arrears of land sales of \$13,000,000 bearing six per cent. interest as against the three per cent. interest on the old indebtedness and the four and one-half per cent. on the proposed new issue of \$10,000,000, so that in reality our debt will be very small after the new liability is incurred. When we consider the vast assets we have in land, in townships, in timber, coal and other minerals and fish, he must be very pessimistic indeed and of little faith who will contend that this province cannot bear with a large margin of safety many times the debt already incurred. If we compare the two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, with British

Columbia in that respect, we find the first, without its natural resources, has a bonded indebtedness of \$26,333,533, and the latter one of \$15,000,000.

I shall now proceed to review the industrial and other conditions of the province for the year 1913, and I am glad to say that, notwithstanding the temporary money stringency, the record, as shown by figures, has been a very satisfactory one.

MRS. PARADIS, Dress Making Parlor, Cliff street, second building from furniture store. Fashionable dressmaking and ladies' tailoring. Reasonable prices. Work promptly executed.

WHEN BUYING YEAST INSIST ON HAVING THIS PACKAGE



DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

In Idaho a little girl weighing 48 pounds was recently sent by parcel post from Grangeville to Lewiston for 53 cents.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm name of Attenborough & Courtenay, merchants, of Enderby, B. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said firm are to be paid to the Polson Mercantile Company, and all debts contracted by us will be paid by the Polson Mercantile Company, to whom all accounts have been turned over.

R. C. ATTENBOROUGH,
Dated at Enderby, B. C., this 14th day of February, 1914.



Just a small amount of our odd lines of Paints left, and to clean out we will continue our sale for ONE WEEK LONGER. Gallons, \$2.00 Half Gals. \$1.05; Qts, 55c Only a few gallons left. Do not delay. Buy now!

We are sole agents for Sherman-Williams' Paints

We are closing out our Wagons, Buggies and Implements AT COST.

Get our prices on Wire Fencing---they're Right.

YOU WILL LIKE OUR GOODS

Murrin Hardware Co.

Successor to FULTON HARDWARE CO.

Agricultural Conditions in B. C. Show Much Improvement in 1913

As Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Price Ellison, in handing down the Provincial Estimates just before prorogation last week, gave a splendid summing up of agricultural conditions in the Province. He said:

So much has been said of late in the press and upon the public platform about agricultural production in this province that I wish on this occasion, as Minister of Agriculture, to deal especially and at some length with the subject. It has been stated repeatedly that there has been a decline in agricultural production and that that has been due to the land policy of the Government. I am in a position to show absolutely that such statements are wholly without foundation. I have already dealt with the land policy and its relation to production, and I shall here confine myself to the question of production itself. Last year, although every care possible was exercised, the amount of imports was underestimated by several millions. This was due to the difficulty of obtaining exact statistics of imports from Eastern Canada, of which there is no official record. Our estimate of production was, however, approximately correct. This year, in order to get exact information and a basis of comparison for future years, I sent out a staff of competent men who visited every producing district, obtaining the returns direct and in person, and who also interviewed all the leading importers. I am therefore, now in a position to say definitely and authoritatively that the figures given today are correct, both as to production and importation. The figures for 1912 were also revised as closely as possible. I do not propose to give you all the details, because the statement will be published in full; but the total production, under the six different heads shown, for 1913, was \$23,974,529, or practically \$24,000,000, an increase of over \$1,700,000 as compared with 1912. To show in a word that the statements of our critics referred to are absurdly incorrect, I find that the agricultural and animal products of British Columbia, as shown in the census returns of 1901, amounted to \$6,600,000, so that we now produce nearly four times as much as we did twelve years ago. It is true that our figures show that we import about \$20,000,000 worth of agricultural produce, or a considerable increase from year to year, and that is taken as an evidence that we must be producing less—a most foolish conclusion—but we must bear in mind that the population has increased by 350,000, or in other words trebled, since 1901. It is true that dairy products, and hay and grain show a decrease, but every other item of production shows a substantial increase. Live stock, poultry and eggs, fruits and vegetables, and meats are rapidly increasing. Mr. Thomas Cunningham's report of inspection of nursery stock shows that he inspected over 5,000 cases of bulbs, about 148,000 fruit trees, 1,600 nut and fig trees, nearly 900,000 seedlings and grafts, over 360,000 small fruit bushes and about 422,000 of miscellaneous. These figures from year to year prove that there must be a very great increase of orchard area all the time. As a matter of fact, as I travel around among the farmers I find, especially in the outlying districts, that the development is very great. Near the towns the speculation in real estate has deterred production, the land either having been divided up into lots or become too high to be profitable for farming. I find also, Mr. Speaker, a greatly aroused interest in farming generally. Not only are the farmers themselves taking a new and keen interest in their problems, but the people as a whole are turning their attention to the land as a solution of the high price of living. There is a strong spirit in favor of co-operation in the farming community and for the first time in this province there are good grounds for the hope that the farmers themselves will take hold of the matter of marketing their own produce on a business, co-operative basis.

Good Year for Crops.

Having now dealt with the matter of production I may say that the past year has been in the main one of good crops throughout the province. Fair prices have been secured for all the

products of the farm. In fact a better state of affairs prevails generally, owing to the cessation of speculation in farming lands which though an evidence of prosperity, nevertheless hindered rather than promoted agricultural development. Lands will now find their normal level and there will be more settled and more real farming in the accessible districts. The federal grant given under the Dominion Agricultural Instruction Act to this province was \$47,335 and is being spent upon lines as agreed upon between the two governments, largely in educational and demonstrational work. The work performed by the Department of Agriculture during the year was exceptionally heavy. The appropriation in aid of agriculture amounted to \$321,088, providing for a large staff of expert instructors in the field, the preparation of bulletins and regular courses of instruction. Fifteen new farmers' institutes were incorporated during the year, there being now a membership of 8,072. There are now also 35 women's institutes with a membership of over 2,000. Demonstration work in all branches of agriculture—live stock, dairying, poultry raising, horticulture, fruit-packing, cow testing, dairying farm competitions, stock judging contests, etc., etc.—was strongly featured. Careful and thorough work has been done in the inspection of fruit and nursery stock, and dairy herds and premises, and most beneficial results are following everywhere. Exhibition and publicity work was carried on more actively last year than ever before. Large and splendid exhibits were sent to various fairs in the Middle West, the Toronto Exhibition, the Chicago Land Show, and in Great Britain; the exhibits everywhere receiving as usual the highest awards, and the province for the eighth time was awarded the gold medal at the Royal Horticultural Society Show in London, England. Exhibition work during the past year in Great Britain probably attracted more attention than any previous effort. As usual, a very large amount of matter was distributed through the Agricultural Department, the Bureau of Provincial Information and the office of the General Agent in London.

I may say that the Department of Agriculture has rapidly increased its sphere of usefulness and the entire staff of officials are doing their work in an active and conscientious way. There are many difficulties to be met with in connection with agriculture in a province such as British Columbia, arising out of the physical nature of the country, its expensive land clearing and the long distances to be traversed to market. For the purpose of solving in a practical way some of these difficulties and bettering the conditions, generally, of the farming community, the Government appointed a commission composed of men—all practical farmers—whose report has been submitted to you. It is hoped that by adopting as many of the recommendations of this commission as the Government can see its way to do, the usefulness of the Agricultural Department may be further greatly increased thereby.

LUMBER.

Reference is here made to the condition of the lumber industry during 1913. From the official scaling returns it appears that there was a cut of 1,457,041,939 feet, and in excess of all previous records for the province. If the large amount of material used in timber construction cut off Crown lands in the interior be added to the total cut for the year, the latter will approximate 2,000,000 feet, which does not include the timber cut in the Dominion Railway Belt. The total revenue derived by the province in 1913 from its timber assets was approximately \$3,000,000, and is relatively greater than that of any other country in the world, except perhaps one or two of the German states. The increased revenue from the timber industry is due largely to the efficiency of the Forestry Department by which there has been closer scaling and much timber brought to account that heretofore escaped official notice. This applies particularly to material cut for railway purposes and products such as ties, telegraph and telephone poles, cordwood, mining props, etc. Commercially speaking, however, notwithstanding the increased output the lumber industry was far from prosperous. The most fruitful cause of this condition has been over-production coupled with the temporary financial depression which seriously affected the building operations throughout Western Canada. A similar condition prevailed throughout the entire Pacific Coast, adding American competition as a factor of the situation. According to an estimate made by the Mountain Mills Association, consumption in the four western provinces decreased in 1913 by 450,000,000 feet as compared with 1912. At the same time the production throughout the same area, which is a market for ninety-five per cent. of its output, declined only 162,347,000 feet, leaving large stocks of lumber on hand still unsold. Some of the mills as a consequence have closed down temporarily. It is stated that the entire capacity of the mills in Western Canada is 3,000,000,000 feet per annum, whereas the actual output of these mills last year was 7,827,000,000 feet, so that only about fifty-seven

per cent. capacity was employed. It will be seen, therefore, that for the present the milling capacity is much in excess of the demand. Owing to the great depreciation which occurs in idle plants, a number of mills are now run without profit rather than close down, so that it will be several years yet before business is likely to become normal. American competition is another factor of the situation. Mills in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana are also greatly overstocked and are dumping in Western Canada. Importations from these sources for the past three years were as follows:

1911	264,413,000 feet
1912	300,000,000 feet
1913	132,145,000 feet

Millmen state that the taking off of the duty on rough lumber in the United States will not for some years, except in the higher grades, make much difference in the sale of lumber from this province. Generally speaking, as to the immediate future the prospects are uncertain. While the industry is an exceedingly large and important one, representing the largest single investment of capital among the industries and employing the largest number of persons, the producing capacity is out of proportion to the market at present. I am speaking now of temporary conditions only. Ultimately, when conditions of supply and demand have adjusted themselves, there can be no doubt but that the industry will be very profitable. The exhaustion of the supply in the United States, which is being cut at the rate of 40,000,000,000 feet per annum, and the opening of the Panama Canal must greatly extend the market in time, while in our own Middle West, with its present population of over one million and a third changed to nine or ten millions, there will be a market equal to our entire output.

The value of the timber products of 1913 was about \$32,500,000. The foreign export trade has been steady but not extensive. The total was about 51,500,000 feet, or less than one-tenth of the export from the Pacific Coast states. In addition, British Columbia exported 52,000,000 feet of logs to the State of Washington, cut from private lands.

The Pulp Trade.

It is satisfactory to note that the pulp and paper trade is prosperous and promises great things for the future. Large quantities of pulp are being shipped to the Orient and to the Pacific Coast states. News-print supplies the market locally, and is shipped to Alberta and the Pacific Coast states. The value of pulp and paper manufactured by the Powell River and Howe Sound mills amounted last year to over \$3,000,000. The Powell River mills manufacture 225 tons of news-print and the Howe Sound mills 40 tons of sulphite pulp daily.

Conservation of Timber.

It is satisfactory also to note that the efforts being put forward by the Forestry Department are giving such excellent results, not only in revenue, but in the conservation of the timber. The value of the service is best ex-

SECRET SOCIETIES

A.F. & A.M.
Enderby Lodge No. 49
Regular meetings first
Thursday on or after the
full moon at 8 p. m. in Odd-
fellows Hall. Visiting
brethren cordially invited.

GRAHAM ROSOMAN W.M. JNO. WARWICK Secretary

I. O. O. F.
Eureka Lodge, No. 50
Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. hall, Metenif block. Visiting brothers always welcome.
W. H. LOGAN, N. G.
JAS. MARTIN, V. G.
R. E. WHEELER, Sec'y.
GEO. BELLAMY, Treas.

ENDERBY LODGE
No. 35, K. of P.
Meets every Monday evening in P. Hall. Visitors cordially invited to attend.
T. C. CALDER, C. C.
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Hall suitable for Concerts, Dances and all public entertainments. For rates, etc., address, G. G. CAMPBELL, Enderby

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A. C. SKALING, B. A.
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BELL BLK. ENDERBY, B. C.

DR. H. W. KEITH,
Office hours: Forenoon, 9 to 10:30
Afternoon, 3 to 4
Evening, 6:30 to 7:30
Sunday, by appointment
Office: Cor. Cliff and George Sts. ENDERBY

G. L. WILLIAMS
Dominion and
Provincial Land Surveyor
BELL BLOCK ENDERBY, B. C.

POLITICAL

ENDERBY CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION
J. L. RUTAN, President. H. M. WALKER Secretary.

pressed by the fact that the gross revenue from timber was \$3,000,000, while the net cost of the Forestry Department to the province was only \$341,000, or in a ratio of one to nine as between expense and revenue. The system of patrol has been augmented by what will be a complete system of communication by telephone and telegraph to give intelligence of fires. By a system of adequate protection and careful conservation of the timber areas it is hoped to maintain the timber supply permanently undiminished. The chief forester states that there are in British Columbia 6,500,000 feet board measure produced each year or five times the annual cut, and that everywhere burned over and logged off lands are being rapidly reforested.

So many do not succeed that they are able, almost, to make success discreditable.

SEEDS

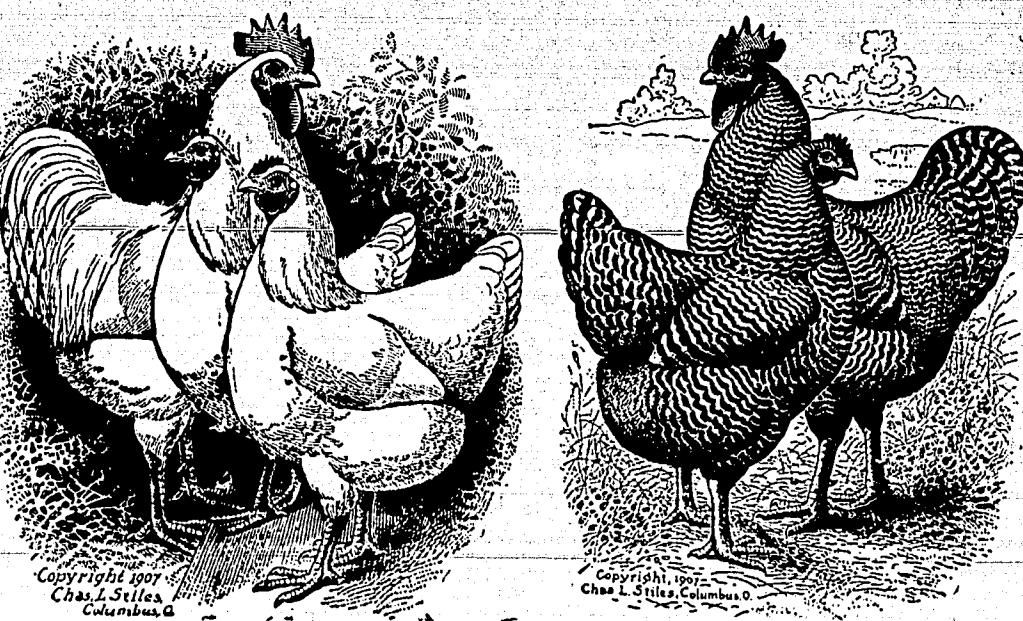
Our Spring stock is now complete and we are ready to take care of your orders for Spring sowing of timothy, clover, alfalfa and all field seeds; also Garden Seeds; which are all tested in our own warehouse. We carry a full line of fruit and ornamental stock, bee supplies, fertilizers and all garden requisites.

Catalogue for the asking.
THE HENRY SEED HOUSE
A. R. Macdougall, Proprietor.
524 Kingsway, Vancouver, B. C.

Wall Papers from 5c a roll up

Not the ordinary kinds, but the popular "EMPIRE" Papers, Cretonnes, Borders, Friezes, Etc. We have the Spring samples in, and ask your inspection. There is nothing that will add so much to the comforts of the home. Real quality, artistic finish, harmonious blending, beautiful shades. COME AND SEE THEM.

ENDERBY MUSIC STORE J. E. Crane, Prop.



Poultry Cuts of all breeds for use on stationery and other printing WALKER PRESS Enderby, B. C.

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Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
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Good Rigs; Careful Drivers; Draying of all kinds.

Comfortable and Commodious Stabling for teams.

Auto for Hire

Prompt attention to all customers

Land-seekers and Tourists invited to give us a trial.

PREAMBLE Enderby Retail Merchants' Association

In order to foster and maintain a permanent social feeling among the merchants of Enderby; to obliterate distrust and inspire confidence among the members of the trade; to correct excessive and unmercantile competition; to remove by concert of action such evils and customs as are against good policy and sound business principle,—whether it be cutting of prices, selling of the wholesale house at retail, improper house-to-house peddling, the distribution and consumption of adulterated and unwholesome goods, the use of fictitious labels, the use of dishonest weights and measures, or whatsoever the evil may be,—to disseminate useful information, to watch and influence legislation towards the better protection of our capital; to assist our members in collecting delinquent accounts; to encourage the observance of the Sabbath and all legal holidays and to attain the results which experience has proved are not attainable by individual effort: for these reasons we hereby resolve ourselves into an organization to be known as the Enderby Retail Merchants' Association.

The most useful people are those who quietly teach temperance, honesty, industry and justice by example and at the same time do something for the community in which they live.

THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use

DYOLA

The Guaranteed "ONE DYE" for All Kinds of Cloth.

Clean, Simple, No Chance of Mistake. TRY IT! Send for Free Color Card and Booklet. The Johnson-Richardson Co. Limited, Montreal

SUTTON'S SEEDS

for garden and farm are best for B.C. soil. See Catalogue for solid guarantee of purity and germination. Send now for Copy free. Sutton & Sons, The King's Seedmen, Reading, England. A. J. Woodward, Victoria, Vancouver, 615 Fort St., 667 Granville St. SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Eggs for Setting

ORDER NOW !!

WHITE WYANDOTTES and Buff Orpingtons, reliable laying strains, \$2 per setting of 15 eggs.

BLACK MINORCAS, S. C., \$1.50 per setting of 15.

WHITE LEGHORNS S.C., \$1.50 per setting.

S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS—The birds composing this flock were bought from H. E. Waby. We now own this well-known strain entirely.

At the recent Okanagan Poultry Show at Vernon, the exhibits of this strain swept the board in their class, capturing 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st pen and special; only six birds shown.

Prices per setting exhibition and pedigree laying strains on application.

We have recently imported some new blood from a well-known breeder in the states. A few good S.C. Br. Leghorn cockerels for sale.

Apply, Capt. Cameron or C. F. Biggie.

GAINFORD RANCH,

Enderby, B.C.

Don't delay! First come, first served.



SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or sub-Agent of the district in which rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee for \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid.

Fresh Meats

If you want prime, fresh meats, we have them. Our cattle are grain-fed and selected by our own buyers from the richest feeding grounds in Alberta, and are killed and brought to the meat block strictly FRESH.

We buy first-hand for spot cash, so can give you the best price possible.

G. R. Sharpe,

ENDERBY, B. C.

Annual Meeting of the Enderby Conservative Association Held

The annual meeting of the Enderby Conservative Association was held in K. of P. Hall last Saturday evening. The attendance was large, all but five members of the Association being present, and in addition, a large number of visitors from Mara and outlying district.

It was apparent from the meeting that the outlying district is awaking to the need of better organization. This was accentuated as the meeting progressed. The feeling of the outlying district, so far as could be gathered from the speakers pressing the claims of the unorganized territory, was that the Enderby Association should lose its identity as an association in a larger district organization taking in Mara, Deep Creek, and all unorganized territory between Enderby and Sicamous. This proposition did not meet with favor on the part of the members of the Enderby Association, as it was argued, Enderby being a duly incorporated city, it should retain its organization, while, at the same time, working in conjunction with the outside district organization. The position taken by the members was better expressed by the report of the executive which was as follows:

Your executive submits the following: Your executive was approached by Mr. C. S. Hancock, on behalf of certain Conservatives of the district, stating that a committee desired to meet us. A meeting was accordingly arranged, and the committee laid before the executive their desires, which were: That a district Conservative association be organized, to consist of Enderby and Mara associations, and embracing all that territory from Enderby north to Sicamous. The details of such an organization had not been worked out, and the committee desired your executive to place the matter before this association and suggesting that an adjourned meeting of this association

be held on Saturday afternoon, Mar. 19th, to go into the matter with the committee if such a course were deemed advisable.

In this connection, your executive recommends: that the Enderby Conservative Association commend the movement for a closer organization of the unorganized district, and will do its utmost to assist such an organization, not only in working out its own organization, but also in urging before the Government any recommendations coming from the outside district organization; but that the Enderby Association should retain its identity as an organization representing Enderby district. If the outside district is organized, we would recommend that said district association be given representation on the Enderby executive and that representation be given the Enderby association on the outside district association executive.

In the absence of President Rutan, the executive report was signed by Mr. Hassard, vice-president.

Growing out of the discussion following the report of the executive, it was moved by Mr. Rosoman, seconded by Mr. Barnes: "That this Association has heard with much satisfaction of the proposed formation of a new organization to care for the interests of the party and the development of the northern end of the Okanagan Valley; and, while retaining its own identity and continuing to represent the party in the City of Enderby and immediately contiguous territory, will do all in its power to assist and co-operate with the said new organization."

An adjournment of the meeting was taken before taking a vote on the resolution, the adjourned meeting to be called at a date when President Rutan and the balance of the executive are able to be in attendance, the date to be set for 2 p. m. to permit a full attendance from all sections.

Horticultural Program for 1914

The Enderby Horticultural Society was recently permitted to broaden its charter, and it is now fully equipped to comply with the Department regulations which will permit it to receive from the department financial assistance similar to that granted other agricultural societies to augment the prizes offered in the annual exhibition. This is the first season that Enderby has been in a position to take advantage of these department allowances, and the executive committee are working hard to make the most of the opportunity.

It is proposed to hold the annual exhibition on or about Sept. 12th. The scope of this exhibition will be extended far beyond the limits of the past horticultural exhibitions given here. It is intended to make it the final exhibition of five to be held during the season. The prize list for this exhibition has not been prepared yet, but it is understood that it will be along the lines of other Valley shows, though somewhat restricted to keep within safe limits.

Beginning in May, it is proposed to hold monthly window exhibitions of such fruits, flowers and vegetables as mature at that time, the purpose being to encourage our growers to produce the stuff when it can be put on the market at its highest price, and before the market is glutted by produce from all directions. For instance, in May and June, prizes will be offered for the fruits and vegetables that can be put on the market locally grown, but are not, generally, until the following month.

These window displays are to be made in the store windows—where the privilege is granted—the intention being to interest the public as well as the Society members.

In addition to these monthly window displays and the annual show, it is proposed to offer three prizes—\$25, \$15 and \$10—for the best kept garden and premises, entries to be made at the commencement of the season and the judging to extend up to the time of the September show when the prizes will be awarded.

A similar inducement will be offered to encourage the boys and girls

the prizes being \$3 and \$2, and to be awarded at the close of the season for the best and second best-kept garden plot planted and cared for by any child under the age of 16 years.

Fuller particulars will appear later as to the time and place of entry.

Prizes—1st and 2nd—will be given for the following window exhibits:

May—Rhubarb, asparagus, spinach, lettuce, narcissus, iris, hyacinth, and the best collection of flowers.

June—Roses, pinks, collection of wild flowers lilac, onions, radish, turnips, carrots and strawberries.

July—Strawberries, gooseberries, plums, apples, cherries, peas, new potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, delphinium, pansies, mignonette and best collection of flowers.

August—Best collection apples (5 of each kind), pears, raspberries, plums, cherries; 8 named sweet peas, 4 varieties carnations, three of a kind, best collection zinnias, best collection lilies, best collection nasturtiums, cucumbers, tomatoes, and best collection vegetables.

Mary had a little shoe,

It certainly did look swell;

But when she went out for a walk

Her corns would give her trouble

Since the U. S. tariff went into force 10,000 hogs have been shipped from Calgary to Seattle.

If you have land to sell

List it with me.

If you want to

buy land, see me.

My new booklet descriptive of the Mara District is now out. GET ONE.

Chas. W. Little

Eldernell Orchard, Mara, B. C.



There is just one question to ask after you've heard an

Edison Phonograph

"How soon can I get one?"

The wonderful new hornless instruments have talked and sung and played themselves into amazing popularity. The silent, smooth-running motor, the diamond reproducing point that does away with bothersome changing of needles, the beauty of design and the sweet-toned, unbreakable Blue Amberol Records require no argument.

Listen and see for yourself. Any up-to-date phonograph dealer will be glad to give you a free concert on the Edison today. Insist upon hearing the Edison. You can get one without delay.

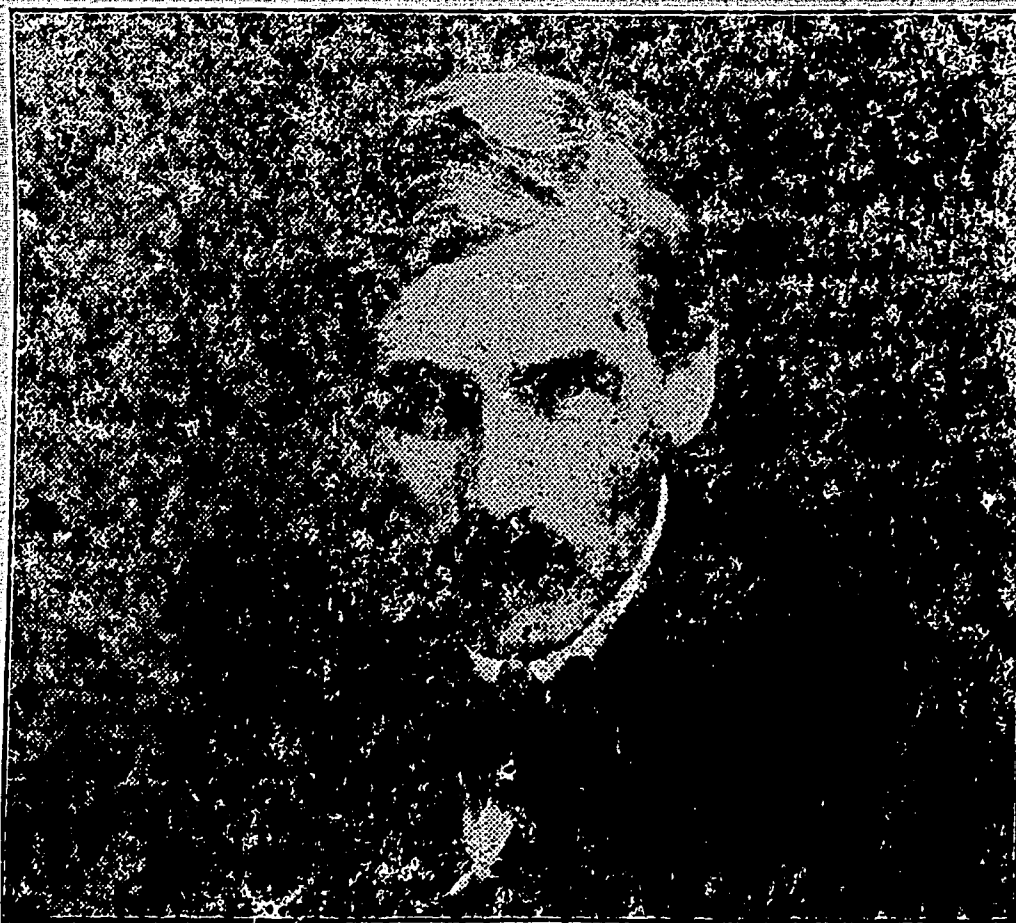
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Edison Phonographs and Records are sold by

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Bell Block J. E. Crane, Proprietor

FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



NORMAN DUNCAN

Copyright, 1905, F. M. Revell, Co.

A Successful Canadian Writer.

One of the brilliant young writers of Canada who has won recognition by his splendid work which foreshadows still greater performance, is Norman Duncan, of whom the "London Spectator" which is usually chary of praise, said: "It is a pleasure to know that there is a writer in the world from whom we may hope for greater things."

He was born in the City of Brantford, in 1871, and spent eight years at Mitchell, Ont., and from there entered the University of Toronto. He took almost the full course, but left before attaining a degree, as the scientific course did not prove congenial, and the further he progressed the more distasteful it became. His first work at journalism was at Auburn, N.Y., in 1895 and two years later he joined the staff of the New York Evening Post. In this literary atmosphere, which harmonized with his tastes and needs, he began to develop, and his first stories—tales of life in the Syrian quarter of New York—appeared serially. They were simple, natural, heart-stories, told with sympathy, poetic insight and dramatic power, and had that subtle quality of refinement and artistic finish that reveal the personality of a fine mind radiating itself in print. When they appeared in book form as "The Soul of the Street," they won instant favor with the discerning ones who appreciate individuality in literature.

Then he turned his attention to the fishermen of Newfoundland and spent a summer on the "French Shore," the northern section of the eastern coast of Britain's oldest colony. In this quaint, primitive locality where the spinning wheel still turns blithely, where no desecrating railroads invade the solitude of nature or the seclusion of man, and where brave men fight fierce battles with ocean storm for a livelihood, he lived in close companionship with the people and in "The Way of the Sea," published his Newfoundland stories after they had delighted thousands of magazine readers.

Then came "Dr. Luke of the Labrador," another book in which the reader feels the sharp, crisp, cool ocean spray in his face as he lives with the people whom Mr. Duncan has created, and feels with them the little joys and sorrows that make up their daily lives. In all his stories—vital and pulsing with human energy—the work always seems like that of one who thinks in poetry and writes in prose, the work of one, who, knowing life and its struggles at close range, never permits his experience to dull the edge of his optimism or of his faith in humanity. Mr. Duncan is now professor of rhetoric in Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Penn.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1905, by W. C. Mack, at the Department of Agriculture

It will cost you just one-third of a cent a pound to have your

Butter wrapped in your own neatly printed Butter Parchment, if you order from— THE WALKER PRESS

Wealth of the Province in Its Mines and Fisheries; Outlook Bright

Touching upon the wealth of the Province in its mines and fisheries, in his budget speech, the growth of the population and general outlook, Hon. Price Ellison said:

The mining industry on the whole during 1913 was most satisfactory, and had it not been for the unfortunate strikes on Vancouver Island, there would have been a production about equal to 1912, the largest on record. On Vancouver Island the production of coal was 600,000 tons less than the previous year, making a reduction in value of over two million dollars. The copper production was less in quantity and the price lower, as well, accounting for the decrease in value of output of \$1,387,000. With the exception of building material, in which the output was slightly less, all minerals show a substantial increase, the total production being estimated at about \$30,158,793. The gratifying feature of the industry for the year is that the production was general throughout established mining camps, and that some of the newer districts are coming into prominence. For instance, the Britannia Mines on Howe Sound are the second largest producers in the province, and the Skeena is promised a very large output during this and succeeding years. One thousand men have been employed in that district during 1913. The profits, too, have been good, the dividends paid for the province amounting to \$2,390,130 as compared with \$1,224,088 the previous year. Owing to slackening of building operations, the output in building materials has been less. Two new cement works came into operation, one on Saanich Inlet and the other at Princeton, in the Similkameen District. No oil or iron has yet been produced, and marble only in small quantities. The development of these will yet create large and lucrative industries.

THE FISHERIES.

For the fiscal year ending 1912-13 the fishery product of British Columbia was \$14,455,438, being an increase of \$778,363 over the previous year.

The total for Canada for the same year was \$32,389,464. This credits British Columbia with almost half of the entire fishery product of the Dominion. The next in order is Nova Scotia with \$7,384,035. Until the year 1910-11 Nova Scotia invariably led Canada in regard to the value of fisheries. The increase in British Columbia is the result of the increased halibut catch, and of further developments in the herring fishery. The salmon catch for the year in question was considerably greater than that of the previous year, but its value was \$300,000 less. Salmon is cheaper than it was, but the falling off in value was due to the fact that a large proportion of the catch consisted of humpbacks and other kinds which sold at a much lower rate than the famous sockeyes and spring salmon. The herring catch was much greater and increased its value by more than \$600,000. A similar increase is shown in the value of the halibut fishery. In round numbers the value of the halibut catch in four years increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000. The number of persons employed on sea and shore in connection with the fisheries was 15,628.

The Salmon Pack.

The foregoing statistics apply to the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1913, up to which time the particulars of the entire output are tabulated. It has not been possible, therefore, to give the

statistics for the subsequent nine months. The details of the salmon pack for last season, however, are available, from which it would appear that the total pack of salmon for the season of 1913 amounted to 1,353,901 cases, at an estimated value of \$8,803,000. The entire output of the Pacific Coast canneries is valued at \$38,560,000, so that the value of the British Columbia pack represents nearly one-quarter of the entire pack of the Pacific Coast. Returns are not complete, but the halibut fishery will show an increase over the previous years. The run of herring was large, but the fishery was not so profitable as formerly. A gratifying feature of the commercial development of the fisheries is the fact that fresh halibut has been shipped successfully to Great Britain and found a ready market. Experiments in salmon packed in ice have also been successful, so that we may confidently look in future to considerable fishery trade between this coast and Great Britain. I have great pleasure in referring to the splendid fishery establishment at Prince Rupert, in which the most modern facilities for cold storage and fish-preserving exist.

POPULATION.

The population of the province continues to largely increase, although the immigration for 1913 as reported by the Dominion officials was nearly three thousand less than in 1912. From careful estimates, taking the Dominion immigration returns, the natural increase of population since the last census of 1911 and deducting from the totals 28,000 as the number of departures from the province, the population at the present time must be about 525,000, or nearly 350,000 more than there was in 1901. This great increase of population is one reason why the production of the province does not seem to have increased as much as it should. When we consider that in fourteen years the population of the province has trebled, it can be easily understood why the production is still so far behind consumption in the matter of supplying the people with the necessities of life. This is a point which should be thoroughly understood when taking into account the criticism of the Opposition that agricultural production is not seemingly greater than it is. The Dominion immigration returns for 1913 show that 43,969 immigrants came to the province.

A GOOD YEAR.

Taking the year as a whole, although it was one during which the entire west suffered from hard times, it was one which in ordinary times would have been considered exceedingly good. It must be remembered that 1912 was the banner year in the history of the province during which we experienced the very highest of a great prosperity and in comparing 1913 with 1912 we are at a disadvantage; but notwithstanding that, the comparison is still very favorable. We have found that in agriculture and timber has largely increased, and that the fishing and mining industries have been exceedingly prosperous. Coming to bank clearings which are a good criterion of the volume of business, the total was about \$784,000,000 as compared with about \$828,000,000 the previous year when real estate speculation was at its height.

Our exports and imports for the first nine months of the present fiscal year, which ends March 30th, amounted to \$66,500,000, and if maintained at the same rate for the last three months will almost equal the record for 1912.

Building operations, although only half of the year before, were nevertheless large in volume and would have been considered enormous ten years ago. Post office returns, bank deposits, tax collections and business in general, apart from real estate transactions, all indicate prosperity and sound conditions. The revenues of the province have come in freely during the present fiscal year and are likely to considerably exceed the estimate, and all these show beyond a doubt that there is little or no real shortage of money.

THE OUTLOOK.

Regarding the outlook for the incoming year, everything points to increasing prosperity. There will be less building and less municipal and provincial works going on. As will be seen by our estimates the appropriations for public works have been reduced to \$5,300,000, but on the other hand there will be very large expenditures by the Federal Government which will more than offset these reductions. The extensive harbor improvements at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, the dry dock at Esquimalt, the introduction of large capital in the shipbuilding business by the Yarrow, and other important works throughout the province will mean the distribution of money extending into the millions.

RAILWAYS.

In addition to these expenditures, there are 3,000 miles of railway in the province in course of construction. During 1913 two new transcontinental lines of railway will be completed to the coast, with terminal at Vancouver and Victoria, and in operation. The

Great Northern will be running into Vancouver over lines through Canadian territory. So also will the Kettle River Valley Railway, giving a direct line from the coast cities to the southern interior points. With the Kettle River Valley, the Canadian Northern, Great Northern and Canadian Pacific railways all entering the rich territory included in the Similkameen, the Okanagan, the Boundary and Kootenay districts, the southern interior will be blessed with abundant facilities of communication, especially favorable to agricultural production, and the coast cities will derive great benefit from increased trade. The Canadian Pacific Railway at Cranbrook will be linked up with the Canadian Pacific at Golden, providing railway communication for the beautiful and fertile valley of the Columbia. With the Canadian Northern, the Pacific Great Eastern and the Grand Trunk Pacific also completed, the central and northern portions of the province will also have means of communication which will render productive that vast area of territory which has heretofore almost lain idle for lack of railways. Even with these three lines in operation it will still be inadequately supplied, but other and branch lines will follow as the country develops.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Canadian Pacific Railway alone is spending \$100,000,000 in improving its system and is double tracking its line throughout the province. Included in this work is a five mile tunnel, one of the longest in the world. The same company has expended over \$5,000,000 in improving and extending its lines on Vancouver Island and will soon have them extended from end to end. I think it only just to say here that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has shown great enterprise in this province and it is a matter of pride for Canadians to know that as a purely Canadian undertaking it possesses the greatest and most successful railway in the world. It ought also to be a matter of pride for us as British Columbians to know that it came into existence as the chief condition upon which this province entered into Confederation. In fact, it was for a long time considered to be for the especial benefit of British Columbia. It has turned out, however, that as a national enterprise it has not only benefited British Columbia but made Canada a nation.

Justified by Faith.

Just here the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway suggests the answer to the Opposition raised by the railway policy of the Government, and particularly to the proposed increase of guarantee of interest on Canadian Northern Railway bonds. We are told that the liabilities incurred will bankrupt the province. It will be remembered that our Liberal friends years ago prophesied the same thing about the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They said that Canada whose great present prosperity is largely due to that enterprise, would be everlastingly ruined by it. They had neither imagination nor faith in their country. The Conservatives had both, and success beyond their wildest hopes has been the result. At the time it was undertaken the whole country west of the Great Lakes had only a population of 170,000, and was practically undeveloped. Now it has a population of over 2,000,000, with an immense trade and production. Only five per cent. of the Middle West is cultivated, and nine-tenths of British Columbia is still undeveloped. If the latter is to be opened and settled, how is it to be done without railways, and railways through the mountains of British Columbia cost enormously. The main

line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in this province, built at a time when labor and material were cheap, cost on an average \$55,000 a mile. The Grand Trunk Pacific is costing \$30,000 a mile. The three provinces, of the Middle West, in which railway construction costs one-third of what it does in British Columbia, did not hesitate to pledge their credit to the extent of over \$103,000,000, and to reach that rich prairie country—the late Liberal Government at Ottawa were willing to incur a cash expenditure of \$234,000,000 in the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, which has or will cost \$129,000 a mile. With our immense national resources, if the province, the people of which almost unanimously on two occasions declared for the McBride policy, felt safe in a guarantee of interest on \$35,000 a mile, it is safe at \$45,000 a mile, or our hopes of our future are vain and always have been vain. If the National Transcontinental cost \$129,000 a mile for 1,805 miles, in a comparatively flat country, is it unreasonable that there should be a guarantee of \$45,000 a mile for a railway through an exceedingly mountainous and difficult country in order to obtain a higher and better standard of line? Owing to changed conditions of labor and cost of material the Grand Trunk Pacific has found out that original estimates clear from Winnipeg to the coast were far too low. Similar conditions justify the proposal so far as the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway is concerned.

CONCLUSION.

In all the circumstances we may fairly assume that with so many conditions in our favor that however rapidly we have developed in the past few years, with strict attention to business and not to get-rich quick methods, those conditions will continue to enable us to make great strides of progress in every direction.



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Have you ever tried a pair of

Empress Shoes?

An "Empress" design. "Empress" is the name given to shoes that are designed to assist people in walking as they were born to walk. A study of the above and other styles we have will help to make contented women.

If not, better try a pair and become acquainted with Solid Shoe Comfort

We are now showing the latest Spring & Summer styles

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We can fit you out with a nice Spring Suit. New, Classy and Up-to-date. Something it will be a pleasure to wear—in either the made-up article or made-to-measure. Better see what we are offering. They're the best and will please.

The Pantry will be replete with all the nice things which tempt the appetite, as well as all the old reliable every-day articles, if you will let us supply your wants from our nice choice stock of Fresh Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, &c. A personal call, or 'phone 25 will have prompt attention.

ENDERBY SUPPLY CO.

Successors to BOB PEEL

AUCTION SALE!

KELOWNA, B. C.
FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1914

LA FAYETTE

Pure-bred French draft Stallion, recorded in Vol. 8, National Register of French Draft Horses, under the number 12050. The Stallion known as LA FAYETTE; color, dark brown; black mane, tail and legs; star in forehead; sire, Negus, 10712, (40280), he by Boule D'or, (19129) out of Rigolette (26473) Boule D'or (19129) he by Calpee (18367) DAM; Selve, dore II, 8800, she by Lachasse, 6179, (1558) out of Belvedere 2612, Lachasse 6179, (1550) he by Attilla, out of Ninie, she by Hercule, Attilla, by Berin.

This is positively one of the very

best Stallions ever imported into Canada. He is a perfect type of heavy draft horse, weight 2008 lbs. Offers ranging from \$1800 to \$2800 have been turned down for this horse within the past two years. He will be sold to highest bidder, at Kelowna, March 27, 1914.

HITCHNER BROS., Owners,
Westbank, B. C.
J. C. STOCKWELL, Auctioneer,
Kelowna, B. C.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

The adjourned meeting will be held on Saturday, March 14th, at 2.30, at the house of Mrs. Hatcher. The object of the meeting will be to try to form a league in this district. All women interested are earnestly requested to attend.

Toilet Sets

\$5.00 VALUE, now going at \$3.90	\$4.00 VALUE, now going at \$3.10	\$3.75 VALUE now going at \$2.90
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OR SALE—Good dairy cow, part Jersey; will calve in April; price, \$85; also six pigs in good shape to finish off for butcher. Apply Box 37, Enderby. m12-2

FOR SALE—One heifer, due on or about April 20th; price, \$75; One heifer, has been milking for two months, price \$75. Apply, H. J. Knapp, Grindrod P.O.

FOR SALE—A good Jersey cow; suit family; due to calve Mar. 24th. Apply Harry Smedley, Enderby.

Men's Suitings

We are now in a position to supply our Men patrons the best in Spring and Summer Suitings, from that great "Quality and Service" Suit House, Coppley, Noyes & Randall, Limited. Nothing Better. Call and see style book and samples.

Our home-cured hams and bacon have jumped immediately into favor. If you have not tried a piece you have missed a good thing.

W. J. Woods