

## ENDERBY

**T**HIS thriving little city of some 900 inhabitants, incorporated in 1905 with its mayor, G. Bell, Esq., and five aldermen, is admirably situated, 1200 ft. above sea-level and at the junction of the Spallumcheen and Okanagan Valleys. The view from Cliff Street, the upper end of the main thoroughfare, embraces, eastward, the whole Spallumcheen Valley to the mountains on the farther side of Mable Lake, which is 25 miles away; northward the river almost as far as Shuswap Lake, and southward a vast portion of Okanagan Valley.

The Spallumcheen ("Beautiful Vista") River, now called by some the Shuswap River, furnishes excellent trout fishing and abounds in salmon during the later summer months. Flowing almost due west from Mable Lake it takes a semi-circular sweep around the Indian reservation opposite the town, and passing thence in a northerly course empties its waters into Shuswap Lake.

Westward, behind the city, stretches a short mountain range intersected by a ravine through which the Salmon Arm road defiles. If we climb over the summit of the pass we find ourselves in another valley whose luxuriant mountain vegetation and natural beauty only end at Salmon Arm itself. This is one of the most charming drives in the district. From Brash's Creek on this range the city water is piped a distance of about three miles, having a fall of nearly 300 feet.

Enderby depends chiefly on its agricultural pursuits combined with fruit-growing, its sawmill and its flouring mills; nor should we omit to mention the coal mines situated four miles north on the east bank of the river, at which a certain amount of work is being done. The soil around the district varies from a rich, black loam to a light clay, the bench land being mainly decayed rock with alluvial deposit. The usual sub-tropical fruits, such as apples (winter varieties especially), pears, plums, and small fruits, strawberries, etc., do remarkably well, but as yet peaches are only in the experimental stage. Hay and vegetables as well as grain—particularly fall wheat—give good returns and are largely grown. Added to this we find much dairying. The climate does not alter much in character from that which obtains in the rest of the valley, except perhaps in the matter of a few more degrees of frost, a heavier snowfall in winter, and a slightly greater rainfall in summer.

From here onward, in our travels south, we shall find social conditions much the same in every town, and since the sporting, as the working instinct, is strong, we find no lack of recreation and other clubs.

The educational advantages, too, are second to none, so that the youth who fails herein may chiefly blame himself. Enderby in this respect has a good Public School of three departments, with High School work being done, all under the hands of able teachers.

The religious denominations are represented by the Anglican, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and the Roman Catholic Indian Mission and Seventh Day Adventists.

The following lodges sit: A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P., Pythian Sisters, L. O. L., C. O. F. (See "Churches" and "Fraternal Societies" in Compendium).

We also find a Civilian Rifle Association (a branch of the Okanagan Rifle Association) and a volunteer Fire Brigade equipped with all the appliances deemed necessary for their work. There is also a good Town Band.

Nearly all branches of business are well represented. Two good hotels are situated near the station; there are also a branch of the Bank of Montreal; a produce association, for the receiving and shipping of produce; a printing and publishing office (See "Walker's Weekly"); brick and tile works, Enderby brick being of a high standard; a flour mill with daily capacity 500 barrels; and by far the largest lumber mill in the Valley. This last runs day and night, and has a capacity of 25 million feet annually.