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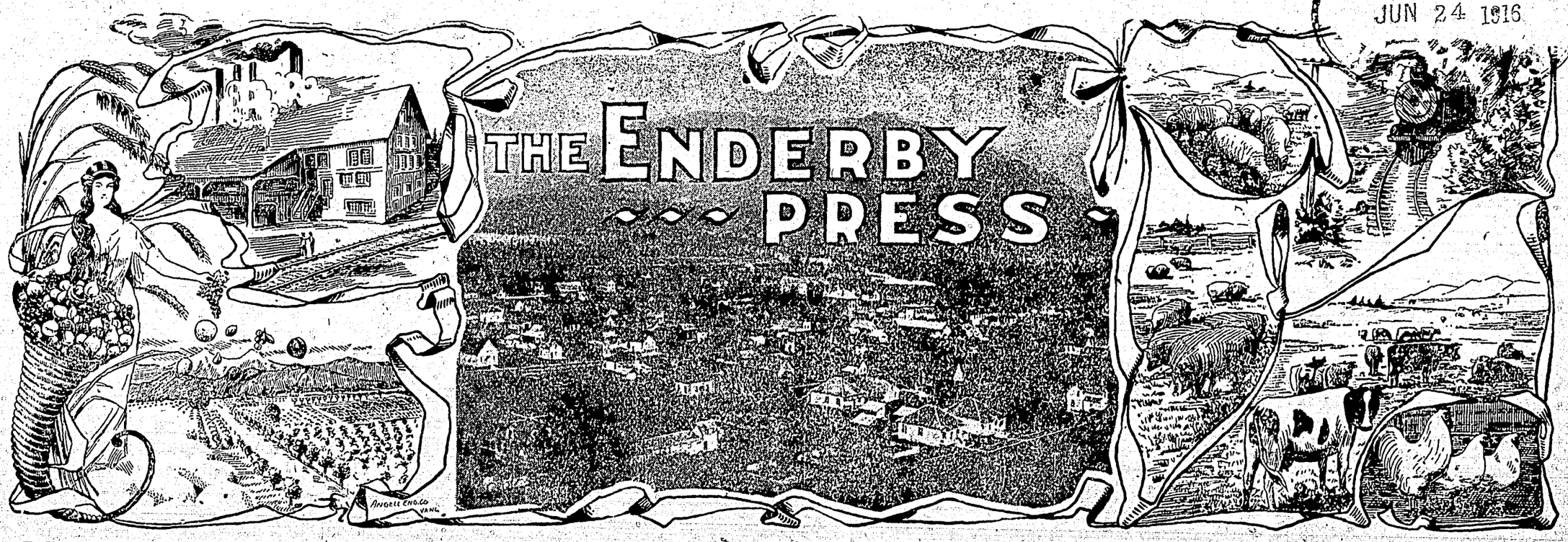


Enderby, B. C., June 22, 1916 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 9; No. 17; Whole No. 437

ENDERBY AND DISTRICT NEWS

Born—June 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Campbell, a son.

R. E. Wheeler returned from the coast this week.

Mrs. Jas. Bell was an Enderby visitor from Mara on Saturday.

Born—At their home, June 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Zufelt, a son.

W. J. Hatcher and J. C. English spent the week-end in town from Vernon camp.

Rev. Mr. Curry arrived on Saturday and occupied the pulpit in the Methodist Church Sunday.

There are 6000 men in the summer camp at Vernon, according to reports received this week.

Mrs. H. J. Hyham left yesterday for Revelstoke to join her husband, who moved there last week.

Mrs. Thos. Gray was a visitor from Mara on Saturday, coming in to attend the meeting of the Women's Club.

St. George's Church services, June 25th: Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 11 a. m.; Evening Prayer, 7.30 p.m.

Mrs. Stout, of Rossland, after a visit of some weeks with Mrs. J. A. Dow, left for home Wednesday by way of Penticton.

With the troops passing to Vernon yesterday was noticed our old townsman, V. C. Brimacombe, now a lieutenant in the 131st Battalion.

Hubert McInnes, who used to be a little tad, the son of his father, mining recorder at New Denver, is now a member of the University Battalion at the coast.

A destructive forest fire raged in Mabel Lake Valley a few days last week, but Fire Warden Hawes soon had a gang of fire fighters on the scene and got it under control.

A meeting of the Red Cross Society will be held in the City Hall Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, June 23rd. A full attendance is desired, as important business will be discussed.

Announcements are out for the marriage of one of Enderby's estimable young ladies, Miss Kathleen E. Stroulger, to Mr. Wm. Dewit MacKenzie, of Vernon, to take place at the home of the bride's parents on June 28th.

Neil Gething, formerly of Slocan City, when that burg boomed, is now located near Vanderhoof, and there he has a ranch with seventy acres planted to oats, wheat, barley and vegetables.

The Press staff has to thank Mrs. P. W. Chapman for some of the choicest stalks of Iris ever grown in this section. They were grown on the banks of Loon lake, at their idyllic mountain retreat.

Philip is a happy Indian. Several days ago the long-prayed-for water service was put in, and his fence post troubles have been settled. The pipe of peace again hangs over the door of his wigwam home.

Thos. Pound has erected a 40-foot flag pole in his front yard and has ordered a suitable flag from the coast, and he says he doesn't care now how soon the Allies scoop up the Germans—he's ready for the victory.

Mr. Wm. Owen spent Thursday in Enderby from Mara. He reports Mrs. Jones in a more serious condition as the result of her late illness she being now confined to her bed and unable to get about without assistance.

A meeting of the executive of the local Good Roads Association will be held in the City Hall, Saturday afternoon, June 24th, and all members are requested to bring in their lists of members obtained. Time of meeting, 2.30.

Miss Forster is at last able to enjoy to the full the results of her untiring labor and attention of the past few years in the making of a flower garden. She now has the choicest collection of flowering plants and shrubs in this part of the Valley.

Pte. Chas. Hawkins returned from mainline service on Monday, being part of a contingent demobilized for the summer months. Mr. Hawkins has resumed his work as carpenter and joiner, and will be pleased to take orders for any job in his line.

The 13th Ambulance Corps went East Monday night. A number of relatives went to Sicamous and Salmon Arm to say good-bye to the Enderby boys, members of the corps. All were found in excellent health and spirits. Fred Johnson, who recently underwent an operation, was confined to his bed, but was rapidly recovering.

War between the United States and Mexico is now believed to be a certainty. Caranza has ordered the American troops out of Mexico and President Wilson has answered that they will not move until Mexico can bring the bandit raiders and cutthroats under control. One hundred thousand more troops are being mobilized on the Mexican border by Uncle Sam.

FLOODS SCHEDULED

The excessively warm weather of last week, following so long a period of cold, brought down the snow from the mountains in floods. River are said to be higher in some parts of the mountains than they were at flood tide in any previous year recorded in the Province. On the mainline and several of the branches, trains have been stalled by washouts, and traffic is more or less demoralized.

Locally there is no immediate danger of any serious flood, though the Spallumcheen is higher today than it has been in many years. If, however, the days continue hot as they were the past week, we may look for serious trouble on the low lands along the river, flood prophets tell us.

Delicious, fresh, ice cream and ice cream sodas at Joe's. They take the hot out of heat and make these warm summer days seem like blissful evenings in the moonlight by the cool seashore.

ADVISES HOSPITAL BOARD

Auditor Crehan paid his quarterly visit to Enderby this week and audited the municipal accounts. It is needless to say that he found the records kept by City Clerk Rosoman in excellent shape. It is Mr. Crehan's policy to keep in touch with the municipal work of the Province, going from city to city throughout the year. He is thus kept well posted on the progress being made at all points, and he reports a general revival all along the line. He says, too, that each municipality visited by him is making progress on a more substantial basis than ever before, and all are finding a way out of the financial difficulties in which they found themselves when the readustment made necessary as a result of war conditions took place. Mr. Crehan not only audits the accounts of the municipalities of the Province, but he also advises the town councils in any way he finds advice acceptable and necessary. This feature of his quarterly visits is itself worth a great deal to the municipalities, for he can point out weaknesses as he finds them, from the point of view of an outsider and an expert, which would, perhaps, be unacceptable from a local source.

He was met on his visit here Monday evening by three members of the aldermanic board, and he gave them two hours of his valuable time in going over with them the affairs of the city. One of the chief points raised by him was in connection with the Cottage Hospital, and the city's grant thereto in the way of the hospital building recently purchased. Mr. Crehan advised against giving any more public funds in this direction until the hospital board becomes a regularly incorporated institution as provided under Provincial statute governing such institutions. He advised strongly against the city taking over the hospital as a public institution, but said it should be regularly organized under the hospital Act. Tuesday morning he met members of the hospital board and reiterated what he had told the members of the council, and as a result of his recommendations the board decided to take the necessary steps leading up to incorporation as a hospital board.

SCHOOL BOARD TROUBLES

The petition presented to the Board of School Trustees objecting to the summary action of the board in asking the resignation of Principal Hughes was signed by 57 parents and ratepayers—more than three times the number that were on the petition upon which the school board acted requesting the dismissal of the principal. In compliance with the expressed wish of the signers of the later petition, Mr. Hughes wrote the Board of School Trustees withdrawing his resignation until the complaints had been investigated by the board as requested by the 57 petitioners. In reply to this request from Principal Hughes, he received a letter from the secretary of the board stating that the board could not consider the withdrawal of his resignation and advising him to seek a position elsewhere as the board had already arranged to get another teacher for the principal's room. Inspector Anstey came up from Vernon last evening, it is understood, for the purpose of getting at the facts in connection with the controversy with the object of adjusting matters fairly to all concerned.

Something new in middys, for children. At Speers'.

Men and Things as Seen Thro' Hank Reklaw's Periscope

Beginning with July 8th the stores and factories in Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver will have Saturday afternoon as a half-holiday. As with the miners, smeltermen and provincial Government employees, it is a legislative enactment, the choice of day having been left to a vote of the people. In Vancouver Saturday received 5,522 votes, as against 1,654 for Wednesday. In New Westminster the vote stood: Saturday, 1,046; Wednesday, 191. At Victoria the result was: Saturday, 1,853; Wednesday, 1,183. Thus similar weekly holiday conditions will prevail in all the coast cities. And thus do we see the beginning of the end of this mid-week half-day off which the Retail Merchant's Association of the Province has been endeavoring to foist upon the people as a half-holiday. The thing has been an abortion as a half-holiday. Conceived in selfishness and kept alive by folly, it could not hope to have any other ending. It may not be today; but it will come tomorrow. The demand of the people for a weekly half-holiday that all may participate in and enjoy must be heard. The mid-week half-day off, which the merchants in many of the towns in the Province have observed the past two or three years, has all but killed the holiday spirit of the people. Sports have languished and community recreation is a thing of the past. The mid-week half-day off was thrust upon the people by the merchants. It did not come in answer to popular demand. It never has been accepted by the people, and never will be. The merchants desired the mid-week half-day off because that was the quietest part of the week for them, and it cost them less to close their stores Wednesday or Thursday afternoon than it would to keep them open. They failed to recognize, however, that they were intruding upon the just holiday requirement and desire of the rest of the community. With the schools open, and the banks and all public business going on the same as usual, the intrusion of this half-day off on a day when nobody else could enjoy it, and without regard to the wishes of the rest of the community, was not relished by the people, and soon the mid-week half-day off came into disfavor. There was an ever-increasing demand that it be discontinued, and that all join in making a half-holiday on a day when all could participate.

In Vancouver and Victoria the retail merchants fought for Wednesday throughout the campaign which was carried on when the referendum was submitted to the people. But they were overwhelmly defeated. No doubt the result of the voting at the coast cities will drive some reason into the heads of the retail merchants in other sections of the Province. They should have learned by this time the futility of trying to force something upon the people that the people do not want and cannot make use of. But if they have not yet learned the lesson, they will learn it next January, when, at the municipal elections the question of Wednesday or Saturday will be put up to the people to be voted upon. If the truth were know, nine retail merchants out of ten fully recognize that a Saturday half-holiday is the only thing. They know the folly of attempting to make a mid-week half-day off answer the purpose. At a meeting of the merchants of Enderby some time ago, every man present openly expressed himself unhesitatingly in favor of Saturday in preference to Thursday. The strongest argument used in favor of Saturday was brought out by a correspondent in the Vancouver Province in the recent campaign when he said:

"Let us look at this question in a much broader sense and consider what benefit the different days will give to the wives and children of those affected by the half-holiday. Practically all the merchants and fully half the clerks are married men, which means that fully 3000 mothers and fully 6000 children are awaiting with breathless anxiety the outcome of the vote. What good is a Wednesday half-holiday to any of the married men, women or children? The father going home on Wednesday finds his children at school, and he either sacrifices his pleasurable half-holiday outing or keeps his children out of school. I think that if the members of the fair sex who have a vote or an enormous influence over the voter of the house, were to exert that influence in favor of the Saturday, these hundreds of mothers and thousands of children would be privileged to enjoy one half-day each week in a real family union."

PIONEER HARRY ELLIS

Mrs. A. Dale, Enderby, and Mrs. I. Jones, Vancouver, received the following letter telling of the death of their brother at the front. Harry Ellis was well known in Enderby and district, and his friends will appreciate the loyal words of the writer from Belgian soil:

Belgium, May 20, 1916.

I am very sorry to inform you that whilst on duty last night your brother was instantly killed. I deeply regret this has happened. He was one of our best men, and ce.. whatthehishaviihscontribislie will be very hard to replace. On behalf of myself and his comrades I send my most sincere and deepest sympathy. Your brother was always ready and willing to carry on his duties. He has done his bit—and done it well. For him the strife is over. We buried him beside one of his comrades. A chaplain of the 60th Battalion officiated. We will have the grave marked by a Battalion Cross. Its inscription will read:

In memory of
Pioneer Harry Ellis
No. 463063, Third Can. Pioneers
Killed in action, May 19, 1916

May He who rules our destinies give to you and all his loved ones the strength necessary to bear the loss He has seen fit to inflict on you. With my deepest sympathy in the loss of your brother, I remain,

W. T. MARLANE, Kent,
Third Can. Pioneers.

MEETING OF CREAMERY BOARD

A meeting of the board of directors of the Northern Okanagan Creamery Association was held at Armstrong last Thursday. At this meeting it was satisfactorily arranged to pay off the amount due Alfred Slater on the plant, though the funds to be provided by the Provincial Government under the Co-operative Associations Act have not yet been paid over. The report of the manager, Mr. Gillman, showed very satisfactory progress was being made, both as to cream receipts from the farmers and the making of butter and ice cream. The weekly output of butter is now in the neighborhood of 1,500 lbs., which is being disposed of as rapidly as it comes from the wrapping table. Mr. Gillman says the cream arrives from the farmers in excellent shape, and shows that patrons of the creamery recognize the need of care and cleanliness in preparing their cream for shipment.

Armstrong merchants are now finding it difficult to procure good dairy butter, as all the heavy butter makers who formerly supplied the stores are now shipping their cream to the creamery, and only the small producers are supplying the stores with dairy butter. As most of these have to hold their butter over from day to day to get enough for a shipment, it generally arrives at the store in not the best of condition.

The Correct Pronounciation

The following letter "to a fellow at the front" is contributed by a poetically-inclined Neophyte:

Dear Jack: I hear the blamed lice y'r cuticle tease; you then with some ointment your limbs have to grease: It's a lively young hopper, you call it a flea: When you meet any Huns, make them spell it 'flee!' When after the Germans, by night or by day, Be gorra, dear Jack, sure pronounce it a 'flay.'

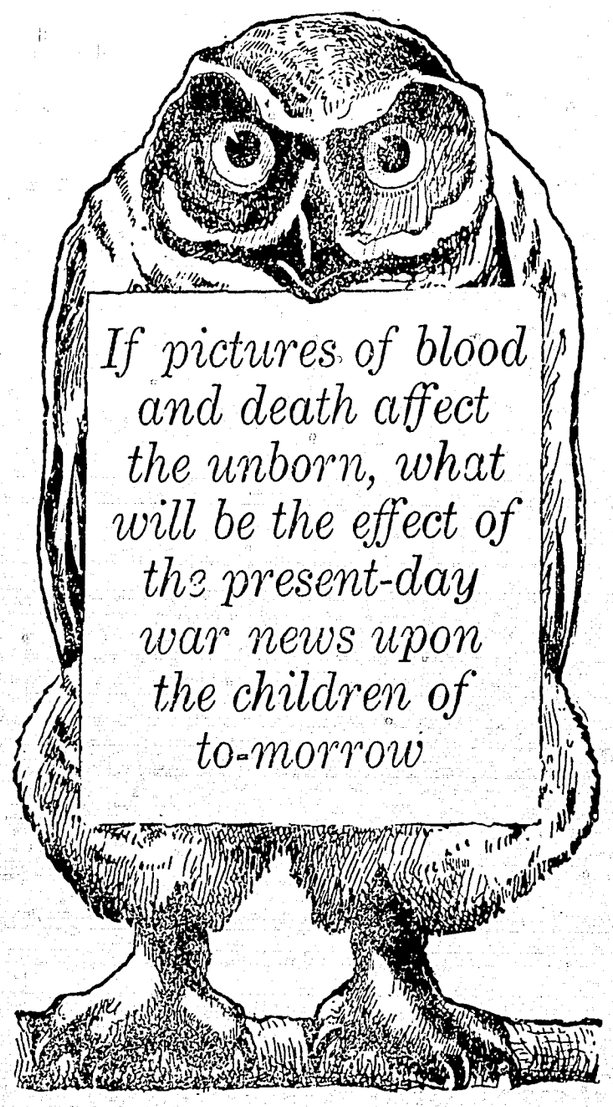
See the great picture play, "The Diamond from the Sky," in the Opera House Friday and Saturday evenings.

Boys' jerseys in brown and navy. At Speers'.

EGGS—Guaranteed strictly fresh; 25c per dozen. Mrs. E. Gray.

FOR SALE

LOST 5 and 6, BLOCK 2, CORNER STANLEY AND SICAMOUS STS.
PRICE, $1,200 CASH
EDWARD MAROIS, Enderby, B.C.



THE ENDERBY PRESS

AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

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THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION

All farmers cannot farm intensively and make a success at the job. Some men are built to farm intensively, some acquire the science, and others try but fail. Are you, Mr. Farmer, working your full acreage? Are all your acres producing some revenue. Do you get enough off each acre held by you to pay interest on the money invested? If you are holding idle acres, you are in the same position as the merchant who carries old stock on his shelves from season to season, or the manufacturer who invests in machinery and then permits it to stand idle from week to week and month to month. The idle acre eats up the profit made off the cultivated acre. Acres standing idle are a poor holding. They help nobody and impoverish the holder. And the acres that are farmed, if they are not made to produce to the full capacity of the land, result in a loss to the owner. The man with a few acres, if he can do his own work and market his product, is infinitely better off than the holder of large acreage which is only partly developed and partly producing.

Mr. A. Buckley, of Armstrong, illustrates this point. There may be dozens of others which we might mention, but one is sufficient to make the point clear. Mr. Buckley is an intensive farmer. He makes every acre produce—every foot of soil represents so much money invested, and every foot is made to produce interest on the investment and a profit for the proprietor. In 1914 Mr. Buckley held 16 acres of garden truck land within the city limits of Armstrong. He worked every acre, and believed he was making money. His turn over that year was something over $4,000 for the season. When he figured it out at the end of the season, he found he had made the $4,000 turnover at an actual loss. In 1915, Mr. Buckley relinquished nine of the 16 acres. The seven acres remaining were not as good soil as that on the nine acres relinquished. But Mr. Buckley farmed it differently. He handled the seven acres with very little cost in hired help. He farmed more intensively. His turnover in actual produce amounted to $3,500, and his actual profit on the season's turnover was $1,500. In short, he farmed 19 acres in 1914 and sold $4,000 worth of garden truck at a loss on the season's operations. He farmed seven acres in 1915, selling $3,500 worth of the same varieties of garden truck as was sold the year before, and showed a net profit of $1,500 on the season's work.

According to government statistics it costs $1.25 to plow one acre with a two-furrow plow drawn by three horses, and $2 to plow an acre with a single plow drawn by two horses.

TURNING TIME FORWARD AND BACKWARD

Saving daylight seems to be a popular pastime just now. The papers are saying a lot about it. Some communities are practicing it. Others are floating along quietly, saying nothing, but saving daylight just the same. There can be no question as to the advisability and the comfort of getting an early start these days of the good old summer time. The best part of the day is between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock. Many people take advantage of these hours of inspiration. They dig in the garden, hoe in the fields, or get the washing out. They do so without turning the clock forward. They pay no attention to the clock. But others seem to think they cannot get up an hour or two earlier in the morning unless they turn the clock ahead. And they wish to put a tangle in time in order to get to work an hour earlier. They call it "saving daylight." Just what they mean by this expression we do not know. There are three hours of daylight at either end of these summer days which are not made use of in the ordinary course of business. And whether one goes to work an hour earlier or an hour later he does not "save daylight." There is ample day light, and to spare, either way. So where does the "saving" clause come in?

The people of Kelowna were the first in the Valley to attempt, as a community, the "hour earlier" notion. They tried it a brief time, then took a vote on it. The vote resulted in death to the notion. They resolved to turn their clocks back again to standard time. No doubt the majority of the people of Kelowna will continue to enjoy the early morning hours without much attention being paid to the clock.

Never have live stock been needed more as a source of soil fertility and national prosperity, and never have market prices been so consistently high.

WHICH AUTUMN?

Welt am Montag, a widely circulated weekly newspaper published in Berlin, expects peace in the autumn. It gives the following reasons for holding this opinion: "The great council recently held in Paris, according to unanimous reports of British, French and neutral newspapers, not only decided to exercise a sharper pressure on neutral trade, but to prosecute a co-ordinated attack on all fronts with all means at their disposal. We have a right to be somewhat skeptical with regard to these reports. "Wolf! Wolf!" has been cried so often. But this time we expect something. In the nature of the case, and under existing circumstances, the English troops must soon come into action, and the noticeable silence prevailing on this point strengthens our belief. The conference at Paris and the speech on peace conditions delivered recently by the Chancellor, lead us to suppose that we stand before the decisive last phase of the war. We must brace ourselves up for a last attempt, especially of our Western enemies; also, perhaps, for an advance of the armies at Salonica. Should it really be true what is said —about the enemy conference at Paris, we may reckon that the summer months will bring the military decision and the preliminary conditions of peace."

In view of this utterance of the Berlin newspaper, a cable special from F. A. McKenzie, London, in the Vancouver Province, is significant: "A curious optimism exists in many quarters concerning the early termination of the war. Soldiers now talk freely of peace in August, and the Nation newspaper reports that French civilians, who know the government situation, are beginning to think peace may not be very far off. The highest quarters in London, however, regard such expectations as foolish and consider the continuation of the war into 1917 inevitable. While Germany is talking peace, and a growing number there would welcome any peace, those best acquainted with the country are certain, supposing our campaigns continue to go well, that a minimum of fifteen months further hard fighting will be required to break down the German determination."

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR STOCKMEN

The following prizes are offered by the B. C. Dairymen's Association for competition at the Armstrong Fall Fair, September 28th and 29th:

Junior Herd—For the best junior dairy herd, consisting of one bull under two years, two heifers one year and under two, and two heifers under one year, bred in British Columbia, registered in a Canadian herd book, and owned by the exhibitor: 1st, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Bacon Hogs—Best pen of three bacon hogs, any breed and cross, live weight 180 to 220 lbs., to be judged as bacon hogs: 1st, $10; 2nd, $7.50; 3rd, $5.

Block Hogs—Best pen of three block hogs, any breed or cross, live weight 130 to 150 lbs., to be judged as block hogs: 1st, $10; 2nd, $5.

Milk and Cream—Specials for producers: Best half-gallon of cream in one quart and two pint bottles: 1st, Choice of 4-bottle Babcock tester or spring dial milk scale and milk fever outfit; 2nd, Choice of spring dial scale or sanitary pail and milk fever outfit; 3rd, Sanitary milk pail.

Best gallon of milk in quart bottles—Prizes as with cream.

Exhibitors for any of these prizes must be members of the B. C. Dairymen's Association before September, 1916, and dairy cattle appearing in any of the classes must have been tested for tuberculosis within the last twelve months. Animals from government institutions debarred.

Moses even had a contempt for the cowardly, selfish, shirker. One can easily imagine the sneer upon his face when he asked his people: "Shall your brethren go to war? Will ye sit here?" —Num. 32-6. Hypocrites who like to quote scripture when it suits them, can look this up.—Con.

Thrice the capacity of ordinary grates is given because the Sunshine grates are three-sided, one side at a time meeting the fire. Bulldog teeth smash clinkers easily.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Wouldn't you like to know the cost of installing a Sunshine in your home? I'll gladly give you particulars without obligation. 809

Sold by Fulton Hardware Company

Specials in Lumber while they last:

No. 4 Novelty Siding,	$10.00 per M
No. 2 2x4 and 2x6,	$13.00 per M
No. 2 Mixed Lath,	$1.75 per M
Short Cordwood,	$3.75 per load

Order your winter's supply of wood NOW—Green Blocks, $1 a load

OKANAGAN SAW MILLS, Ltd. Enderby

Our Grocery Stock is always fresh and prices low. Also a complete stock of Flour, Feed and Cereals at low prices.

TEECE & SON, 'PHONE 48 Bell Block, Enderby

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Butter Wrappers	Visiting Cards

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In Short: Anything in Printing.

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Look up the date of expiry on your printed name on this paper. If you are behind—in arrear in your subscription—or the expiry date is NOW —and if you want to help the paper move up a notch, call or write, enclosing the necessary collateral to cover another year.

THE WALKER PRESS

Renew for The Press, $2 per year

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S
LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

There are 53 Sundays in 1916. This will not occur again for 110 years.

SECRET SOCIETIES

A.F.&A.M.

Enderby Lodge No. 40 Regular meetings first Thursday on or after the full moon at 8 p. m. in Oddfellows Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited

R. E. WHEELER, W. M. — W. J. LEMKE, Secretary

ENDERBY LODGE
No. 35, K. of P.
Meets every Monday evening in K. of P. Hall. Visitors cordially invited to attend.
R. E. HARKINS, C. C.
G. W. HUGHES, K. R. S.
R. J. COLTART, M. F.
Hall suitable for Concerts, Dances and all public entertainments. For rates, etc., address, F. FRAVEL, Enderby

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Pupil for the past five years of Roland Rogers, Esq., M.A., Mus.Doc., Oxfor., and Miss Oberhoffer, L.R.A.M.
Lessons on Pianoforte and in voice Production and Musical Theory. For terms apply to Box 583, City.

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EVERY THURSDAY
GEO. R. SHARPE
WHOLESALE - RETAIL BUTCHER

E. J. Mack
Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
ENDERBY, B. C.
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.

Are your Butter Wraps running low?
Better order some now

LUBRICATE
The Wheels of Business
Our Classified Want Ads. furnish a lubricant that is good for any kind of business machinery
Do you want an employer or an employee. Have you something to sell or is there something you wish to buy?
No matter how large or how small your business is, Condensed Ads. will improve it—Oil up.

DON'T BE A SLACKER

In every town or city from East to West we go,
We always find the witty have enlisted long ago;
Men from the arctic region
And from Alberta's sunny plain
Have sworn to serve the legion
And fight through mist and rain.

But there are men from East to West,
From North to South also;
Who should put on the khaki vast,
And show they are not slow:
The khaki is the service dress;
And for the home guards, too,
Let us see the home guards less,
And make them wear the blue.

Then there's the slacker—the man we all despise,
Who thinks he is the sparker in all the girlies' eyes.
But let him join the colors,
Put on the brown and blue,
Let him look somewhat like others
And show what he can do.

Don't *you* be a slacker, with a feather white as snow,
Put on khaki, be a marker; come in the great long row
Take off the civic trousers,
Put on the boots of tan;
And shoulder arms like brothers
And show that you're a man.

Slackers are the men who are afraid to fight,
Who'd rather push the pen than hold their country's might;
They go about from day to day,
And walk the city's streets;
They ride in cars, and draw their pay;
They're the guys that get cold feet.

Now who would be a slacker when these few words he's read;
I'll bet that he's the backer on some poor horse that's dead;
Or else he has a fortune
And thinks that it'll waste
If he should join the Union
And wear khaki round the waist.

So take you heed, all slackers; get censors, one and all,
And don't you be a backer on a thing that's sure to fall;
Just take your stand by Britain,
She's the one that's going to stand;
Don't let yourself be bitten,
For we'll win on every land.

The Union Jack, the Mapel Leaf; the Red, the White, the Blue;
You'll read these words, it's my belief, and find them all quite true;
So get busy all you slackers,
And come up right away;
Don't you be the backers
On a thing that's past away.

—H. A. BOGERT, 3rd Can. Div. Sig. Co., France.

GETTING BACK TO LIVE STOCK

Last year through official encouragement Saskatchewan farmers bought several times as much breeding stock as the year before, mainly cattle and sheep. There was an immense grain crop and a good market for it, but the stock was wanted anyway. In this country there is much the same incentive. There are some who flop from grain to live stock and back again as markets fluctuate. But there is room and the need for more live stock, even if markets for it were lower. High markets serve a useful purpose at this time in turning attention to the possibilities of stock-farming. Men who buy breeding stock with the hope of making easy money out of it will stick to the business so as to hold the economics of production and the balance of labor and fertility which stock farming offers.

Some men do not know a thing when they see it, unless it is tagged with the price. They may buy cows or ewes on that basis—just because they are so expensive that they naturally should produce stock that would command similar prices. Let such purchasers give attention to the economics which live stock makes for the farm as a whole, and they will continue breeding and feeding at a profit even after prices decline. By that time they will know such a good thing as that by actual experience. The land needs the stock. Even the richest corn land shows the need of conservation. Much other land cannot produce good crops any longer without some fertility protection. Live stock gives the cheapest and best means of saving soil from deterioration.

CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Allowing for all the abnormal increase in business resulting from war orders, there is ample evidence of increased prosperity in Canada. In a more legitimate way, business is booming and the increase today is on a better basis than that of the pre-war boom period. New industries are springing up in all parts of the Dominion, and the prospects for an extended period of development were never better. At no other period in the history of Canada has labor been at such a premium, many of the industries with more than capacity orders having to decline new business on account of the difficulty in securing labor. The farming districts are experiencing the same difficulty as the manufacturers in this regard. It would be folly to deny that this particular condition is due to the extraordinary demand made for recruits in city and country. But because this is true, it does not alter the condition of prosperity that does and must continue to exist for labor.

The customs revenue of Canada for the first two months of the fiscal year shows an increase of nearly ten millions of dollars. The earnings of Canada's three transcontinental railways interpret the country's activity, vigor and resource. During the third week in May, the C. P. R.'s earnings were $2,610,000, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $1,035,000, representing an increase of 65.7 per cent. During the second week in May, the earnings of the Grand Trunk were $1,086,006, representing an increase of $156,273. During the same week the earnings of the Canadian Northern were $748,300 representing an increase over the corresponding period of 1915, of 105.1 per cent. The increase in C. N. R. earnings from October 1st, 1915, to May 14th, 1916, amounted to $7,414,500.

The gross earnings of the C.P.R. for the month of April were $3,425,440 greater than in April of last year. The increase in this company's gross earnings from July 1st, 1915, to April 3th, 1916, were $21,025,428. This is taken as an index not only of existing conditions in Canada, but also a safe barometer of the ebb and flow of future trade and commerce.

GUINEA FOWLS VERY USEFUL

According to an Old Country authority, all agriculturists will do well to breed the useful guinea-fowl, for they can be reared with very little trouble if properly fed, and soon become gluttonous devourers of insect life; in fact, it cannot be too widely known that each guinea-fowl will positively keep an acre of potato-ground clear of beetles, and for this reason alone they deserve attention. April and May are the best months for hatching, and, as the eggs take 28 days to incubate, no time should be lost in securing sittings of eggs, fifteen being about the number for a broody hen. From March to the end of July these birds can be relied upon as regular layers.

One reason why these fowls have not been so much bred is due to late hatching, farmers and others allowing them to incubate their own eggs too late in the season, and one of the greatest enemies to guinea-chicks is undoubtedly damp, especially during the first few weeks, for, like turkeys, they require extra precautions being taken. The food is different from that required by ordinary chickens, and should be given more often. Chopped boiled egg and breadcrumbs will suffice for a couple of days, when barleymeal and ground oats, made with warm milk and mixed with plenty of finely-chopped green onion tops, must be given as soft food for at least two or three weeks, and it should never be sloppy, but of a crumbly consistency. At a month, or even earlier, Spratt's Chikko may be given, with alternate feeds of small wheat, buckwheat, and a little bruised maize. The addition of maize to the chicken's bill of fare is advised, as it has a tendency to make the birds tame and more content with confinement, for many complain of their wildness, as they prefer to roost in trees and enjoy semi-wild habits. This, however, largely depends on the strain and management, and if, as chickens, they are partially confined and always fed regularly, in the same place, they grow up tame. The guinea-fowl, although of strange appearance, have a lovely plumage, and yield dark-colored, full-flavored, juicy meat in goodly quantity, also laying a deliciously rich egg of a dainty tint.

AMERICA THE SAVIOR OF EUROPE

Alfred G. Gardiner, editor of the London Daily News, in a two-column editorial in that paper, a few days ago, said: "The preparedness issue in America means that the greatest power on the face of the globe has come into the world system to secure herself against war and the effects of war. So far as the United States is concerned, the forthcoming presidential election is the most momentous since Lincoln was chosen. So far as the world is concerned, it is incomparably more momentous, because it is to decide what America stands for in regard to the future of the world. And with that decision, not the interests of America alone, but the interests of Europe and of the whole earth are bound up. The underlying watchword of the preparedness issue that is sweeping the United States is the idea that the power of America should be used to deliver humanity from the toils in which it has been enmeshed by the past; that it should be the weapon of a new dispensation and that the affairs of men shall henceforth be subject to the arbitrament not of force but of justice. The sword which America is forging will be used not to make war, but to make war on war and to lay the foundation of world security. It means that America will be the savior of Europe."

THOUGHTFULNESS IN THRIFT

The first great aid to thrift is thoughtfulness. In fact, without that element thrift is utterly out of the question. The thrifty woman, too, not only exercises wisdom herself, but sees that her children do the same thing, not by indulging them but by delegating to them sundry offices of which they are capable, by making them self-reliant. But the woman cannot do all these things by herself. She must enjoy the support and influence of her men in the home. The greatest enemy to thrift is the promiscuous doling out of money. It is not to boys and girls a sign of good nature; it is death to the recipient. It poisons their disposition and sows seeds of weeds that can never be eradicated. For that sort of thing women are but little responsible, but where their efforts shine is in allowing nothing to go to waste, in making use of everything, and in exercising ingenuity in food, dress, household labor and the bringing up of children

CUTTING THE CORNERS

The thoughtless fellows blithely pass and cut a corner here and there, and wear a path across the grass, and fill the owner with despair. I try to have a nifty lawn, that will do credit to the town; and thoughtless fellows trot thereon, and break the dandelions down. I set out flowers till I go broke—I buy the richest and the best—and bow-wows owned by thoughtless folk come here and knock things galley west. And thoughtless people let their cows perambulate the town by night, and on the well-kept lawns they browse, and make the scenery a sight. And thoughtless people all keep hens, and roosters with destructive feet, which come a-whooping from their pens, and spoil my flowerbeds and repeat. There's no protection for the jay who'd make his home a beauty spot; the thoughtless skates will come his way and climb all o'er his garden plot, and spoil the grass and pluck the flowers, and bark the trees and crush the shrubs; and it will take him nineteen hours to tell just how he views such dubs.

FOR RENT—Brick cottage; six rooms and surface (brick) cellar—all in good condition and close to mill. Apply, Walker Press.

A stag party would be a heap more enjoyable if a few dears were invited.

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 2560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions 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 of $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 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 as may be considered necessary for the working of the mine, at the rate of $10 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 for.—83575.

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A Complete line of Beatty Bros.' Hay Track, Carriers, Forks and Pulleys; also Rope and Cable.

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Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Screen Windows, Hose and Lawn Sprinklers.

Sweat Pads and Collars, Hames and Straps, etc. We can supply you with anything in Harness at the lowest Prices.

Our Hardware Stock is the most complete in the District and our prices cannot be beat.

Plumbing, Heating and Tinsmithing.

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What the Good Roads Movement Has Done for Quebec and Ontario

At the recent Good Roads Convention held in Montreal, Hon. M. Tessier, minister of roads of the Province of Quebec, told of the satisfactory progress made by the Good Roads movement there. He told of the various stages of progress passed through. "In 1907," he said, "it was decided to get to work to remedy the terrible roads which existed throughout the rural districts of Quebec. A law was passed allowing a certain sum to each county which would undertake to improve the roads. This law was amended from year to year, and in 1911 the 50 per cent bill was put through, which gave to all those who were willing to improve their roads, 50 per cent of the cost. In 1912 the present system of loans to municipalities was started. This revolutionized the question in our Province. To satisfy all demands, we shall have to provide, not five millions, but twenty millions for this purpose. In 1907 only 21 municipalities took advantage of the Government's offer of help, whereas in 1915, over 475 municipalities profited by it. Since 1912 we have spent on improved highways the sum of thirteen millions of dollars—over three million a year. We have constructed and improved over 1,700 miles of macadam and gravel roads, and, since 1909 2,000 miles of such roads have been made."

Speaking of the importance of the Good Roads movement and the good results achieved in connection with the development of agriculture in Quebec, Hon. A. Caron, minister of agriculture said: "We want to keep up this movement, we want to go on; but it must be done cautiously and prudently, knowing exactly where we are going. It has got to be the basis of progress and prosperity. I said that good roads and agriculture go together; so many people are going to talk about good roads in the next few days that you must allow me to say something about agriculture. In starting this movement of good roads, I did it with the idea of helping our farmers first of all, for those who do their best to cultivate the land, not at all for tourists and owners of automobiles. I heard of a congress in the States some years ago, where the statement was made that wherever the Good Roads Movement had spread, cultivation of the soil had also increased; after the opening of an improved highway in any agricultural section of the States the tonnage of the traffic immediately increased from fifty to one hundred per cent. A good road is the first factor of agricultural progress and prosperity. Our farmers can raise more crops, can diversify their products, go in for more intensive culture, which is just what we need. In fact, I know they are making more money today than ever before. They were marketing formerly about 20 or 30 per cent of what they are marketing today, and that is owing to the improvement we have made in our highways."

Continuing, Mr. Caron said: "We have to educate our people on the question of good roads. . . . In all this, however, we need a good deal more than just help from the Government. We want the help of all good citizens, whatever class they may belong to, in order to help along the farmer. Let him feel that he is as good as anybody else in this country. The farmer needs encouragement, and, perhaps with our sympathy he will be more interested in his task, and on that sentiment we can base the future prosperity of the country."

Speaking of the road building system recently adopted by the Ontario Government, Mr. M. S. L. Squire said: "Until recently we did not have a good roads department. However, the good roads problem is becoming so vital in the Province that the Minister of Public Works, under the advice of his colleagues, has already got a deputy minister of public works, as far as it appertains to highways. And now we in Ontario have aid to the extent of 40 per cent, if districts go into what we call county systems. No aid is given to municipalities in Ontario in any unit smaller than a county. I understand in Quebec you deal with parishes. We, in the Province of Ontario, deal with counties, and while there has been some criticism from some of the larger townships, who were desirous that Government aid might be given to them, yet we find that the county unit is plenty small enough, for, after all, the question of good roads is not a local question, but must be viewed in its entirety, as it appertains to the nation. In Ontario we not only pay 40 per cent towards the construction of roads, but we also contribute 20 per cent to the maintenance or upkeep. The balance of the money is provided by the municipalities, so that while we do not have the opportunity in Ontario of borrowing our money, or getting our money from the Government in the same advantageous way you have in Quebec, still it is an absolute gift from the Province to the people of 40 per cent, without any repayment clause whatever and I think if the two systems are figured out it may be that there is very little difference when it comes down to the question of advantage.'

CANADA'S TOBACCO FUND

The fund to provide tobacco for the British troops from overseas, which was originated by the Over-Seas Club, and of which Canada's Tobacco Fund forms the most important part, has issued a statement to the end of April showing the amount received during the 19 months of its existence. Canada heads the list with contributions amounting to upwards of $120,000 and over $100,000 has been raised in Australia and New Zealand. Including the penny contributions of the children of the elementary schools of the Old Country, which exceed $100,000, the total money reported to the end of April was close on $600,000. Actually the Over-Seas Club has been instrumental in raising $640,000 up to date, and has sent to the boys in the trenches two and a half million packages of tobacco and cigarettes, representing considerably over 128 million cigarettes and 256 tons of tobacco.

Large as these figures are, Mr. F. R. Jones, secretary of the Canadian Tobacco Fund, states that the money being received is far from adequate to provide for the needs of the troops. If each of the 100,000 men now representing Canada on the firing line is to receive one of the weekly packages arranged for by the Canadian Tobacco Fund through the Over-Seas Club, it is obvious that the sum of $25,000 is required every week to provide a 25c package for each of these 100,000 men. Even allowing that there are some of the men who do not smoke and that there are some who are cared for by their personal friends and through other channels the fact remains that the men want tobacco more than they want anything else, that they are not getting as much tobacco as they require, and that they greatly value the gifts being sent from home or through the Over-Seas Club.

ON EVE OF GIGANTIC EFFORT

London, June 19.—"We are at the crux of a supreme battle on the eve of a gigantic effort," writes Alfred Capus, editor of the Paris Figaro. "This note I find everywhere in France in anticipation of the immense blow immediately impending."

In a special cable to the Vancouver Province, F. A. McKenzie sizes up the latest aspect of the war thus: "Following last week's statement about French confidence in the result of the Verdun strugle, I am bound to add that critics here believe the German attacks will require to be met with greater strength than ever, particularly greater artillery strength. Germany's temporary lull on the western front is evidently a pause before a heavier blow against Verdun. The London Times, today, editorially, points out that Hill 320, which the Germans attacked is just a little nearer Verdun than any point hitherto within the zone of infantry conflicts.

"We direct continuous attention to the mighty struggle at Verdun," says the Times, "because it remains the central factor in the war on land today for the Allies and possibly for Germany. Also Verdun epitomizes the present phase of the war and there is more at stake than the possession of a few scarred hills and an ancient and battered town."

Some Notable Values in MEN'S WEAR

Men's Nightshirts at 98c

Summer weight, extra fine quality white mercerized material, well-finished with French neck. Good value at $1.50; for one week **98c**

Men's Flannelette Nightshirts

Fancy flannelette, best quality in different styles. Good value at $1.25; for one week **89c**

25 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts, English Cambric, hard cuffs, neat stripes. All sizes; regular to $1.75; for one week **98c**

Men's Crepe Shirts; a good warm-weather shirt, soft cuffs; regular, $1.25; for one week **89c**

Men's Outing and Sport Shirts, are just in from the different makers, and the assortment includes all the new summer materials and patterns. They come in plain colors and the new fancy shirt stripes. Prices from ... **75c to $1.85**

Men's Handkerchiefs, white hemstitched good quality. This week ..... **5 for 50c**

Boy's Pyjamas in neat patterns, French neck or collar. Regular, $1.25; this week **85c**

Boys' Outing and Negligee Shirts in white, cream and assorted stripes. Prices **75c & 95c**

Men's Summer Hosiery

Special heavy weight cotton ..... 20c pr
Silk Lisle "Radium" all colors ..... 35c pr
Silk Tops, black only ..... 25c pr
Heavy mercerized rib cotton, all colors .. 25c pr
Black Cashmere, best quality, all wool .. 25c pr
Silk, fancy stripes, all colors ..... 50c pr
Wool worsteds, khaki and heather ..50c to 75c pr

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We have just placed in stock the best

Castor Machine Oil
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and can supply your harvest-field orders in a hurry.

Remember our Grocery Department when you want fresh goods and the best brands.

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Leave your orders now for Preserving Strawberries

We guarantee the quality to be as good as any procurable in this district. There is likely to be a shortage, so DON'T DELAY.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE PRICE OF SUGAR AT $2.10 FOR 20 POUNDS, OR $10.25 A HUNDRED, TO GET YOUR SUPPLY FOR YOUR SEASON'S PRESERVING. IT IS NOT GOING TO BE CHEAPER.

BRING YOUR PRODUCE TO

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GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND GROCERIES

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

In the matter of the Estate of Alexander Hamilton, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late Alexander Hamilton, who died on the 10th day of April, 1916, are required to send to William Hamilton, administrator of the said estate, or to the undersigned, his solicitor, on or before the 25th day of July, 1916, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, duly verified, and that after that date, the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the Deceased amongst the parties entitled thereof and having regard only to the claims which have been duly filed with him or his solicitor.

Dated at Enderby, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1916.

A. C. SKALING,
Solicitor for William Hamilton, Administrator.

C. Hawkins

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Being relieved from Military Service for the time being, is now prepared to take any kind of carpentering or building work.

Estimates furnished.

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WALL PAPERS Going Up!

We have received notice of an advance of 30 per cent on the wholesale price of all wall paper. While our present stock lasts we will continue to sell at the old price, but on all new paper the price will be advanced. Buy now. We have a choice selection to choose from, at the old prices.

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