

# THE ENDERBY PRESS

Enderby, B. C., March 4, 1915

AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

Vol. 8; No. 1; Whole No. 355

## ENDERBY AND DISTRICT NEWS

Born—Thursday, Feb. 25th, at the Cottage Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Harley, of Mara, a son.

Born—Monday, March 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Rodie, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers returned this week from their eastern trip.

Mr. H. G. Davies left for the coast Wednesday afternoon on business.

Manager Stevens, of the Okanagan Saw Mills, is absent on a business trip to the coast.

Miss Christina Campbell returned from Armstrong this week, where she spent the past month.

Jas. Airth Jr., and family, left for Stonewall, Man., on Monday, where they will reside in future.

Miss Elsie Campbell left on Monday for Kamloops, where she will visit her aunt for some weeks.

The first of a series of social dances will be held in the Opera House next Wednesday evening.

Rich ore is being taken out of the old Molly Hughes tunnel, at New Denver, 700 feet from the portal.

Mrs. John Britton and children, wife of Enderby's new jeweler, arrived from the coast this week.

The annual meeting of the Enderby Growers' Association will be held in K. of P. Hall on the 12th of March, at 11 a.m.

Parish of Enderby: 3rd Sunday in Lent—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Holy Communion (plain), 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7:30 p.m.

Methodist Church services: Sunday evening at 7:30; "The Ten Commandments;" the following Sunday evening, "Questionable Amusements."

A cable was received from the front the past week by Mr. T. W. Stirling, Kelowna, saying that his son, Lieut. Robert Stirling, had been killed in action.

Mr. A. D. Strouglger was in Vernon Tuesday, completing final papers for the purchase of the Long place. This property consists of 97 acres of fine dairy-farm land and adjoins the Strouglger farm.

It is said that tourists will spend millions of dollars in British Columbia this year, and the Okanagan Valley is fortunately situated so as to capture a share of this if the proper accommodations could be provided.

The Misses Davies desire to acknowledge the following contributions to the Cottage Hospital: Mrs. Murrin, linen and jelly; Mrs. Bigge, eggs; Mr. Cowan, eggs; Mrs. Bulchard, papers; Mrs. George Folkard, old linen; Mrs. Strouglger, butter.

For the second time, Mr. Tom Robinson was elected by acclamation as member of the Board of School trustees, last Saturday, no other nomination being presented. The Board now stands: S. Teece, Chas. Hawkins and Tom Robinson.

Supporting the businessmen and people generally of Canada were to get cold feet as the banks of Canada have, and all combined to pinch the people, curtail credits and force up prices, as the banks of Canada have, what would become of the country?

People with vivid imaginations and a penchant for free newspaper publicity, can easily make Zepps and other mysterious air craft out of floating clouds on a moonlight night—particularly if they live in the vicinity of the dry belt on Okanagan lake.

A philosopher trudging along the road into Enderby the other day in the delightful spring sunshine, soliloquized thus: "Enderby and district people should play 'blindman's bluff,' or 'a fellow feeling for a fellow creature.' The exercise would do us all good."

The lumber business is showing most encouraging revival. The Okanagan Saw Mills Company is shipping from 20 to 25 carloads a week, and the company has orders ahead that will keep them busy to their full loading capacity for the next month or two.

Anniversary Services will be held in the Baptist Church next Sunday, morning and evening. Rev. Mr.

Henderson, of Armstrong, will preside at the morning service, and Mr. B. S. Freeman in the evening. On Monday evening the public will be given a social time in the church, to which all friends are invited.

The Mara Musical & Athletic Association are holding their annual St. Patrick's dance this year on the evening of March 12th. The reason for changing the date being that if held on the 17th it would clash with other dances held in neighboring localities. No effort will be spared to make this dance the most enjoyable of the season.

Manager Slater, of the Armstrong Creamery, says, in a communication published in the Advertiser, that the creamery has contracted to dispose of all butter it can turn out, as the market is unlimited for good creamery butter. Mr. Thomas, who has had several years' experience in butter-making in the Fraser River dairying districts, will have full charge of the butter department of the Armstrong creamery.

## COURT OF REVISION SITTING

All members of the City Council excepting Ald. Grant sat as a Court of Revision to hear the appeals filed against the 1915 assessment, in the City Hall Tuesday evening. In all there were 14 appeals presented, and in all of these except three the assessment of Assessor Johnson was sustained.

The assessment levied against the Sharpe acreage was lowered in the amount of \$570, the reduction being ordered to make equal allowance for an acre of the land deemed to be city for roads, which allowance was not made by the assessor.

Mrs. Chas. E. Strickland appealed on the grounds of over-valuation on certain acreage north of town. One parcel was reduced from \$4260 to \$3020, and another from \$175 an acre to \$150. On three other parcels the valuation of the assessor was sustained.

The assessor's valuation on the Polson acreage adjoining the Strickland place was reduced—cut nearly in half. The assessor's figures were \$13,875, and the Court of Revision reduced these figures to \$7,400.

## STANDARD SEED GRAIN

I have in stock No. 1 Government Standard alfalfa, timothy and clover seed. Also wheat, oats and barley for seed purposes. Ogilvie's Royal Household, Glenora and Centennial flour, breakfast cereals, feed, flour, bran and shorts. Poultry supplies, stock food, etc. H. F. FLEWELLING

FOR SALE—4-passenger Buick Motor Car. Best buy in the Okanagan; \$175 cash. A. Fulton.

## CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

The City Council convened in regular session Monday evening, all members excepting Ald. Hartry present.

Ald. Faulkner reported that he had interviewed ex-Alderman Blanchard with reference to sand taken from the city sand heap and used in connection with the building of the Fortune schoolhouse, who had stated that he had not now any information on the subject, having turned the books in connection with said building to Mr. Rutlan, to whom they belonged. Decided to write Mr. Rutlan for further information, and in the meantime to lay the matter over pending his reply.

Ald. Faulkner, as chairman of the waterworks committee, brought up the matter of Mr. W. A. Russell using city water in connection with the erection of his residence on the Polson sub-division, although he had made no application to the city for same. Mr. Russell, who was present, explained that he had made application through the City Constable and was referred to the Chairman of the waterworks committee. He had not applied to the city because there was no city main near his property, and that he had obtained the water in question from a private pipe owned by Mr. Flewelling. Ald. Faulkner pointed out that even if Mr. Flewelling owned the pipe, the water belonged to the city. The clerk then drew attention to Sec. 6 of By-law No. 29, which provides as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to lend, sell, give or otherwise dispose of water supplied by the city, to permit said water to be taken or carried away for the use or benefit of others, except in the case of fire."

The case of Mr. Mitchell, who is known to carry all water used on his premises from an adjoining property having been referred to, the clerk explained that when Mr. Mitchell erected his house he had made the usual application to the council for connection with the city water system, and, as it was not then possible to give him a supply, he was granted special permission by the council to obtain water in this way until such time as the city was in a position to instal a main on the Polson sub-division. As the council were satisfied that there was no intention on the part of Mr. Russell and Mr. Flewelling to take advantage of the city, and that the matter had arisen entirely through the difficult conditions existing in regard to water supply in this part of the city, it was decided to let the question drop, the clerk being instructed to collect for one month's

use of water from Mr. Russell, this amount to be added to the first bill rendered him after his property became connected with the city water system.

Ald. Dill moved, seconded by Ald. Grant "that attention be called to the serious financial position in which the city is placed in consequence of the non-receipt of the usual revenues; and that property owners be, and they are hereby, urged to pay their outstanding taxes with the least possible delay." The motion carried unanimously.

The council went into committee to discuss city finances.

## FEBRUARY HONOR LIST

### Fortune Public School

Div. 1: A—1, Helen Dow; 2, Almeda Oakes; 3, Irene Carefoot. B—1, Josephine Paradis; 2, Edith Adams; 3, Walter Jones.

Div. 2: A—1, Lorne Landon; 2, Esther Carlson; 3, Ernest Landon; 4, Roy Oakes. B—1, Roy Strickland; 2, Arvid Antilla; 3, Joe Bell; 2, Jennie Sherlow.

Div. 3: Third Reader—1, Alice Sowden; 2, Edward Hawkins; 3, Violet Grant. Second Reader, 1, Henry Vogel; 2, Ella McKay; 3, Elsie Lucas.

Div. 4: A—1, Cecil Walker; 2, Clara Garrat; 3, Alice Landon. B—1, Annie Moeller; 2, May Miller; 3, Lea Oakes.

Div. 5: A—1, Clarence Burnham; 2, Bessie Bell and Marion Fravel; 3, Bobbie Carlson. B—1, Willie Sowden; Howard Carleton; and Grace Hedley; 2, Hermon Gilde-meester; 3, Janet Fravel. C—1, Edna Bovett; 2, Ethel Hassard; 3, Teddy Dill.

## SEED FOR FARMERS

The Provincial Department of Agriculture announces the following varieties of seed for this season's distribution:

Corn: Minnesota No. 13; North-western Dent; Quebec No. 28; all at 6c per pound prepaid.

Banner Oats: Registered seed from Canadian Seed Growers' Association. This seed germinates 95 per cent, and is free from weeds. Price 3c per pound. No order for less than 68 pounds. Carriage paid.

Mangel Seed: The Department is importing direct from Holland. This seed has been selected and tested by the Danish Government. Price 28c per pound; carriage paid.

All orders must be sent through the Farmers' Institute; and cash must accompany the order.

The flags of the Allies now are flying at the entrance to the Dardanelles, over the Turkish forts reduced by the sea power of the Allies after a week of bombardment.

## LATEST WAR SUMMARY

Conditions in the war zone the past week have not been told clearly and there is little to indicate how the armies stand in either the eastern or western fronts. The Russian war office claims to have made important gains in the Carpathians, and also to have retaken Stanislaus, which was captured last week by the Austrians. There appears to have been a complete check of the German advance in the vicinity of Warsaw, and Petrograd reports the defeat of two German army corps in the vicinity of Przasnysz, where many prisoners and valuable booty were taken by the Russians.

On the western front heavy rains and snow storms have interfered with operations, and the gains have been small on either side. The Allies are preparing to take up the offensive in this section as soon as weather conditions are more settled.

## Blockading German Coast

If the combined fleets of Great Britain and France can prevent it, no commodities of any kind except those now on the seas shall henceforth, until the conclusion of the war, reach or leave the shores of Germany. This is Great Britain's answer to Germany's submarine blockade, and it is to be effective forthwith.

In making this statement in the House Premier Asquith read from a prepared statement, studiously avoiding the terms "blockade" and "contraband." The Premier explained that after March 1st the Allies declared themselves justified in attempting, and would attempt, to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. The Premier emphasized that the vessels and cargoes so seized were not necessarily liable to confiscation, and begged the patience of neutral countries in the face of a step through which they were liable to suffer. He added that in making such a step the Allies had done so in self defense.

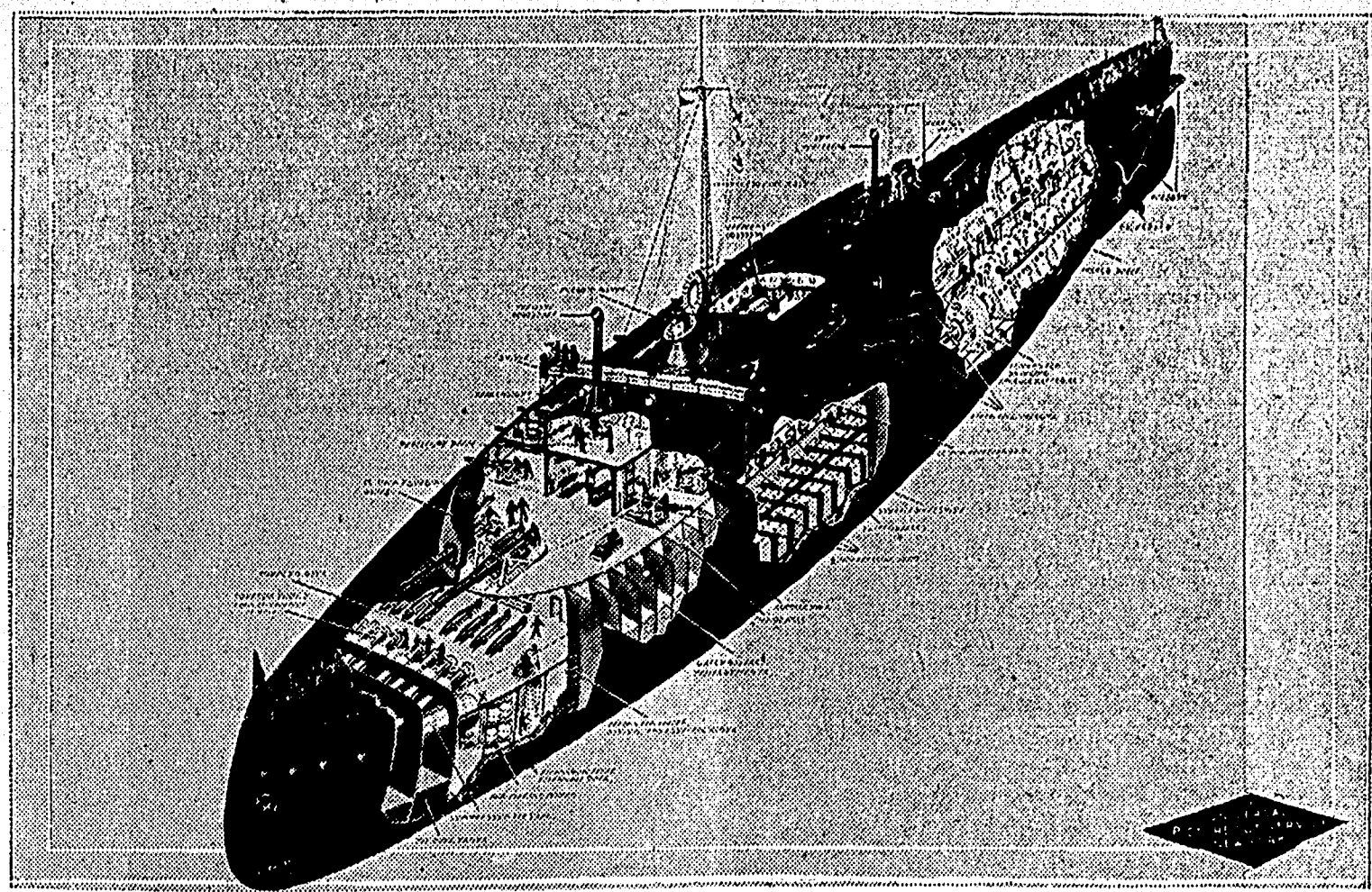
## Asks Crucial Question

Washington, Mch. 2.—The United States will send a note to Great Britain and France in answer to the note received yesterday in which the Allies made it clear that they would blockade the German coast. The note will enquire of the Allies what means will be taken in carrying out the policy of holding up supplies being carried to and from Germany. President Wilson refused to discuss the subject in detail but said that no nation has the right to change the rules of warfare because the methods of war have changed. He indicated that the United States will not change its previously announced position, but will continue to make efforts to have the belligerents respect American shipping of a non-contraband character.

The President said it was not clear in his mind whether the new action of the British-French Governments established a blockade of Germany, although that would be the general effect of the order. He indicated that even though a real blockade were established, no question affecting the neutrality of the United States will be precipitated by continued voyages of American ships to Germany.

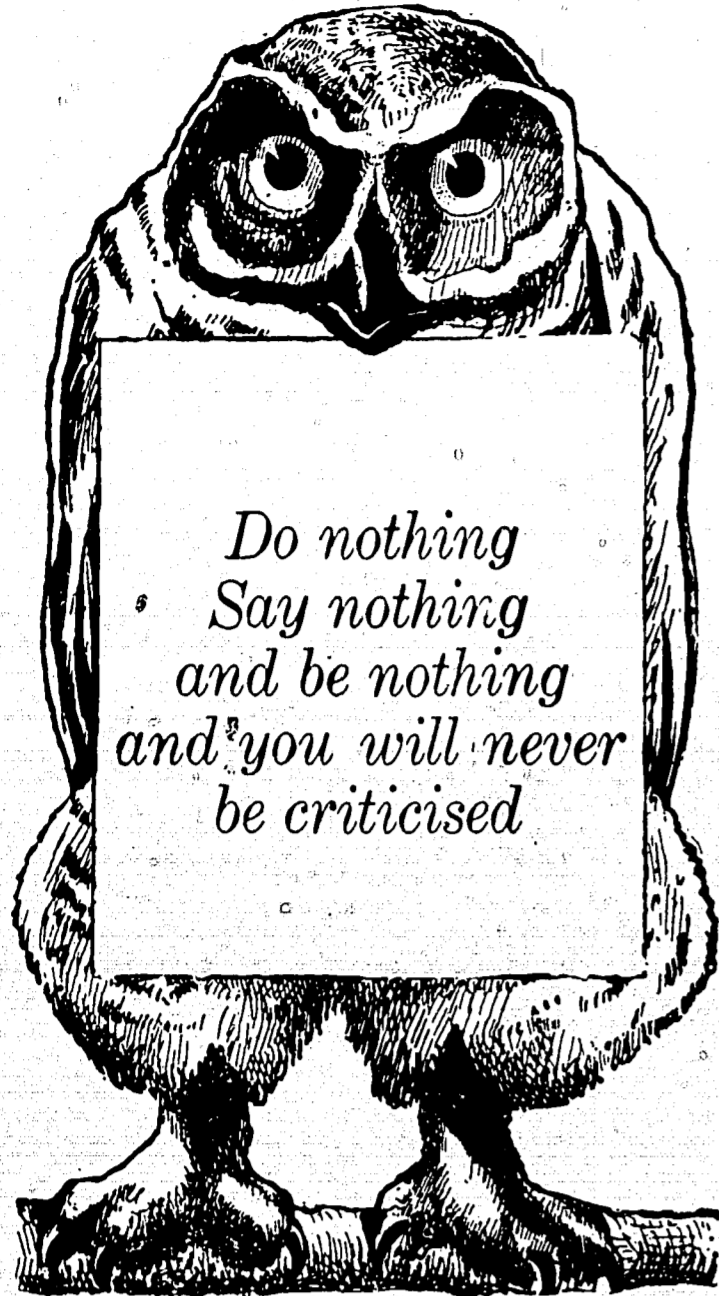
## Will Investigate Merchantmen

Berlin, March 2.—In its reply to the American note concerning the German naval war zone, the German Government agrees that under certain conditions its submarines will halt and investigate merchantmen and will proceed against only such vessels as are found to be carrying contraband or are owned in nations hostile to Germany. The reply declares Germany's readiness to accept virtually all of the American proposals except the one which would restrict the use of anchored mines to purely defensive purposes. The German Government expresses the belief that belligerents cannot afford to abandon entirely the use of anchored mines for offensive operations. It is willing to consider the abandonment of floating mines.



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AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

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Legal Notices: 12c a line first insertion; 8c a line each subsequent insertion. Reading Notices and Locals: 15c a line.

MARCH 4, 1915

**COMMENCING VOLUME EIGHT**

With this issue, The Press starts on a new year. Volume Seven is now closed. The past year has been one of adverse conditions, though we feel we have made progress. When the year opened we believed there was ample reason to be hopeful of better things, and under this belief we spread ourselves to the limit of a double-decker linotype. With this machine installed we are in a position to give Enderby district a much larger paper. But a newspaper cannot give its readers a larger paper than its patronage warrants. Since the opening of the war our merchants have felt the pinch, and, like everybody else, have been forced to economize. In economizing they have stopped their advertising, and, as a result, The Press has had to meet the new conditions imposed, the result being that The Press is just one-half the size we had hoped to have it when Volume Seven was started. Let us hope that conditions will so improve during 1915 that, with the close of Volume Eight, March 1st, 1916, The Press will be what the development of the town and district will warrant—an eight-page, all home print.

Just here we would like to remark, that a town is judged by its newspaper more than by any other institution in it. If the home paper is bright and spicy, and well edited, and its columns dotted by weekly messages of hopefulness and optimism from the merchants of the town, anyone who reads the paper then knows that it is a live place and a good place in which to live. On the other hand, if the newspaper is playing a lone hand—keeping up its end—boosting the town and district—endeavoring to preach optimism into every institution and enterprise—and there are only one or two local merchants lending their support or aiding in the work, then the readers of the home paper conclude at once that the merchants either require foot-warmers or are indifferent to the town's needs and the town's business face. For, just as sure as smiles follow sunshine, the business face of a community is measured by the optimism in the advertising of the home merchant. And if the home merchant does not assist in spreading sunshine the community cannot hope to encourage people to come from elsewhere to share their gloom.

We have every reason to be thankful. The present year promises to usher in new and trying conditions. We do not believe the end of 1915 will see the war more than well started. But that should not interfere with the development of the home town and district. Indeed, it is all the more reason why we should press forward with such development. The lumber business for 1915 will be above normal, and, certainly, the market for all agricultural products will be way above anything we have known in the history of agriculture in Canada. These things should give us courage to push ahead. Because the world is at war is no reason for those not engaged in the fighting to sit down and whine about it. Every man and every woman has a mission at home quite as important as that of the men at the front. We must keep up the courage of those at home, and keep up the productive end of the empire. The millions in the fighting line are consuming all that the empire is

producing. The markets of the world are wildly clamoring for more. To help in supplying this demand is the work of the men and women who remain at home—your mission and mine.

**DOWN TO SOLEMN DUTY**

No matter what factions, selfish interests, bigoted patriotism and materialistic aims have divided the people of Canada into rival camps, the war has made us all one camp. The war which at first we talked about with some brag and bluster, even amid our fears, has become too big a thing for brag. We no longer talk in rhetoric. We do no flag-waving. We take no stock in the pomp and pageant of church parades. We forget whether the soldier belongs to this or that Canadian regiment once known by its uniform, and remember that he is a soldier of Canada. When the band goes marching past, when the bagpipes skirl and the bugles blow we are stirred, but not to flinging hats in the air in idle huzzas. When we look at the soldier on the street we realize that somebody whom we know is a friend of his, or he may be one of our own circle, one of our own kith and kin. We know that he is going to war; not because he likes war; not because he wants glory, of which there is little or none in a war like this, except the glory of doing one's duty; not because he is tired of peaceful pursuits and wants a bigger life as it was in the adventurous days of the South African war; but because every man who puts on the khaki and marches from the training-ground through the streets and at last feels himself being pulled away into the grim realities of a terrible world-war, goes that he may add one more to the honor roll of them that do their plain duty when the country and the Empire call them. And those who look at the soldier, those of us who in many cases have as much right to go soldiering as he, put on our thinking caps as never before. Instead of cheering him as he marches past we grip his hand and know that in letting him go we are sacrificing ourselves in our love of him and of the country that claims us all. The soldier of Canada is finding the heart of the people of Canada, just as the soldier of England is tearing away the materialistic masks of English people, and the soldiers of France are smashing the pleasure idols and the atheism of France in a war that whatever its cause or its cure has for its main business the finding of the heart of the people. When the war is over we shall have bigger hearts and braver outlooks. When it is over we shall be a different people. And when the boys come marching home we shall hail them, not as spectacular heroes, but as men who, with us, bore the burden of war for the sake of a new and a better Canada.—Augustus Bridle, in Canadian Courier.

**HARD-HEADED NEUTRALITY**

Under the caption, "Let's Mind Our Own Business," the Los Angeles Examiner gives this hard-headed opinion as to what the attitude of the United States should be towards the belligerent nations of Europe:

"It would seem to be high time for Americans to regain their normal state of sanity and good humor while watching the war of Europe. Certainly it is the part of sense to recognize that we are neutrals, and that all the warring nations are on friendly terms with us. Consequently it is our bounden duty to treat each of them with fairness. We should not believe all the tales which one side tells of the wickedness of the other side, because common sense and experience tell us that war news is for the most part always a mass of little truth and much lying.

"Any man ought to know that it is impossible that one side can be all right and the other all wrong in this war. Any man who has even a respectable knowledge of history ought to know that for centuries the story of Europe has been one long story of wars for territorial, trade and dynastic gains—and that this war, no matter what holy motives either government imputes to itself, is just like all the rest of Europe's wars. 'Militarism,' 'Navyism,' 'violated neutrality,' 'protection of small states'—all that sort of stuff, does well enough to tickle the ears of partisanship. But the man who refuses to be blinded by partisanship or bamboozled by pious pretensions, knows that Germany is fighting for expansion of territory and sea power; that Austria-Hungary is fighting for dynastic revenge and the extermination of her troublesome neighbors, Serbia and Montenegro; that Holy Russia is fighting to extend Russian autocracy and Russian orthodoxy and to gain her centuries-old object, an open sea coast; that France is fighting to regain Alsace-Lorraine; and that Great Britain is fighting to destroy the rapidly growing trade and sea commerce of Germany. A schoolboy, who knows his history, ought to be able to see the real objects for which Europe's rulers have sent their peoples to kill one another.

"It would be much more complimentary to our national intelligence and information if American publications and American citizens would drop sentimental talk about 'martyred little peoples,' 'Huns at the gates,' 'scraps of paper' and all that sort of manufactured excuse, and recognize the truth that Europe's struggle is simply a scramble of Europe's financiers, military and naval aristocracies and throned rulers to rob one another of trade, profit and territory. With that once firmly in mind, we might then get sense enough to quit taking sides with either disturber of the peace and go about our business until these war-mad lunatics get enough of their folly and quit."

Subscribe for the Press and get the war news boiled down.

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## Agricultural Conference Proves a Big Step in Inspiring Confidence

The Agricultural Conference held last Thursday afternoon in K. of P. Hall, attended by Mr. P. H. Moore, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, Prof. McDonald, Live Stock Commissioner, and Mr. H. Cuthbert, Industrial Commissioner of the City of Victoria, was listened to by 100 or more interested farmers and businessmen, and the conference proved a great success so far as it went. The gentlemen sent by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, were all good speakers and practical men in the lines discussed by them with the people, and they left a good impression and an optimistic spirit with the people. There was, however, some slight disappointment on the part of many who attended the meeting expecting to learn something of the intentions of the Department in the matter of assisting the farmers to get seed grain, and something more definite as to what agricultural produce is to be most needed, and when.

The meeting was more of the nature of an "enlivener,"—something to inspire confidence and courage in the men on the land, and to open the way for concrete thought looking to closer co-operation and a better understanding of the principles which are at the bottom of all successful agricultural effort.

The speakers pointed out in a general way the duty and opportunity of Canadian farmers, explaining and discussing conditions in countries where live stock and agricultural production will be affected by the war.

Mr. Cuthbert, who took up the question of "Patriotism and Production," spoke fluently of the great need of the practical application of this slogan. Patriotism, he said, was something that could be better explained by telling what it was not. And patriotism "does not consist in standing on the street corners and running down the country, if we are doing nothing ourselves to help to bring the country back to its normal condition of prosperity." His great desire at this conference was to plant a little hopefulness and optimism. We are in the war to stay to the end, and it is the most destructive war the world has ever seen, or may ever see. But no matter how great it may be or how regrettable the destruction, it will not exist always. So let us not think of the conditions that are, but of the conditions that will be when the war is over.

Throughout the Northwest, he said, conditions never looked better for a bumper crop. The only condition that has caused any uneasiness there was that of seed, and the Department of Agriculture has already made provision for supplying this. There will be 15 per cent more land planted this spring than was planted when the wheat output of the Northwest reached the enormous value of \$225,000,000. That was the year that was also the most prosperous for the lumber industry of British Columbia. It is estimated that the value of the wheat crop of the Northwest for 1915 will reach \$350,000,000, and if these figures are reached, just think of all it will mean to the lumber industry of this Province. It means that conditions will be better than ever before. And consider, too, the enormous demands that will arise at the close of the war, for the product of our lumber mills, our mines and our agricultural industry. The rebuilding of all the vast territory that is now being destroyed; the return of the millions now engaged in war to the various industries, and what this will mean, for all these towns and cities that have been laid waste, and all these factories that have been destroyed, must all be rebuilt. Canada will no doubt experience the greatest revival in her history. And it is the duty of our agriculturists and our businessmen and manufacturers generally to take heart and prepare for the big things that are sure to follow.

The speaker then took up the patriotic side of the great conflict, and reviewed the causes leading up to the war. Great Britain, he said, is not fighting the battles of Serbia, nor of Belgium, of Russia nor of

France. She is fighting, first, to establish before the world that when the word of Great Britain is given, there is nothing on earth, or in heaven or hell that will compel her to refuse to carry it out. And we are fighting, too, for Great Britain and all her colonies.

The speaker then referred to the enormous preparations that have been going on in Europe for many years for this war, and when it came it found Great Britain the most ready of any of the nations to carry it to a successful issue.

Speaking of the production side of the question, and particularly of the duty of Canadians in the matter, he said there are goods imported into Canada from Germany and Austria alone, to the yearly value of \$250,000,000, every article of which could as well be manufactured here. And there has been a total of \$600,000,000 worth of goods imported into Canada every year that should be manufactured here.

He said the great need was more loyalty on the part of our consumers and businessmen to Canadian-made goods. Foreign made goods were very often given the preference in the selling by our businessmen. He showed what effect this has had on the progress and development of the Dominion. In each sale made of a foreign-made article, the total cost of production and the big end of the profit go out of the country to develop other countries, and the retailer's profit, always the smallest, alone remains here to assist in the development of the country.

Agriculturists, artisans and businessmen each must bear a share of the responsibility for this condition of affairs, for all have been careless and indifferent to this important phase of the question. The speaker referred briefly to the movement on foot in Victoria looking to the support of local manufacturers. There, he said, everybody asked for and insisted upon getting Victoria-made articles in preference to the same article made elsewhere in the Province or the Dominion. If an article was not made in Victoria and was made in Vancouver or elsewhere in the Province, then that article was demanded in preference to one made elsewhere in the Dominion, and if the said article was not made in the Province, then the Canadian-made article was taken in preference to one made across the line or across the ocean. They had found that this movement is proving of great value, and he advised his hearers to co-operate in a similar movement here.

In the matter of local development, Mr. Cuthbert spoke strongly of the need of co-operation, not only in the selling of agricultural products and the support of local industries, but also in the general development of the town and district. From what he knew of this district he was convinced that we were fortunate in possessing one of the most promising communities in the Dominion, and the only thing to

do was to bury petty jealousy and combine to help along any institution or industry the fuller development of which meant general community advancement. To the farmers he advised a closer knitting of interests, and as between the farmer and businessman, he urged upon each the necessity of carefully safeguarding the interests of each other. He urged strongly the need of supporting the creamery now starting at Armstrong, and every other similar institution which meant the bettering of conditions for all, must be supported by our ranchers in a wholehearted manner if they ever expect to make the district prosperous for each and all.

### Bright Outlook for Live Stock

Prof. McDonald, Provincial Live Stock Commissioner, dealt largely with the question of live stock and strongly pressed the farmers of the district to get into farm stock raising as early as possible. But the most important thing in connection with this was that nothing but blooded stock should be raised. The cost of feeding the blooded animal is no more than feeding the scrub. In all the countries engaged in the war, the stock industry has held a very important place. These countries since the war broke out have been unable to carry on the industry, and it will take some time, even after peace has been declared, for these countries to resume the rearing of farm stock in anything like the numbers required. These must come from other countries; why not from Canada?

Next to live stock, Prof. McDonald said, the attention of our farmers should be directed to intensified farming. If not generally known, it should be, that the most prosperous farming communities the world over are stock-raising communities, and the most prosperous stock-raising communities are the dairy stock communities. And no stock-raising community can succeed without intensified farming. Mr. Cuthbert had referred to a French intensified farmer residing at Victoria, whom he had seen. This French farmer had less than one acre of ground. He had frequently visited the place. The Frenchman had three men employed regularly on this small acre. He thought he must use both the bottom and the top of the land. There is scarcely a single month in the year that this man does not sell \$500 worth of garden truck off this acre. He gets as high as fifteen crops a season off of the land. He admitted that there were few men in this country who could repeat the performance. But all could do better than they do if they knew how and had the energy to keep the work moving.

The speaker advised the farmers to get together in groups and take advantage of the standing offer of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to send freight prepaid to any nine farmers a thoroughbred sire, payment for same to be made to the Government on the easiest possible terms. In this way the farmers had the opportunity to greatly improve their stock at the minimum cost.

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Prof. McDonald said the first essential thing to do was to have all cattle subjected to the tuberculin test. He laid stress upon the danger of not meeting the Government's requirements in this regard, for it had been demonstrated time and again that the milk from a tubercular cow was certain to spread the dread disease wherever it is used. As to feed, the Stock Commissioner said he had found nothing better than alfalfa, and in a country such as this, where alfalfa can so readily be grown, he believed our farmers could not do better than make alfalfa their principal fodder crop. There is hope for any country that can grow alfalfa as readily as it can be grown here on both the benchland and the lowland.

There is nothing better for all kinds of farm stock than alfalfa, fed intelligently. He believed from his own experience that alfalfa is the best fodder for horses as well as for hogs and cattle. In feeding horses, care should be taken not to feed too liberally, and also, not to feed alfalfa and bran together, as alfalfa and bran have the same food value, and both are a condensed food.

In feeding barley to horses, the best results are obtainable if the grain is crushed, not ground. **Silos Must Come with Dairying** Mr. Moore, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, spoke on the question of dairying. Rather than attempt to reduce the information imparted by him into a few lines at this time we are reserving his talk for a future issue, when it will be given more fully. Briefly, however, Mr. Moore gave to the meeting an account of his experimental work at Agassiz in demonstrating that dairy farming can be made to pay and pay well. But with dairying the silo must come. He had found that a silo for holding 120 tons of silage could be erected for \$180. He was convinced that there was no way of storing fodder for winter feeding at as little cost or as well as in a silo, and there was no way of putting up a food so palatable for all farm stock. To make silage successfully one must have the young corn and this can be grown to perfection in this section. Mr. Moore told of the success of his four-year rotation system, and strongly urged this in preference to a three-year rotation. He would not advise any man with less than 9 cows to put up a silo, but with 9 cows or over there was nothing so profitable.

Mr. Moore fully endorsed all that Prof. McDonald had said in connection with alfalfa and its food qualities. His experiments had proved to him that there was no better fodder-food than alfalfa. In this connection Mr. Moore said that all his experiments with alfalfa meal had been carried on with a meal imported from California which did not seem to be as fine a quality as the samples he had received from the Enderby mill, and in future he intended to put in stock for experimental purposes the Enderby product.

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Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Enderby and Deep Creek, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Vancouver, B. C., 12th February, 1915.

JOHN R. GREENFIELD, Post Office Inspector

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