The Grand Forks Sun

and

Kettle Valley Orchardist

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TWENTIETH YEAR—No. 14 GRAND FORKS B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1921 "Tell me what you Know is true: I can guess as well as you." $1.00 PER YEAR

A. D. PATERSON DELTA'S CHOICE

Government Nominee's Majority Will Be Approximately Six Hundred

By a majority of 594 votes A. D. Paterson, of Ladner, Liberal candidate, was elected M.L.A. for Delta riding at the by-election on Thursday. The Conservative candidate was F. J. A. MacKenzie, of White Rock, who had previously represented the riding at Victoria.

The by election was rendered necessary through the election of Hon. John Oliver for both Delta and Victoria in the provincial general election, and his deciding to sit for the capital city. A strenuous campaign hae been waged by both sides for the past two weeks.

PERFECT ATTENDANCE

The following pupils of the Grand Forks public school were neither late nor absent during the month of January:

PRINCIPAL'S CLASS.

Jennie Allen, Nellie Allen, Howard Boyce, Ida Canniff, Herbert Clark, James Clark, Louise Harkness, Herbert Heaven, Violet Hillier, Ruth Larama, Elsie Liddicoat, Clarence Mason, Mary McDonald, Alberta McLeod, Kathleen Mulford, Lizzie Otterbine, James Otterbine, Emerson Reid, Hilda Smith, Joan Smyth, Hazel Waldron, Lewis Waldron, Jack Weir. Lizzie Gordon, Marcon Scott.

DIVISION II.

Janet Bpnthron, Edith Clay, Harry Cooper, William Foote, Ernest Hadden, Arthur Hesse, Wallace Huffman Vera Lyden, Gordon McCallum, Dorothy McLauchlin, George Manson, Kenneth Massie, Pauline Mohler, Lillian Mudie, Hazel Nystrom, Louis O'Keefe, Henry Reid, Margaret Ross Winnifred Savage, Elton Woodland, Francis Gordon, Leslie Eamer.

DIVISION III.

Harry Acres, Arthur Bickerton, Albert Colarch, Lydia Colarch, Marjorie Cook, Edith Eureby, Alice George, Dorothy Gray, Edna Hardy, Francis Larama, Joe Lyden, Ellen McPherson, Blanche Mason, Edith Matthews, Marion McKie, Bertha Mulford, Lawrence O'Connor, Florence Pyrah, Peter Santano, Phyllis Smyth, Clarence Trnax, Jack Crause, John Graham, Genevieve Harkness.

DIVISION IV.

Jessie Allen, Pauline Baker, Bruce Brown, Parma Cooper, Edmund Crosby, Antone DeWilde, Wilhelmina DeWilde, Aubrey Dinsmore Thelma Hansen, Arthur Lind, Alex McDougall, Ruth Pyrah, John Santano, Ruby Savage, Ruth Savage, Alice Scott.

DIVISION V.

Mary Acres, Linden Benson, Eric Clark, Clarence Fowler, Willie Heniger, Oscar Hellmen, Dorothy Jones Dorothy Kidd, Ethel Mayo, Helen McKinnon, Agnes MacKenzie, Daniel McDougall, Arthur Morrison, Laird McCallum. Arta Montgomery, Gordon Massie, Mike Maurelli, Francis O'Keefe, Byron Weir, Edna Wiseman.

DIVISION VI.

Charlotte Acres, Berneta Ahern, Arvid Anderson, Ian Clark, Jean Clark, Patricia Cook, Norman Cooke, Lillian Dunn, Helen Hansen, Albert Minnie, Delbert Kirkpatrick, Betty McCallum, Lily McDonald, Eugene McDougall, Jim Miller, Elizabeth Mooyboer, Walter Ronald, Elmer Scott, Roy Walker, Ruth Webster.

DIVISION VII.

Ethel Birt, Augustus Borelli, Owen Clay, Ernest Danielsón, Loura Glánville, Ernest Hutton, Marie Kidd, John Kleman, Margaret Kleman, Helmer Lind, Jean Love, Roy Mac Donald, Violet McDougall, Anna McKinnon, Lee Morelli, Edith Patterson, Louis Santano, Fred Smith, Gladys Smith.

DIVISION VIII.

Jack Acres, Rosie Berelli, Earl Bickerton, Rosamond Buchan, Charles Campbell, Louise Dompier, Melvin Glaspell, Colin Graham, Ellen Hansen, Vilmer Holm, Sereta Hutton, Charles Harkness, Claronce Henderson, Clarence Hardy, Margaret Kingston, Stephen Klemen, Zelma Larama John Knight, Edmond Miller, Madeline McDougall, Helen Newman, Marjorie Otterbine, Mildred Patterson, Rena Rossi, Ralph Smyth, Wilhelmina Weber.

DIVISION IX.

Charlie Bonthron, Ruth Boyce, Angelo Colarch, Peter DeWilde, Clarence Hayes, Maisie Henderson, George Kirson, Daisy Malm, Ethel Massie, Hazel Mason, Windsor Miller Margaret McCallum, Ronald McKinnon, Florence McDougall, Minnie McNiven, John McDonald, Elsie Ogloff, Winnifred Trnax, Peter Vatkin, Fred Wenzel.

DIVISION X.

Willie Crause, Evelyn Cooper, Jack Love, Harold Montgomery, Laura Maurelli, Mary McKinnon, Clarence McDougall, Nick Pisacreta, Clayton Patterson, George Stule, Gordon Wilkins, Agnes Ahern.

Human Attributes Are Sometimes Found In Life of Plauts

Taking as his subject "The Morality of Plants," Prof. John Davidson, of the University of British Columbia, delivered an interesting lecture before the Vancouver Institute last week.

Occasionally in human society were found, said Prof. Davidson in the course of his address, individuals who assumed a false appearance of virtue but who were generally referred to as crooks and hypocrites. The practice of hypocrisy was not so prevalent among the plants, but the tendency of the pretender towards further degradation until the stage of open crime was reached seemed to be the natural sequence in both cases. Prof. Davideon dealt in detail with the life of the dandelion, the daisy, the foxglove and other plants. His lecture was greatly appreciated.

Hammond's Baby Had a Vicious Kick

Sarnia, Ont., Feb, 1.—John Hammond's "baby" sure had some kick, or at least it had before it was "killed" by local police last night.

John looked suspicious as he pushed a baby carriage very gingerly up the street, so it was decided to investigate.

Ten bottles of Canadian Club whisky lay under the blanket.

Cocks Crow Louder on a Beer and Wine Diet

Brussels, Feb. 2.—Cock crowing competitions now replace cockfighting in coal mining and industrial regions of Belgium, such as Mons and Liege.

Cocks naturally crow about sixty times an hour, and intensive feeding on millet, chopped meat, beer and wine and water increases the volume of sound and frequency of the calls.

They can be trained to crow about a hundred times in thirty minutes, the duration of the contest.

Annual Meeting of Grand Forks Liberal Association

All Liberals are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of the Association at the G.W.V.A. rooms Wednesday night, February 9th.

The purpose of the meeting is to elect officers of the Association for the next term and to transact any other business which may come before the meeting.

BLACKLIST TO BE FEATURE IN QUEBEC

Severe Penalties for Violation of Provisions of Its New Liquor Control Law

Quebec, Feb. 2.—The provincial cabinet has agreed on the main features of the liquor control bill which will be submitted to the legislature this week, it is understood In regard to the sale of fiquor to the consumer at the retail government shops, there will not be a permit system, such as is being suggested in British Columbia, but there will be an effective "blacklist" in every shop.

Those who are condemned for drunkenness will be put on that list. Those whoee mothers, fathers or wives complain that their folks are drinking too much will get on that list and the commission will devise such a system of checking up that it will de diffiult to beat such a list, especially in small places.

Penalties provided are so severe that only the most foolhardy will undertake to defeat some clauses of the law. Jail sentences without option are provided for violation of some clauses, even for the first offense, and provision is made in the bill by cleverly drawn clauses to prevent technicalities defeating the purposes of the penalty provisions.

During the last year it has been impossible to send hotelmen and others to jail in Montreal. It is understood that the bill will provide a measure of protection for brewers in this province by the imposition of a tax of $1000 on breweries outside the province which ship beer into Quebec.

This would affect chiefly brewers in Great Britain. The province of Quebec, of course, can not levy taxes on persons or companies outside its own boundaries, but this difficulty is overcome by making the tax apply on the wholesale agents in Quebec of such outside breweries.

Burglar Lost Faith In Communism

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Hamon Christianson sits disconsolate in the bastile a wiser man.

All he did was to try to share some of the property of William Bross Lloyd, millionaire socialist under sentence here for activities in connection with the Communist party, which is supposed to believe in sharing everything fifty-fifty.

Lloyd captured Christianson in the garage back of his beautiful suburban home.

"Hey, leggo, I'm a comrade," Christianson protested.

"Well, you are going to jail."

"You're not a regular Communist, then, or you'd share your property."

But Lloyd stopped the argument by introducing his "fellow Communist" to the police captain, who booked the intruder on a burglary charge.

FORECAST OF NEW LIQUOR ACT

Government Stores to Handle Only Wines and Spirits -- Will Permit Sale of Beer in Hotels

The following dispatch from Vancouver is printed in a Winnipeg paper. Even if it gives a fairly accurate forecast of the government control act of the liquor traffic in this province, it will undoubtedly be materially altered before it passes the house:

Exactly how to purvey beer to the drinking public is one of the serious questions involved in the consideraiion of the new Liquor act which the British Columbia legislature will discuss in February. A tentative measure has been drafted by the government, and at present includes a proposal to have the sale of beer confined entirely to hotels, which will be licensed much as in pre war times.

Roughly speaking, the system now proposed to be followed is that wine and spirits shall be sold in sealed packages from government stores. Probably four or five such stores will be established in Vancouver, and a hundred will be scattered through country districts in the province. Then the government will buy the entire output of the breweries, except what is manufactured for the export trade. This beer output for local consumption will in turn be sold by the government to licensed hotels. These houses will be allowed to sell beer with meals and between eating eating hours will be allowed to maintain buffets where one may buy and drink a bottle of beer served at a table. Very strict rules will be made to prevent hotels serving hard drinks. Discovery of whisky on the premises will be followed by cancellation of beer license of the house, according to the present plans.

Announcement of the proposal to sell beer along the lines outlined above caused a loud disturbance among the prohibitionists. Of course the dry organization has refused to countenance in any way the "moderation" act passed on referendum of the electors; but when the beer proposal was first mooted a real uproar came from the dry forces on the ground that this was almost a reversion to the old bar system.

The moderationists, on the other hand, are in many cases taking the view that free sale of beer under decent conditions will result in less consumption of hard liquor, and will aid in putting the bootlegger out of commission. The present difficulty is accentuated by the establishment of scores, and even hundreds, of "jitney" bars, ostensibly selling "near beer," but really taking the place in every way of the old saloons of ten or twenty years ago. In Vancouver, for instance, great numbers of these near beer palaces have been opened. They call it near beer, but the brewer is evidently a better judge of distance than the vaudeville joker tries to make out—it is about 96½ per cent of the original. Besides the alleged near beer, any and all kinds of hard liquor are purveyed surreptionsly over these bars; in fact the conditions, unlicensed by the government, under which they run, are such that they soon degenerate and many beoome mere dives.

In the government's proposal, as so far discussed, the intention is to abolish the near beer establishments. The government will simply decline to sell to any except to licensed hotels. In theory, too, if there was real beer to be obtained in hotel dining rooms the public would not readily patronize the near beer of the jitney establishments.

FOSTER'S FORECAST

Washington, Feb. 1.—For February only one severe storm period is expected; it will dominate the weather of the week centering on February 6, with high temperatures preceding and cold wave following. A great high temperature wave is expected to cross the continent during the week centering on February 17, with a cool wave following it and then variable temperutures of little importance till the week centering on February 28, when a cold wave will cross the continent.

Rain and snow with near normal, or about the general average, well distributed and located about same as for last half of January. The crop weather month of February is expected to favor winter grain. Not much precipitation on Pacific slope, where comparatively milder weather will prevail.

These conditions are expected to prevail from middle of January to middle of February. Less precipitation for the whole of North America is expected from middle of February to middle of March. During that time most precipitation is expected in eastern Canada and northeastern America and least on the Pacific slope. Greatest amounts of precipitation are expected during the weeks centering on February 5 and March 6.

I again mention the greatest storm periods of the year. They will occur during the weeks centering on March 4, April 22, May 31, June 23, July 14, August 23, September 4 and 15, October, November 27, and December 29.

THE WEATHER

The following is the minimum and maximum temperature for each day during the past week, as recorded by the government thermometer on E. F. Laws' ranch:

		Max.	Min.
Jan.	28—Friday	33	27
	29—Saturday	31	11
	30—Sunday	36	29
	31—Monday	34	22
Feb.	1—Tuesday	37	30
	2—Wednesday	39	31
	3 Thursday	32	17
			Inches
Snowfall			3.6

Export of Copper Is Greatest Since the War

New York, Feb. 2.—The Copper Export association has sold between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 pounds of copper for export, according to reports in the financial district. The greater portion of the metal is said to have been purchased for Breman interests.

At the prevailing quotations of 13 cents a pound this transaction, the largest export movement since the close of the war, involves an outlay of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. It is understood that a banking syndicate is being formed to finane the sale.

GRANBY COMPANY WINS IN APPEALS

E. & N. Ry. Has Given Notice That the Cassidy Coal Cases Will Be Appealed to Privy Council

Vancouver, Feb. 3.—The Granby Consolidated Mining company today all but entirely won its two appeals against a decision of Mr. Justice Gregory, who some months ago gave a judgment in favor of the E. & N. Railway company, seriously affecting the rights of the Granby and its coal operations at Cassidy, on Vancouver island. In two judgments delivered this morning Granby wins absoluteiy in what is known as the Dunlop case, and the propriety of the provincial legislation in this regard is upheld. Mr. Justice Eberts dissented from the remainder of the court in this judgment.

In the Ganner case, title to the property is found to be vested in the Granby company, but there is a finding that in case of assessment of damages against Grauby in respect to the coal rights these shall be considered as to the coal "in nature." The outside price at this rate is stated to be a matter of $150 an acre, so that in respect to the total of 200 acres the outside amount of the claim that the Granby may have to settle is unofficially estimated at $30,000. The original charge against Granby, had the cases gone against the company, might have run from a half a million to a million dollars. Mr. Justice McPhillips dissented in the Ganner case.

Notice was immediately given by counsel for the E. & N. that application would be made for an appeal to the privy council.

An Elopement Epidemic

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 4.—A triple elopement involving three members of one household, none of whom knew of the others' intentions, was disclosed Saturday with the announcement that Wm. M. Chase, rich New York manufacturer, and his daughters, Edith and Evelyn, had married their respective betrotheds within twenty-four hours.

Miss Edith Chase started the matrimonial race by slipping away, ostensibly for a shopping tour. She married Robert Crofts. Mr. Chase quietly left home to meet Mrs. Elizabeth Obergfell. They were married. On returning home they were greeted by Mr. Chase's other daughter, Evelyn, who had become the bride at Greenwich, Conn., of Donald Riddle, eldest son of forme Mayor William Riddle.

Blue Laws for New York

New York, Feb. 2.—The advance guard of Zion City's blue law angels is upon us.

A few years ago any serious attempts to convert this city to the stern discipline of Alexander Dowie's followers would have been met by rude guffaws.

But New York remembers the too recent jest converted into dismay by congress and Mr. Volstead, so New York isn't laughing any too loudly at the Zionists.

Helen Buhman and Belle Schellhorn, women "missionaries," have established themselves at a vantage point in the roaring Forties, where they intend to creep up on modern vice and smite it out of existence.

When they get through they hope New York will behave like Zion City.

The Grand Forks Sun

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AHD PUBLISHER

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OFFICE: COLUMBIA AVENUE AND LAKE STREET.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1921

A knowledge of one's country should be the first estential of the patriotic citizen's education. Without this knowledge, he is neither prepared to advocate its advantages nor to defend it from depreciatory criticism. Canada has much that her citizens should be proud of, but, unfortunately, this fact is not as well known as it should be by the citizens. Every Canadian should know what Canada's forests, mines, fisheries, wild life and waterways represent to the conntry. Many thousands go abroad every year and a very large number spend a portion of the winter season in southern climes. Each and every of these travellers should be a missionary for Canada, spreading knowledge of its many advantages. This information s available for the asking, the commission of conservation being authorized by parliament to secure and compile information on Canada's natural resources and to advise the public of the same. The commission has available many valuable reports, two of which, "Waterpowers of British Columbia" and "Forests of British Columbia," have been but recently issued. They are handsomely illustrated and contain much valuable information on this province which it would be of advantage for the resident of eastern Canada to know. These reports may be had on request.

The manufacture of sugar and syrup from the sap of the sugar maple is an important farm industry in the eastern provinces of Canada, and particularly in Quebec. Long before the white man settled the country, maple syrup was known to the aborigines, and apart from wild honey was the only intensely sweet product at their command. The methods of producing it were naturally of a very crude description. Modern methods have greatly improved the product and have led to an ever increasing demand. Quebec province is the ceuter of the industry. Of the 20,000,000 pounds, or thereabouts, produced annually in Canada, more than two-thirds have to be credited to Quebec. Ontario is officially reported to be responsible for five million pounds, and the Maritime provinces for half a million pounds only. The other provinces of Canada do not figure in the calculations. These facts are gathered from a timely pamphlet just issued by the department of agriculture at Ottowa, of which J. B. Spencer, director of publicity, is the author. From this well illustrated and technically detailed publicat'on it is also learned that the production of maple sugar, and its equivalent in syrup, of late years has shown a tendency to decrease. From 1851 to 1861 we are told the average yearly production was 13,500,000 pounds, from 1861 to 1871 about 17,500,000 pounds, from 1871 to 1881 19,000,000 pounds, and from 1881 to 1891 22,500,000 pounds. The latter was the pinnacle of annual production, for in the next decade the average per year was 21,2000,000 pounds, and in later years the average has been little less than 20,000,000 pounds. It is thought that perhaps with the increase in price that has taken place recently greater production may be looked for. It is estimated that the value of the yearly manufacture of sugar and syrup is $200,000,000, and that 50,000 people are employed in the industry at the height of the season, which is of very short duration, extending over only five or six weeks at the most. Very stringent laws against the adulteration of the product have been passed, especially in Quebec.

In skating, as in other sports, man has succeeded in imitating the flight of birds, especially of the birds that soar and float, like gulls, hawks and vultures. A good skater will move for hours without apparent effort, and with no violent motion of arms or legs, He progresses as the bird does, by constantly changing the equilibrium of his body. To perceive the likeness and the beauty of it, watch a group of skaters from a point high up in some lofty building, where close windows shut ont the sound of the steel on the ice, and the only impression comes through the eye.

Three years ago a young man began to collect stamps, but, unlike most collectors, he bought only those of one kind: thrift stamps. He bought one every day, and having kept up that practice ever since, he had, on January 1, 1921, $395 that he had saved in that way. He says that after the first week or two he was surprised to see how easy it was to save twenty-five cents a day, and how fast it counted up.

If Trotsky should ever decide to settle down in a civilized country, he will, at least, have enough of good money to buy himself a meal ticket. In a speech in New York last week N. W. Kowell referred to the fact that Trotsky while in New York had worked for the Canadian Pacific railway. "True," interrupted Lord Shaughnessy, "and we still owe him $40."

For the first nine months of 1919 paper, wood and manufactures of wood were exported from Canada to the United States to the value of $163,941,802. The total value of exports of Canadian goods to that country for the same period amounted to $370,246,970. With our forests supplying over 44 per cent of the exports to offset our purchases, it is not hard to realize what position our exchange would be in but for our forests. The depreciated value of our money hurts the patriotic pride as well as the pockets of all Canadians. Those who have occasion to visit the United States realize the additional cost to them in purchasing with Canadian money, but it is hard to make the general public realize that the forests of Canada are carrying a tremendous load as the chief support of our credit in the United States. Every effort shonld be made to protect our forests from fire and to provide efficient foresty management, to enable them to continue in perpetuity the large part they are taking in our foreign trade.

It is as difficult for fakirs to do business in an honest manner as a it is for honest men to do business by faking methods.

Feldspar: Its Uses

One of our non-metallic minerals of which little is known by the public, and which has a very wide application, is feldspar. Many species of this mineral are found in Canada, but two only, microcline and orthoclase, are of commercial importance.

Microcline is found in Nipissing district and in Carleton, Frontenac and Renfrew counties, in Ontario, in Ottawa and Saguenay counties, in Quebec, and in northern Quebec. Orthoclase is fairly generally distributed throughout Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

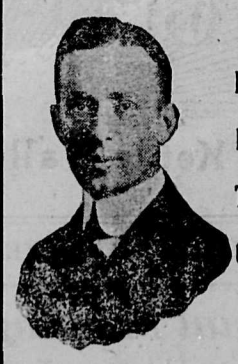
Feldspar is largely used in the manufacture of pottery, enamel-ware, enamel brick and tile and in glazing electrical ware. Of these, the most important is the use in pottery and vitrified sanitary ware, when, during firing, it fuses and binds the particles of clay together. It also supplies the glaze or coating for the surface.

In the manufacture of carborundum and emery wheels, also, the poorer grades are used for the purpose of a binder. The better grade is used for making opalescent glass, while pure while feldspar is utilized in the manufacture of false teeth.

Other uses for feldspar are in surfacing concrete for stucco finish, as a constituent of roofing material, and as an ingredient of scouring soaps and other substances.

During 1919 the outpnt of feldspar in Canada amounted to 15,944 tons, of a value of $91,273. It is reperted that, owing to increasing demand, much activity prevails in Frontenac county, where new mines are being opened up and roads constructed to provide transportation to the railways.

Out-of-Town



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Phone 64

Those wishing neat sign painting to ornament their business places should call on W. P. O'Connor, a returned soldier.

Job Printing at The Sun office at practically the same prices as before the big war.

Mother

"California Syrup of Figs" is Child's Best Laxative

Beware! Say "California" or you may not get the genuine "California Syrup of Figs" which doctors recommend for babies and children of all ages. Nothing else cleans the little bowels and regulates the child's stomach and liver so gently, so thoroughly. Directions on each bottle. But you must say "California." Don't be talked into an imitation fig syrup which hasn't the delicious, fruity taste or the perfect "laxative physic" action.

Did you ever live in or near Grimsby, Ontario? They are having an Old Boys and Girls reunion there on August 25, 26 and 27, 1921. Send your name and address to the Old Home Committee, Grimsby. They want to write to you.

DANDRUFF GOES!

HAIR STOPS FALLING

Immediately after using "Danderine" you can not find any dandruff or falling hair, but what pleases you most is that your hair seems twice as abundant; so thick, glossy and just radiant with life and beauty. Get a 35-cent bottle now. Have lots of long, heavy, beautiful hair.

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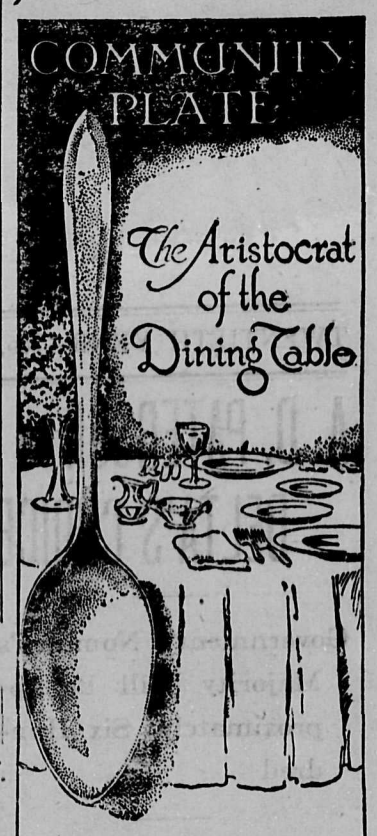

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Winter is not the time to travel. Not only is the cold weather uncomfortable, but one is liable to catch cold, if nothing worse. The long distance telephone is just the thing at all times, and in winter especially. There is no need to travel when the party wanted can be spoken to, just as if the interview were face to face. An interview by long distance telephone is always personal and eminently satisfactory.

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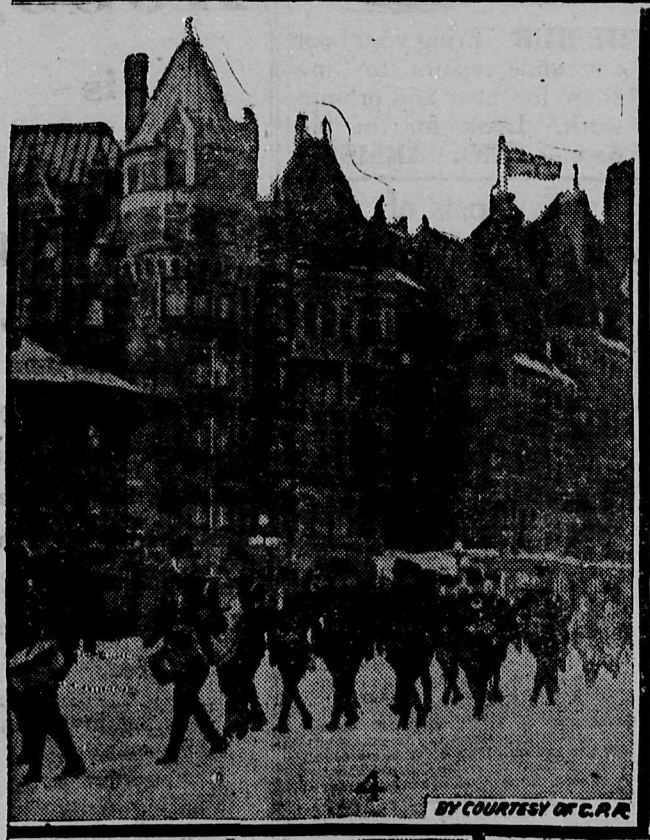
INTERESTING SCENES FROM MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD



(1) Sights that amuse and astonish visitors to Japan. Little girls carrying baby brothers and sisters on their backs while at play.

(2) A Ladder Raising device recently invented; it has raised the longest ladder in the world, by two men and can be rolled along while standing and raised or lowered as desired.

(3) King George at a London football derby. Shakes hands with the Arsenal team.

(4) Quebec winter sports. Montcalm Bugle Band marching past the Chateau Frontenac.

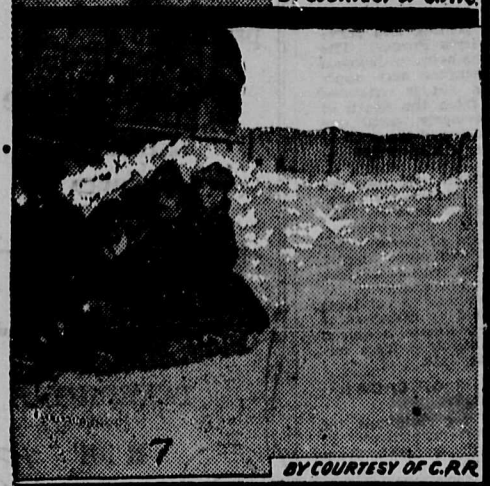
(5) Prisoners clearing the baths of the Irish detention camps.

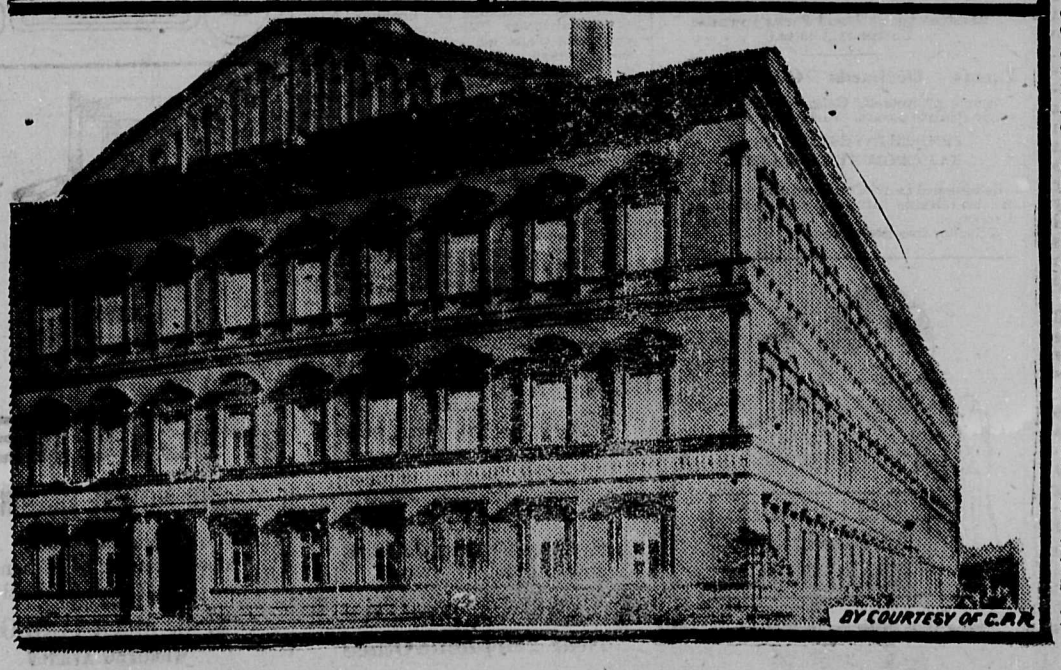
(6) A scene at Quebec winter sports.

(7) A party of Montrealers Bobsleighing.

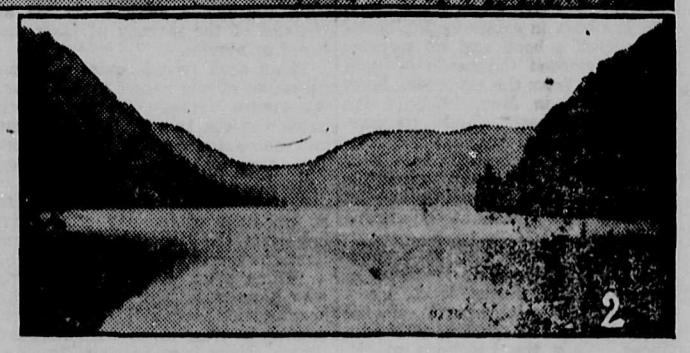
(8) Mr. Thomas Farrow (on the left), chairman and managing director of Farrows Bank, being brought to London, Eng., by a detective from his home at St. Leonards on Sea, charged at Mansion House Police Court.

(9) The Bureau of Pensions Building at Washington, where the Harding Inauguration may take place.





FISHING AT CAMERON LAKE



(1) En route to Cameron Lake via the famous Malahat
(2) Cameron Lake, British Columbia.

There are just three houses at Cameron Lake; the Chalet, where you will stay and where the train stops, the telegraph operator's house and the one where the Section boss dwells.

The Lake itself is four and a quarter miles long by one wide, is chiefly fed by the Cameron River at the West end and runs out into the Qualcium River at the East end. The fly-fishing begins at the end of May and goes on till the end of August, the trolling from May to September and sometimes well on into October.

For trolling there are so many hundreds of different spoons of silver, copper or both that it is hard to say which is best, but a Victoria spoon (made in London, England) used with a trailer worm on a trailer hook is one of the best in British Columbia, or else an ordinary Stewart spoon. As the larger fish very seldom rise to the surface, trolling for these must be done with a heavy sinker. The record trolling is thirty-eight pounds in one evening.

"Ye early fish" is an unknown quantity at Cameron Lake so it is not a bit of use getting up with the worm. But from noon until dark the going's good. As every fisherman knows he must learn his water and become acclimatized ere he lays down the law as to flies, so I give only a few of the general stand-bys which it is safe to bring along: 'March Brown,' 'Montreal,' 'Parmachene Belle,' 'Silver Doctor,' 'Coachman' (three kinds), 'Jock Scott,' and in early spring 'Black Ant.'

Both for trolling and for fly-fishing the tackle needs to be of the very finest on these still lakes.

It may attract the venturesome to know that he must keep to the road (there is only one road) or the few trails round Cameron Lake; once off these there is every certainty of his getting 'bushed.'

Vancouver Island is as long as Ireland and as wide as Wales: only a bare half of it has been exploited and only half of that much is settled.

Therefore, lest any lake should become 'fished out' they are restocked from the Cowichan hatchery from time to time; in 1919 twenty thousand fry of mountain trout were put into Cameron Lake. The most numerous are the cut-throat, and one of the biggest of these caught weighed five and a half pounds. Then there are the Dolly Varden and a few Rainbows.

The following are some record catches recounted to me as authentic by one T. P. McBey, an old-timer and a well-known angler at the Lake.

Record catch:—Ninety-four fish in one evening ranging from quarter to two and a half pounds, fly-fishing, starting at 7 P.M.

Two rods caught one hundred and sixty fish in one evening. Frequently nineteen are caught in twenty minutes.

There is plenty of good trout fishing in both the Cameron and Qualicum Rivers, also in the near-by mountain-lakes, as yet unnamed most of them. There is one a quarter of a mile square with no inlet or outlet but stiff with trout too lazy to flap away.

For those who are keen on sea fishing there is Qualicum Beach only eleven miles away by road where the big fifty and sixty pounders of the tyee-salmon run every five years and in other years Cohoe, black cod and spring salmon put up quite a respectable game.

The tragic failure of the 1919 salmon season leads one to foretell the same fate for the salmon as befell the buffalo unless something is done for their immediate protection.

Gill nets, purse-seine nets, the sub-letting of licenses, the invasion of the much-too-expert Japanese fishermen are some of the reasons which our grand-children will give for the extinction of the salmon on the Pacific Coast. Last year eighty per cent of the trolling licenses on the West Coast of Vancouver Island were let to Japs; there were two thousand of them engaged in the fishing trade at Alberni alone.

Other of the industries in British Columbia are passing slowly, stealthily, surely into the hands of Orientals. Let the Britisher come out and see to it that the riches of his richest colony are not snatched away from him, and his very love of sport should move heaven and earth to prevent the spoiling of this paradise of game.—H. G. W.

News of the City

E. C. Henniger, M.L.A., left this evening for Victoria to attend the session of parliament, which opens on the 8th inst. Mr. Henniger was accompanied by Mrs. Henniger, who will visit in the Capital city for a couple of weeks.

Seventeen cars of fluorspar concentrates were shipped from the Rock Candy mill at Lynch Creek last week. This established a record since the mill commenced operations.

The Carnegie hero fund commission, at its midwinter meeting in Pittsburg on Jan. 20, awarded a hero medal to the late Charles Michener, of this city, who lost his life in August, 1919, while attempting to save Dorothy Hunter from drowning.

H. A. McLaren and H. A. Cameron have opened the City garage in Henniger's building on Bridge street.

The following people are taking the course at the apple packing school: Miss E. Anderson, Miss F. M. Laing, Mrs. J. Manldin, Mrs. F. Kinnie, Mrs. M. E. Eamer, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. L. I. Goodnough, Miss Jeanette Kidd, Miss Marjory Kidd, Miss Pelter, Miss Lillian Mudie. H. C. Weir, F. Freethy, Wm. Logan, J. Beran, E. Mauldin, W. T. Myers. R. P. Macmurray, J. Ellis and Clarence Donaldson.

Angus Cameron, of Laurier, was a visitor in the city on Tuesday last.

Rev. Hillight was in Cranbrook last Sunday. Mr. Reid occupied the pulpit in Knox church in this city.

Mr. Redman, of Greenwood, visited friends in this city for several days this week.

Donald McCallum returned from Vancouver on Saturday.

There was no meeting of the Liberal association last Wednesday night.

The annual cold snap appears to have arrived, and the ice crop should be ripe for harvesting next week.

C. Meek, who has been confined to the hospital by illness for several weeks, has recovered sufficiently to leave that institution.

A. C. Burr has recovered from his recent illness, and he is again able to attend to business at his shop.

Mrs. R. L. Hodgson has returned from a visit with friends in Ontario.

We wonder if raisin bread could be kept until it developes a "kick."

Malcolm Henderson left this week for Victoria, where he will visit his father.

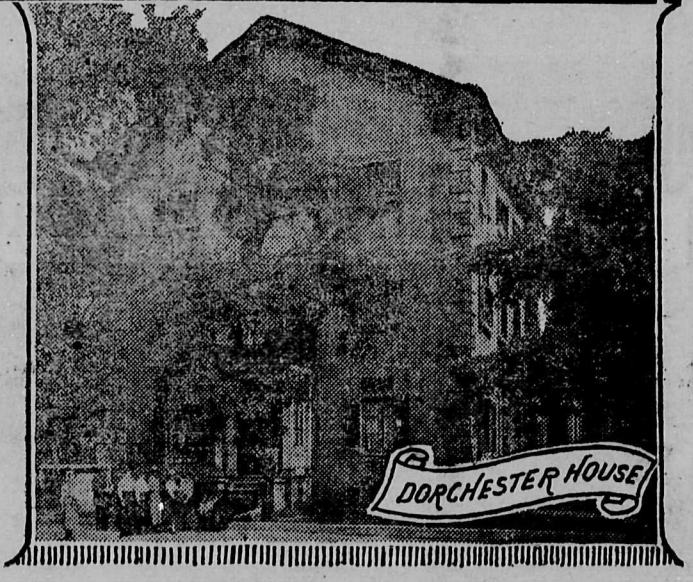
Born—In Grand Forks on January 31, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Frache, a daughter.

Louis Johnson has returned from a two weeks' trip to East Kootenay puints.

Born—In Grand Forks on Jannary 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Webster, a son.

The article in this issue on Aiding Women Immigrants was prepared and illustrated for The Sun exclusively.

AIDING WOMEN IMMIGRANTS



In the midst of the city of Montreal, half-way between the uptown and downtown business districts, on the corner of two of the best residental streets, there stands, surrounded by large shade-trees, a substantial and comfortable old-fashioned stone dwelling-house. On one of the pillars of the wide hospitable looking entrance is a brass plate announcing the house to be Dorchester House, the Canadian Women's Hostel of Montreal.

This house is the Montreal headquarters of the association, which with the aid of the Government has undertaken to provide a welcome for the women of the old lands coming to make their homes in Canada, no matter what may be their nationality or religion. The house stands for a welcome to these women from beyond the sea, but it also stands for many other things, such as safety for even the most inexperienced traveller, kindliness and assistance during the first days of natural bewilderment in strange surroundings, employment for those seeking work, and a friendly headquarters until the stranger feels herself firmly established in the new land.

During the five years the association has been in existence the hostel has proved a boon and its workers have befriended thousands of girls and women from the old lands. Since the removal in May, 1920, of the hostel to Dorchester House, its present beautiful and spacious quarters, the promoters of the work have been enabled more than ever to provide a veritable "home from home" for the girls and women newly arrived in Canada.

Montreal, a port city in summer and the great railway terminus of the east at all seasons, forms a sort of gate-way to all parts of the Dominion west of the Maritime Provinces. Thus the functions of the hostel include the entertaining for a few hours of rest, of travellers bound for the distant west of Canada.

An explanation of the methods of work of the hostel shows how every precaution is taken for the safety and comfort of the travellers. Before the boat arrives in dock or the boat train is due at the station the name of every unaccompanied woman and girl on the boat has been received at the hostel. The deaconnesses of Dorchester House meet the boats and trains no matter at what hour they may arrive. The girls can identify them by means of a purple badge worn on the arm, and may be provided themselves with a small purple button by the immigration authorities. But whether wearing the official button or not, if in need of help of any kind, if without friends in the country, if disappointed in meeting expected friends, they need only speak to the wearer of the purple badge and their difficulties will vanish before wisdom and experience.

The strangers are straightway brought to Dorchester House where they may obtain comfortable rooms and board at a very small expense, or if domestic workers without employment remain 24 hours free of charge, during which time a post is found for them. Those going on to the west are taken to the hostel for a few hours rest while the procedure for the remainder of the journey is explained to them, and they are started on their way. In the meantime the hostel advises friends at the end of the journey of their impending arrival.

If no such friends exist a representative of the hostel in the nearest centre arranges for a church home for the friendless girl in her new home and through this connection ties of friendship are soon formed.

A casual visit to Dorchester House at any hour of the day or evening impresses the visitor that the house lives in every way up to its motto of a "home from home." The girls who have once had a taste of its hospitalities never fail, if in the city, to keep in close touch with its good times. There is no trace of "institution" about the home where the girls go and come in the freest possible manner under the kindly supervision of the Lady Superintendent who soon becomes also their mother-confessor and best friend in the country. The big lofty rooms are furnished with artistic yet homely taste, and the girls' own sitting-room, with big chairs and couches and a piano, is an ideal spot for friendly gatherings and jolly afternoons and evenings.

During the year of 1920 about 1,400 women and girls from the old land were entertained in some way by the hostel. Many of the girls came to Montreal without prospect of work, without connections or even acquaintances in this country. The employment bureau of the hostel found positions for those wishing to remain in Montreal without charge to them, and afterwards kept in touch with them to see that they were happy and contented and had met with fair treatment.

As the largest field by far for women's work in Canada is domestic service, the girls, if at all capable in that direction, can be placed directly in good homes in the city. If further training is necessary the hostel arranges for classes in house work, and a few lessons in Canadian methods of housekeeping, which may be obtained at the hostel, are very helpful to any of the overseas women.

No matter how comfortable the home, however, the girl alone in a strange community longs for recreation and the companionship of young people with a glimpse of faces from "over there." This is where Dorchester House again steps in. The house is open to the girls at all times and they may obtain any one of the three meals a day for the small charge of a shilling, a quarter in Canadian Money. The use of the recreation rooms is entirely free of charge. There is never a day goes by that the girls do not drop in for tea and a visit. Thursday afternoons and evenings are gala occasions every week, for Thursday is a half-holiday for the domestics in most Canadian homes. The girls come to tea alone or in groups, and the meal is not well over when the rugs are rolled back from the sitting-room floor and a dance is in full swing.

At all times the girls send their parcels, and get their mail at Dorchester House, and come with their troubles and sometimes "bring a grouch and leave without it," in the words of the Lady Superintendent. In cases of illness the hostel arranges for the girls entering a hospital if necessary, and if a rest is all that is required the patient can arrange to stay at the hostel. At the Christmas season holiday feasts at Dorchester House are the order of the day. Several of the city churches, as well as the hostel authorities, provide entertainments for the girls, and sometimes from 150 to 200 guests attend these parties.

During the summer of 1920 "Cupid" made of Dorchester House his Canadian headquarters for a few weeks. In one week five weddings took place in the parlor of the hostel. The brides who had come over to marry their boys were met by the Deaconesses and brought to Dorchester House, where the marriage was solemnized, and a little wedding tea-party given to celebrate the occasion after which the pair were given a send-off to their new home, usually in the far distant west.

At Christmas, 1920, cards and letters poured in from all parts of Canada to Dorchester House, Montreal, from grateful girls.

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"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for Indigestion, Gases, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only few cents at drug store. Millions helped annually.

Falls Sixteen Storeys But Reports for Work

New York, Feb. 3.—Nathan Cohen, structural iron worker, who fell from the top of a new sixteen-storey building in Broadway yesterday, reported for work this morning.

His plunge through space was broken by a heavy canvas debris receptacle stretched from the fifth floor. His little finger was sprained.

The annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia will be held in Penticton on February 22 and 23. The first session will be held on the morning of Tuesday, February 22.

"Revolvers should be just as difficult to procure as poison," said Robert Bickerdike, presiding at a general meeting of the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare association held in Montreal Saturday.

GENUINE ASPIRIN
HAS "BAYER CROSS"

Tablets without "Bayer Cross" are not Aspirin at all

BAYER

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Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

The general meeting of the Good Roads league will take place in Penticton on Monday evening, February 21. Tuesday evening, February 22, will be devoted to good roads convention program.

"Cascarets" for Constipation

Just think! A pleasant, harmless Cascaret works while you sleep and has your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving as regular as a clock by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

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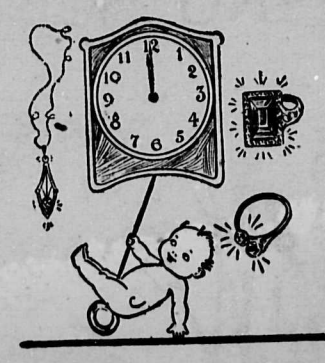

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Open Saturday Evenings Till 10 o'Clock

THE HUB—Bring your boot and shoe repairs to my shop for neat and prompt work. Look for the big boot.— GEO. ARMSON

Synopsis of Land Act Amendments

Minimum price of first-class land reduced to $5 an acre; second-class to $2.50 an acre.

Pre-emption now confined to surveyed lands only.

Records will be granted covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes and which is non-timber land.

Partnership pre-emptions abolished, but parties of not more than four may arrange for adjacent pre-emptions with joint residence, but each making necessary improvements on respective claims.

Pre-emptors must occupy claims for five years and make improvements to value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, before receiving Crown Grant.

Where pre-emptor in occupation not less than 3 years, and has made proportionate improvements, he may, because of ill-health, or other cause, be granted intermediate certificate of improvement and transfer his claim.

Records without permanent residence may be issued, provided applicant makes improvements to extent of $360 per annum and records same each year. Failure to make improvements or record same will operate as forfeiture. Title cannot be obtained in less than 5 years, and improvements of $10.00 per acre, including 5 acres cleared and cultivated, and residence of at least 2 years are required.

Pre-emptor holding Crown grant may record another pre-emption, if he requires land in conjunction with his farm, without actual occupation, provided statutory improvements made and residence maintained on Crown granted land.

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesites; title to be obtained after fulfilling residential and improvement conditions.

For grazing and industrial purposes areas exceeding 640 acres may be leased by one person or company.

Mill, factory or industrial sites on timber land not exceeding 40 acres may be purchased; conditions include payment of stumpage.

Natural hay meadows inaccessible by existing roads may be purchased conditional upon construction of a road to them. Rebate of one-half of cost of road, not exceeding half of purchase price, is made.

PRE-EMPTORS' FREE GRANTS ACT.

The scope of this Act is enlarged to include all persons joining and serving with His Majesty's Forces. The time within which the heirs or devisees of a deceased pre-emptor may apply for title under this Act is extended from for one year from the death of such person, as formerly, until one year after the conclusion of the present war. This privilege is also made retroactive.

No fees relating to pre-emptions are due or payable by soldiers on pre-emptions recorded after June 26, 1918. Taxes are remitted for five years.

Provision for return of moneys accrued, due and been paid since August 4, 1914, on account of payments, fees or taxes on soldiers' pre-emptions.

Interest on agreements to purchase town or city lots held by members of Allied Forces, or dependents, acquired direct or indirect, remitted from enlistment to March 31, 1920.

SUB-PURCHASERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Provision made for issuance of Crown grants to sub-purchasers of Crown Lands, acquiring rights from purchasers who failed to complete purchase, involving forfeiture, on fulfillment of conditions of purchase, interest and taxes. Where sub-purchasers do not claim whole of original parcel, purchase price due and taxes may be distributed proportionately over whole area. Applications must be made by May 1, 1920.

GRAZING.

Grazing Act, 1919, for systematic development of livestock industry provides for grazing districts and range administration under Commissioner. Annual grazing permits issued based on numbers ranged; priority for established owners. Stock-owners may form Associations for range management. Free, or partially free, permits for settlers, campers or travellers, up to ten head.

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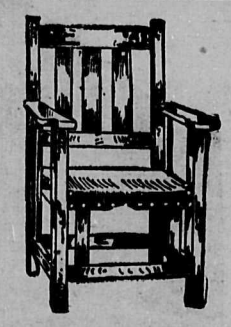

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