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Be Loyal To Your Own Community

Kelowna Record

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New Council Hold First Meeting

Standing Committees Appointed for the Year

The inaugural meeting of the new council took place Monday. At this meeting the old council are supposed to hand over the affairs of the city to their successors. Usually there is much speech making and congratulations handed round. Monday's meeting, however lost much of its impressiveness from the fact that with one exception, the personnel of the council remained the same.

Alderman Taylor who was retiring took his seat whilst the formal process of swearing in by Magistrate Weddell proceeded, and his place at the table was then taken by the new member, Alderman Raymer.

His Worship the Mayor took the opportunity of thanking Alderman Taylor for his faithful and valuable services during the year, which he and the council much regretted to lose. In the business of the finance committee especially his absence would be felt, and it was quite probable that at times the council would have to consult with him on financial matters.

Alderman Raymer then took his place and the business of the council proceeded. Alderman Raymer needed no introduction to the work of the council, and the sight of the worthy alderman sitting at the board brought back to some memories of older times when Mr. Raymer was Kelowna's first mayor. Since then he has served several terms as mayor and alderman, and has left his mark on the city's progress in many ways.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The first business was the appointment of the various standing committees who would take charge of the different branches of the city's work during the coming year, These are appointed by the mayor and were as follows:

Fire Protection and Buildings.—Aldermen Raymer and Copeland.

Parks and Cemetery.—Aldermen Duggan and Rattenbury.

Health and Sewerage. — Aldermen Rattenbury and Adams.

Public Works.—Aldermen Copeland, Duggan and Raymer.

Light and Water.—Aldermen Adams, Sutherland and Duggan.

Finance.—Aldermen Sutherland and Rattenbury.

A letter was read from the volunteer fire brigade announcing the expiration of the policy of insurance for the members at the end of the month. The last policy covered 20 men, the premium being $451. It was decided to request the fire brigade to call for tenders, and report to the council.

A letter from the brigade was also read acknowledging receipt of the grant of $100 made at a recent meeting and thanking the council for the same.

Other items of correspondence included a letter from Mr. L. Delavan, a French reservist recalled to the war, who owned lots in Kelowna, and was worried about the non-payment of taxes on them. He asked if it was the intention of the council to grant exemption from taxes for those at the front.

The clerk was instructed to reply that the council had no power to grant rebate of taxes for such a purpose.

The matter of granting free light and water to the wives of certain Kelowna men on active service was discussed and it was decided to repeat the concession made in December.

The provincial inspector of steam

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Kelowna Debating Society

The second meeting of this society was held at the old school on Friday the 15th inst. Mr. J. W. Jones took the chair.

The following were elected officers of the society for the present session:

President.—D. W. Sutherland.

Hon. President.—J. W. Jones.

Vice President.—G. C. Rose.

Hon. Secy.-Treas.—H. B. Gribble.

Committee.—Messrs R. B. Kerr, J. B. Knowles and L. V. Rogers.

Mr. Kerr then moved: "That Canada ought to contribute to the support of the Imperial navy."

Mr. D. W. Sutherland opposed the motion, and the following gentlemen also spoke:— Messrs. Groves, Rogers, Leckie, Thayer, J. W. Jones and Gribble.

Mr. R. B. Kerr replied and the motion was then put to the meeting and declared carried by a large majority.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock at the old school house. The subject for debate will be "Oriental Immigration." The resolution on this subject will be moved by Mr. J. C. Richards. The exact form of the resolution will be published in next week's paper.

His many friends will regret to learn that Mr. Angus McGregor is lying ill at his residence.

Farmers' Institute Annual Meeting

Officers Elected for Year---Creamery Project Progressing

That the creamery project was in a fair way to realization, and that every assistance possible would be given to responsible farmers in procuring milk cows by the local banks was the statement of the president at the annual meeting of the Kelowna Farmers' Institute, held Saturday afternoon in Raymer's hall. The matter was being pushed as much as possible by the committee, said Mr. Hereron, and he had every hope of a successful outcome. The next step, however, was in the hands of the farmers themselves, who were being asked for reliable information as to the number of cows they would be prepared to purchase on easy terms. The following letter was being sent to all farmers in the district and he urged that the attached slip be returned to the secretary at as early a date as possible. The letter read:

"The committee investigating the Creamery proposition require definite information as to the number of cows which are at present available should a creamery be started, and also the number of cows farmers would be willing to purchase on easy terms spread over two years, and the number of cows farmers would purchase for cash if suitable animals were brought in.

"You will find attached a form which you are requested to fill in and return to the secretary. You will not be committing yourself in any way, but unless some more or less definite information can be obtained, the committee can not proceed with negotiations which they are undertaking with regard to the financing of the creamery."

The form referred to asked for the following particulars:

Number of cows I have at present.

Number I am willing to purchase on easy terms.

Number I am willing to purchase for cash.

Approximate acreage of farm.

Mr. L. E. Taylor speaking on the creamery project said that after the public meeting and the somewhat unfavorable report from the Hon. Price Ellison as to the ability of the government to render adequate financial assistance, the special committee appointed waited upon the local banks in order to secure if possible their promise that the farmers would receive assistance in the purchase of the cows, and there they had expressed their willingness to grant funds to responsible farmers for such a purpose if the farmers would do their part. Several methods of financing had been discussed which he would refer to later. Having secured the cows there would still remain the creamery, and for this a minimum of $7,500 would be needed reducing the amount of working capital from the former estimate to $2,500, which might suffice for a time until the creamery grew to a large scale and began shipping butter out of the district. In the meantime he said it was necessary to know before negotiations could proceed further exactly what support could be expected from the farmers, and he wished to impress upon everyone the necessity of supplying this information as soon as possible. He also mentioned that an offer had been made to furnish a lot and build a creamery for the farmers, spreading the payments over five years.

Mr. Hereron stated that an offer had also been made by a private individual to come in and build a creamery and run it, but Mr. Hereron did not think that was what the farmers wanted.

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Local Night School Open

An interesting experiment in the formation of an evening school is being tried this winter, through the energy and generosity of several local gentlemen who are spending a good deal of time and giving their services as tutors free of charge. The need of some opportunity for instruction in practical subjects which are beyond the range of the usual public school courses had been keenly felt here as elsewhere, and this effort is a start in the right direction. The school is being held three nights in the week, and so far is confined to three subjects. On Wednesday evening Mr. C. H. Jackson is giving a course of instruction in bookkeeping; on Thursday evening Mr. D. W. Sutherland takes mathematics, treating the subject more from a practical point of view, and showing methods of applying the knowledge in the making of every-day calculations; on Friday evening Mr. L. V. Rogers, principal of the high school gives a series of lectures on "Civics", and political science. The lectures and lessons are open to anyone and should prove highly useful to a large class of young men especially who are making no use of their leisure hours.

The short course schools in agriculture will start Tuesday, February 2nd Programs will be published next week.

Manager Robertson Discusses Situation with Local Growers

Bombarded With Questions on Conduct of Central. Farmers Air Grievances Resulting from Low Prices. Future Policy of Organization Keenly Discussed

A gathering of farmers which filled Raymer's hall almost to capacity met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and again in the afternoon for the purpose of discussing the fruit situation, and incidentally of venting the long bottled up grievances arising from the disappointing returns from the fruit this year. Manager Robertson was down from Vernon to address the growers, and for several hours had to bear the brunt of a gruelling criticism which only a man of Mr. Robertson's calibre could have faced. Though throughout a calmness reigned over the proceedings, and little was heard of a heated or boisterous nature, yet it was a calmness born in many cases of a determination to get to the bottom of things, but in other cases it is to be feared of an equally strong determination to be influenced in no way by anything which might be said or done. In short Mr. Robertson is acquiring a reputation as a fascinator and mesmerizer of public meetings, and those who felt themselves unable to pierce his armor with their shafts of criticism, at least made up their minds to maintain a passive resistance.

It had been first arranged to hold the meeting in the Board of Trade rooms, but finding the attendance likely to be larger than was at first anticipated it was transferred to Raymer's hall. The chair was taken by Dr. C. W. Dickson, president of the local Growers' Exchange.

In his opening remarks the chairman stated that he realized, as much as any of those present, the seriousness of the situation facing the growers and also the business men and merchants in the community. He hoped that the result of the meeting would be to arrive at some definite conclusion as to the causes of the failure to get proper prices for their produce. It was absolutelynecessary to formulate some plan that would ensure to the growers such prices as would enable them to live. In his opinion there was no reason why such prices could not be obtained. He appealed for the co-operation of the farmers and the business men and merchants, without which it was impossible to achieve the best results.

He then called on Mr. J. E. Reekie, president of the Okanagan United Growers (Central Selling Agency) and a local director to address the meeting.

Mr. Reekie said that two very serious problems were facing the growers of the valley. The first problem was not proper to be discussed at that meeting and he would not take up their time except to merely mention it. He referred to the question of irrigation, without which the land would revert to its original arid condition. The second problem was the successful marketing of the produce. Unless it was possible to get better returns for the grower he did not see how they were going to live. He then briefly sketched his part in the preliminary arrangement for the marketing of this year's crop. He and Mr. Robertson had taken a trip to various prairie points in the interests of the association and had made arrangements with the Mutual Brokers to the effect that they would handle the output of the Central Selling Agency exclusively. For this service they were to be paid $30 per car for fruit and he thought $10 a car for vegetables. The reason that they agreed to this charge was that their American friends were shipping in produce and offering the same brokerage allowance. Naturally the brokers were going to make the best possible deal for themselves and it would be very poor policy to offer less than others were paying. The Mutual Brokers he supposed controlled 60 to 70 per cent., of the prairie market. They also endeavored to make arrangements with the Grain Growers' Associations whereby they would take some proportion of the crop provided that they could put it in at the right figure. However, it was impossible owing to the severe eastern competition to make any satisfactory deal with them. With regard to the coast markets they had made arrangements with Robertson, Morris & Co., and he believed that they were the best brokers at the coast. He referred to the unfortunate market conditions that had arisen, pointing out that the bumper crops all over the continent and the regrettable war which was raging at the present time, had curtailed the demand for fruit to a tremendous extent, resulting in an enormous over-production.

The war at once demoralized the export fruit trade as most of the ships engaged in the business were of British registry. This also affected American exports for the same reason. Later they were able to export 40 carloads of apples.

The general market conditions had become so bad on the opening of the war that they were forced to ship produce on a consignment basis and it was a case of taking what they could get. There had been a great deal of criticism of the charges which had been absorbed by the brokers, but he pointed out that the broker acted as selling agent, and if they had not employed the broker they would have had to employ travellers instead, and in his opinion the brokers were the cheaper. The wholesalers or jobbers get a commission on the selling price and this year it had been estimated that together they had got something like $135,000 in this way. He believed that methods could be adopted whereby they could get some of this wholesalers' profit themselves.

Reverting to the policy of consigning produce instead of selling f.o.b., shipping point he said circumstances would arise in any year that would force a consigned market no matter how well the selling agency was managed. No manager could tell how much he would have to offer. He was told for instance that there would probably be 1000 cases of a certain commodity, and he makes arrangements to market this quantity, but actually it is possible that 1200 are offered when the time for shipping arrives. Having received these extra cases they must be disposed of and it is possible, as in the case of soft fruits, that they would have to be handled with such despatch as to preclude any chance of placing them at f.o.b., prices. Under ordinary conditions, however, every shipping concern tried to avoid selling on consignment.

Dr. Jones, in an interesting speech went carefully into the method of arriving at the average selling prices as reported to the grower. On an estimated gross turnover of $400,000 the charge for brokerage was about $13,000 or 3¼ per cent. If they had got good prices they would have had no complaints to make as to this charge. He certainly did not think that they could have got the produce distributed in any cheaper way but in his opinion they had not got the best possible prices. The wholesaler was a much greater problem and got a much greater profit out of their produce. He was not so sure that some of this profit could not be saved by more direct methods of reaching the consumer. The gross cost of the Selling Agency was about $30,000 or about 7½ per cent., of the turnover, so that the total selling charges with brokerage added would amount to 10¾ per cent. If they had got good distribution he considered that this was not an extravagant charge.6 However, as the prices realized this year were very low the percentage basis of calculating the expenses was a little misleading. Had the returns been normal it would probably have been about 7½ per cent.

While the returns on soft fruits last season had been absolutely miserable he did not think, considering the conditions, that they could have done much better on apples, but it might be argued that the local and central charges which amounted to 50 cents per box were too high. What they had to look into was whether these charges were reasonable or not and if not reasonable whether they could be reduced. He then pointed out that the bulk of the expense which went to make up the 40 cents a box local charges on apples was fixed and incapable of reduction. By the new law governing agricultural associations they were compelled to depreciate concrete buildings 5 per cent., per annum and wooden buildings and equipment 10 per cent., per annum. This depreciation amounted to over $2100 a year. Adding to this $2000 per annum as interest on the government loan of $50,000 made a total of over $4100 a year which they could not escape. In addition there was good will and organization expenses to be written off in annual instalments The cost of the package and packing charges were not capable of much variation, and after these charges which he had enumerated were taken care of there was not much left to modify.

In conclusion he intimated that the handling charges would be reduced and better ways of marketing would be proposed. He insisted that they must keep a farmers' organization in the valley if they did not there was a dark way before the growers.

Dr. Dickson pointed out that the local association only handled the produce up to a certain stage. After that the Central Selling Agency handled it, and if that organization had not obtained the prices that they had a right to expect it was up to them to inquire into the causes. The manager of the Central Selling Agency was there and they would be allowed to put to Mr. Robertson any questions they desired. The directors of the local association had prepared a number of questions which he would put to Mr. Robertson on behalf of the growers.

The first question was "How is the Central's business managed and is the Central Board or the manager responsible? If the manager, how far is the manager responsible?"

Mr. Robertson, in reply to the first part of the question said 'I would say by the manager. The manager is responsible to the board, through the executive. As to how far he is responsible that is for the board to say. The manager is held responsible up to a certain point and they are responsible for the balance."

Dr. Dickson. "In matters of policy and vital matters of business he is responsible to the executive. The board primarily initiates the policy?

Mr. Robertson. "Yes, the broad policy on which the business is managed is indicated by the board. The executive and manager work out the details of that policy. The executive and manager should not initiate any policy."

Dr. Dickson then read the second question. "What was the basis of handling through the brokers in 1914? Was it with the consent of the directors that arrangements were made with the brokers on a consignment basis?"

Mr. Robertson. "The policy of the board was that we should deal through the brokers and that we should make the best deal we could. Thirty dollars per car was to be the charge on fruit, $15.00 per car on onions and $10.00 per car on all other vegetables. The only concession that we could get compared with the previous year was a reduction of $5 per car on vegetables other than onions. The arrangement with Robertsonf Morris & Co., was $30 per car on fruit cars that were split between more than one jobber. On straight cars sold direct to one jobber and on vegetables $10 per car. After the market went on a consigned basis I took up with the brokers the question of modifying their charges on consigned cars, and they agreed to reduce their charge on fruit cars consigned to $15.

In reply to further questioning and insinuations regarding the deal with Robertson, Morris & Co., Mr. Robertson said he personally had opposed the dealing with them at all as it would lay him open to suspicion and criticism.

This statement was confirmed by Mr. Reekie, who stated that the board had insisted upon Robertson, Morris & Co. being their brokers at the coast as they considered they were the best firm to deal with.

Mr. Hereron stated that he understood that $135,000 had been paid to the wholesalers and would Mr. Robertson explain this arrangement.

Mr. Robertson said it was necessary to explain the difference between a broker and a wholesaler, as there appeared to be confusion as to the functions of these two people. The broker is a resident salesman who takes the place of our own salesmen. If there were no brokers we would have to send our own men to sell our fruit to the wholesaler or retailer. For that service they paid $13,000 in 1914. The brokers sold the cars over the telegraph and telephone. The added reason why they had decided to stay with the brokers this year was that the mutual brokers controlled at least 65 per cent., of the fruit trade of the north-west. The Mutual Brokers were also the buyers for their own wholesale houses. They always knew this and it was referred to at Kelowna last year.

Dr. Jones understood that a commission of 20 per cent., had been paid to the wholesalers and in addition $15 had been paid to the brokers. What did the brokers do for it?

Mr. Robertson referred to the problem that faced them on a consigned market. They tried to continue the same policy of outright sale throughout the season, but there were cars that were being offered on consignment from all parts, and they realized it was necessary to make other arrangements with the brokers. He had personally visited the Mutual Brokers, the Scott houses and other independent houses in Alberta and Saskatchewan and had made arrangements that these houses should handle their output exclusively. As far as he knew they had kept up to this agreement.

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German Airmen Raid English Coast

Drop Bombs on Defenceless Norfolk Villages. Unsuccessful Attempt to Destroy Royal Palace

German airmen delivered their long-predicted attack on England Tuesday night. From a base, presumably in Germany, they flew over the North Sea, to the eastern coast of England, where, for nearly four hours from 8.20 p.m. until about midnight, they circled over a group of eight English towns only a little more than 100 miles from London, apparently dropping bombs at will.

The most important towns over which the German airmen appeared were Sandringham, Yarmouth, Sheringham, Hunstanton, Cromer, Heacham, Dersingham and King's Lynn.

Most of the damage appears to have been inflicted upon private houses and shops; few public buildings or docks seem to have been injured. The raiding airmen showed excellent ability to pilot their vessels as well as good marksmanship. In spite of the darkness of the night they seemed to find their way over the country with remarkable directness and the accuracy of their aim with bombs was greater than had been believed possible.

This attack on defenceless and peaceful villages has naturally aroused indignation to a very high pitch. One objective of the raiders appears to have been the royal palace at Sandringham which the King and Queen left Monday, but apparently little damage was done there. Five persons are known to have been killed at Yarmouth and King's Lynn.

A report that one of the Zeppelins was brought down at Hunstanton has been denied by the police.

Board of Trade Elects New Officers

W. G. Benson is President---Proposal to Reduce Annual Subscription

At the Board of Trade annual meeting held Tuesday night Mr. W. G. Benson, manager of the Okanagan Loan and Investment Co. was elected president by a unanimous vote, with Mr. W. H. Pangman as vice president, the directors being Messrs. J. W. Jones, H. F. Rees, S. T. Elliott, A. N. Barker, W. H. Pooley, M. Hereron, K. F. Oxley and D. H. Rattenbury.

The meeting was well attended and in addition to the usual business pertaining to the annual meeting many important matters were discussed.

Amongst the more important items of correspondence which were first dealt with was a letter from the Fort George Board of Trade outlining an interesting scheme for dealing with the road question in the province. Support was asked for a resolution which it was proposed to forward to the Attorney General advocating the passing of an act for the formation of "road districts" ten miles square which would be administered much in the same way as our present school districts, each section electing its own controlling body and a road master to take charge of construction and maintenance.

Although the Board was inclined to favor the proposal, it was decided that owing to more pressing problems confronting the district at the present time to lay the matter on the table for future consideration.

A further letter from the same source dealt with the need of encouraging immigration into B. C., and asked that the support of all boards of trade be given to a request being forwarded to the railway companies that excursion rates and stop-over privileges be extended through to Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

On a similar theme the Moose Jaw board wrote pointing out the advantage of endeavoring to get some of the wealthy American tourists, who usually made a practice of spending their holidays in Europe, but who this year would be prevented by the war, of visiting Canada. This would not only familiarize them with the almost unknown beauties of the Canadian Rockies, but also make them better acquainted with Canada and its opportunities for investment. The letter suggested that the various boards of trade of the west co-operate with the railway companies in devising some plan to accomplish this.

BOARD SECURES MANY CONCESSIONS DURING YEAR

In the report of the retiring president, Mr. S. T. Elliott, a resume of the work of the year was given, showing many important and valuable improvements which had been obtained either directly by the board or in co-operation with other boards in the valley. Amongst these was the road up Bear Creek. After much agitation they had at last succeeded in getting a very fair road constructed for the settlers up Bear Creek. Another important achievement was the telephone line on the west side of the lake, which although not yet completed was under way, and would give connection from Kelowna as far as Whiteman's Creek. They had also secured an appropriation for protective work on

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JOHN LEATHLEY
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All changes in contract advertisements must be in the hands of the printer by Tuesday evening to ensure publication in the next issue.

It is becoming almost wearisome to speak of the "problems" which face the district and everybody in it, so many and so vital and complicated have they become, but there is one especially which should have and will no doubt have very serious attention in the next few weeks, and that is the position in which the various irrigation undertakings of the valley are finding themselves, and the likelihood if the present financial depression continues, that their operations during the coming season may be seriously interfered with. In this issue we reproduce a letter written by Mr. W. R. Pooley to the Vernon News. As this letter goes into the matter very exhaustively it is perhaps unnecessary to do more than just draw attention to it. The Board of Trade, too, took up the matter, and strong representations are to be made from various quarters to the government to take prompt measures to prevent any such catastrophe as the stoppage of the water supply. Government legislation is no doubt tending to the eventual public ownership of water systems, but the law in such matters moves slowly and we can not afford to wait. The necessity is urgent and the government should be pressed to at least take prompt temporary measures to tide over the danger.

There is nothing unreasonable or unconstitutional in such a request. No doubt many of the larger irrigation systems of the Okanagan are in private hands for private gain, but their responsibilities to the public are so great and so vital that they can not be allowed to run the risk of failing to carry them. Moreover ample precedent could be found for such interference if it were needed.

The unfortunate circumstances that the long looked-for fruitgrowers' meeting was fixed for Wednesday makes the time too short for any lengthy consideration or comment. It would be difficult to say just off hand what precise effect the meeting has had upon the feelings and views of the growers of the district. Since the fact became known generally that the fruit returns would not only be no better than last year, but would indeed be much worse, rumblings of discontent and dissatisfaction, chiefly levelled at the unfortunate head of Manager Robertson, have been heard in every quarter. Coupled with the hard knocks received from other directions, the poor farmer has found himself indeed in bad case, and almost at his wit's end.

Bad management is of course the first thing seized upon on which to lay the blame for all these woes. It is the easiest and consequently the most natural. It would be futile of course for anyone not thoroughly well versed in the vagaries and uncertainties of the fruit marketing business to attempt to criticize or defend the general policy of the association. Only those who are in close touch with affairs can say anything worth listening to as to whether the Okanagan organization can regard itself as in a position to establish a direct connection with the consumer cutting out the middlemen, who it must not be forgotten represent the machinery of distribution. This is a matter for very careful and cold calculation and possibly guarded experiment. To establish such individual methods of marketing acquire salesmen, warehouses, storage and all the necessary paraphernalia for reaching the consumer for such a comparatively small volume of crop might be a costly business, especially when one considers the inevitable opposition from established concerns. Apparently, however the desire is strong for such an attempt to be made, and careful attention must be given to it.

Apart, however from the broad policy of the organization, wholesale charges of graft, corruption, wilful carelessness and downright dishonesty have been made, chiefly let us say under the smart of disgust and disappointment with poor returns. In justice, however, not only to the manager—and even Mr. Robertson is beginning to show signs of wear and tear under this constant raking fire—but to the chairman and directors who are local men and growers, who have suffered from the poor results as much as anyone else, it must be admitted that few indeed of these charges amounted to much after an opportunity had been given for explanation. Not that the explanation was always satisfactory. A man who has worked all summer at his crop, expending his time, money and energy on its production and has received instead of payment a mere pittance or a bill for balance of expenses is a hard person to satisfy with explanations. And just here lies the greatest danger of all, for if this spirit of unreasoning apathy and opposition is allowed to get hold, then the position would indeed be hopeless. Such an attitude would be the greatest disaster of all and unworthy of those who claim the bull-dog pertinacity of Britons. Grumble if you must—but keep on until a solution is found.

Conditions Menacing Irrigation Undertakings

The following is from a communication by Mr. W. R. Pooley to the "Vernon News" which from its great importance at the present time we have been asked to reproduce:

Irrigation water is not only important to the Okanagan but it is essential. Any irregularity or deficiency of supply has immediate and deplorable effects on our agricultural output. A cessation, through any cause, spells ruin, not only to the fruit growers and farmers but to retail merchants and investors of all kinds.

Much legislation and discussion have occurred since about 1906 on this subject, but we doubt if the person most vitally interested, "the water user," has been much benefitted by the academic discussions and legal enactments.

The matter of greatest importance to the main population of the Okanagan is to get an ample sufficiency of irrigation water for their needs when they want it, and a positive assurance that at no time for any reason whatever will that vital supply cease. How is it then with the Okanagan? What circumstances could arise to imperil the irrigation supply which is so essential?

Water systems for the supply of irrigation come under three heads: municipal systems, company systems, and systems owned by private individuals. Approximately 90 per cent., of the irrigation systems are constructed by means of borrowed money, on which interest varying from 5 per cent., to 8 per cent., has to be paid regularly. There are also the charges for administration, i.e., water bailiffs and engineers. Balances to properly distribute and look after this aggregate $5 000,000 undertaking, without which the district would relapse for the most part into the arid sage brush country it formerly was. There is also, or should be a contingency fund for maintenance and repairs to be provided, which will be immediately available in case of breakage or disaster to a system. As the weakest link in a chain is the strength of the chain, so the weakest place in an irrigation system is the strength of that system. It is humanly impossible for any system to be strong throughout—its entire length

To meet these collective charges, which must all be promptly discharged what resources are there? The revenue collected for water rates on the different systems. And if this revenue be not sufficient, as it is in scarcely any case, the balance has to be obtained by the municipality, water company or individual, either from their own resources or by further borrowing of money. If as at the present time borrowing is impossible, for such people with such unknown security, and their available personal resources are a minus quantity, the result is that there is no contingent fund for repairs, and a small break soon develops into a large one and the system is cut of business for the future.

The interest not being paid on debentures and bonds, the debenture holders step in and assume the system which is their security. They do not, however, run it unless the system pays i.e., they in few cases if at all would be willing to place more money to provide working capital or contingent funds, since they would be out even their interest; and they would not assume liability for damage, which might occur from bursting ditches or crops spoiled through inadequate or indifferent water administration.

Any arrears in water rates from farmers makes the position more onerous, since primarily the water rates are the chief and only source of revenue.

I have no hesitation in saying that, through force of circumstances now obtaining, no irrigation system now operating in the Okanagan is without one if not more of these inherent dangers, and it is in hopes of averting this avoidable catastrophe. These frank words are written. By facing the truth boldly at once, applying the proper remedy, not only can disaster be avoided, but a stable and dependable condition assured for the future.

Must it be left until a bad failure of one and enormous loss thereby occasioned calls attention to the rest? It may be safely estimated that in those systems where the very excellency and permanency of the works make for small depreciation or possible mishap, the initial cost will have entailed, bond and debenture liabilities calling for large interest payments, and where these liabilities are avoided the less permanent construction and more rapid depreciation makes a contingent fund of large proportions essential.

The case of financing presents the same difficulties to both private corporations or municipalities who now own irrigation systems. The whole matter is one that will brook no delay. Throughout the district every resource and means of income not founded on agriculture is practically cut off, and this applies, not only to farmers but to all who supply them with their daily needs.

Before the labor and expense of preparing for this year's crop is undertaken—a year which promises an enormous demand for farm produce of all sorts, and a year in which the world-wide demand will outstrip supply fifty fold, and a return commensurate will be within the farmer's grasp— it is necessary to insure that at the moment of fruition no possible breakdown of the all important irrigation water shall rob him of his hard earned reward.

On the part of municipalities and irrigation companies no false pride or mistaken ideas should blind them to the necessity of the case.

As the eminent economist Sir Geo. Paish recently pointed out: private companies for gain having public duties have special claims for consideration to enable them to carry out their public obligations, citing the case of the immediate aid tendered by the government to enable the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange to close and readjust very materially and with government assistance their obligations to the public. For the same reason most generous assistance was tendered by our Dominion Government to our chartered banks in Canada. The very insistence of the case, and the claims of the people enable the government to regulate these affairs. The very same reasons give the people of the Okanagan a claim to call on the provincial government in this matter.

That municipalities and companies, which under ordinary circumstances would be able to carry out all their obligations and be in a strong position to ensure the safety of their systems, are now faced with this unfortunate crisis is nothing for them to be ashamed of. The situation is unprecedented; but under these same circumstances their public duty demands of them a full realization of the position.

In the same way the people of the Okanagan would be negligent of their own welfare if being warned of this they did not lend all their united endeavor to extricate the district from the difficulty.

This is no indictment of the Okanagan, of its land or its irrigation. It is because the systems as a whole are so excellent, and the land so fruitful, that the matter is of such importance. Where would British Columbia be without the Okanagan? Approximately seven-eighths of the fruit supply comes from the Okanagan, and under irrigation; a large part also of the vegetable supply. The best market for coast wholesalers lies in the district, and it has grown larger year by year.

The provincial government are the only [illegible] who can assist, and the assistance is economic and well founded. It is not as paupers we should ask it, but as business men of certain securities to the province—peculiarly valuable to them and an asset of great value to finance it.

WALTER R. POOLEY.

DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

WORLD'S RECORD FOR MILK PRODUCTION

The 30,000 pound dairy cow has arrived in the person of the Holstein, Tilly Alcartra, owned by A. W. Morris and Sons of California. On the evening of November 13th, 1914, this cow finished a year of semi-official test work with a production of 30,425.6 pounds of milk containing 951.3 pounds of butter fat, thereby becoming the world's champion milk cow.

Regarding the feed consumed during the test, Hoard's Dairyman gives the following facts. "In producing a new world's record for milk production, Tilly Alcartra consumed a generous quantity of well apportioned feeds, although she is not as heavy a feeder as might be supposed from her great production. She showed an especial fondness for stock beets, and these with dried beet pulp and corn silage contributed the succulence to her ration. Her grain ration was a mixture of one part barley, one part oats, and one part bran. During the year an accurate account was kept of her feed and its cost, and the following table shows her board bill:

Feed abd cost per ton	Cost of feed
1828 lbs. oats @ $30	$27.42
1628 lbs. barley @ $23	21.02
1828 lbs. bran @ $27.50	23.13
1208 lbs. linseed oil mean @ $34	20.54
681½ lbs. dried beet pulp @ $22.00	7.50
3226 lbs. corn, silage @ $2	3.23
10122 lbs. hay @ $5	25.31
1 140 lbt. beets @ $2.50	18.92
Total cost of feed	$149.07

Figuring Tilly Alcartra simply as a profit maker from milk production, makes her a very valuable cow. Reduced to quarts her year's production equals 14,164, and figuring the value of the milk at four cents per quart gives her a credit of $566,56 for the year, or a margin of $417.49 over her feed.

So complete is every detail of the British commissariat system that our men in the fighting line are being supplied with fresh water, which is carried daily across the channel from Dover.

SEE
The Trey o' Hearts
AT
The Opera House
Every Monday

Board of Trade Meeting

(Continued from Page One.)

Mission Creek, where an extensive cut had been made and the creek straightened. The approaches to the bridge crossing from the K.L.O., bench to the Belgo lands had also been made at the instance of the board. Another matter upon which they had also brought a good deal of pressure to bear was in the dredging of Okanagan River, and the putting in of a lock at the foot of the lake. Men were already there, said Mr. Elliott, and he believed, at work.

More might have been accomplished continued the president, but for the unfortunate financial conditions. The city's promised donation had failed to materialize, and had left the board in an awkward position. However he believed that if all would pull together in the new year and help to get new members the work of the officers would be made much lighter.

In concluding he broached the subject of the annual subscription which he said had been raised two years ago to $10, and was the cause of much dissatisfaction. He believed the board would be acting in its own interest by reducing it.

The financial statement as read by the secretary made a rather poor showing, though there still remained a surplus of assets over liabilities of $1427.95. The revenue account for the past year was as follows:

Depreciation.—		
Real estate	$500.00	
Office building	88.26	
Office furniture	16.23	
		$604.49
Subscription bad debts for year 1913		285.00
Petty cash disbursements		58.00
Salaries		837.50
Advertising & publicity		187.73
Office expenses		175.53
Sundry expenses		84.16
Associated Boards of Trades' dinners		27.00
		$2259.41
Rent		$ 76.00
Members subscriptions 1914	$1668	
Absent members $210.		
Bad debts 330 540		1128.00
Deliciency in receipts over expenditure transferred to surplus acct.		1055.41
		$2259.41

In the election of officers for the ensuing year Mr. R. W. Pooley, vice-president for last year was nominated as president, but he declined owing to pressure of other business, and the unanimous choice fell upon Mr. W. G. Benson. In taking his seat in the chair Mr. Benson briefly thanked the members, for the honor which they had conferred upon him and stated that while he would not have much time at his disposal he would do his best to keep the organization together and to further its interests.

Mr. N. D. McTavish, the secretary was prevailed upon to accept office for a further period and thanked for his generous offer to do the work for the next three months without remuneration in order to assist the board in its present unfortunate financial position.

Mayor Jones gave notice of a motion at the next meeting to reduce the annual subscription from $10 for city members and $5 for country members to $5 for city members and $3 for country members.

Though no one apparently disagreed with the proposal to reduce the fee, there was some little difference of opinion as to the making of a distinction in favor of country members. Mr. Elliott thought that a uniform rate should be charged all round, and moreover advocated that unpaid subscriptions for 1914 be reduced to $5. This however raised a storm of dissent, as unfair to those who had already paid $10. The matter however will be decided at the next meeting.

Mr. W. R. Pooley spoke at some length on the precarious condition into which the continued financial depression had placed the irrigation undertakings of the valley, his remarks following the lines of a communication published by him in the "Vernon News" and which is reproduced in another column of this issue. The immediate danger was due to the lack of contingent fund with which small breaks could be repaired and prevented from putting the whole system out of commission and to the inability of companies meeting interest on their debentures, thereby incurring the risk of siezure by the bondholders.

He submitted a rough draft of a resolution asking the government to either assume control of the irrigation works, or to intervene in such a way as to prevent a disaster to people depending upon the water supply for their crops.

Mayor Jones speaking on the matter said they all realized the value of water to the valley. When they first came into the district they had been told that water was king, and now they could see how true that was. He went on to indicate some of the tremendous effects of the building up of irrigation systems on the progress of the valley. The exports from the valley of fruit last year were over 2,000 cars valued at over a million and a quarter, and nearly all of this was grown on irrigated land. The towns in the irrigated sections were amongst the most prosperous in the valley.

Some of the old crude systems which had been first installed had since been replaced by modern, up-to-date systems equal to anything on the American continent. The condition into which some of the irrigation companies had fallen was not due to any fault of their own but largely to a falling off in land sales, which were necessary to create sufficient revenue to make them pay. And this condition applied not only to private companies but to municipal systems, like which were as bad if not worse off than the companies. It was very necessary that a strong appeal be made to the government to safeguard those who had invested money in land or in loans and mortgages. The government had been endeavoring recently to cope with the water situation in the province by passing wates legislation, but this did not go far enough to give the needed financial assistance now.

Mr. R. B. Kerr suggested that a special appeal be made for support to the Hon. Price Ellison, who was a strong advocate of government ownership of irrigation.

Mr. Hewetson pointed out the greatly increased revenue which the government derived from taxes because of the increased value of land put under irrigation.

It was finally decided after further discussion that a committee consisting of the president and secretary with Messrs J. W. Jones, Carruthers, Pooley, Adams, Hewetson and Groves, be appointed to draw up a strong resolution dealing with the problem.

Mr. Leckie caused some amusement by asking if the members of the board were aware that the C.P.R., had recently issued tariffs with Kelowna indicated as a flag station. He said it was no laughing matter as he had had shipments of freight sent prepaid on account of this. He said it was evidently an error in the printing of the tariffs, and he suggested that the head office at Montreal be notified of it and asked to correct it.

Mr. S. T. Elliott in reply to a vote of thanks to the retiring president and officers, brought up the question of a free ferry from Kelowna and the west side of the lake. He said the time was opportune to push this request with the government, as there was now a good wagon road all the way to the south, the missing link between Peachland and Summerland having been recently completed. He complained of the expense entailed in crossing the ferry with an automobile—$2 to $2.50 each way which was too big a price to pay. The government already granted a subsidy of $1000 and there was no reason why they should not grant a little more, and make possible a free ferry. This would not only be an eocouragement to tourists but would be a great help to settlers over the lake who had to come to Kelowna once or twice a week.

Mayor Jones said he had taken up the matter with the government two years ago and had been told that there were no free ferries, supported entirely by the government, and the only way we could get one here was for the city to assume the liability for the difference between the government grant of $1000 and the cost of maintaining a ferry. This would cost the city about $1500 a year and had conditions been different, he had intended bringing the matter before the council. They could then consider whether the extra business for Kelowna would justify the expense.

Several members, however gave instances of places which they claimed had free government owned ferries and it was decided to make representa to the government.

Mr. R. B. Kerr drew attention the need of more general informa as to the times of the year at w the different varieties of apples ready for eating. He said that people were very ignorant of this the result was that apples were condemned as of poor quality they were simply not ready for eat This kind of thing kept down the of apples, and caused a good dea disappointment to purchasers. I place like this where all kinds of ples were produced, if a person k what varieties to buy, he could supplied with apples ready for ea at almost all seasons of the year. believed that even the grocers of lowna did not know much about matter. He suggested that a s committee of men thoroughly acqu ted with the varieties of apples d up a statement giving all the infor tion desired, which could be publi locally and also sent to Calgary, couver and other places where Ok gan fruit was sold, and it would a great help and satisfaction to tomers.

Dr. Dickson pointed out that Dominion government had alread sued such a pamphlet for distribu on the prairies, giving full informa of all fruits, their dates of ripen and the best seasons for consumpt He thought a supply could be procu for general distribution here by ap ing to the department of agricult

It was decided to send for a sup of the pamphlets.

The Store of Plenty

Begin the New Year Right by Ordering Your Groceries from

OXLEY

Our stock is of the Highest Quality;
Our Prices are Lowest; and—
We guarantee Satisfaction

Some Cash Specials for Saturday

Choice Eggs	-	- doz. 35c
Corn Flakes	-	- pkg. 10c
New Zealand Butter Not New South Wales	-	lb. 40c
Sodas, in tins	-	- tin 25c
Choice Prunes, new stock		2 lb. 25c
Pure Jam, 5-lb. tins	-	tin 75c

Don't Forget—We give 5 per cent. Discount on Monthly Accounts

Let Us Have Your Orders

K. F. Oxley
THE STORE OF PLENTY

PHONE 35 PHON E 35

GOOD TEMPLARS HOLD BOX A ATHLETIC SOCIAL

The Good Templars, which by way is a very live organization, on Tuesday evening one of the enjoyable events of the season in shape of a "Box and Athletic Soci The "box" part of it is easily und stood by everybody, but the progr of athletic events including "ad high jump", "ladies' hurdle race" e caused some consternation until events were reached, when everyb was greatly relieved to find that ladies' high jump involved noth more strenuous than a test of range of the competitors' voices f the lowest note to the highest, the hurdle race a contest in pronunc tion of tongue twisters. Some of men's events offered more difficult and altogether a good deal of fun w got out of it. At the close of program the boxes were auctioned and the guests, to the number of f ty or fifty sat down to a good feed

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Every day the bell of the Eton College chapel is tolled for a quarter an hour for Etonians killed in war, a list of whom has been affi to the chapel doors.

* * *

The only animals left alive in Antwerp Zoo are the elephants, wh are now being used for military p poses.

A Better Remedy Than Nasty Salts

Few people like to take physic, especially salts, because they are so disagreeable to take and because of the griping and pains they cause. Rexall Orderlies enable you to take less physic, and all without griping, purging or excessive looseness. Salts and harsh physics usually give only temporary relief and often leave the bowels worse off than before.

Rexall Orderlies move the bowels promptly, and soothe, tone and strengthen the intestinal muscles, leaving them healthy and regular in action. They taste like candy, and the movement they cause is as easy and natural as though your bowels were in perfect health and you never had to take any physic at all. We have so much faith in Rexall Orderlies that we urge you to try them with the understanding that, if they do not satisfy you in every way, all you have to do to get your money back is to tell us. We honestly believe them to be the best bowel remedy made. In vest pocket tin boxes; 10c. 25c, and 50c.

You can buy Rexall Orderlies only at the Rexall Stores, and in this town only of us. Jy23

P. B. WILLITS & CO. Bernard Ave.

The Rexall Store

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

Giving Up Business

MY complete stock, consisting of Millinery, Hats, Trimmings, Feathers, Flowers, Fancy Work, Ribbons, etc., the latest creations and confections of New York and Paris, valued at $4000 will be sacrificed for Cash regardless of cost.

This is a Genuine Sale, as I am GIVING UP BUSINESS, and the stock must be sold.

The following is a sample of the Bargain Prices:-

UNTRIMMED SHAPES, $2.50 to $3.00 reduced to 50c

TRIMMED HATS, $5.00 to $7.50, reduced to $2.50
$8 to $10, reduced to $4.50
$12 to $15, reduced to $8.50

Mrs. D. H. Rattenbury
(nee Miss Hartin)

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and in 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.

Applications for the lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the 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 being operated, such returns shall 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 an acre.

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

W. W. CORY.
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 19th, February, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, Twelve times per week each way between Kelowna and Wharf, from the 1st April next.

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 Office of Kelowna, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN R. GREENFIELD
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Vancouver, B. C.
8th January, 1915.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF YALE HOLDEN AT VERNON

In the matter of the estate of Sidney Hemsley Wickerson, deceased, and in the matter of the "Administration Act"

All persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased are required to send the same with all particulars thereof duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, 1915, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay the amount of such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1915

ARTHUR O. COCHRANE.
Official Administrator, for Okanagan Electoral District, Vernon B. C.

8-9

WATER NOTICE

(Diversion and Use.)

Take notice that Colin Campbell Fuller, whose address is Kelowna, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use three-tenths of a cubic foot (0.3) of water out of a spring rising on lots 5 and 6, Registered plan No. 477, 30 chains west of the north-east corner of lot 5, which flows west and drains into Okanagan Lake, through lots 5 and 6, registered plan No. 477, about 20 chains south of the north-west corner of Section 25, Township 28.

The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about the spring 30 chains west of the north-east corner of lot 5, registered plan No. 477, and will be used for irrigation purposes upon the land described as the west seven acres of lot 5, and the west seven acres of lot 6, both in registered plan No. 477.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 18th day of January, 1915. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Vernon, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is January 21st, 1915.

COLIN CAMPBELL FULLER
Applicant.
By. F. W. Groves, Agent.

J. M. CROFT
Bootmaker.
All kinds of Repairs
BERNARD AVENUE, KELOWNA.

Dr. MATHISON
Dentist
KELOWNA :: B.C.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LOCAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE

(Continued from Page One.)

They wanted, he said, to run the concern themselves and get all out of it they could.

That this latter view however was open to debate was evident from the tone of several subsequent speakers.

Mr. W. A. Scott thought it would be well to enquire into the proposal as it might work out all right if such a man would pay a fair price for the cream, and take all responsibility of the business upon himself.

Mr. A. Patterson described the principle upon which he said, two-thirds, of the creameries in Ontario were run namely, the owner of the creamery made the butter at so much per pound and the product remained the property of the farmers, who had their own salesmen. He himself had run a cheese factory for a number of years on that plan, getting 2 cents per pound for making the cheese. He believed the usual price for butter making was about 5 cents.

Mr. R. Storey said that in the early days of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan the government had built creameries on some such plan, charging three or four cents per pound for butter making. The creameries were afterwards sold to the farmers.

Turning to the regular business of the meeting the president, Mr. Herron gave his report of the year's work, detailing the various meetings which had been held. The Institute though in a flourishing condition should receive a much greater measure of support, and he hoped that every farmer would would make it his business during the present year to add his name to the members' list. He thanked the directors for their work and attendance during the year.

The secretary's report and financial statement followed showing a balance to the credit of the Institute of $167.87

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President.—Lionel E. Taylor.

Vice President.—M. Hereron.

Directors.—R. L. Dalglish, (Mission); C. C. Prowse (Glenmore); A. McQuarrie, (South Kelowna); R. M. Hart (K. L.O.); W. Metcalf, (Benvoulin); John Leathley, (Kelowna); E. M. Carruthers (Belgo); Dr. Dickson, (Ellison); W. A. Scott and A. Patterson (Mission Creek).

Mr. E. Wilkinson was appointed auditor by the meeting, another to be chosen later by the directors.

A discussion followed on the time-honored theme of noxious weeds, several complaints being made that the law was not being enforced, and as a consequence, Canadian thistles and other pests were increasing at an alarming rate.

Mr. Taylor mentioned that the district weed inspector had been around during the year but owing to the very large district he had to cover he had been unable to do more than request a a few farmers he had met to cut their thistles. No attempt had been made to enforce the law. He advised farmers to adopt the plan of reporting to the government any instance of neglect of weeds, as it was decidedly unfair for one man to go to the trouble of cutting his weeds if his neighbor made all his efforts vain by their neglect.

It was decided to send a resolution to Victoria asking the government to appoint an inspector for the district from Duck Lake to Okanagan Mission, with instructions to get after all offenders.

Mr. Taylor drew particular attention to the short courses in agricultural science which the government had arranged to hold in Kelowna, and which have already been announced in the columns of the "Record". He pointed out the great value of the knowledge which would be imparted at the meetings and urged that everyone possible should take advantage of them.

Mention was made of a letter of Mr. A. R. Pooley's appearing in the Vernon News (reproduced in this issue) regarding the situation of the irrigation companies of the valley and it was decided to forward the following resolution to the government calling attention to the matter:

"Whereas it is evident that there is grave reason to suppose that the necessary and regular supply of irrigation water during the coming year will be seriously interfered with owing to the difficulties arising from the present war conditions whereby private corporations are unable to further finance the systems' requirements or make provision for necessary replacements and repairs as they occur. And whereas this meeting is of the opinion that it imperils the country's welfare and even existence to allow so important a function as water supply to remain in any private hands,

Be it therefore resolved that this meeting of the Kelowna Farmer's Institute respectfully call upon the provincial government to immediately take action to either themselves acquire the irrigation systems tributary to Kelowna district, or make such other arrangements as will stabalize and ensure the water supply in the future."

A resolution was also passed on the motion of Mr. J. L. Pridham, that the government be asked to extend the same privileges regarding spraying materials to the Farmers' Institute as is given to the Fruitgrowers Association, so that farmers could obtain these at reduced prices.

Mr. Taylor read a communication from the Department of Agriculture, regarding "Crop Competitions" and urged farmers to take up this matter.

Mr. Pridham drew attention to the fact that in some places the government had made provision for a room for the use of Farmers' Institutes and he suggested that application be made for the same privilege here. It was decided to do this.

SEE
The Trey o' Hearts
AT
The Opera House
Every Monday

How Pat Burns Views Present Conditions

Mr. Pat. Burns, the Canadian Meat King, bids fair to outrival Mr. Jim Hill, the American Railroad King, as a philosopher and a distributor of wholesome advice. A short time ago he fell into the hands of a reporter and this is the way he expressed himself:

"Everything is all right. We're very lucky to be as well off as we are. We might easily be enduring the horrors of war on the battlefield, instead of being permitted to go to bed and sleep soundly o' nights. We have not much to complain about.

"What can you expect but a little discomfort when the greatest war ever known is raging? continued Mr. Burns. This country, as a part of the British Empire, is at war to just the same extent as England, yet we hardly realize it. Because business is a little dull we go about growling. We are mighty lucky, I can tell you—we might all be digging trenches; then we would have something to complain about.

"The business outlook? Why, that's all right. The country is just as good as ever it was. There are as many fish in the sea, as much timber or mineral as ever— we haven't scratched our resources as yet. so what is there to be downhearted about? There is only one thing the matter with Canada— there are too many people in the cities. They must give up the notion of making money from one another and get out and go to work. That will prove the salvation of this country, for the people to realize that the real basis of permanent prosperity is work.

"They had a good wheat crop last year on the Prairies, they are getting higher prices than ever and there will be a larger crop than ever before in the history of the country next year, if all goes well. I am not a bit gloomy over the outlook, and I have perhaps as much at stake in this western country as most people.

"The war, I am sure, will work to the ultimate advantage of all of us if it rids us, as I believe it will, of that craze for all things artificial reflected in hobble skirts, tango teas and other forms of silly dissipation which seize and possess a foolish people in times when money is easily made in the many forms of speculation. We have got to be more thrifty and practice more self-denial from now on, and we will be better men and women for it."

TO MAKE SYRUP FROM APPLES

A recent discovery of considerable importance in the manufacture of food products is announced by the United States Department of Agriculture, in the perfection of a process for making fine table syrup, from apples. The new syrup, one gallon of which is made from seven gallons of ordinary cider, is a clear ruby or amber-colored syrup of about the consistency of cane syrup and maple syrup. Properly sterilized and put in sealed tins of bottles, it will keep indefinitely and when opened will keep under household conditions as well as other syrups. It has a distinct fruity aroma and special flavor of its own which is described as being practically the same as the taste of the syrupy substance which exudes from a baked apple.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time.
All cars fully equipped f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

Runabout - - -	$540
Touring Car - -	$590
Town Car - - -	$840

(In the Dominion of Canada only)

Buyers to Share in Profits

All retail buyers of new Ford cars from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, will share in the profits of the company to the extent of $40 to $50 per car, on each car they buy, PROVIDED: we sell and deliver 30,000 new Ford cars during that period.

Ask for particulars

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, LIMITED.
BURBANK MOTOR CO. - - KELOWNA, B.C.

COAL **COAL**

	PER TON
Famous Taber Lump -	$10.50
Pensylvania Egg -	17.00
Pensylvania Stove -	17.00
Pensylvania Nut -	17.00

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Phone 66 **W. HAUG** P.O. Box 166

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Are now completely equipped to supply all your lumber needs.

We have a large stock of local and coast

ROUGH AND FINISHING LUMBER

of high-grade quality and in splendid condition.

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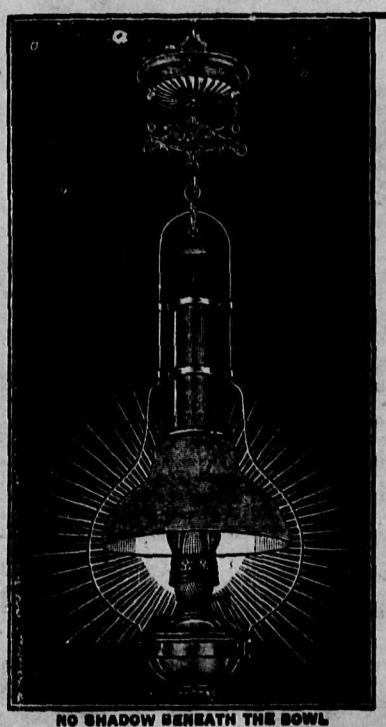
NO SHADOW BENEATH THE BOWL

BETTER LIGHT
At LESS EXPENSE from COAL OIL (Kerosene)

THIS wonderful new incandescent mantle lamp gives more than ten times as much light as the common coal oil lamp. At the same time it burns less than half as much oil as the old style open flame, center draught lamps. Beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. The

Aladdin Hanging Lamp

is equipped with the adjustable extension chimney and baffle generator which make it the most reliable incandescent mantle oil lamp ever made. For evening reading, writing or sewing there is no light that can compare with the powerful, steady white light of the Aladdin. Safe, durable and economical, beautiful in design, no noise, no odor. Women and children can operate it. You can't appreciate the great difference between the light of this lamp and the common coal oil lamp 'til you see it. It has all the good qualities of the high priced system but with the advantage of being as simple as the ordinary coal oil lamp.

Let Us Demonstrate It To You

You'll never want to go back to the dingy, reddish, flickering light of your old style lamps. You can have the most cheerful and best lighted home in your neighborhood by getting an Aladdin Mantle Hanging Lamp. There are also other Aladdin styles such as table lamps, bracket lamps, etc.

JAMES & TRENWITH
THE ELECTRIC SHOP - KELOWNA, B.C.
P.O. Box 376 Phone 187

January Clearing SALE
and General Relief

The General Relief Sale has served it's purpose and now it is necessary to clear out all the remaining winter stock and odd lines before the annual stock-taking. This will end the Sale, and if you are wise you will lay in a stock of all the clothing you can while prices are low. The rapidly-advancing cost in manufacturing will prevent such prices being obtainable for some years to come

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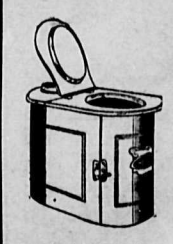

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Code Ciphers and Their Use

The cables of the world have been, and are still, vibrating with Government despatches of every description. Into every government office in England and Europe generally there still pours a continuous stream of cabalistic cablegrams, which have to be translated into plain language by confidential experts.

In the course of my cable career I have handled code cipher despatches of every description—codes composed of words, of figures, of letters and even of jumbles of letters and figures.

They must all be so compiled as to defy "milking" by the inquisitive enemy, who might secure copies by treacherous means.

The British Government officers generally use codes composed of groups of five figures, and during such stirring times as these their cipher despatches consists of anything from 20 to 2000 of 3000 groups. England pays the highest cable bill of any great power for its interests are world-wide, and complicated, "incidents" are constantly necessitating long cipher despatches for their settlement. The French also run up a big cable bill, their colonies being mainly controlled by the government in Paris. Germany does not spend so much.

A British government cipher runs thus:

Viceroy Simla.

12316 02019 00381 10896 91820
38346 64032 54016 56516 88153

The admiralty employs, as a rule, a code composed of nice, simple words, and the cable address for the admiral on most foreign stations is "Britannia."

Here is a specimen cablegram:

Britannia, Halifax.

Rudder, winkle, dangerous, swab, keel, bowsprit, scupper, blab, thrush, mutinous, hobble, smartly.

Admiralty.

Britain controls most of the world's ocean cables. What disgusts the Kaiser is that whenever he yearns to cable abroad his imperial behests, such despatches must necessarily pass through British hands. While creating his navy he started laying ocean cables, but he has not, so far, laid many. Strangly enough, the first cable to be cut during the present war belonged to a German company.

Government messages pay half rates and take precedence of ordinary traffic. British "Government's" pass before all other "Governments." When these despatches are in figure groups they are always repeated back, to prevent errors. I remember one luckless operator so muddled up an important despatch from Queen Victoria to the Viceroy of India, that serious official complications resulted. He was fined a month's pay.

Most official messages from the King of England are addressed, "King London." On the Government lines they are always "rished"— that is to say, the line is cleared for them. Cable companies rush such messages through promptly, but they seldom actually clear the line.

When King George was sailoring in Canada he and his mother, Queen Alexandra, used to correspond by cable, using a dainty private code composed of some quaint-looking words. Signatures: "Mother Dear," "George." Of course the King had private ciphers with his sailor son, the Viceroy of India, the Governor-General of Canada, and other eminent representatives.

The wily Turk is conspicuously fond of mysterious cipher communications and, among other codes, has long used one like this:

Port Constantinople.

wgh1hgra4hpo7lli6svfwl5wqzx6sod18pzli

Murad

Many a time have I groaned at the diabolical ingenuity of the expert who invented the jaw-breaking crytocode, which has cost cable experts hundreds of pounds in fines.

Probably the world's most sensational cablegram was that tent by the Kaiser to President Kruger. The historic despatch generated such warlike passion in England that Lord Salisbury mobilized a flying squadron and Britain appeared likely to find herself at war with Germany. But the dread conflict was happily postponed.

It is being fought today.

Who are the biggest cablers? I should say Lloyd's Shipping Agency, for they have sleepless agents in every corner of the warld, keenly watching for shipping6 arrivals, departures, casualties, etc., which they instantly notify by cable to London.

In good times the stock brokers of London and New York cable freely. Thousands of messages pass daily, some firms sending as many as 300 a day each.

Spy.

AZ. 325 Bolt, squeeze, saveloy, dogged.

Into four such queer words financiers contrive to squeeze a $500,000 "deal" which is fixed in two or three minutes.

Code compiling is now a recognized profession and its highly paid experts must possess exceptionall ability, patience, and above all, nerves of steel. The leading code specialist in London assured me that after finishing a big job he felt exhausted, mentally and physically, that he invariably swore he would never start another. But a big check, a holiday and another tempting order usually produced magic results.

Rash amateur code compilers usually collapse from nervous breakdown. A certain bank manager, considering the charge of compiling a code "perfectly outrageous" gayly announced, "I'll do it in my spare time." The code specialist bowed, retired and waited. About six weeks later he had an urgent call from the bank. On arrival he found a new manager, who said:

"Oh, you remember that code? You can do it."

"But where is Mr. X., the former manager?"

"Oh, he started to compile the code. The poor fellow broke down and is now in a lunatic asylum."

Obviously, the cable companies do not love these code compilers, for they cut down traffic and profits by the way they squeeze long phrases into one word.

"Look at that!" said an irate cable manager to me one day, as he pushed forward a ponderous tome 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches. "Full of words that carry a young novel," he growled.

Then, turning the pages he pointed to one word which neatly bovrilized 147 words.

A certain brainy code specialist recently drew my attention to one of his pet masterpieces which contained several million combinations to select from.—New York Press.

Local Anglican Church Annual Vestry Meeting

The Annual Vestry Meeting of St. Michael and All Angel's Church was held on Monday of last week. The Rector took the chair and opened the meeting with prayer, at 8 p.m. Twenty-four members of the congregation were present.

On motion of Mr. Groves, seconded by Mr. DuMoulin, the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Rector then read his report: He referred to the past year's work as having proved on the whole satisfactory. The individual attendances at church showed a slight increase, numbering 10,671. The number of parishioners, as far as could be ascertained had fallen from 720 to 622 baptized members of the church. He referred to the great loss which had befallen the parish in the departure of Mr. G. Slater, who was at this time, in common with some 40 or 50 others of the congregation, doing his duty with our soldiers at the front or in the training camps.

He also referred to the election of a Bishop of the Diocese, and informed the meeting that choice of a place of residence had not yet been made.

He thanked the retiring wardens for their assistance, as well as the members of the committee, naming especially Messrs, Gorrie and Fisher, for their constant help and advice. He also referred with feeling to the splendid efforts of the Ladies of the W.A. and the Chancel Guild, remarking that they invariably put the men to shame when there was work to be done. He concluded with an appeal for assistance to carry on the work of the Sunday school.

The financial statement was then read and explained in the usual lucid manner by Mr. L. E. Taylor. He called the attention of the parishoners to an item of $401.36 for taxes, which must be met in the next few months, to avoid being sold up for taxes. The account owing for so long to the Kelowna Sawmill Co.i was also referred to, and mention was made of the fact that $250.00 had been deducted from this account and no interest charged in all the years it had been running.

Turning to revenue, Mr. Taylor pointed out that the average contribution to the open offertory amounted to an average of a fraction of over 9 cents per head per attendance at church, and that, with an arrears list of, in round figures $1000.00 on the contributions promised by envelope subscribers, it was impossible to meet current expenses unless the congregations could be induced to see that it became their duty to be more liberal. The building fund, thanks in great measure to the success of the sale of work, was in a more satisfactory condition. The whole of the accrued interest had been paid off, and a small portion of the principal, for the first time in the history of the loan.

He then read the statement of accounts of St. Andrew's Okanagan Mission, and a letter from Mr. G. C. R. Harvey, who appended a copy of a resolution passed at their Vestry meeting, reading as follows:

"That this Vestry contribute the sum of $150.00 (for the current year) to the Parish Fund, independent of any clerical supply other than the Rector, and that, if (and when) a Curate be secured for this Parish, the committee be authorized to execute a guarantee for the sum of $200.00 annually in place of the above contribution."

The following were elected lay delegates: Mr. P. DuMoulin, Mr. F. A. Taylor, Dr. B. F. Boyce. Substitutes, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. W. Case, Mr. L. E. Taylor.

The Rector then announced that he had asked Mr. E. W. Carruthers to stand as Rector's Warden for the ensuing year, and that this gentleman had consented.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of People's Warden; after Dr. Shepherd and Mr. P. DuMoulin had been proposed and had declined the office. Mr. Gorrie proposed, and Mr. Denison seconded, that Mr. G. A. Fisher be appointed. This motion was carried amidst applause.

Fourteen names were then put forward to lill the offices of sidesmen and after these gentlemen had withdrawn their names a ballot was found to be necessary, and the result was that the vote of the meeting was in favor of the following: Messrs. R. E. Denison, F. V. Royle, E. Weddell, P. DuMoulin, F. W. Groves, L. E. Taylor, A. Whiffin J. R. Beale and Dr. J. W. Nelson Shepherd.

On motion of Mr. L. E. Taylor, seconded by Mr. F. V. Royle, Mr. Denison was reappointed auditor.

Votes of thanks were then proposed and carried as follows: By Mr. DuMoulin to the choir, the W. A. the Chancel Guild and the retiring wardens and auditor; by Mr. P. T. Dunn to the Ladies of the committee of the bazaar in aid of the Church Building Fund; by Mr. F. A. Taylor to the members of the Church Committee.

Rubber Famine Among the Germans

That there is an almost desperate demand for rubber in Germany is now evident from the continual attempts being made to secure the material. Before the war got properly under way, there were several English firms that unwittingly allowed their rubber to leak out and ultimately be received in German hands, but now they understand the importation tricks of the Germans, and the British government has issued an order prohibiting the export from England.

An outstanding fact to be remembered is that nearly all the plantation rubber available every year— about 70,000 tons— is produced within the British Empire and is controlled by British firms. There is a little grown in the Dutch East Indies, and American houses control a few Eastern plantations. But the great bulk of the plantation rubber is brought to London, and in normal times large quantities are transhipped to Germany. Henceforth no supplies will be sent out of the country except under a license. Presumably large quantities will continue to be shipped to our Allies. Within the last three months the value of rubber sent to Russia—largely it is stated for army snow boots,—has been enormous, and all France needs she will get.

Of about 2,000 tons lying at Antwerp it is understood that only 100 tons remained when the Germans took possession of the port.

Prohibition of exports means among other things, that the representatives in London of American firms will not be able to fulfil their contracts. The United States herself requires large quantities of rubber, but there is reason to believe that rubber has been sent from England to the United States and has been re-exported there to Germany via Italy or Holland.

Although merchants in the United States at present will not be able to receive supplies of plantation rubber through London, there will still be the wild rubber available. Brazil annually exports about 40,000 tons, of which rather more than half comes to England and rather less than half goes to the United States. The latter country usually takes about a third of the world's supply, so, should she receive the whole of the Brazilian production there would remain little for export to Europe.

Normally, German liners share with British vessels the carriage of the rubber from Para: today there are only British ships to carry it. Any attempts to ship the rubber by different routes must immediately become known.

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Good quality Spring to match, any size	$2.25
Excellent quality combination Felt Mattress	$3.40
Dressing Table, three drawers, with bevel plate mirror, in any finish	$6.95
Wash Stand to match	$3.50
Good quality Tapestry Carpet	$5.50
1 Chair and Rocker	$1.90
Total Cost of Furnishing Room	$26.45

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Solid oak Buffet, 48-in. top	$15.00
Solid oak Pedestal Extension Table	$14.00
Brass Beds, 2-in. posts, any size	$12.00
Coil spring Mattress, lasts for ever	$5.75
"Restmore" felt Mattress, best quality art ticking	$6.95
Morris chairs, elm	$5.00
Morris chairs, solid Quartered oak	$7.00
Princess Dresser, 36-in. oval bevel mirror	$14.00
Oak Couch, upholstered in brocaded velour	$12.00
5-drawer Chiffonier, 48-in. top	$7.75

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AGENTS
THE KELOWNA RECORD

The Economic Waste of the Drink Traffic

Paper Read by Mrs. D. J. Welsh

Any attempt to get at the economic cost of the drink traffic must give us some kind af an answer to the questions: Is it good business? Does it pay? It must be admitted at the start that, a great many people would unhesitatingly answer these questions in the affirmative. But these are generally persons, who are directly connected with the trade and who depend for their living on the liberal patronage of the bar.

But we must remember in every discussion of this question that it is the people of Canada who are really engaged in the liquor business, for by their votes it is permitted and sanctioned, for the most part, in the Dominion of Canada. Now usually in any other vocation if a man finds it does not pay and cannot be made to pay, he quits and turns to some other calling more profitable. Naturally one would suppose that if the attention of all fair minded people was directed to the enormous economic waste connected with the drink traffic, as compared with the revenue derived therefrom, they would be so incensed over the loss sustained that they would take the very first opportunity of banishing the bar room and stopping the loss.

However, able writers on this subject and brilliant champions of prohibition for years have been endeavoring to make the truth known on this point but as yet the people of Canada as a whole have not been aroused to action. The drink traffic with its terrible waste of the country's resources and strength still goes on unchecked. This is due partly to the fact that those engaged in the trade making such a large profit, circulate their money freely, thereby blinding the eyes of many to the real situation. Another reason is that many who are addicted to the use of alcohol have their powers of perception so dulled and stupified that they cannot comprehend clearly the real condition of things. And a third reason is to be found in the fact that many people who themselves are not given to the use of liquor, yet are so utterly regardless of their responsibility for others that, when the opportunity to vote out the traffic comes they are conspicuously absent from the polls. Vigorous campaigns of education, agitation and legislation must be continued until all the people shall be led to see just at how great a loss the drink business is carried on by the people of Canada.

The actual spending of money in intoxicating liquor is not the only waste of wealth chargeable to the drink system. There is a serious loss of wealth production, through idleness of men who are out of employment because of drinking habits of themselves and others. There is the loss through the premature death of men, who had they lived might have been factors in the production of wealth. There is the loss sustained through inefficiency of boys and girls, who for lack of proper care and nurture in childhood never arrive at the highest standard as workers. There is the loss through directed labor employed in the manufacture of large quantities of liquor for unworthy purposes. There is the loss through the use of grains that would otherwise be used for food products.

And if a country is to be judged by the type of character which its citizens possess, who shall estimate the loss sustained by the Dominion of Canada by reason of the drink traffic, whose intoxicating beverages from the time they issue from the "coiled and poisonous worm of the distillery" until they empty into the river of death corrupt, demoralize and debase every one that touches them! Every open saloon is a plague spot of pollution, a school of sin, flaming its gilded temptation in the face of every passerby, and there is not one living soul in the community however good he or she may be, who does not suffer loss in some measure through the presence of the saloon in the community.

Statistics are usually dry and uninteresting, but to the careful investigator of the economic aspect of the drink traffic they cast a flood of light upon the problem. Let us take a few figures for Canada compiled from the Government Blue Books for the year ending March 31, 1911. The total quantities of intoxicating beverages of different kinds entered for consumption in Canada in that year were:

	Gallons
Canadian spirits	4,146,452
Imported spirits	2,891,956
Canadian malt liquors	41,750,868
Imported malt liquors	1,193,155
Imported wines	803,389

After consultation with experienced men, as to what would be a reasonable basis for a calculation, to ascertain the amount actually paid by the consumers for the quantities of liquor upon which duty is collected. Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, our most reliable authority on temperance questions gives the total cost to be $81,392,969.10. This gives an actual per capita expenditure for intoxicating liquors for the year 1911 of $11.30. Enormous as this economic waste is, it is by no means the greatest waste which the country suffers through the liquor traffic.

In these days of wonderful progress in the development of the country's resources, it must be apparent to everyone that there is a great amount of idleness. Why is this so? An unprejudiced answer declares emphatically that drink is a large factor in causing this idleness, and consequently in lessening the country's wealth production. A royal commission appointed some time ago examined a great many employers of labor, and the general testimony of these men was that much time is lost by drinking employees, and that work is frequently interfered with, sometimes seriously by the absence of incapacity of drinking men. Of course this loss is augmented through the prevention of wealth production on account of the persons who are in jails, in hospitals, in asylums, out of employment or in any way idle when intemperance has caused the idleness.

In this connection it must be recognized that, in any factory or other place where a gang of men work together, the quality of the work done as well as the quantity turned out depends on the efficiency of the workmen. If, therefore, through drink the efficiency of one or more men is impaired and time lost the whole institution employing them suffers interference and loss.

The economic waste incurred by drink is very hard to determine for the reason that we hape no available and reliable statistics covering every detail. Some effort however has been made to approximate this loss. The matter was inquired into some years ago by an English parliamentary committee, the report of which contains the following statement:

"The loss of productive labor in every department of occupation, is to the extent of at least one day in six throughout the kingdom, by which the wealth of the country created, as it is, chiefly by labor, is retarded or suppressed to the extent of one million of every six million that is produced, to say nothing of the constant derangement, imperfection and destruction in every agricultural and manufacturing process, occasioned by the intemperance and consequent unskillfulness, inattention and neglect of those affected by intoxication, and producing great injury in our domestic and foreign trade."

Perhaps Canada suffers less in this respect than Great Britain, for the reason that ours is a more sober people. Still the waste is very great. The Hon. Geo. E. Foster and the Hon. Geo. W. Ross both estimated that one-tenth of the producing power of the country is destroyed by intemperance. A special census of Canadian manufacturing industries for the year 1905 showed that the output in that year was $706,446,578. Now on the basis of the estimate made by Mr. Foster and Mr. Ross, Canada lost in that year alone through non productio caused by drink $70,644,657.80. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe this to be a very conservative estimate of the loss the country sustains through idleness caused by intemperance.

Again a great loss is sustained through misdirected labor in the liquor business. Take for instance the manufacture of any article such as furniture. He takes the raw material in the shape of the wood of our forest and through skilled workmanship upon it turns out useful articles. He has by that process enriched the community by the difference, between the value of the raw material as it came into his factory, and the finished article of furniture standing in the customer's home. The same principle applies to any other useful industry.

It is quite different, however, with the liquor maker and the liquor seller. In this case, the grain fitted by nature, for the sustenance of man and beast, is by the liquor maker depleted of every particle of value to the community and turned into that which has cursed thousands of the finest homes of our land and has resulted in sorsow, suffering, poverty, insanity, hatred, vice, murder. The expenditure of money in intoxicating beverages is worse than wasted, for it becomes a producer of injured health, shortened lives, disease, remorse, crime, pollution.

It cannot be denied that the liquor trade requires and receives a tremendous amount of business energy, foresight, physical power, capital and time of shrewd, capable men. Had the ability of these men been directed into other proper channels the nation's wealth would be vastly increased. There are probably at the present time not less than 8000 men directly connected with this business in Canada. Allowing that each man is worth to the country $500 above his cost of living, you have an annual loss to the nation in misdirected labor of at least $4,000,000.

Many attempts have been made to get at the loss sustained by the country through premature deaths caused by intemperance. Though accuracy is impossible yet the efforts have not been unrewarded, for many untimely deaths can be traced directly and indirectly to the use of intoxicants as a beverage. The carelessness that leads to fatal accidents is often the result of the dulling by drink of the keenness of men's mental faculties. Recent investigations by eminent medical men have given us knowledge of the fact that tuberculosis frequently finds its origin in drinking practices and facilities, and that its progress is accelerated by the same causes. This applies to many other vital disturbances and weakness which are not directly attributed to strong drink.

In England, Dr. Noman Kerr undertook an extensive inquiry among a large number of physicians, as to how many of the deaths for which they gave certificates were traceable directly or indirectly to the drinking habits of the deceased or someone else, with the avowed object of proving the falsity of the assertion so often made by temperance people that 60,000 drunkards die every year in the United Kingdom. His conclusions were that the statement which he started out to disprove fell short of fully expressing the magnitude of the evil it represented. Dr. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, after a careful inquiry, was convinced that ten per cent., of all the deaths in Great Britain came earlier than they would were it not for the drinking habit. A similar investigation conducted in the United States led to the same conclusion!

Now, as we have already stated, there is less drinking in Canada than if either of these other two countries, yet almost every issue of any great daily newspaper gives us a vivid story of some terrible fatality directly attributed to strong drink. We would probably be well within the mark if we estimated the number of deaths in Canada from drink at half that of Great Britain. That is to say, five per cent., of Canada's mortality results from intemperance. If the total number of deaths in Canada for 1911 was approximately 108,900, then five per cent., would give 5,445 as the number hurried to an early grave by strong drink. Assuming that if these people had been abstainers they would on the average have lived ten years longer, and allowing $500 as a fair valuation of each man's labor annually, you have an annual financial loss to the nation in the shortening of life alone of not less than $27,225,000.

There is one other channel of loss to which I must briefly refer before concluding this paper, viz: The outlay made necessary by drinking. A careful examination of the cost of maintaining asylums and prisons, administration of justice, amounts given to hospitals and charities, and municipal expenditures for similar purposes we have a total outlay of $14,174,571. The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, a man of cautions and conservative temperament, as well as of wide experience and close observation, stated in the Ontario legislature, when he was leader of the provincial government, that in his opinion, not less than three-fourths of the poverty, vice, disease and crime which afflicted the country was chargeable to the evil of intemperance. Let us be more moderate and take one half of the public expenditure as the amount incurred by liquor traffic and we have $7,087,285 as the unnecessary expenditure of the nation in the liquor business.

Looked at from these points of view I have been discussing the economic waste of the liquor traffic, it seems to be enormous. But somebody says, "Look at the immense revenue which the government derives from the business. The public business of the country could not be carried on without this revenue." Let a balance sheet be provided. Place on one side the aggregate of Dominion, provincial and municipal revenues, amounting to $19,342,924. On the other side place the total of the figures I have given vo of $190,349,812. The balance shows a net loss of $171,006,888. In other words, the cost of maintaining the drink traffic by the people of the Dominion of Canada is nearly ten times as great as the revenue derived therefrom. It that good business? Does it pay? Surely no rational person of average intelligence will be found to answer in the affirmative. Then why does the business continue? For two reasons perhaps. First the individuals in the business find it immensely profitable personally, and possessed of great wealth use it as a means to purchase the toleration alike of legislators and electors. In the second place the lust for gain is a sin of communities as well as of individuals, and the licence fee as a means for easily raising the public revenue required, has been used to blind the eyes of the people who have the power to destroy the traffic, root and branch, to the real nature of the burdens they are bearing through drink.

Let, therefore the great work of agitation and education go on and in time legislation will be secured which will prevent men from making money by selling drink. Then the public treasury will be no longer enriched by the suffering and wretchedness of the people. With a land freed from all saloons, plague spots of pollution and corruption, we shall behold Canada habited by a free and prosperous people, go forward by leaps and bounds in the development al her splendid natural resources, and the cultivation of a strong self-reliant character in her people, to the wonder, admiration and delight, of all right thinking men and women.

JUST AS USUAL

The little mild, bald headed man had settled down in the train to read, and feeling drowsy after a trying day at business, fell asleep. On the hat rack above was a ferocious crab in a basket, and reaching the edge of the rack, it fell, alighting on the little man's shoulder, and grabbed his ear to steady itself.

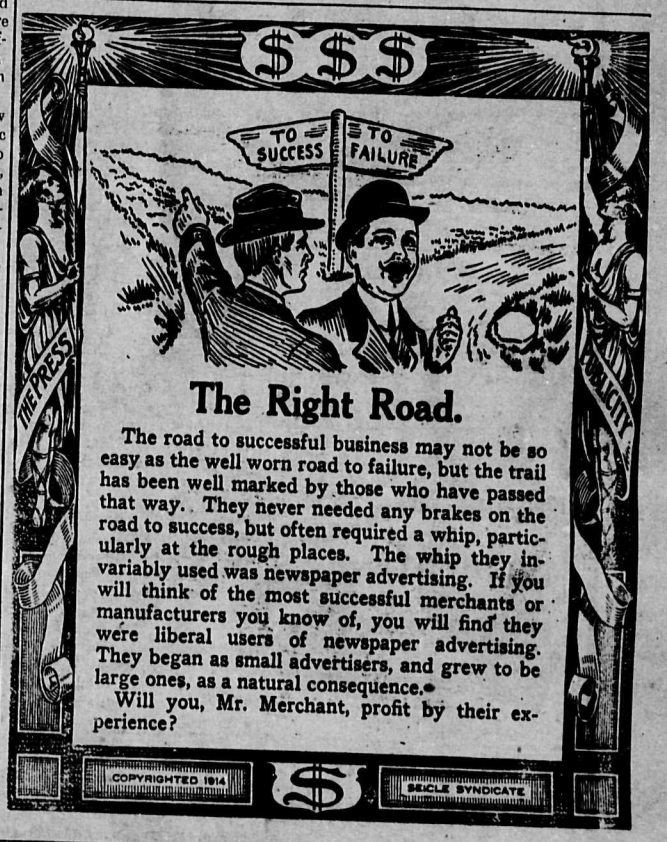
All the passengers waited expectantly for the development, but all they heard was:

"Let go Sarah! I tell you I've been at the office all the evening.

Special Permits to Kill Deer

The Hon. W. J. Bowser, provincial attorney general, with a view to relieving any distress among poor ranchers and others living in the interior, has sent out instructions that special permits be issued allowing deer to be killed out of season. Many of these permits have already been issued, and have proven a great boon. The game wardens, constables and government agents, are reporting on any cases where the issuance of a special permit is desirable, and proper precautions are being taken to prevent abuse. The great value of the Game Department in ridding the forests of animals of prey, and of protecting the deer, is seen today, when the deer, which are said to be extremely numerous this season, provide a valuable meat supply in time of need.

Advices to Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Railways, Victoria, are to the effect that concrete piers of the Kettle Valley Railway bridge across the Tulameen River at Princeton are complete, and now ready for the wooden truss superstructure. Promise is made by Vice-President Bury of the C.P.R., that the line will be open to traffic to Nelson by June 1.



The Right Road.

The road to successful business may not be so easy as the well worn road to failure, but the trail has been well marked by those who have passed that way. They never needed any brakes on the road to success, but often required a whip, particularly at the rough places. The whip they invariably used was newspaper advertising. If you will think of the most successful merchants or manufacturers you know of, you will find they were liberal users of newspaper advertising. They began as small advertisers, and grew to be large ones, as a natural consequence.

Will you, Mr. Merchant, profit by their experience?

Winter Clearance Sale

Special Attention is called this week to the following items:

Children's Navy Serge Dresses
Trimmed saxe and crimson cloth, with patent leather belt, each $2.50

Navy Serge Middies
Trimmed saxe Blue and Scarlet, usually $3.50, for $2.95

Children's Balkan Dresses
in Navy Serge, with pleated skirt, reg. $4.50 and $4.75 each $3.50 & $3.75

Washing Print Waists
Special value at .....each 75c

Black Cashmere Hose
(Usually 45c pair)
These are a bargain considering the advance recently in the price of wool. 3 prs. $1

Winter Millinery
The remainder of our Winter Millinery, which includes the latest and most fashionable styles. 95c & $1.95

Blankets
Special Woollen, 60 x 80 $2.75
Blankets, warm and comfy 64 x 84 $3.75
Blankets, warm and comfy 60 x 80 $5.50

Comforters
Large Comforters, covered with Chintz $1.95
Good sateen Comforters filled down, usually 9.75 $7.25
Silk covered Comforters regular $15.50 $10.75

JERMAN HUNT
Dry Goods Store

The Kelowna Land & Orchard Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated 1904) Proprietors of the Priests' Orchard

NURSERY STOCK

We are now taking orders for all Commercial Varieties

THE RANCH

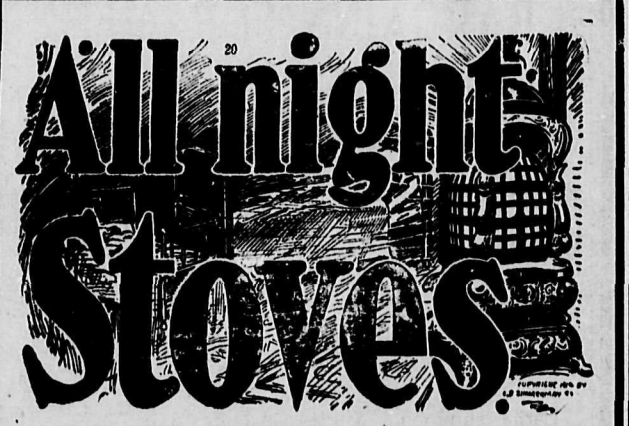
Blacksmithing done. Weighbridge. Oats crushed. Fence posts, Milk, Potatoes, Apples, &c., for Sale.

Apply to the Ranch Manager or Ranch Office. Phone 5; P.O. Box 209

OFFICE HOURS:
Head Office: 9 to 12; 1.30 to 5.30 throughout the week.
Ranch Office: 9 to 12; 1 to 5.30, excepting Thursday, closing at 12 noon.

Belgo-Canadian Block

P.O. BOX 274 PHONE 5



Heating Stoves

Just a few left. Will sell them out at Cost to clean up. If you want a Heater, now is the time to buy

The Morrison-Thompson Hardware Company, Limited

Telephone 44

Ludlow's Meat Market

If you have never given us an order come and see us in our new store.

The Best Local Meat

Prompt delivery and good service.

See Our Windows this Week

Tailoring

R. Mathie, Pendozi Street, has a choice selection of Gents' Suits and Overcoats in latest styles

Sole agent for Semi-Ready Limited.

Stock offered at Special Sale Prices for December.

Besides the lowest cut prices a good fit is guaranteed. Call and inspect.

(Store opposite the Kelowna Furniture Co., Pendozi Street.)

TOWN AND COUNTRY NOTES

Miss Mary Ferrier left on Wednesday to visit friends in Nelson.

* * *

The regular meeting of the Ladies Hospital Aid Society will be held next Monday, January 25th in the Board of Trade rooms at 3 o'clock.

* * *

Miss Mutch was a passenger for the coast Wednesday morning. She will spend some time with friends in Vancouver.

* * *

A somewhat unusual event is to be held Saturday at the skating rink in the shape of an "Ice Gymkana," which will no doubt be a pleasing change from the customary dress carnival. The various events promise to furnish plenty of fun and will no doubt draw large entries. The events are open to all and prizes will be given. The gymkana will start at 2 p.m., and tea is to be served during the afternoon.

* * *

The Department of Agriculture is again instituting the Field Crop Competitions, which proved very successful last year, over fifty Farmers' Institutes taking part, the Kelowna Institute being one. Further information will be published later but any farmer desiring to enter should get particulars from the secretary of the Institute.

* * *

Some of the greatest stunts ever performed for the "movies" are shown in "The Trey o' Hearts" the great serial photo-play now running at the Opera House every Monday. By sheer merit the pictures continue to draw increasing patronage each week and the thrills become more and more thrilling as the story develops. The acting throughout is very good and the photography is excellent. many very beautiful settings are shown.

* * *

Taking advantage of the winter weather the Baptist choir departed from their customary program last Friday evening and made up a sleighing party which paid a surprise visit to the home of Mrs. D. Wilson at Rutland, where festivity and merriment was indulged in. Much music was practised along the road, but proved to be of a sort that would hardly be tolerated at a Sunday service.

* * *

On Tuesday afternoon, January 26th immediately after school in the lodge room of the Good Templars, corner of Richter street and Glenn avenue the Superintendent of Juvenile Temple, Mrs. H. W. Swerdfager, under the direction of the Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars will be pleased to meet all boys and girls of the city between the ages of 5 and 15 years, when the temple will be organized, officers elected and installed and members enrolled. A good attendance is hoped for.

SONS OF ENGLAND INSTALL NEW OFFICERS

The installation of the officers of the Sons of England Benefit Society took place on Thursday evening last when a good proportion of the members were present. District Deputy Brother Gay acted in the capacity of installing officer. The following officers were installed for 1915:

Past President.—Bro. M. H. Lee.
President.—Bro. C. Grove.
Vice-President.—Bro. H. Snowsell.
Chaplain.—Bro. H. Cramp.
Rec. Secy.—Bro. A. Baldock.
Treasurer.—Bro. D. R. Butt.
Inner Guard.—Bro. A. Watt.
Outer Guard.—Bro. C. W. Davies.
First Guide.—Bro. A. Mephan.
Second Guide.—Bro. H. Preston.
Third Guide.—Bro. J. Levitt.
Fourth Guide.—Bro. T. Smith.

After the installation ceremony an address to the members of the lodge was delivered by Bro. Gay which was much appreciated, also short addresses by the new president and chaplain Bros. Grove and Cramp, who spoke in an optimistic view of the progress of the lodge, and the morale of its membership.

It was decided to hold a whist drive at the next meeting which will take the form of a social. All members especially invited to be present, as a good time is promised. Please note the place of meeting, in our new premises, over McKenzie Co.'s grocery store.

The Greenhouses

RICHTER STREET

Between the Presbyterian and English churches

Cut Flowers for the New Year

Carnations, $1 per doz.
Chrysanthemums, 50c per doz.
Violets, 15c per doz. Stevia, 50c per doz.
Sweet Peas, 25c per doz.

Pot Plants for New Year Gifts

Primula, Cyclamen, Ferns, Palms, Arum Lilies

Flowering Bulbs Hyacinths, Daffodils &c.

Agents for Coldstream & B.C. Nurseries
Orders taken for shrubs and trees

Palmer & Rogerson

Phone 66 Box 117

Mr. M. J. Perry who has been representing in the district the National Biscuit Co., has been transferred to Winnipeg, and left Kelowna for that point Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. P. Brooke returned Saturday from the coast, and is making preparations for her departure to the old country with a number of other officers wives who are making the journey with the second contingent.

* * *

The pen of Buff Orpingtons belonging to Mr. A. W. Cooke of Benvoulin which is in competition in the laying contest now proceeding at Victoria is steadily forging ahead and has already left the majority of the pens far behind.

* * *

The Equal Franchise League meets on Tuesday evening, January 26th at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, Burne avenue, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Military service and maternal service compared," to be opened by Mrs. Whitehead. Visitors cordially invited.

* * *

On Saturday evening in the Methodist church the Rev. Dr. White, superintendent of Methodist Missions in B. C., will give a lecture illustrated with lantern slides on his last trip to the Yukon. A collection will be taken.

* * *

Many interesting pictures from Europe are included in the "Animated Weekly," to be shown at the Opera House on Friday. The scenes include views of Turkish mobilization at Constantinople, the Canadian contingent in England and various scenes in Belgium.

* * *

The missionary anniversary services in connection with the Methodist church will be held next Sunday, at both morning and evening services. The Rev. Dr. White, the B. C. superintendent of Missions will preach. On Monday evening the annual missionary banquet will be held in the church. A good supper is being provided, and there will be a more than usual interesting program of toasts and music.

COUNTRY GIRL'S HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY

The Country Girl's Hospital Aid Society will hold their annual meeting at Mrs. Cather's, Glenwood avenue on Saturday, February 13th at 3 o'clock. This will be the beginning of its fourth year and the members would gladly welcome others who will work for the hospital. The annual subscription is 25 cents. During the past year the society has made by plays and talent money about $500. Out of this they have been able to benefit the hospital in cash and by furnishing two wards in the new maternity wing to the extent of $418.75. A competition, open to all girls in Kelowna will be planned at the February meeting and the members hope it will be of such great general interest that many will join in thus raising a further sum for its special object—The Kelowna hospital. Further particulars of this competition will be given during February.

PLEASANT AFFAIRS

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allan on Tuesday evening when about forty merrymakers gathered there to enjoy the pleasing hospitality of the host and hostess. During the evening the time was taken up with games of all descriptions as well as music and song. Dancing also provided its share of the evenings enjoyment and at about midnight through an ingenius arrangement partners were selected for refreshments, which were stored away in such manner as to leave no doubt that justice had been done. The merryment continued until a late hour and when it finally broke up each and all retired assuring both host and hostess that a full measure of amusement had been enjoyed.

* *

On Saturday afternoon last Mr. and Mrs. Alex McQuarrie gave a children's party at their ranch some six miles out of the city. Master James McQuarrie drove into town with a large sleigh and took some thirty boys and girls out. The afternoon was spent in tobogganing, after which all returned to the house where Mrs. McQuarrie had a large table spread with an abundance of good things, which were eagerly devoured. After the tables were cleared an hour was spent in games after which the happy crowd were again loaded into the sleigh and set out for home, cheering as they left the ranch as evidence of the kind hospitality they had received and jolly time they had enjoyed.

* *

A splendid party took place in the Bunkhouse at Bankhead last Wednesday evening on the occasion of Miss Soutar leaving soon for the old country. About 60 in all were present. Dancing was enjoyed to the utmost, the music being furnished by Mr. Murray with the violin and Mr. McLeod with the Bagpipes. Mr. A. Gordon danced the Highland Fling, and Mr. Ritchie gave a selection on his autoharp. Mrs. Hodge gave a fine rendering of three songs and Mr. Wilkie filled in with sentimental and comic selections. Refreshments were served during the evening. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Hodge for the able way she had worked to make the party a success. At the conclusion the party sang Auld Lang Syne, with a heartiness that spoke for itself of the pleasure enjoyed.

HARNESS

Single and Double Driving and Work Harness

TRUNKS
SUIT CASES
CLUB BAGS

Large stock to select from

All Repair parts for same

This department is in charge of Mr. W. R. Birtch, who will give you prompt and efficient service

FEED DEPARTMENT

Wheat Flat Oats Bran Shorts
Whole Oats Crushed Bone
Oyster Shell Beef Scraps

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

W. R. Glenn & Son

Dealers in

Farm and Orchard Implements

Pendozi street & Lawrence Avenue - KELOWNA

PHONE 150

We Have Funds to Invest on First Mortgages

HEWETSON and MANTLE, Ltd.

GLENMORE FRUIT LANDS

Situated within one half mile of town, and being about 100 feet above the lake, it commands a beautiful view of the town, lake and surrounding country.

Ideal Fruit Soil. Abundance of Water. Close to Town and Market.

There is only one GLENMORE. Don't miss the opportunity of selecting a few acres of this desirable property.

The Central Okanagan Lands, Ltd.

KELOWNA, B.C.

Good things to Eat at Hard Time Prices at Campbell's

CASH SPECIALS

Finest Sago, 4 lbs.....25c
Pearl Tapioca, 4 lbs.....25c
Home-made Preserves—
Peaches, Pears, Plums, &c., Qt. sealer and fruit only 35c
White or brown Beans, 3 lb. 25c
White Star Baking Powder or Eggo Baking Powder—
1-lb. tin.....20c
3-lb. tin.....50c
5-lb. tin.....90c

Lima Beans, 3 lbs. 25c
White Star Pickles, any variety, per bottle.....20c
Extra Special—Royal Crown Cleanser, 2 pkgs. 15c
4 " 25c
Good as any cleanser on the market and only half the price.
Pure Maple Syrup—1 gallon tin $1.25
Corn Flakes, per pkt. 10c

Phone us your wants. We want your grocery business

D. D. CAMPBELL

Phone Three Oh! Phone Three Oh!

For the Office End of the Business

When Office Supplies are needed there is but one action to take—come here for them.

We handle,—

Carbon Papers.
Typewriter Paper.
Stenographer's Note Books.
Legal Blanks.
Blank Books.
Columnar Books.
Loose Leaf Books.
Inks.
Mucilage.
Paste.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

P. B. Willits & Co.
DRUGGISTS AND STATIONERS
Phone 19 Kelowna, B.C.

Firewood
For Sale, Dry Poplar Wood
$2 per rick
delivered in five rick lots.
Orders may be left at the Record Office.

P.O. Box 12
E. ENGLAND
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR
Plans, Specifications and Estimates Furnished

High-Class Tailoring
Now is the time to think about your Fall and Winter Suit or Overcoat.
We are Practical Tailors
with high-class old country Bond Street experience, and can satisfy the most fastidious. Suits to your own measure at little more than "ready-made" cost, NEW PATTERNS JUST IN.
DYEING, CLEANING, PRESSING AND REPAIRING
"MY VALET"
J. E. THRUSSELL, Prop.
Opposite Board of Trade Office, Kelowna

J. A. BIGGER
BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR
Estimates Furnished for all classes of work

KELOWNA-WEST BANK STEAM FERRY
Leaves Kelowna 9 a.m., 3.30 p.m
Leaves Westbank 9.30 a.m., 4 p.m.
Extra Service on Wednesdays & Saturdays
Leaves Kelowna 11 a.m.
Leaves Westbank 11.30 a.m.
TERMS CASH
JAMES I. CAMPBELL
'Phone No. 106

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
"KELOWNA LODGE"
Meetings every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m., at the residence of S. M. Gore, Patterson Av.
Public invited. Lending library.
W. B. PEASE, President
S. M. GORE, Sec. P.O. Box 362

NEW COUNCIL HOLD FIRST MEETING

(Continued from Page 1.)

boilers wrote requesting plans of the new steam unit installed at the power house.

POLICE REPORT

The chief of police submitted the following report for the month of December:

Sirs,—I hereby have the honor to submit my report for the month of December, 1914.

On the 5th day of December it was reported that some person or persons had cut a hole in the wire netting of a cage in the city park and that two full grown owls confined therein had been either stolen or released.

On the 11th day of December a man named Eugene Bonjean was caught by Constable Gibb on Water street in the act of stealing a quantity of firewood, the property of the city. He was brought before Magistrate Weddell, charged with the offence and fined $10.00.

On the 14th of December the bartender of one of the city hotels was summoned for supplying a person who follows the Indian mode of life with liquor—this being a violation of the Indian Liquor Act. As there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge the case was dismissed.

On the 21st of December a Kurd who gave the name of Johenna Georgis and claiming to be an Archdeacon of the Orthodox Greek church with headquarters at Jelemark, Kurdistan, Asia Minor arrived in Kelowna and started to solicit subscriptions for a certain fund. This man had in his possession a large number of credentials from people in Canada, but only one from his own country. Some years ago several prominent citizens were badly victimized by a man of this type. It would be well for the public to be on their guard and not allow their generosity to get the better of them when dealing with strangers from such remote parts of the earth.

During the month several complaints were received about people throwing garbage, etc., into Mill Creek, thereby contaminating the city water supply. In one case several puppies were killed and thrown into this stream; feathers, tins, etc., have also been seen floating down into the lake. This is a very serious matter and I intend to take proceedings against the first person detected in the act of polluting the above mentioned creek.

Now that the orange season has commenced I would suggest that the public be warned against the extremely dangerous practice of throwing orange peel on the sidewalks. If this is not stopped serious accidents may result therefrom.

During the past year a great deal of trouble has been caused by certain unscrupulous persons, who, for their own nefarious ends supplied interdicts with liquor. In nearly every case these people know fully well what they are doing, but, if they only realize the amount of poverty and unhappiness caused by their despicable conduct, they would probably desist.

During the month of December several persons who had not paid their Dog Tax for the year 1914 were summoned to appear in court. In every case they were ordered by the Magistrate to pay the tax with an additional $2.50 costs.

Cases brought before Magistrate Weddell during the month were as follows:

Larceny 1; assault, 1; interdicts drunk, 2; drunk and disorderly, 2; supplying Indian with liquor, 1; keeping dogs without license, 5; total 12.

Persons interdicted, 2; dogs destroyed, 2; fires, 1.

Fines collected and paid to city clerk, $42.50.

R. W. THOMAS,
Chief of Police.

Two formal resolutions, submitted by the Bank of Monereal were passed, the first dealing with the unpaid balance of a loan of $40,000 against current revenue, which it was necessary for the new council to acknowledge and confirm, the same applying to the second on a loan of $10,000 against sidewalk debentures.

The following accounts were passed for payment:

Kelowna Sawmill Co., slabs for power house	$2,576.00
Relief work payroll to Dec. 31st, 1914	111.45
Relief work payroll to Jan. 9th, 1915	133.19
W. Craze, waterworks	9.16
C. P. R., freight	1.30
E. Langille, power house	48.00
W. A. Newton, pole line	1.20
G. Balsillie, digging graves.	5.00
Relief work to Jan. 16th	171.46
Relief work to Dec. 24.	86.30
C. P. R., freight	1.30
C. Snowdon, oil and waste	70.09
Ennis & McDonnell, street work	45.00
Dominion Express Co.	1.50
M. Dick, power house work	40.65
C. P. R. freight	1.30
G. Mirrell, power house	21.20
J. Doyle, power house	23.80
K. Schmidt	27.50
Chas. Harvey, balance due for rock supplying	48.84

A quotation for the supply of four-foot cordwood for the power house was received from J. C. Lembke of Armstrong, of $3.90 f.o.b. Kelowna.

Turning to the subject of relief work Mayor Jones announced that the present work in the park would be finished by the end of the week and it would be necessary to find other work for the men employed. The statement was made that a sum of $500 had already been spent, and a loan of $1000 at 9 per cent., had been arranged which would carry on the work until the end of February.

Many schemes for finding employment were discussed and rejected for the present for various reasons.

Alderman Adams said the Central Okanagan Land Co., had a lot of small timber in Glenmore which the city could have free for fuel if it was thought desirable to employ the men cutting it. The company was also willing to furnish a team and sleighs to carry the men backward and forwards night and morning if one of the men was capable of handling it.

It was decided that the Parks committee along with the Light and Water committee should investigate the matter and see if the work could be arranged satisfactorily.

Bowling

The games in the Dreamland league this week show that the bowlers are well over that stage of timidness and stage fright that characterized the play at the beginning of the first series. The bowlers are piling up some splendid scores and are showing good and steady improvement.

On Monday night the Dreamlands took the odd game from the Bears who so far have failed to come up to the form expected from them, however the Bears have some good bowlers and when they strike their stride it is certain they will make some of the other teams hustle to keep ahead.

On Tuesday the Pastimes annexed a couple more games to their win column, defeating the Shamrocks in the two opening games, while the Shiners defeated the Beavers two out of three last night.

The games played last week with Vernon has put the lovers of the sport on edge and many desire to see further contests between these teams.

At present there is a movement on foot to obtain games with Penticton which place we understand has a fast team that could be sent against the Kelowna boys. Further arrangements are being made with Vernon and another series of games will no doubt be played with them during February.

Following are the scores of this week's games:

The Dreamlands captured two games from the Bears on Monday as follows:

DREAMLANDS

A. Johnson	98	174	163—435
Parker	139	126	149—414
T. Treadgold	153	127	149—429
Lawley	114	135	143—392
H. Treadgold	162	176	147—485
Totals	666	738	751-2155

BEARS

Dowsley	110	160	150—420
Loney	140	133	162—435
Willits	171	135	166—472
Brown	123	122	136—381
Hallauer	140	156	128—424
Totals	684	706	742-2132

* * *

On Tuesday night the Pastimes took the first two games from the Shamrocks but fell down in the last game which they dropped to the leaders.

SHAMROCKS

Kennedy	126	100	135—361
McLennan	143	127	113—383
Hedges	145	170	143—458
L. Pettigrew	100	124	128—252
W. Pettigrew	168	182	156—506
Totals	692	703	675-2060

PASTIMES

Soresby	118	114	132—364
Mills	133	140	123—396
Gibb	145	182	104—431
McCubbin	143	168	121—432
Purdy	178	223	177—578
Totals	717	827	657-2201

* * *

The Shiners annexed two more wins to their list last night, taking the Beavers into camp in the opening and closing games.

BEAVERS

McMillan	196	155	187—538
McKay	113	172	115—400
Shiedel	142	127	145—414
Watt	130	131	141—402
O'Neil	139	159	149—447
Totals	720	744	737-2201

SHINERS

Marquett	179	127	150—456
B. Treadgold	158	164	143—465
Trench	89	110	131—330
Panton	136	165	126—427
Rossi	179	144	190—513
Totals	741	730	740-2211

* * *

LEAGUE STANDING

Shamrocks	6	4	2—.666
Pastimes	6	4	2—.666
Shiners	6	4	2—.666
Dreamlands	6	3	3—.500
Beavers	6	2	4—.333
Bears	6	1	5—.166

* * *

NEXT WEEKS' GAMES

Jan. 25.—Dreamlands vs. Shamrocks.
Jan. 26.—Beavers vs. Bears.
Jan. 27.—Pastimes vs. Shiners.

Daykin and Jackson are selling out to the Armstrong growers and Mr. Jackson, the active men of the company will unite his forces with those of the Central Selling Agency becoming the vegetable sales manager for the Okanagan United Growers. This is the result of an overture made to Mr. Jackson some time ago by Manager Robertson.

Items from Ellison

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Thursday, the 14th inst., the Ellison dancing class held an invitation dance at the woodland home of Mr. and Mrs. Weedon, where a pleasant evening was spent. We were agreeably surprised to note the improvement made by the members, some of whom never danced before this winter (probably owing to the conscience clause) but who see no harm in tripping the light fantastic toe, and now intend to enjoy life as well as their neighbors. More power to them say we. The music on this occasion was provided by Mr. J. Hereron, Mr. A. Booth and Mr. R. Bowes. Another dance of the series will be held in the near future.

* * *

On Saturday night last the Ellison branch of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association held their annual meeting in the school house, when the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mr. T. Bulman; Vice President, Mr. F. Bell; Secretary, Mr. G. M. Watt; the members of the executive being Messrs M. Hereron and G. Whitaker. Several matters of importance were brought forward, amongst which was a proposal to introduce a thoroughbred stallion under government auspices, Mr. R. Booth being appointed to collect names of members in support of the movement. The question of storing and the better distribution of water from Scotty Creek was also fully gone into, and from information to hand it was considered that a workable scheme could be arranged and carried out as soon as the frost would permit the work to be undertaken. In the meantime, Mr. Young, the water commissioner for B. C., would be requested to meet the parties interested and the scheme laid before him along with the probable cost of installation, so that the work could be proceeded with at the earliest possible date. As this scheme will only benefit the present holders of records on the creek, and there being several hundred acres in the district without any means of securing water, it behooves the rest of the community to get busy and unite with Rutland to form an Irrigation Corporation with a view to obtaining water from Mission Creek, this is a matter of vital importance to the whole valley and should be taken up at once, so that the necessary steps could be taken to secure a sufficient supply of water under any circumstances. This is a matter which could be done in a short time if those interested would take it up in a proper spirit, and should not take long to have the water placed where required. This would cost a considerable amount of money which would have to be found by bonds or some such means, and the sooner the people get together and get down to business the sooner will they get the necessary supply of water. Its no use dragging on from year to year, hoping that this company or that will have more water this year than last. Those who are dependent on company water knows what has happened in the past, therefore it is up to them to organize and help themselves. The record holders of Scotty Creek are going to help themselves now, "What are you going to do?"

Benvoulin Notes

Rev. W. T. Beattie will discuss "The modern defence of Christianity" in Bethel church on Sunday evening at 7.30. A hearty welcome is extended to all.

* * *

The next lecture in the Winter Course will be given in the church on the evening of Monday, January 25th at 8 o'clock. Rev. W. T. Beattie will be the lecturer. The subject of his lecture being "Scottish characteristics, wit and humor." It is hoped there may be a large attendance. The ladies will serve refreshments at the close of the lecture as usual.

Rutland News

(From our own Correspondent.)

The usual Anglican service will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

* * *

On Thursday afternoon last a local team of hockey artists found their way to Rutland to again cross sticks with the country team. The game was one of the fastest ever seen at the Rutland rink, and while at times it became a trifle rough, on the whole it was a good exhibition of the great Canadian winter sport.

The city boys went out with a determination to win, but came home with only the determination as they had to content themselves with the small end of an 8 to 7 score, and only owing to the splendid work of A. Raymer the defeat would have been much more decisive.

The Kelowna team was composed of W. Raymer, C. Raymer, A. Raymer, R. Sutherland, N. Dalgleish, E. McLennan, G. Dowsley.

The Rutland team comprised J. LeFevre, W. Quigley, A. Harrison, F. Plowman, G. Munford, G. Schell, F. Lewis.

R. McKillican acted as referee and handed out penalties in no stingy manner, having a number on the fence most of the time.

The play was divided into three 20-minute periods and the home boys took the lead in the first period and held it until the end, although the visitors pressed them hard in the final period and pulled up close they were unable to win.

Fred Lewis in goal for the Rutland team played a fine game.

STRIKING VALUES in Winter Apparel

To clear the balance of all Winter Goods before our New Spring Goods arrive we are offering goods at ridiculous low prices, and all suitable for Present Wear.

BARGAINS FOR MEN

Men's Overshoes, reg. $2.50, at..... **$1.50**
Men's blizzard Rubbers, cloth top, reg. $1.50..... **$1.15**
Men's Rubbers, in large size, reg. $1, for..... **50c**
Men's High-cut Boots, reg. $5.50 and $6, for **$3.95**
Men's good Work Boot, reg. $4, for..... **$2.75**
Men's box calf and vici kid boots, reg. $6.50 ... **$4.50**

Large shipments will be arriving daily after a few weeks to be sold at cash prices to please everyone.

You will find astonishing values and bargains in every department. As we buy and sell for cash We Sell For Less.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Boots and Shoes

Very Special for this week:
Men's $3.50 Hockey Boots, to clear, for
$2.25

Just In
Some Ladies' and children's Coats Travellers' Samples
One-Third off price

Buy for CASH and thus save your money

Raes' Store
Bargains for the whole Family
L. RICHMOND - Mngr.

WANTED!

Prepaid Rates: 2 cents per word first insertion and 1 cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No ad., inserted for less than 25 cents.

All classified advertisements must be paid for in advance owing to the cost attending the booking and charging of small items.

Copy may be received for these ads up to 10 a.m., Thursday morning.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Dry, green-cut fir, per rick $2.00, $5.25 per cord. Apply R. A. McKillican 8-9p

FOR SALE. Lefevre estate. Now is your chance for a good improved ranch, the best buy in the Okanagan One hundred and forty-three acres, all fenced, a fine creek runs through the property, best of land, with its own irrigation system, in the heart of the Orchard district, on the main road, only three miles from Kelowna mail delivered at door every day Must be sold to wind up estate. Address P.O. Box 157, Kelowna, B.C.

HAY FOR SALE.—Clover and alfalfa delivered. Price on application to Box 195, Kelowna. 9tf.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Probationary nurse for the Kelowna hospital. Apply G. A. Fisher, Box 129, Kelowna. 9tf

SECRETARY WANTED.—The directors of the Farmers' Institute invite applications for post of secretary. Apply to Mr. L. E. Taylor, psesident, P.O. Box 583. 9

SITUATIONS WANTED

Wanted.— Italian family man and wife with three children all able to work, wants position on a farm or ranch. Apply P. O. Box 654, Kelowna. 6-9

WANTED.—Position to take charge of farm or ranch. Apply W. S. Morris, P.O. Box 406, Kelowna. 8tf.

MISCELLANEOUS

STRAYED. — Bay mare, two black front feet, white on front of hind feet, white forehead and white spot on nose, blotch brand on left shoulder. This mare wintered at my ranch last year and is again with my band. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying expenses. Thos. Bulman, Cloverdale Ranch, 'phone 306. 8 11

SHORTHAND.—A class is being formed for the study of Pitman's shorthand Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10 p.m. Commencing February 2nd. Personal instuction. Full particulars Box 219, city. 9tf

NOTICE

Anyone found cutting up sawlogs along the lake shore will be prosecuted.

O. K. LUMBER CO., LTD.
Kelowna, B. C.
5-8

MANAGER ROBERTSON DISCUSSES FRUIT SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

As far as the policy was concerned, the policy was clear cut and defined, and he was prepared to stand by it or fall by it. By that policy they were able to get their stuff on the market. They had not got the best prices, but they could be thankful for what they got. The returns, especially on soft fruits, were disastrous, but they were worse even on the other side of the line.

Mr. Cosens asked for an explanation of the low prices on cherries.

Mr. Robertson stated that this year the valley had produced the best cherries they had ever had. The quality was fine and could not be better. The market looked good and the conditions on the prairie were good. However, there was a shortage of strawberries on the other side, and in order to fill out the cars the shippers on the other side were putting in cherries to make weight. The Brown Fruit Co., ordered a straight car of strawberries and they received 200 crates of strawberries and 600 crates of cherries. This was one instance out of many. Consequently when the B. C. cherries were ready for the market there was already a glut.

Mr. Cosens asked why they were not advised. Had he been advised of the true state of the market he would have let his cherries rot on the trees. He had been offered 7 cents a pound but could not accept it because the local growers would not release him from his contract.

Mr. Reekie explained that he had not been asked for release from the contract. In any case he could not give any such release. He was sure, however, that if Mr. Cosens could have obtained confirmation of this offer the board under the circumstances would have granted the release. He did not think, however, that any firm could have paid such a price and made a profit. He considered that the sales by the Central would stand comparison with the sales of any other concern in the valley.

Mr. W. Metcalfe pointed out that for 5½ tons of tomatoes he had suffered a loss of $11.22 and asked why he had been allowed to bring in tomatoes when the market was in such a condition.

Mr. Robertson described the condition of the growing tomato crop in the early part of the season. Tomatoes during the past year had ripened very fast resulting in early offerings of large quantities. On the 5th of August they were selling tomatoes at 75 and 85 cents per 4-basket crates in car load lots. When he was in Edmonton and Saskatoon after the main crop had started to move, tomatoes were being retailed at 45 cents in 4-basket crates. He had sent a telegram from Moose Jaw advising that no more tomatoes be shipped. Doubt however was raised as to whether this information had reached the growers.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

The afternoon session was mainly taken up by the answering of questions regarding the local and central management.

Amongst other questions Mr. Robertson was asked why growers of soft fruits, shipping through the Central received lower prices than those shipping through competitors, to which that gentleman replied by asking "What were the prices?"

Another question was "Why was the reduced price accepted on Australian shipments in view of Sir. Geo. E. Foster's message saying that ocean rates were the same as in previous years?"

Mr. Robertson. The original contract called for $1.40 per box f.o.b. shipping point. After war broke out they had received a communication from Duffy & Co., to the effect that ocean rates and war insurance made it impossible for him to adhere to the contract terms and offering $1.09 per box for the smaller sizes to which they replied that if war conditions prevailed they would meet his views and that if war conditions did not prevail they would expect him to keep his contract. They found that freight rates were not raised but that war insurance of 3 per cent., which made a difference of 10 cents per box was in effect. In the meantime, however, the market had gone all to pieces. Wenatchee and Yakima were offering extra fancy Jonathans for export at 60 cents f.o.b., Wenatchee and Yakima. When he was down in Vancouver with the first shipment to Australia he was shown a telegram offering extra fancy Jonathans for Australia at 15 cents per box f.o.b. Yakima. They accepted a price of $1.00 a box f.o.b. Okanagan, and as it happened this was the best price realized during the fall season. In addition to the insurance the banks were very shy about negotiating letters of credit. The problem that faced them was this: Should they hold to the terms of the contract and take a chance on not disposing of the fruit or accept the reduced price.

During the course of the afternoon a resolution was proposed: "That we recommend a cheaper package for our second grade apples, and that we try the experiment of shipping our apples in bulk to prairie points."

Mr. Reekie stated that this had been done in Ontario. Apples in bulk had been shipped right through to Edmonton with good results, and he thought it possible to dispose of quite a quantity of apples in this manner. The fruit had realized about twice the price when compared with second grade apples disposed of through other mediums.

Mr. J. W. Woolsey stated that two cars of bulk apples had been shipped from the Okanagan during the past season and had netted the grower in Vernon 1¼ cents per pound.

Another resolution read: "That we consider further information as to the state of the market should be available for the use of the growers."

The question was asked "If we are selling through the brokers, way is it necessary to have a manager with two assistants to effect the sales?"

Mr. Robertson referred that question to the Board. They knew that they were going to deal through the brokers and the employment of the two assistants was endorsed by them. There were some other things to do besides the actual moving of the fruit. Answering a question as to the salaries of these assistants Mr. Robertson stated that Mr. Thompson, as sales manager received $250.00 per month and Mr. W. Burton, $150.00 and were engaged until March 1st. Mr. Burton had left the employ of the Central on December 1 th and the staff had also been reduced since the shipping season two extra bookkeepers and two stenographers having been let out, and further reductions were to be made.

Replying to a question as to why they had not attempted to get into closer touch with the retailer, Mr. Robertson stated that in order to reach the retailer it was necessary to open wholesale houses at prairie points and to carry other lines besides the products of the Okanagan. Otherwise they would be under very heavy expense during the non-shipping season. To open warehouses would require capital. At present all the unions had borrowed heavily from the government to carry on their present business, and he did not see where the additional capital necessary to open wholesale warehouses was to come from. Another difficulty was to get the men.

Mr. Robertson stated that this year they had had for the first time some say on what the retailer should charge for distribution, and when they could get to that point he considered they had made a great step towards eliminating the excessive charges the wholesalers and retailers made.

Speaking on the question of the policy to be pursued in 1915 Mr. Robertson stated that all efforts to solve their problems at the consumers' end of the market were futile while there was internal competition in the valley. Some arrangement must be made to control prices either by amalgamation of all the shipping firms in the valley or by some form of commission to control prices. In furtherance of this policy a deal was being arranged whereby the Armstrong Growers' Association were to purchase the business of Daykin & Jackson. Mr. Jackson, under this arrangement was to take charge of the vegetable end of the business of the central and the capital payments, if the option was taken up were to be made out of profits. This was putting it up to Mr. Jackson to make the arrangement go.

If they were to make any progress at all the growers must get together to control the output of the valley. Frankly, if they did not in his opinion things would be worse in the years to come.

Towards five o'clock the meeting had gradually thinned down, and a general movement toward the door brought the conference to an end.

In these Hard Times Economise

by sending your Linen to the

PENTICTON STEAM LAUNDRY

Your shirts and collars will then retain their beautiful finish twice as long as usual for the same price.

Agent—

The Smokers' Store

J. B. WHITEHEAD - Prop.
Next to the Post-Office

SPIRELLA CORSETS

Mrs. J. H. Davies will be at Mr. Mathie's (over tailor shop, Pendozi street between the hours of 1.30 and 6 p.m., Saturday of each week to meet ladies wishing to order corsets. P. O. Box 626, Kelowna. 20tf.

DRAINAGE AND DYKING ACT

Rutland Drainage District.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision will be held at the Rutland public school, Rutland, B. C., at the hour of 1 p.m., on the 18th day of December, 1914, for the Revision of the Rutland Drainage District Assessment Roll.

(Sgd.) Allan C. Loosemore.
Ira E. Clever
Willis T. Schell.
Commissioners.

14th November, 1914 52-5

City Water Good

The following analysis of samples of the water supplied through the city's water system has just been received from the government laboratory at Victoria:

Free ammonia (parts per million)	.005
Albumincid Ammonia (parts per million)	.03
Chlorine (grains per gallon)	.4
Total Solids (grains per gal.)	11.0

The above analysis shows that the water is of good quality and perfectly safe for domestic use, being free from animal contamination and practically free from vegetable.

D. E. WHITTAKER.
Government Analyst.

Owing to the continued ill health of Rev. A. Dunn, the congregation of Knox church have granted him a three months' leave of absence. Mr. Dunn left for Vancouver Tuesday morning but will probably spend most of his time in southern California. In the absence of Rev. Dunn the services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday will be conducted as follows: In the morning, Rev. J. C. Switzer and in the evening Rev. Mr. Heustis, the secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance.

There is Nothing More Acceptable on a Cold Day than Soup --- Steaming Hot Soup

Steaming hot Soup of any kind is good but when you have good soup to begin with it is just that much more appreciated.

Heinz Tomato Soup

is made from Choice Red Ripe Tomatoes enriched with Pure Sweet Cream and contains no artificial preservatives.

When you have

Heinz Tomato Soup

STEAMING HOT

You have the Acme of Perfection in Tomato Soup

Heinz Tomato Soup - 15c a tin

The McKenzie Co., Ld.

Our Motto: "Quality & Service"

Its EGGS That Pay Now

And the "Barron" Strain Produces 'em

White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons

I have a few Cockerels of the above breeds for stock birds. They are direct from the celebrated Barron strain, of Lancashire, England, and are of good egg-laying type I will take a reasonable price for CASH

Also Timothy and Clover Hay for Sale

A. W. COOKE -- -- Benvoulin
P.O. Box 663, Kelowna

Edward's Cash Grocery

Bernard Avenue Opposite Post Office

My method of doing a Cash Business—
Small Profits, Quick Returns

Specials for Friday and Saturday

New South Wales Creamery Butter 2 lbs.	75c
Strictly New Laid Eggs, doz.	40c
Our special blend tea, worth 50c lb. in 3-lb. packets.....	$1.00
Fresh ground Coffee, per lb.	45c
Lowney's Cocoa, ½-lb. tin	25c
Mixed and Chow Chow Pickles, per bottle	20c
Christie's Graham Wafers, tin ...	35c
Tomatoes, Corn and Peas, 2 tins..	25c
Eggo Baking Powder, 16-oz. tins, 2 for.....	35c
Spuds, per sack	$1.25
Shredded Wheat, pkg.	15c
Snider's Blue Label and Heinz Catsup, bottle.....	25c
Ridgway's A.D.Coffee, 1-lb. tin..	45c

We guarantee attention and satisfaction to all customers. Phone your orders to 39 and they will receive our prompt attention

W. M. EDWARDS

Odds & Ends

While the taking of inventory progresses we find many SHORT ENDS—lines discontinued of which only a small percentage of the original remains; and until the end of the month Sweeping Reductions on Oddments will be the order

See our "Hot Shot" for $1 in Men's Underwear

Tables of Boots and Shoes

Ladies', Children's, Misses', Men's and an exceptional line of Boys' at $2

Boys' Sweaters, Men's Stanfield's Underwear See Window

Remnants

of Silks, Velveteens, Tweeds, Serges, Linings, Prints, Ginghams Muslins, Curtain Goods, Laces and Ribbons

Exceptional offer for SATURDAY ONLY

Every Women's, Misses' and Child's Coat at HALF PRICE

Bring the Cash

We are daily receiving invoices of New Goods for Spring and hope to have many staple New Materials for the woman who wisely sews before the warm weather.

Thomas Lawson, Limited