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Chilliwack Free Press

PUBLISHED IN THE GARDEN CITY OF B. C. YOU WILL LIKE CHILLIWACK.

VOL. 1. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS EACH CHILLIWACK, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1911 C. A. BARBER Editor and Proprietor No. 16

THE CHILLIWACK FREE PRESS WISHES ITS MANY READERS A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS

A Christmas Music Festival

Through the energy of the musical committee and officers of the P. S. A. a real musical treat is in store for all who attend the Festival of Christmas music in the opera house on Sunday afternoon at 3.30. The P. S. A. are making this an open service, absolutely free to all, even the usual collection is dispensed with. Mr. McKelvie has generously given the free use of the hall, and the society is anxious that everyone who can possibly do so will be present to listen to and take part in a service of music befitting the joy and sentiment of the Christmas season. The invitation is whole-souled and we hope to see a packed house in honor of the spirit of the season and also as an encouragement to the enthusiastic and worthy efforts of the P. S. A. in a work which is of eminent importance and which is laden with possibilities for good along exceptional lines. Attending the meeting will add to your appreciation of the spirit of Christmas. So don't fail to be present. The soloists who have kindly consented to take part are: Mrs. T. W. Carmichael, soprano; Miss Kathleen Henderson, contralto; Dr. Patton, first tenor: R. Marshall, second tenor; T. W. Carmichael, first bass; Robt. Carmichael, second bass; F. W. Dyke, cello; Alf. White, Accompanist.

R. J. McIntosh, the shoe man, and son Gordon, were visitors to Vancouver this week.

I. O. O. F.

All Oddfellow's and Rebekahs are respectfully invited to attend the

BASKET SOCIAL

which will be given by the local lodges on Thursday night

December 28th

in aid of a sleeping pavilion for the Tuberculosis Sanatarium at Tranquille, B.C., which is being erected by the Order in this Province.

James Turvey, N.G. Excelsior Lodge No.7
Mrs. Wm. Oosterhoeft, N.G. Ruth Lodge No. 4.

H.J.BARBER

Extends to all his customers hearty thanks for their liberal patronage during the past year, and wishes all a

Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year

Married at Vancouver.

Earnest J. Webb, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Webb, and Miss K. Gibson, daughter of Geo. Gibson, of Lucknow, Ont., were married in Vancouver on Wednesday. The young couple will make their home at Royal Oak, where Mr. Webb conducts a successful grocery business. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Webb attended the marriage returning to the city last evening.

Carnival at Roller Rink.

On Wednesday evening next the Roller Rink will be a mecca of interest when the first carnival of the season will be held. Specially good prizes are offered for best sustained character and also for the best costume. The grand march takes place at nine p. m., afterward all will unmask. The admission fee will be 15 cents and 25 cents for skating. A evening of mirth and exercise is promised.

Debentures Sold at Good Price.

At a special meeting of the City Council held on Wednesday afternoon, the offer of the Ontario Securities Co. for the City Debentures, was accepted. The purchase price is $84,500 with accrued interest, and is a good price, being $1.073 more than was offered for the same amount last June. The final sale of the bonds, after the vexatious delays and hindrances of the past few months, will be a relief to the City Council, and should be fairly satisfactory to the ratepayers.

A Splendid Address on Man.

The two hundred and fifty men who attended the P. S. A. last Sunday were afforded a treat when they listened to an address by Bishop de Pencier on the body, brain and soul as constituting the person and personality of each one present, the ideal man—the actual man. The speaker has a fine command of the language and his address was earnest and uplifting. Fred. Hart sang a solo "Nazareth" in good voice. Many expressions of a congratulatory character were heard regarding the address, the singing, and the objects and results of P. S. A.

Miss M. R. Blow Passes Away

After a lengthy illness from cancer Miss Margaret Rosemond Blow, aunt of Mrs. J. R. Walker, East Chilliwack, passed away on Saturday, at the latter's home, with whom she resided since the family came to Chilliwack about six years ago. Miss Blow was born at La Chute, Que, seventy-five years ago, and resided for some time with Mr. and Mrs. Walker at McGregor, Man. Miss Blow was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and was much esteemed by all who knew her. The funeral was held on Monday to the I.O.O.F. cemetery Rev. R. J. Douglas conducted the religious services.

A Successful Cantata.

"Sleepy Santa," as given by the Wesley Troop of Boy Scouts on Friday evening was quite a delightful surprise to all those who attended. The entertainment was not too long, bright all the way through with catchy choruses and full of Christmas Spirit. The singing was especially good for girls and boys and Mr. Abbott and his assistants deserve much credit in preparing in such a short time such a worthy concert. The Fairies, the Winkies and the four dear little Tots, in fact everyone, did their part well. Between Acts, Dr. Patton sang a much welcomed solo, and A. L. Coote, head of the Boy Scouts Association in the city, gave a practical talk on the work of the Boy Scouts, and their future.

A Basket Social.

The Oddfellow and Rebekah Lodges of Chilliwack are holding a basket social in their hall on Thursday evening Dec. 28. The object of the social is to raise funds in aid of a sleeping pavilion to accommodate twenty-four patients at the Tuberculosis Sanatarium at Tranquille, B. C. The object is a worthy one, and will no doubt bring out a large number. Ladies are requested to bring baskets or boxes with lunch enough for two, these will be sold and the contents partaken of by the purchaser and original owner, whose name should be enclosed. An evening of good entertainment combined with a good purpose affords an apportunity to the members, which should be taken advantage of.

The Westminster street property occupied by Bent & Goodland, and owned by John McCutcheon, has changed ownership, having been purchased by a Mr. Cupple, of Vancouver. W. R. Nelems, real estate agent negotiated the deal the price paid being $6000. Mr. Cupple intends opening a tailor shop in his new property about the first of February.

Cannery Shareholders Meet.

There was a fair attendance of the shareholders of the Chilliwack Canning and Preserving Co., held in the Cannery on Monday afternoon James Bailey presiding. The auditors report was presented and laid on the table, The report of the directors covering the business and activities of the Company for the year was also presented. This showed a net profit of $1199.01, which reduced a defficit of $1776.64 to $580.95, and this during a season when two of the principle crops were very short, apples and plums. The manager J. H. Ashwell presented the financial statement showing the foregoing profit, together with a considerable supply of stores on hand which would add to the profit on the years business. Mr. Ashwell addressed the shareholders on the advisability of raising small fruits and supplying the Cannery, showing how this had been done at a profit to the growers. Beans and rhubarb were shown to yield good profit giving two instances. One patron had sold sixteen ton of beans off five acres, at $531. A syndicate had from three and one half acres of worn out and unfertilized land, three and a half tons. After paying for all the work the good rental was netted. Twenty-three tons of rhubarb had to be brought in for which $18 a ton was paid. During April and May forty pound crates of rhubarb bring $1.00 and $1.25, and during July, August and Sept. 60 cents. During the season 8700 cases or twelve cars of fruit were put up, bringing about $20,000. Not a single case remains in the warehouse. Prices were good, the pack second to none and highly satisfactory to the wholesalers. Last year 3000 cases plums were put up while this year the pack was only 200; while last year 8800 cases of apples were put up against 1700 this year. The officers were re-elected and J. H. Ashwell again chosen as manager, Mr. Ashwell has a splendid grasp of the business and under his guidance the business and production of the Cannery is advancing steadily. The new officers are: A. Unsworth, president; P. H. Wilson, vice-pres.; W. H. Hodgins P. W. Crankshaw; A. R. McKenzie J. H. Copeland, directors.

The City Council Convenes

A regular meeting of the City Council was held Monday evening; all the members being present. A letter from C. Rummel of the B. C. E. R. explained the delay in installing of new street lights, as being owing to inability to secure materials, and also that there was no advantage to the Company in having lights out, as the same amount of current was used whether lights were burning or not, and that notice of burned out lights would receive prompt attention. The Bank of Montreal, through the local manager, E. Duthie, was given permission to lay a five foot cement walk on Young street along side the Bank building. A petition was presented by H. J. Barber, Bank of Montreal, A. C. Hummer and D. H. McKay, for a five foot walk along Young street between Westminster and Victoria streets. This was referred to the Clerk for correction. The Oddfellows hall was selected for place of nomination on Jan. 8, and for election on Jan. 11. The fire limit by-law was changed to include brick veneer structures. Accounts amounting to $6824 were ordered to be paid. The snow by-law was finally passed. The limit of time allowed for complying with this ordinance is eleven a.m. and not seven a.m. as previously stated. The following resolution was adopted. That the Municipal Council of the Corporation of Chilliwack borrow from the Bank of Montreal the sum of $55000 by hypothicating and pledging with the said Bank all the debentures issued or to be issued under the four by-laws recently passed. Same to be paid out of debentures when sold. Interest at six per cent.

CHRISTMAS

The Free Press has been fortunate in securing two short original stories and a brief article on Christmas themes, by local authors, and takes much pleasure in presenting these to our readers.

A Christmas Meditation

BY R. J. D.

What should be the dominant note of the Christmas Season? Surely the answer is "Joy." It was a song of joy that the angels sang on the first Christmas morn. What a wonderful song that was! "Glory to God, peace, good-will toward men". "Joy" was one of the Master's great words. "That your joy may be full" was spoken of the first desciples. It may be His word to us at this time. To-day we join hands with the early Christians in making the Christmas time one of joy and gladness. Indeed we all are one with all Christians and peoples, for practically all join in this festival. It is pre-eminently humanity's hour. On this day the marts of trade are closed. Would that we could stay even for one brief day all the hurrying machinery which drives our nerve destroying life; close up every haunt of sin where shame and loss have for the moment the garb of a spurious joy; dry up every tear; hush every sigh; bid every soul enter into the peace and joy of Jesus Christ. Who can at this time keep back his heart from his fellow man? How the crust of selfishness should melt in the worthy observance of this festival! In little acts of kindness and in little deeds of love we nourish the Christ life in our soul and enter the "Fullness of Joy." In this way we may all to enter into the true spirit of Christmas day.

"His Name Shall be Called Wonderful."

BY A. E. R.

Ronald's father was a missionary. He was living in Chentu in China, and teaching the people of that large city to follow in the way of the Saviour. Ronald, himself, was quite interested, and though he was not yet ten years old he found much that he could do for the Jesus he loved. He had learnt the funny language of the Chinese people quicker than his father had, and quicker even, than his gentle mother, who loved him so much. He played so often with the little Chinese boys and girls that he learnt from them, and very often he told them about Jesus.

One day Ronald was sitting in the church looking at some Bible pictures that his father was throwing on a screen by means of a magic lantern and he was staring with wide open eyes at a picture of Jesus and the children, when an old, old man came quietly in and sat down beside him. Very soon his father began to talk to the people about Jesus and his love, and he got them to sing the words of the familiar hymn, "Jesus loves me this I know." The words of the hymn were put on the screen so that everyone could see them, and Ronald thought they looked so strange in the letters of the Chinese language. Yet he liked to sing the hymn and sing it he did, his clear boyish treble sounding above all the rest of the voices. He sang the hymn so heartily that the old man next to him gazed at him in great surprise.

"Yes, Jesus loves me, Yes, Jesus loves me, Yes, Jesus loves me, The Bible tells me so." Over and over again they sung the chorus until everybody knew it and could sing it well; and all the time the old man continued to look at the little boy next him and wonder what it all meant. At last his curiosity prompted him to speak and he turned to Ronald and asked eagerly, Who is Jesus?

Ronald's eyes opened wider than ever. "Don't you know Jesus?" he asked. "I never heard of Him before" he sadly replied. And then Ronald told the man the story that he knew so well. He told him all about that first Christmas Day so long ago and then about the cruel Cross and the death Jesus died for all the world because He loved us so much.

As the poor old man heard the story he said, "Wonderful, wonderful, I never heard anything like it before."

"Yes" said Ronald eagerly, "that's what our golden text says today. "His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

"Peace, Prince of Peace" echoed the old man, does He give peace?"

"Yes, oh! yes" said Ronald, "he makes you feel so good inside, He helps you to keep back bad temper and naughty words, and to be kind and loving like Himself. I do love Him and I wish so much that you would love Him too."

"I don't know how" was the reply.

Ronald was silent; this was a puzzler for him. He couldn't put it in words just what he knew in his heart and he did so long to lead this poor soul to Jesus. But soon a happy thought came to him and he said softly, "We can pray to Jesus and if you like I'll ask Him to show you how."

Then reverently he bowed his head and said softly. "Dear Jesus, this poor old man don't know how to love you, please, won't you come to him now and help him? I do so want him to love you and be good, please Jesus help him now—Amen."

When Ronald opened his eyes he saw his father looking at him with shining eyes and he thought he saw tears in the eyes of the old man. His father came quickly down from the platform and sat down on the other side of the old man and he said, "Tell me more about Jesus, this little boy says He loves me, is that true?"

And so the Missionary found another scholar and had the joy of leading him to know Jesus as his own Saviour and Jesus indeed became the Prince of Peace to the Chinaman.

A Christmas at The Five Corners

BY SAGITTARIUS

About a mile and a half west of the Vedder Creek, on the old Yale Road, hidden in the thick growth of bush, lie the ruins of a little homestead. Scarcely one log remains upon another. Many are rotted away, and the rest are so overgrown with moss and weeds that the casual passer-by sees very little to show him that a human habitation once stood there.

But some thirty years ago what is now a ruin was a comfortable log shack. A little garden lay to one side of it, and behind it stood a rough looking, but rather extensive stable.

The owner and occupier of this little homestead was an enigma to the unsophisticated settlers around. Apparently he had no visitors. He never went to the post office either to send or receive letters. He held as little communication as he could with his neighbours, and none with the outside world. Sometimes a belated freighter or traveller would ask for a night's lodging for himself and beasts, and though the request was always granted, the guest went away with no knowledge of his hosts' hopes or history.

This lonely, retiring man, however, had a history. He was the only son of one of England's noblemen, and heir to one of the proudest titles that England knows. In his early manhood he had quarrelled with his noble father, and, in a fit of anger had left his home, and his native land, vowing that he would never return. He was now close on forty years old. For twenty years he had kept his vow. He had wandered the world over. The Australian deserts, the Californian gold fields, the Ceylon pearlfisheries, had one after the other been explored by him, and now, apparently with no very definite reason for doing so, he had settled on his lonely homestead.

During all these years the bitterness in his heart had grown and deepened. The lapse of time, instead of softening his feelings towards those who had roused his resentment, seemed only to have hardened them. Often, in the loneliness of his secluded habitation, he would rave and curse aloud, denouncing not only father, and country, but God Almighty as well. No wonder that the other settlers, who sometimes heard from a distance his unintelligible ravings, kept aloof from him, and left him in his mysterious solitude.

It was Christmas eve. Upon the lonely man in the lonely habitation the lonesomeness was exceedingly oppressive. Once or twice before he had felt its great weight, and had found that it could be dispelled for a time by drink. Deliberately he made preparations for a drunken debauch. He cached his provisions. He supplied his stabled beasts with food for two or three days, and early on Christmas morning he rode to the Five Corners.

Very different thirty years ago was the Five Corners from the Chilliwack of today. Immense trees stood where the stores and offices of busy merchants are now built, and on the corner where a big cement block rears its bold face today, nestled, at that time, among trees and flowering shrubs, the little old church of St. Thomas'.

The tiny bell began to call to worship just as this unknown man arrived at the Corners. The sudden clang, the startling break into the calm silence of the morning seemed to unnerve him. Almost without thinking he tied up his horse, entered the church, and knelt with the few who had gathered to celebrate the birth of the Prince of Peace. So long had he been a stranger to sacred things that the simple service at first seemed unreal. If it had any meaning for him he could scarcely grasp it. He was about to leave the church with a curse upon his lips when the little congregation began to sing the glorious old song "Hark! the herald angels sing." The song was familiar. The tune he knew well. As verse after verse of the familiar hymn was sung visions of other Christmas days came to him. He could hear voices that were audible to no ears but his own. He closed his eyes, but he could not shut out pictures of faces that he had known and loved. As the good Vicar told the old, old story of "peace on earth, goodwill towards men," the anger and bitterness of twenty years faded from his heart, and in their places sprang up an unquenchable desire for peace and reconciliation.

Two or three days after Christmas it became known that the mysterious, lonely settler had disappeared. His house was in order. His animals were wandering loose. Of the man himself no trace was ever found by the parties which made a half hearted search for him.

In the following spring a sweet, gray-haired old lady in England, who had almost given up hope, reaped the reward of earnest, faithful prayer, when she received back again her son who had been lost for twenty years.

Before a year had gone by the good Vicar of the church at the Five Corners was presented to a valuable and important living near Pontefract, in Yorkshire. He has not yet learned to whose favor and influence he is indebted for his preferment.

He has noticed, however, that on each Christmas morning a gentleman whom he does not know, and who certainly does not reside in his parish, comes to worship in his church. The stranger is now fast approaching three score years and ten. Regularly for many years he has appeared on Christmas morning and then mysteriously vanished. He is getting feeble now and his Christmas visits are nearly over.

The Vicar has never been able to find out who his strange visitor may be. If, however, the Vicar were more in touch with national life he might learn that the Great Queen more than once leaned upon the arm of this unknown man; that he often sits at the council table of his King; that on state occasions he wears the insignia of the Order of the Garter; and that he worships once a year in the Vicar's church in memory of a Christmas day spent at the Five Corners, some thirty years ago.

Death Of Annie Irene Kerr

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kerr, Cheam, has been bereft of the joy of the Christmas season, by the sad death on Friday Dec. 15, of their eldest daughter Annie Irene a bright little girl of four years and ten months. Deceased had been ill about six weeks, but her death was quite unlooked for. The family are new comers to the valley, having come from Vancouver a few months ago and taken up their residence on the farm which Mr. Kerr purchased from J. T. Maynard. The funeral took place on Saturday to the I. O. O. F. cemetery, Rev. R. J. Douglas conducting the services.

India Under Lord Curzon

(By a Student of Politics)

There is no one living who writes of India with greater wisdom and authority than Mr. Lovat Fraser. In him sound judgment comes to the aid of wide experience. He is no armchair politician discoursing of what he knows by hearsay. He, too, has played his part in the events which he records. He has visited the scenes which he describes; he has assisted at the splendid ceremonies which incite his pen to enthusiasm. The opinions which he expresses are marked by a studied moderation. Though he is in a sense a partisan he does not permit his partisanship to cloud his judgment. Not even his eulogy of Lord Curzon is marred by a hasty condemnation of those who refused to support him.

His book, indeed, is far wider in scope and interest than its title would imply. It is India rather than this or that Viceroy which engrosses him. Though Lord Curzon's policy is the pivot of his argument, Mr. Fraser is no mere biographer. He has given us in 500 ample pages the best account of recent Indian history that is known to us. He writes as one inspired with faith and hope. In some chapters—as, for instance, in his brilliant account of the Persian Gulf and its dangers—he rises to a lofty height of narrative and debate. Incidentally he has sketched with a vivid insight most of the personages who in our day have shaped the life of India. His portrait of Jamsetjee Tata, for example, who might be called the Cecil Rhodes of India, is a little masterpiece. Of this great man, who saw in early youth that India could not thrive solely on agriculture, who built mills, organized industries, encouraged scientific education, and who spent his money with royal wisdom and magnificence, we would gladly hear more. Meanwhile, we acknowledge that for the scale on which it is painted the portrait could not be bettered.

However, Lord Curzon's policy is the chief text of Mr. Lovat Fraser's discourse, though he allows himself the widest digressions, and it is by his treatment of that text that his book must stand or fall. Colored as the treatment is with enthusiastic approval, it is wholly free from personal bias. Mr. Fraser tells us that he spoke with Lord Curzon only once while he was in India, and it is the measures, not the man, which tip his pen with eloquence. This is how he sums up the Viceroy's arduous work:

"If I were asked to name," says he, "the four principal achievements of Lord Curzon in India which were of a constructive and permanent character, I would select the partition of Bengal, the solution of the problem of the North-West Frontier, the reform of the system of education, and the formulation of a land revenue policy which was clear, consistent, and considerate."

There is a work which only a political Hercules could perform in a brief span of years, and by its success or failure must Lord Curzon be judged.

As to the partition of Bengal, Mr. Fraser has no doubts. Lord Curzon, he tells us, "drifted into the project by accident and largely without the elaborate premeditation which usually marked his reforms; but by it he will probably be best remembered and, as all impartial persons who have seen the new province believe, ultimately blessed."

It was by a foolish accident that this partition was laid hold of by violent agitators. The nonsense which they talked about it was inspired by their craving for unrest, not by the facts of the case. And now that the agitation is past and over, not even Mr. Surenda Nath Banerjee will ever clamor again for union. To anyone who looks at a map of India the reason for the division is clear. To govern the whole of Bengall from Calcutta was, and always has been, a plain impossibility. Even the Moguls were content to leave the eastern portion to the control of their viceroys. It is in these terms that Mr. Fraser sketches it before the partition:

"Of all the territories in India none was less known or less cared for until recently than the present province of Eastern Bengal. Assam was comparatively familiar to the world without; it had its own Chief Commissioner, and the tea interest at any rate was audible enough. But Eastern Bengal, although its chief city, Dacca, was only 250 miles from Calcutta, was ground less trodden by Englismen than the Khyber. It lay beyond wide, brimming rivers. To reach it was a muddled business of casual trains and ferry boats and uncertain steamers. In the rainy season it is one vast swamp. No wandering traveller sailed upon its waterways. The very landlords were absentees, squandering upon the delights of Calcutta the substance which their agents wrung from the peasantry. . . . Good administration stopped short at the Ganges. Beyond was a place where millions lived and worked and fought and committed crime almost unheeded."

The partition was made, and already a change for the better is visible. Dacca is no longer a desolate city, but a real capital. For the first time in its history Eastern Bengal knows what it is to have a wise and settled government. The craft of the river pirates has been firmly grappled with, and when its finances are set upon a sounder basis Eastern Bengal will yield in prosperity to no other province in the Indian Empire.

Such is the first achievement of Lord Curzon. The second achievement celebrated by Mr. Lovat Fraser is the solved problem of the North-West Frontier—solved for the moment, if not permanently. This problem has puzzled statesmen for man years. The heroic solution would have been to occupy the tribal country as far as the political boundary. To this policy there are many practical objections. Before the country was occupied it must be subdued at an infinite cost of men and treasure. And when subdued it must be held continuously by force of arms. Lord Curzon's solution of the problem was less heroic and far more practical. As he said himself, it consisted in "the withdrawal of British forces from advanced positions, employment of tribal forces in the defence of tribal country, concentration of British forces in British territory behind them as a safeguard and a support, and improvement of communications in the rear." This prudent policy has proved eminently successful. While it appeased military fervour it satisfied completely the exigencies of the political situation. Its essence was, as Mr. Fraser writes, "to make the tribesmen responsible for the maintenance of order." The effect of this responsibility on the tribesmen has been uniformly good, and a welcome cessation of frontier warfare is the best justification of Lord Curzon's policy.

A far bolder enterprise was the reform of education undertaken by Lord Curzon in no spirit of levity. Education indeed is a stern test of statesmanship all the world over. It has wrecked more reputations in England than any other branch of political activity. Even to-day the fanaticism of its professors has entirely obscured its main purpose, which is the proper training of the young. In India the problem was complicated by an evil tradition. "Ever since the cold breath of Macaulay's rhetoric passed over the field of the Indian language and Indian text-books," said Lord Curzon, "the elementary education of the children in their own tongue has shrivelled and pined." The universities were in the hands of politicians, and their only system was a system of money and cram. To attempt reform meant to arouse the bitterest hostility in many quarters. But Lord Curzon did not shrink, and introduced a Bill which he himself thus summarized:

"Its main principle is to raise the standard of education all round, and particularly of higher education. What we want to do is to apply better and less fallacious tests than at present exist, to stop the sacrifice of everything in the colleges which constitute our university system to cramming, to bring about better teaching by a superior class of teachers, to provide for closer inspection of colleges and institutions which are now left practically alone, to place the government of the universities in competent, expert, and enthusiastic hands, to reconstitute the Senates, to define and regulate the powers of the syndicates, . . . to show the way by which our universities, which are now merely examining boards, can ultimately be converted into teaching institutions; in fact, to convert higher education in India into a reality instead of a sham."

It is the loftiest ambition to which a statesman can aspire. A well-educated country is easily governed. Yet no government has ever yet been able to contrive a sound system of education. Whether Lord Curzon has succeeded in India the future alone will prove. If India be given wise teachers to carry out a wise policy she may triumph where England with a less difficult problem to solve has lamentably failed. Meanwhile we can hope only that, as the evil which Lord Macaulay did has survived its inception almost a century, the good which Lord Curzon attempted may bear fruit when this generation and its controversies have passed for ever out of sight.

The fourth task achieved by Lord Curzon touched a yet wider public than the reform of education. This was to formulate a land revenue policy which was clear, consistent and considerate. Lord Curzon was perfectly conscious of its importance. The Indian peasant, said he, "should be the first and final object of every Viceroy's regard." And the measures which he took as summed up in this book are measures of prudence and moderation.

"He introduced new principles," writes Mr. Fraser, "of suspension and remission of land revenue collection in times of scarcity, which largely transformed the spirit in which the dues of Government are collected. . . . He started a great system of co-operative credit societies, now growing rapidly in extent and usefulness, which enabled the cultivator to obtain cheap capital and broke the monopoly of exorbitant moneylenders. He saved the landholders of the Punjab from expropriation, and encouraged the development of better relations between landlords and tenants in other provinces. . . . Finally he accelerated the process of applying scientific principles to Indian agriculture."

That is not a mean programme to have carried out in the brief tenure of his office, and the ryot, at any rate, may pay a tribute of unfeigned gratitude to Lord Curzon.

And the tale of Lord Curzon's services to India is but half told. His vigorous exclusion of all rivals who sought to establish themselves in the Persian Gulf makes us proud of our country. With untiring zeal he did his best to put right the machinery of government. No one who attempted to increase the commerce of India lacked his encouragement. Nor did he neglect the noble heritage of India's past. He rescued from ruin or base uses many a noble mosque. In the stately hall which he inaugurated in Calcutta there will be some day an imperishable record of brave deeds faithfully done. A worthy memorial truly, since it is in the contemplation of the lives of heroes that heroism finds its sharpest incentive. And to accomplish all this Lord Curzon worked as few men have worked. He worked as though he were conscious all the while that a brief time was given him for the attainment of his ambitions. And by the cruel irony of fate, which too often thwarts the zealous, he was driven to resign his high office with his policy of reform only half achieved.

The subject which led to Lord Curzon's resignation need not detain us long. It has been discussed at far greater length than it deserved. Lord Kitchener objected to the independent opinion of the Military Department, because "the existence of two opinions caused the Army to take sides, while it brought the Viceroy into the arena of discussion on contentious military subjects." The Government of India replied that they "should regard with positive dismay any change that would in any degree dethrone the government of India from their constitutional control of the Indian army or set up a single commander in their place."

Much could be said on the other side. Unfortunately neither Lord Curzon nor Lord Kitchener loves compromise, and Mr. Broderick did not possess the tact which might have moderated the differences between them. Even at the last moment peace might have been made if the home government had accepted as first military supply member Sir Edmund Barrow. This it declined to do, and Lord Curzon had no choice but to return home.

Such was the ostensible cause of Lord Curzon's resignation. There was besides something in his temperament which made his position difficult. Practical as he is, Lord Curzon was touched by Inuia on its romantic side. From boyhood he had dreamed of the viceroyalty of India, and when his dream became a reality he attacked the task which he had always hoped would be his with a feverish activity. He aimed at making a new India in five years. He forgot that the work of government must always be a work of growth rather than of violition. He would have done more wisely if he had remembered the injunction of the Chinese philosopher, that you must rule a great state as you cook a small fish, and not overdo it. No country's appetite for reform is insatiable, and Lord Curzon attempted to pack the reforms of half a century into seven years.

So much for the past. For the future Mr. Lovat Fisher mingles hope with misgiving. He thinks the wave of unrest may have spent itself. "But," as he says, "the duty of the government remains unabated." He does not mention what seems to us the worst danger that threatens India—the prevailing passion for popular government. That a democracy should govern successfully so vast a dependency as India seems almost impossible, especially as it designs to thrust upon India its own views concerning the sanctity of the ballot-box. In England itself, where parliaments have flourished for many centuries, democracy is now for the first time on trial. Whether the experiment will succeed or not the next generation will discover. In India its failure could only end in appalling disaster. However, though we cannot overlook the danger threatened by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and others, we may at least take it in time, and still share the proud confidence of Lord Curzon. "Let no man admit," said he in a noble peroration, "the craven fear that those who have won India cannot hold it, or that we have made India only to our own or to its unmaking. That is not the true reading of history. That is not my forecast of the future. To me the message is carved in granite, it is hewn out of the rock of doom—that our work is righteous and that it shall endure." With which splendid message of pride and hope we take leave of Mr. Fraser's most valuable contribution to history, commending it unreservedly to every politician in the country.

THE NEW EMPIRE AND COAST CITIES

Throug.. the upper country, wherever you go, you will hear men complain that Vancouver and Victoria are esfsatisfied. There may or may not be some justice in the criticism; there it is, and it must be reckoned with. Perhaps the largest Coast cities have been too much absorbed in problems nearer their hands to note the meteoric rise of a "new empire" in the central part of British Columbia. Perhaps the virile people who are pioneering along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway are too jealous of their own. This much is sure—Vancouver and Victoria, whether they wish it or not, must extend recognition to the country that is being opened up by the new transcontinental, and that shortly.

The situation is just this. Across the Rocky Mountains by the easy pass of the Yellowhead lies Edmonton, a young city, extraordinarily fortunate in its location, ambitious, growing abnormally in wealth and importance. The Grand Trunk Pacific, building westward from Edmonton, has passed the Yellowhead and is creeping down towards the centre of this province, leaving a steel highway that binds the territory covered to the Edmonton markets. Trade will follow the cheapest channels, so it is safe to predict a time when Edmonton—of Alberta—will be the metropolis of central and northern British Columbia. There is a way out of the difficulty, but it involves rapid decision on the part of Vancouver and Victoria business men, some team work, and more than a little enterprise. There must be railway communication between the central interior and the Coast.

This matter is freely talked of in the new towns that have sprung up since the G. T. P. invaded the upper country, in the old settlements that have been rejuvenated since that same event, in ranch houses, on the trail, everywhere. At Fort George they are looking for cheap freight rates by next spring, and they are looking up the Fraser River to Tete Jaune Cache, head of navigation, and thence over the railway line to Edmonton. A week ago a man who owns the largest ranch in the Bulkley Valley told me that "Edmonton would own central British Columbia inside two years." This is the state of affairs. Now what are we going to do about it?

First of all, is it worth while for the Coast cities to bother about the trade of this new region? That is the important factor in the case. To answer the question the Colonist and News-Advertiser sent two representatives on a tour of central British Columbia this summer to investigate conditions and report on them. This trip began at Ashcroft and ended at Prince Rupert. From careful personal observation the inquirers have arrived at conservative conclusions as to the future of central British Columbia in the various departments of agriculture, mining, lumbering, etc.

Without elaborating, the net result of this tour of investigation is a verdict that central British Columbia has a great future as a rich and favored region. It is well worth while for the Coast cities to cultivate her acquaintance and her favor. While all that has been said about certain parts of the country is not strictly true, yet enough has been left unsaid about other districts to balance the account. In the line of mineral wealth alone, there are indications of one of the richest mining zones in the world—and the surface has been barely scratched as yet. There are very considerable areas of land that will produce banner crops, given decent cultivation. Along such rivers as the Willow, to the east, and the Skeena to the west, is to be found excellent lumber, covering large areas. There are resources sufficient to support a very large population, and, so rapid has been the march of progress in the district, it will not be many years before that population follows the railway in.

With the central interior, transportation has always been the one insurmountable barrier to advance. No man can live in a country for an indefinite period facing freight rates that render prohibitive both export and import. It is the advent of transportation—rather the immediate prospect of transportation facilities—that is giving this new empire its sudden impetus. So sudden has it been that the Coast cities have just begun to realize it.

In connection with this question of transportation the upper country has some interesting tales to tell. In the early gold rush days, men packed a piano on their backs from New Westminster to Quesnel to satisfy the musical longings of a lady pioneer. Even today eight-horse teams, supplanting the mule teams, which in turn had supplanted the old-time packers and "bull-teams," drag freight from Ashcroft to Soda Creek at four cents per pound. Hardware is scarce and dear in the upper country—it weighs too much. I have seen mining machinery the freight on which, delivered at Barkerville, ran up to 25 cents per pound.

So it will come about that next season, when supplies can be rafted down the Fraser from the end of steel at Tete Jaune Cache to Fort George, there will be a change in the distributing base of the Cariboo. Goods will be sent down from Fort George to Soda Creek by water, thence taken by wagon to the point on the Cariboo road where the Ashcroft influence begins. A transportation expert might figure out where that point will be; certainly it must come where the freight rates from Ashcroft equalize those from Edmonton via Tete Juane Cache and Fort George.

Today there are farmers on the upper Fraser making, from their farm produce, as much as $15,000 and $20,000 per year. This is another fact not generally known in the Coast cities, yet it is a fact, abundantly demonstrable.

Fort George, the Fraser Lake district, the Babine and Francois Lake countries, the Bulkley Valley, each has a story worth the telling. The old town of Barkerville, soon to disappear to make way for a new, was included in the itinerary. At Hazelton the party met and interviewed President Hays, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, as to his plans for the railroad. Here is one thing Mr. Hay's said:

"Leaving myself a safe margin, I may freely predict that the road will be completed from coast to coast in 1914. This covers all possible delays we may encounter."

THE ONLY WAY

Three or four of the clerks in a city office were recently amusing themselves—of course, in their employer's time. They were deeply intent upon trying to balance cards, instead of accounts, upon their fingers, cornerwise, when, just as one of them had a large card nicely balanced, the door opened and in walked the head of the firm.

"Why, Hogan, I am surprised!" he sternly observed. "How ever can you do it!"

"Practice, sir!" Hogan replied, carried away. "Practice!

ROUND THE WORLD FOR $576

Andre Jager-Schmidt, who as representative of the Paris paper Excelsoir, has just set up the new record of 39 days 19 hours 43 minutes 37 4-5 seconds for a trip around the world, summarizes the cost of it as follows:

"My ticket from Paris to Paris cost $576, to which must be added supplementary fares between Montreal and New York $11, and on board the Olympic $25; all other expenses, including tips, came to about $600, bringing the cost of the whole trip to $1,212.

"Tips cost me about $100, divided among sleeping car conductors, servants on shipboard, boot polishers, Pullman porters, Chinese servants, baggagemen, restaurant waiters, barbers, bathmen, and men to take my telegrams at stations where I had no time to do it myself. I spent $60 in buying new linen during my journey. I did not spend more than $10 at hotels during my stops and my food, including wine, on board the boat cost about $160.

"I was moving all the time except for sixty-three hours. I slept four times under a roof—at Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal and New York."

LAST FRENCH WOMAN TO MEET NAPOLEON

The last French woman who met Napoleon I. face to face died recently at Troyes, France, aged 102. She was Mme. Millos, a widow, whose parents were on the domestic staff of the Palace of Fontainbleau. She was five when Napoleon shortly before taking leave of his guards, spoke to her in the palace park. Mme. Millos retained a vivid recollection of this meeting until the day of her death, and on that account she was something of a local celebrity.

A NATURAL THEATRE

Denmark has probably the finest natural outdoor theatre in the world. It is situated in the royal deer park, about six miles out of the capital. There the avenues of mighty trees serve as wings and background to a stage fronted by a beech-encircled slope that forms a perfect auditorium. Eight thousand people can be accommodated at every performance.

A VALUABLE PIPE

A pipe said to be worth $50,000 is owned by the Shah of Persia. It is adorned with all kinds of precious stones. It is constantly guarded by a high court functionary.

The Value of Tripoli

(By J. Barnard James)

That Tripoli is a sphere of Italian influence has been recognized for many years by the chief European powers; but what reward it may offer for the trouble and expense of occupation and development is, to say the least, problematical. I have passed along the Tripolitan coast and stopped at the principal ports, curious to see what inducements the country might offer to commerce or industrial enterprise. And the result of my observations is to occasion at the present moment a feeling of surprise that any two countries should think it worth going to w[illegible] about.

Tripoli is pure and simple desert extending on the north even to the margin of the sea. Oases are sprinkled here and there on the arid, barren surface, and these are the sites of occasional towns and villages. In the interior the population is mostly nomadic, their chief concern in life being to keep within accessible distance of water-springs. The town of Tripoli, like the other coast towns, lies on the very brink of the desert, which seems to grudge it its existence, and would fain elbow it off its sandy bosom into the sea. Tripoli was formerly a place of much greater importance than now: it was a headquarters and starting point of caravans, which traded right across the Sahara, interchanging the merchandise of Europe for the products of Nigeria and even the far-off Congo. But these regions have now other and more convenient outlets, and the greater part of Tripoli's trade has consequently been cut off. Her chief source of wealth has vanished and her pristine glory has waned. Caravans still start from there on their trans-Saharan journey, but they have now become rare events, and the profits they yield are hardly commensurate with the toil and risk involved.

It was my good fortune, however, to witness the departure of one of these caravans. All morning and afternoon there was ususual bustle and commotion in the market-place. First the camels, to the number of nearly two hundred, were assembled; then vast piles of merchandise were accumulated, together with provisions for the journey; these were apportioned in proper quantities to the waiting beasts, who, kneeling, received their burdens with an air of philosophic resignation. A motley crowd of Arabs and negroes pushed forward the preparations, receiving an occasional word of instruction from the dignified Sheikh who was owner of the camels and leader of the enterprise, and who watched the operations with scrutizing attention. Last of all the ladies of the harem were brought forth, and, closely veiled, were placed upon their camels. At length all was ready, and the straggling procession set out. From the sand of the market-place it passed along a sandy street into a more sandy lane, bordered with prickly pear, and in a few minutes the limits of cultivation were reached. I had hastily hired a donkey and accompanied the caravan till it debouched upon the desert. There I stopped awhile to watch it as it gradually grew less distinct and at length disappeared in the golden glow of the setting sun.

Sand is the prevailing note at Tripoli, and is alike its blessing and its curse. An absence of evil smells in the narrow streets and covered in souks (as the bazaars are more correctly called) is attributable chiefly to the absorbing quality of the sand and the dryness of the air. In a place where there is no system of sanitation and where sometimes no rain falls for a space of years, it is a merciful dispensation that sand should possess properties tending to purge disease and thus prevent this town of dirt from becoming a hot-bed of pestilence.

In certain other respects Tripoli is of fascinating interest. Its European population is so small as to be almost insignificant, and there are very few tourists to such an inaccessible spot. It cannot be reached at all by rail; and the Italian steamers which call at regular intervals are not exactly choice. One consequence is that Tripoli has preserved its Arab characteristics much more than most North African towns.

Visitors to Cairo and Tunis, for example, may be much impressed by the native bazaars, and at first believe that they are beholding the real thing. Let them go on to Kerouan or Tripoli (and especially the latter) and they will quickly decide that the former cities were frauds. In Tripoli you see true Arab life as it has existed for ages past, from Persia to Morocco. As you wander through the souks examining the wares exposed for sale; or stand close back to a bazaar to make way for a big loaded camel, who nearly fills the narrow street; or watch the leather-workers plying their trade, which has been passed on from father to son through many generations; as you mingle with the people, and for a time live their life, you gradually absorb the spirit, and understand it in a way you have never done before, that is breathed through the pages of that wonderful book "The Arabian Nights." Standing before the brass-worker's shop you may see a lamp for sale which might have been Aladdin's. A closely veiled female figure, attended by a partly veiled negress who need have no fear of exposing her questionable charms to the masculine eye, recalls to the mind the adventurous princess who entered upon an intrigue with a handsome young mercer.

The veiled faces of the women naturally provide food for the imagination: are they beautiful, or do the veils merely screen hideous features? To the male visitor in Tripoli it must necessarily remain a matter of conjecture. But I am inclined to believe that there must be among the Arab women a high degree of beauty. My grounds for this opinion are simple enough; the men are for the most part a fine, well set-up, beautifully proportioned, handsome race, which fact suggests the conclusion that their mothers would be similarly endowed. Moreover, the average of good looks among the young children that one sees about supports this view.

But picturesque, old-world customs and a half-barbarous race of people, no matter what their physical attractions, will not suffice in themselves to make a country a valuable acquisition. And it is difficult to see what Italy is likely to get out of Tripoli which could possibly compensate her for the trouble it is likely to cost her. Tripoli has not been a source of benefit to Turkey; the latter has had to keep up a considerable garrison there, and as the food supply of the country is very inadequate provisions have had to be large[illegible] imported. On the other hand, Tur[illegible] is not a country able to make the [illegible]st of any of its dependencies. Under a new and more civilized regime such resources as Tripoli does possess would have a chance of development, and in that respect Italy would be as capable as any other power; but I much doubt if its occupation will ever be a paying proposition. The fertile patches of the country are too few and too small to look for much result from agriculture, and owing to the lack of any river artificial irrigation does not appear feasible. Rumors of the existence of mineral wealth seem to have been unfounded. And finally, the population is too scanty to provide a very valuable market for Italian manufactures. In fact, Italy herself can hardly be going in for the occupation of Tripoli as a money-making scheme; her motives would seem rather to be due to irritation, undoubted and prolonged, occasioned by Turkish methods and misrule, paltry slights, and pin-pricks repeatedly aimed at Italy in particular, and the feeling that Tripoli's proximity to Italy gave the latter superior rights as well as superior interests in the proper administration of the country.

WHY DEEP SEA FISHES CANNOT COME TO THE SURFACE

Ordinarily one would think that a fish in the sea could go where it wished in the water; that is that it could go as far down or come as close to the surface as it desired. As there are definite natural laws that prohibit this, of course it is not possible.

Take a deep sea fish. It is under enormous pressure at its proper depth. Let it stray too high, however, and on the pressure lessening the fish gets larger, and consequently lighter per unit volume, and in consequence is propelled upward at an enormously increasing rate by the buoyancy of the water, until at last it has to be expelled from the surface of the sea with great force. In the meantime the fish has suffered an internal explosion, as it were, and its eyes have popped out of its head and its insides have expanded and made holes in the body. This is why there are no perfect specimens of deep-sea fish in any museum. The difficulty could be partly overcome by hauling the fish up gradually; but, a heavy weight would have to be attached to the line to overcome the buoyancy of the fish.

On the other hand, take a shallow water fish. It dares not stray too far down, for the increasing pressure would tend to make it heavier if it was at all compressible; but as it is not much so it would remain practically the same volume and would find no difficulty in propelling itself to almost any depth. The increasing pressure, however, would make it harder for the fish to move its organs and its eyes would be pressed into its head.

For all these reasons there are well defined strata of water in which certain fish are found and no others. This is one method of determining the depth of a former sea where fossils of fish are found on the land—the depth of the sea at that place can be told within certain limits by the fossils.

Another fact known by everyone is the peculiar apparent bending of a stick when thrust into clear water. It is due to the refraction or bending of light. Now, if one saw a fish in fresh water and desired to shoot it, the gun must be pointed under the fish; for it must be remembered that the fish appears as did the submerged end of the stick, too far up. If the fish was directly under the observer, however, the light would not be bent, and it could be shot straight at.

A fact in regard to hunting swift birds is well known to old hunters. To shoot a bird on the wing the gun has to be aimed in front of the quarry. Now, just how much in front depends on the speed of the bird, and the distance away, also the direction of flight of the bird and the direction of wind at the time. While old hunters have learned by experience and have a sort of aim "feel," amateurs have to rely on their judgment. But the judgment can be regulated by well known principles of physics and the knowledge of the customary speed of different birds hunted.

Take a wild duck, for instance. It flies at an ordinary speed of about forty-five miles an hour, or sixty-six feet a second. If the velocity of the rifle bullet (granted that the duck was hunted with a rifle, and several hunters use nothing else) was twelve hundred feet a second, and the duck was flying directly across the view of the observer at a fourth-mile distance—or about twelve hundred feet, the rifle would have to be aimed about the distance ahead the bird would go in a second; for the rifle bullet takes a second to get there. So the distance in this case would be about sixty-six feet.

Of course, when a shotgun is used the distance is much shorter, and the speed of the shot will take care of any slight inaccuracy in estimating the distance; but it requires a trained eye to shoot on the wing with a rifle.

In Moscow, Russia, the pawnshop is a municipal affair. Last year over half a million articles were pawned, having a valuation of over $3,000,000. It is noticed that in March and April the poor element of Moscow keeps the pawnshops busy, and during that period customarily parts with its warm overclothing.

FOR HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS

Zam-Buk is so Very Useful

Read how beneficial it proved in this case.

Mrs. H. Sawyer, of Keene, Ont., writes:—"My husband is engaged on a farm, and one day, while chopping wood, the top of the axe broke and fell upon his foot, cutting a nasty gash. The wound was so bad that we first thought we would have to get a doctor, but we finally decided to dress the cut with Zam-Buk.

"Well, the Zam-Buk treatment proved a great success. It not only eased the pain, but it prevented any inflammation; and right from first applying Zam-Buk, the cut began to heal. It is now completely healed, and my husband says he will never be without a box of Zam-Buk in the house, for we are sure it saved us a great deal of expense."

Over and over again Zam-Buk has been proved to be the worker's best remedy. As soon as applied to a cut, a burn, a scald, or any skin injury, it relieves the pain and it sets up healing. It also prevents blood-poisoning or inflammation. It is a sure cure too for eczema, piles, ulcers, old wounds, bad leg, ringworm, scalp sores, festering, running sores, eruptions, cold sores, chapped hands, etc. Its absolute purity, also, makes it the ideal balm for babies.

Zam-Buk Soap should be used along with the balm for washing all sore places. This soap will be found excellent for baby's bath, even where the balm is not being used.

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, and Zam-Buk Soap at 25c tablet, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Refuse harmful substitutes.

New Zealand dairymen have overcome the difficulty of securing reliable farm hands in sufficient numbers by installing milking machines. They not only save a large labor cost, but also prevent serious inconvenience at times when farm hands suddenly leave their work.

Careful military commentators will not commit themselves until the films from Tripoli arrive.

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Sex--Its Determination

No practical question is of more concern to the breeder than the determination of sex. There are those who claim that the problem has been solved, that sex can be controlled. Many hundred hypotheses have been formulated. Most of these have seemed to work, for a time at least. The reason that most any hypothesis will hold good for a time is that in the wide field of nature the sexes are about equal in numbers. But when a certain locality is observed for a few years one or the other sex prevails in numbers. That is to say, a single breeder is, according to the laws of chance, liable to have a greater number of males than females, while nearby another is, according to the same law of chance, liable to have more females than males. It is this inequality of the sexes that can be seen on different farms which has caused so many to believe that sex has been actually controlled. As a matter of fact I do not believe that sex control is at all in the power of the breeder.

My reason for making the statement is that sex does not originate because of any response of the fertilized ovum to external stimuli. This statement and all in this article refers to the mammalian forms of life. I have in mind in this discussion the horse and cattle breeder only. If then sex is not determined by external influences, what does determine it? There is but one answer; in the sperm cells which unite to form the fertilized ovum, or zygote, there must inhere a sex determining factor.

Only a moment's consideration will make the statement plain. It is one of the fundamental biological facts that wrapped up in the two germ cells of the zygote are all the hereditary characteristics of the adult life. For an illustration of this we will take the spermatozoon and ovum of a trotting stallion and mare. In these two minute organisms are all the factors of a successful trotter, except the training. There is first the factor which decides that the new life will be a horse, next that it will be of the trotting type rather than that of the thoroughbred, saddle or draft type. Then, too, there is the factor to which the peculiar family of the parents belonged, so that the foal will exhibit characteristics of this family only. Nor is this all. Wrapped up in those minute organisms which have united to make a new horse are the determiners for color, endurance, style, action and speed. In like manner the zygote carries the determiner of sex. This makes sex purely hereditary and overthrows every hypothesis of sex determination.

Since then sex comes automatically because of the inherent character of the germ cells, our next inquiry is the nature of the mechanism by which it is brought about. The result of the study of the structure of cells with the microscope is that the chromosomes are the vehicles of hereditary characteristics. These chronosomes are little rods or bundles, small as compared to the cells themselves, but large as compared to molecules and atoms. The number of these little bundles is uniform for all the somatic or body cells of any class of animals. The ovum of the female contains half as many chromosomes as the body cells contain. It has been found that the spermatoza of many forms are of two kinds so far as the number of chromosomes are concerned. One-half of them contain as many as does the ovum. The other half contain one less than the ovum. When an ovum and a spermatozoon with the same number of chronosomes unite the resulting zygote developes into a female. On the other hand if a spermatozoon with one less chromosome than the ovum finds it and fuses with it, the new life resulting is a male. As the ova are all of one kind, the spermatoza of two kinds, the sex determiner is in the latter. As the sperm cells are one-half female determining and one-half male determining, there is, by the laws of chance, an equal chance for the production of a female or a male. But the produce of any one dam to the same sire or different sires may all be of one sex. Any breeder may through a series of years have first a preponderance of the male sex and then of the female sex in his stud. It is even possible that a particular stud will for a number of years be noted for th eproduction of a majority of one sex. But the result over a large territory will be a very close approximation to an equal number of the sexes.

I am not unmindful of the fact that once in a great while a sire produces a very large per cent of one sex only. This may be explained on the assumption that the spermatozoa of such an animal do not have equal vigor. That is, those spermatozoa which are of the sex determining character found in the offspring are normal and vigorous, while the equal number of spermatozoa of the opposite sex determining character are weak and unable to find the ovum and to fuse with it. This assumption is verified by actual experiments on the lower forms of animal and plant life. In many species a large per cent of the germ cells furnished by the male are unprolific or degenerate. Should this occur in mammalian forms and the degenerate cells of a male be of the female determining character all the produce would be males. To explain the production of females we only have to suppose that the germ cells of the male, in this case, are degenerate for the production of males.

While, then, recent investigation points to sex as a hereditary character and not the result of environment, and while in the mammalian forms of life it is the germ cells of the male that determine sex, it has not yet been proved that age of parents or age of germ cells before union do not play some part. But if they do have an influence it will be an indirect one. Age may determine to some extent the vitality of the spermatozoa, so that one of the two classes may be more active or prepotent than the other. So also the time that elapses after liberation of the egg before fertilization may make it more easily penetrated by one or the other class of spermatozoa. But whether these things be true or not, the main thesis remains true, that sex is uncontrollable by the breeder because it inheres in the germ cells which form the zygote.

To sum up the whole matter in a short space, the ovum of the female is neutral or indifferent. It has within itself no tendency to produce either a male or a female, when it is fertilized by a sperm cell of the same number of chromosomes as itself it can only develop into a female. But when the sperm cell that unites with it lacks a chromosome the new life is a male. The sperm cells of any male are produced one half with an extra chromosome. At any mating of horses or cattle (except at rare intervals) only one ovum is to be fertilized. The male at the same time furnishes thousands of spermatozoa. Only one of this large number can unite with the ovum. One half of these sperm cells would produce males, the other half females. This makes the chances equal for both sexes. And when large numbers are considered the sexes are practically equal.

Sex then is inherited. It is not the result of stimuli from without but of a quality from within. That quality or determiner is in the sperm cells furnished by the male. Nature has so carefully adjusted these that the whole result will be an equality of the two sexes.

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GROWING COSTLY FURS AT HOME

Suppose the farmer, in addition to getting a good value for the flesh of his oxen and sheep, were also able to sell their skins at the price of furs like seal or astrachan! This is precisely what a Texan, Dr. C. C. Young, is aiming at in experiments on his ranch in crossing domestic sheep with the celebrated Arabi or Karakul breed, originating in Bokhara, Central Asia. These animals, we are told by a writer in Animal Husbandry, belong to the long-wool family, from which all broad-tail varieties descend, and when they are crossed on the natives of any country the result is a high grade of mutton and costly Asiatic furs. We read:

'As is well known, it is exceedingly difficult to secure breeding stock from Central Asia, as these animals are religiously guarded. Dr. Young succeeded, however, in bringing fifteen bucks to America, and they are now on his ranch in north-western Texas, and will be used in connection with the sheep already in the country in producing the high-price furs for which there is so great a demand.

"Dr. Young is convinced by his own observations and by experiments in this country, as well as in the Old World, where his father has been raising fur for thirty years, that the best results can be secured by crossing the Karakul bucks on some of the long wool breeds, particularly in Lincolnshire, although excellent furs have been secured from Leicesters, Cotswolds, and the Wensleydales. Fur thus produced possesses a lustre almost equal to the Angora goat, and is far too superior to anything that Asia can produce. Experiments in America, conducted by such men as Goodnight, Albright, and others, prove conclusively that we can produce furs that excel in beauty and luster the Persian lambskins sold in the United States. Dr. Young states that his experience is limited to crossing on the Lincolnshires, Shropshires, and Merinos.

"Dr. Young has the skin of a three-quarter bred Karakul Shropshire, which was priced at $10. In his opinion the Shropshire produces a much better skin than the Merino, because of the fact that the Shropshire stands between the short or tight wool and the long-wool sheep. The half-bred Karakul Lincolnshire is so much superior to all the others that he believes we must confine ourselves entirely to the long-wool breeds in making this cross. There is, however, very little difference between the young of the Lincoln and the Cotswold when crossed with the Karakul.

"As the supply of Karakul bucks is limited, it will be necessary to depend largely upon half-breeds, probably, to bring about the improvement desired. Dr. Young thinks it safe to say that the average skin produced by crossing the half-bred Karakul Lincoln bucks with any of the long-wool breeds will bring from $5 to $10. This, however, is not the only advantage gained by the injection of Arabi blood. This introduction produces a mutton far superior in quality to that of ordinary sheep, and the animals are a great deal hardier. The progeny has much size and excellent constitution. The animals grow rapidly, are peculiarly able to withstand severe drought and cold weather, can live on a small amount of food, seem to prefer to stay out in storms, and produce mutton that is wonderfully sweet and tender; consequently, profit from the introduction of Karakul blood comes, not only from the furs of the animals, but from more and better mutton as well. Experiments show that the injection of 25 per cent. of Karakul blood into Merino sheep will neutralize the sheepy taste of the meat, making high-grade mutton with a characteristic flavor of its own.

"By a carefully prepared statement Dr. Young shows that by starting with 250 Lincolnshire ewes and introducing at the beginning of the third year five full-blooded Karakul bucks, the value of the sheep alone is increased by $20,000 because of this injection of valuable blood. This increase is brought about by 100 Karakul grades to be retained as breeding bucks, to be sold to breeders for at least $150 each, and 500 lambs killed for fur at $10 each, making a total of $20,000 above what would be secured if this Arabi blood had not been introduced."

Dr. Young himself contributes an article on his experiment to the New York Herald (September 10), in the course of which he says:

"On account of the wonderful natural luster of the Angora goat, it can easily be seen that a magnificent commercial Karakul-Angora fur will be obtained from this cross. We have the best proof of this in a black Karakul-Shropshire-Angora kid which was born a few days ago and possesses great luster, notwithstanding the fact that it only contains twenty-five per cent. of karakul blood, and its luster was naturally greatly reduced by the Shropshire strain. . . .

"In order to avoid all dangers resulting from in-breeding, another importation should be made, and we have already received the very necessary concession to bring another flock of fifty head to this country, and have reasons to believe that on our second trip through the desert of Central Asia we shall be accompanied by certain gentlemen now connected with the Department of Agriculture, as there is very much left, indeed, to learn about this wonderful breed, which, in the near future, when wild fur-bearing animals will have become extinct, will have to be utilized for the protection of our people against severe cold weather."

A Pill That Lengthens Life.—To the man who is a victim of indigestion the transaction of business becomes an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and loss and vexation attend him. To such a man Parmelee's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

A NOVEL CATARRH REMEDY CURED WITHOUT DRUGS

THE HEALING VAPOR OF CATARRHOZONE LOOSENS THE COUGH, STOPS ALL DISCHARGES, PREVENTS SNEEZING

The real danger of Catarrh lies in putting off treatment. You may have Catarrh yourself, but you may not know it. Before the disease spreads from your nose to the stomach, lungs, or bronchial tubes, root it out—cure it with "Catarrhozone." Look over the following symptoms—then examine yourself:

Bad Breath	**Stuffy Nostrils**
Frequent Sneezing	**Ears Buzzing**
Watery Eyes	**Hacking Cough**
Bad Taste	**Droppings**
Raising Phlegm	**Difficult Breathing**

Don't continue to burden your system for another day with the germs of such a filthy, loathsome disease as Catarrh. Get Catarrhozone to-day—inhale its soothing vapor, fill your breathing organs with its balsamic essences, and all trace of Catarrh will forever depart. Read what Elwood S. Lee, of Sydenham, Ont., says of his cure with Catarrhozone:

"I was a chronic sufferer from continuous colds in the throat and nose, and for many years have constantly had Catarrh. I was recommended to try Catarrhozone, and find that by using the Inhaler on the first touch of a cold or la grippe I am able to stay it in a few hours. I have been able to breathe through my nose freely since using Catarrhozone; in fact, I am completely cured. (Signed ELWOOD S. LEE."

Once you try Catarrhozone you'll realize how indispensable it is—the large dollar size contains an indestructible hard rubber inhaler and sufficient medication to last two months. Beware of the substitutor and imitators of Catarrhozone—use the genuine and you'll get cured. By mail from the Catarrhozone Company, Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

DEPOPULATION IN GERMANY

The people of Eastern Germany, like their cousins in England, are being crowded out by the existence or expansion of large landed properties, says Raphael-Georges Levy in the Economiste Francaise (Paris). The Frankfurter Zeitung, which is a democratic organ, and represents the "Young Germany" so much disliked by the Kaiser, confirms this saying, and goes into particulars. It appears that while the rest of the German Empire has increased its population at the rate of 60 per cent. during the last forty years, the provinces of the Upper Elbe, including Posen and Silesia, show a decrease, due to emigration. The peasants leave the country because they are landless. They purchased their freedom from serfdom and feudal dependence between 1816 and 1865 by ceding their property to the nobles, and in that period alienated some 2,000,000 acres to the large landowners. Speaking of the farm lands and forests of the provinces of Eastern Prussia, Western Prussia, Pomerania, Posen, and Silesia, the Frankfurter Zeitung says that from 40 to 50 per cent. of the country is owned by rich men. Therefore:

"The population of Eastern Germany, having no farms to cultivate, have emigrated. They began by going to the New World, but now they are more apt to crowd into the industrial centres of Western Germany. Between 1885 and 1900 the plains of Eastern Prussia have lost half a million inhabitants, 84,000 more than the excess of births over deaths during the same period. In 1905 two-thirds of the territory eastward of the Elbe was less densely populated than in 1870. The number of towns decreased, while just the opposite was the case with the rest of Germany where so many urban centres underwent extraordinary development since the war. One town, situated at one hour's distance from a provincial capital of one of the eastern provinces, asked to be relegated to the rank of a village, as it professed to be unable to bear the expenses of municipal dignity. In the single province of Posen more than twelve towns have a population of less than a thousand. These towns are gradually decaying, choked off by the vast estates which encircle them and prevent them from having the elements of vitality which are necessary to them. It is thus that the current of population sets more and more rapidly toward the west, emptying the towns and rural districts of the east."

What is most feared by the German government is the influence of Panslavism in the province east of the Elbe. "The kulturkampf of Bismarck, the imprisonment of priests, the incessant vexations of the Prussian authorities," have only served to stimulate the Slav spirit of nationality. Polish papers are forbidden by law to be sold at railway stations or bookstands; soldiers are forbidden to enter a Polish cafe; Polish lawyers are not admitted to practise in a Prussian court of law, but in vain. To quote further:

"The authorities have already expended more than $13,000,000 in attempts to bring back the peasantry to Eastern Prussia and to settle them there. In quite recent times a number of laws have been passed with the object of accomplishing this end and of depriving the Poles of their lands and introducing farmers of Prussian nationality. But the contrast between the west, rich, industrial, covered with a growing population, and the east, dwindling in its inhabitants, who emigrate to the New World or the west of Europe, grows deeper and deeper. Of course, the gaps they leave in their native land are partly filled up by Russian and Galician immigrants, who work for the great landed proprietors at low wages and contribute to swell that great tide of Panslavic invasion which Prussia so vainly strives to withstand."

THE SMALLEST OF SCREWS

The smallest screws in the world are made in a watch factory. They are cut from a steel wire by a machine, but as the chips fall from the knife it seems as though the operator were simply cutting up the wire for his own amusement. No screws can be seen and yet a screw is made at every third operation.

The fourth jewel screw is next to invisible, and to the naked eye it looks like a grain of dust. With a magnifying glass, however, it is seen to be a screw with 260 threads to the inch, and with a very fine glass the threads may be seen quite clearly.

These little screws are four one-thousandths of an inch in diameter. It is estimated that an ordinary thimble would hold 100,000 of them. About a million are made in a month, but no attempt is ever made to count them.

In determining the number, 100 of them are placed in a very delicate balance, and the number of the whole amount is calculated from the weight. All the small parts of the watch are counted in this way, probably 50 out of the 120.

After being cut the screws are hardened and put in frames, about 100 to the frame, heads up. This is done very rapidly, but entirely by the sense of touch instead of by sight, so that a blind man could do it as well as the owner of the sharpest eye. The heads are then polished in an automatic machine, 10,000 at a time. The plate on which they are polished is covered with oil and a grinding compound, and on this the machine moves them very rapidly by a reversing motion, until the polish is perfect.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

Stella—What do you consider a waste of opportunity?

Bella—A freight train going through a tunnel.

"Dumley has found a cure for tire trouble. "Eh! What's that?" "He's bought a motor-boat."

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Courses — Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting & English

Fall term now open. Enter any time. We assist our students in securing good positions.

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F. G. GARBUTT, President. G. E. WIGGINS, Principal.

The Rayo Lamp

The Lamp That Saves The Eyes

Children naturally never think of possible strain on their eyesight when poring over a fascinating book.

It is up to you to see they do not ruin their young eyes these long evenings by reading under a poor light.

The Rayo Lamp is an insurance against eye troubles, alike for young and old.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but it is constructed on the soundest scientific principles, and there is not a better lamp made at any price.

It is easy on the eye because its light is so soft and white and widely diffused. And a Rayo Lamp never flickers.

Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and rewick. Solid brass throughout, with handsome nickel finish; also in many other styles and finishes.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

WHEAT, BARLEY OATS, FLAX

Owing to so much unfavorable weather, many farmers over Western Canada have gathered at least part of their crop touched by frost or otherwise weather damaged. However, through the large shortage in corn, oats, barley, fodder, potatoes and vegetables, by the unusual heat and drought of last summer in the United States, Eastern Canada and Western Europe, there is going to be a steady demand at good prices for all the grain Western Canada has raised, no matter what its quality may be.

So much variety in quality makes it impossible for those less experienced to judge the full value that should be obtained for such grain, therefore the farmer never stood more in need of the services of the experienced and reliable grain commission man to act for him, in the looking after and selling of his grain, than he does this season.

Farmers, you will therefore do well for yourselves, not to accept street or track prices, but to ship your grain by carload direct to Port William or Port Arthur, to be handled by us in a way that will get for you all there is in it. We make liberal advances when desired, on receipt of shipping bills for cars shipped. We never buy your grain on our own account, but act as your agents in selling it to the best advantage for your account, and we do so on a fixed commission of 1c per bushel.

We have made a specialty of this work for many years, and are well known over Western Canada for our experience in the grain trade, reliability, careful attention to our customers' interests, and promptness in making settlements.

We invite farmers who have not yet employed us to write to us for shipping instructions and market information, and in regard to our standing in the Winnipeg Grain Trade, and our financial position, we beg to refer you to the Union Bank of Canada, and any of its branches, also to the commercial agencies of Bradstreets and R. G. Dun & Co.

THOMPSON SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

703 Y Grain Exchange Winnipeg

Sold by Merchants of Chilliwack, Rosedale, and Atchelitz.

FIVE ACRES
FOR SALE

All Cleared. Beautifully Situated. High and Dry. One Mile from City on good road.

Price $200 per acre, on terms.

W. R. NELEMS
The Chilliwack Specialist

DO YOU WANT A GOOD DOOR CHEAP?

We have in stock a number of standard doors, assorted sizes, which we purchased at a snap price. We bought these doors right and will sell them right.

The Prices Range From
$1.75 to $2.15

Compare these with regular prices and come and see the doors. Come early as they will not last long at these prices.

P. O. Box 243 **Phone R 121**

Chilliwack Planing Mills

Just Arrived

The Chilliwack Harness Co., are carrying a full line of

Dr. Pattie's Celebrated Australian Stock Remedies.

for Horses and Cattle. Also instruments in Drenching Bitts, Syringes, and Milk Fever outfits.

Do not miss the opportunity of getting a good necessity for your stock.

HARNESS A SPECIALTY

WM. THOMPSON **DELL WHITMORE**

CHILLIWACK FREE PRESS
Formerly (The New Era.)
C. A. BARBER, Publisher and Proprietor.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME
BY DOG TOBY

If you consider in an inquisitive frame of mind, please remember that we are all moody at one time or another, and if you are inclined to reply, be brief and kind, and do not lose any sleep in endeavoring to solve the problems. The solutions may be obvious.

* *

If it takes a competent man 7 weeks, 5 days, 3 hours and 46 minutes to clean a lady's watch, after promising 19 times to have it "ready to-morrow sure," how much pin money should a man allow his wife during Xmas week when bargains are given away, and she cannot remember the size of her husband's gloves?

* *

If a loaf of bread is a few ounces short of the correct weight, is it right to break open the baby's money box to give the tot a Xmas present, instead of calling at the Bank for the necessary? The baby cannot count the "dough" and the customer may not weigh the bread, but the doubtful way is there all the same!

* *

If the crazy lunes cut down and otherwise damage the young trees on the roadside, how many years must a street be gazetted before the authorities become cognisant of its existance and permit the residents to share some benefit from their own taxes.

* *

If it is necessary to remove beautiful shade trees to allow the proper construction of a sidewalk, whilst there is no objection to telephone poles obstructing the same, why do the suburban ratepayers have to bear more than their share of cost of improvements near the centre of the city, whilst their immediate requirements are totally ignored?

* *

If it takes one night's rain to convert neglected streets into a quagmire, which would be the more economical:—To build plank bridges over the mud holes, or fill them with gravel or even crushed rock if it could be spared for such a purpose! (The office boy advises the erection of danger posts, but they would totally obstruct traffic in some parts!)

* *

If it takes(either change the subject—or—quit—Editor C. F. P.) Alright, boss, just this and no more! If it takes six months to fix the crossings at the corners, what has become of the dozens of rubbers lost in navigating a successful passage from one side of the road to the other, these last few days.

* *

Is there to be an election for Mayor of our thriving city? It is time some definite announcement reached the electorate. Party politics should be as dead as a door nail and the idea should be greatest good for the greatest number, irrespective of politics or creed.

* *

And so another Christmas is upon us when families gather, and good will seems to predominate in all men's minds. It may be a time of happy memories or sad recollections to some, but to the younger generation, the greater thought is Santa and his toys.

* *

Sleepy Santa staged by the Wesely troop of scout boys, assisted by their young lady friends, provided an evening's capital enjoyment for a good crowd, and it is evident the parents are encouraging the youngsters in the right direction.

* *

The P. S. A. is doing fine and an audience of about 250 men gathered on Sunday afternoon, I am told, to listen to a very able address by Bishop de Pencier. Next Sunday was announced as Ladies Day, as the men will take their lady friends to the sacred concert in the Opera House, and listen to a programme such as never before presented to a Chilliwack assembly.

* *

It is an old wish, but I feel justified in closing these remarks by expressing to my readers, one and all, the sincere, genuine, hearty wish A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year.

DOG TOBY.

Chilliwack.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Editor,—Since my letter of last week, stating the possibility of my becoming a candidate for the office of Mayor for 1912, and which was written prior to the publication of Ald. Jackason's announcement, the insistance of many of my supporters has decided me upon becoming a candidate for the office.

The men whose names were given under Ald. Jackson's announcement, are such men as I would like to see on the Board of Aldermen, whosoever may be Mayor, and I am assured by such names, and of others who I know will present themselves, that there will be a good board of Aldermen for the coming year.

As a candidate for the office of Mayor, I stand first of all, for good goverment, and the enforcing of all laws tending to the City's welfare: For the extension of good roads and sidewalks, and the effectual draining of the City:

I consider the question of dealing with sewage, one of vital importance to the health of the city, and will lend all the aid I can, to obtain a satisfactory solution of this problem:

To take up and expedite all measures tending to the general and progressive welfare of the city, with a due regard to keeping down our taxes, as low as is possible and consistent with progressiveness.

I wish to give special emphasis regarding the matter of good government, and the protection of every man's rights, because,—last Saturday, I heard that a report was being circulated to the effect, that should I be elected Mayor, our present Chief of Police would be dismissed from the Force. I do not for a moment credit that anyone who knows me, would place any credence whatever, in such a report, but in justice to myself, and in justice to others who might entertain any doubt, I just have to state, that I would be one of the last men to countenance the discharge of any man preforming his duties faithfully, and have never even thought of such a thing. All I ask for, is faithful performance of such duties for which a man is engaged,—and as regards the police department, that the officers shall avoid any unreasonable harshness in their dealings with the unfortunates of whom they have to take charge. Every man has certain rights, and it is the duty of each one of us, to respect such rights. I stand for "Justice" in all that that term implies.

R. F. WADDINGTON.

Chilliwack Dec. 18 1911.

To the Editor.

Serious reports have been made to me of horses which are not being properly cared for, and my attention has been drawn to one or two being driven into the city which are not in a fit condition. Also very many cases of cruelty have been reported of chickens being shipped in too small crates in some instances causing suffocation. So far when the attention of owners has been drawn to these cases, they have been remedied. I hereby give warning that no more instances of cruelty will be passed by, but prosecutions will take place and heavy penalties will be asked for. Those interested pleased take notice.

Yours etc.

J. M. GALLOWAY.

Inspector S. P. C. A.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
1864 1911

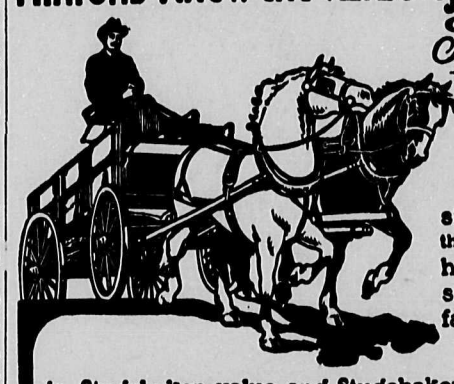
Paid-up Capital and Reserve - $11,000,000

Money Loaned to Responsible People.

Accounts Opened on Favorable Terms.

CHILLIWACK BRANCH - N. S. MACKENZIE, Manager

Millions Know the Value of the Name Studebaker on a wagon



For the past sixty years the Studebaker has set the standard in farm wagons.

Confidence in Studebaker value and Studebaker service, has been handed down from father to son.

The best proof of how Studebaker service is appreciated is shown by the fact the Studebaker plant covers 101 acres of ground—the largest vehicle factories in the world.

If you want the wagon of finest appearance and longest life you'll choose a Studebaker. Come in and let us show you scores of points of superiority.

For Sale by The Chilliwack Implement and Produce Co.

H. C. POOK
Successor to WM. ARCHIBALD

HEATING AND SANITARY ENGINEER
STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTING

BATHROOM FIXTURES A SPECIALTY

Estimates Given

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Office Phone 224 **Residence Phone 225**

Abbotsford Timber & Trading Co., Limited
Office and Yards, YOUNG ROAD

It will pay you to get in touch with us. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir and Cedar Shiplaps, Kiln Dried Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, and Interior Finish. Cement, Windows, Doors, Shingles.

50,000 feet No. 2 Sized Dimensions in 2x4 to 2x12 **at $10.00 a Thousand**

Prompt attention given to all orders.

THOS. KIRKBY . . Local Manager

Wishing you all a Merry Xmas.
and a Prosperous New Year

F. J. HART & CO., Limited
The Chilliwack Specialists

C. T. Vradenburg
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
Fletcher St. . Chilliwack

THE EMPRESS HOTEL
CHILLIWACK, B. C.
Opposite B. C. E. Station
Fitted with modern conveniences and comfortably furnished throughout.
D. R. MacLENNAN, Proprietor

R. A. HENDERSON, C.E. & M.E.
ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
B. C. LAND SURVEYOR
Rooms 10 & 11, Westminster Trust Block
CHILLIWACK, B. C.

Chilliwack Orchestra
Chilliwack Orchestra, Six or Eight pieces, open for engagements.
ALF. WHITE, Secretary.

Furnished Rooms to Rent
TO RENT—Three nicely furnished rooms steam heated, bath, electric light, etc. Apply Chilliwack Free Press.

For Rent
FOR RENT—Rooms and offices with hot water heating. Geo. R. Ashwell & Son.

COAL
Sold and delivered.
Order now. Phone
92
J. TURVEY

Chilliwack Roller Rink
The Chilliwack Roller Rink is now open for the season.
AFTERNOON
Two-Thirty to Five
EVENING
Seven-Thirty to Ten
Come and enjoy a pleasant Pastime
JAMES O'HEARN

J.H. POOK
Hot Air Furnaces,
Roofing and Cornice,
Metallic Ceilings,
Stoves and Ranges,
General repair work,
etc.
Estimates furnished
Phone 94

British Columbia Electric Ry.

PASSENGER SERVICE

Westbound—

Train	Leave Chwk.	Arrive Westmin.	Arrive Van.
3	8.30 a.m.	11.20	12.15
5	1.15 p.m.	3.45	4.30
7	6.00 p.m.	8.40	9.30

Train	Leave Htgdn.	Arrive Westmin.	Arrive Van.
1	6.30 a.m.	3.55	9.45

Eastbound—

Train	Leave Van.	Arrive Westmin.	Arrive Chwk.
2	8.30 a.m.	9.30	12.15
4	12.15 noon	1.20	3.50
8	5.00 p.m.	6.10	9.10

Train	Leave Van.	Arrive Westmin.	Arrive Htgdn.
6	3.00 p.m.	4.05	6.30

FREIGHT SERVICE

Lve. Chilliwack 5.00 a.m. } Daily Except
" Vancouver 7.00 " } Sunday

All passenger trains handle Express.

PARSON'S STORE
HART BLOCK

Christmas Presents

A visit to this store will reveal to you an exceptionally nice range of Ties, Gloves, Scarfs, Hand erchiefs and many articles of wear for men, which are very suitable as Christmas gifts. You may be sure of first quality, the latest and newest goods, and very moderate p.ices.

PARSON'S STORE
Hart Block

A Xmas. Gift

An Ideal Christmas Gift for the whole Family

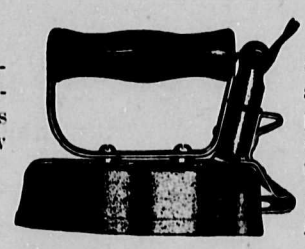
A Gourlay Piano

Special prices up to Christmas. Call and see them.

Alfred White The Music Man

Useful and Acceptable
XMAS. GIFTS

El Boilo
The little immersion heater. Boils water in a few seconds.



Toaster
Stove—For all cooking purposes as well as toasting.

El Stovo
The stove which boils your kettle quickly

Hotpoint

El Perco
Makes delicious coffee in a few minutes.

Phone 257 S. PUGH Chilliwack

Piano and Organ For Sale

Nemcombe Piano, in good condition. A bargain at $150. Dominion Organ, splendid tone, case in good condition. A snap at $60.
ALF. WHITE.

Mayor Munro visited the Capital City last week on Municipal business.

DRESSMAKING—Miss Carvolth will be pleased to see her customers, at her home on Corbould street. Phone 287 or at the Woman's Exchange in the Hart block, on Tuesday afternoon from two to five p.m.

Dry hardwood for sale. Telephone R 21.

Wood for sale—Phone L 1896.

Church News

John Robinson conducted the morning service in the Methodist church at Sardis on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Yates of Abbotsford was in the city on Wednesday, taking the service in St. Thomas Church on that evening.

The children of the Baptist S. S. were treated to a supper and a Xmas entertainment in the Oddfellow's Hall on Thursday evening.

The Rev. R. A. Forde, as Rector of Rosedale, has tendered his resignation to the Bishop. He and Mrs. Forde left for Ontario last week.

The children of Cook's church Sunday School were given a supper in the school room on Tuesday night followed by an interesting program.

In connection with Chilliwack Catholic Church, Sunday services will be conducted as follows: Mass at nine a. m. Sunday, and eleven a. m. Monday. High Mass at eleven at Indian Reservation and midnight Mass at twelve p. m. Sunday.

At Cook's Church Sunday evening a quartette composed of Miss Bell, Miss K. Henderson, Fred James and Arthur Henderson, will render Dr. Arnold's "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing." At the morning service Miss Frankie Kipp will sing a solo.

Bishop de Pencier of Westminster conducted confirmation service in St. Thomas' Church on Sunday evening when sixteen candidates were confirmed. In addressing the candidates the Bishop gave a very helfpful address on the history of the church, the importance of the service of confirmation and also that of Christian living, basing his remarks on the subject of one of Paul's letters to the Philippians, "Knowledge, Love and Judgement". There was a large congregation present.

On Monday evening last the Epworth League of the Methodist Church held a most interesting and unique social gathering. The young people were invited to meet "Around the Camp Fire" and the room was appropriately decorated. In the centre a huge bonfire was blazing (a electric light and red paper giving just the effect needed), in the corner a tent was erected with the usual camp adornments of wash bowl on wooden block, frying pan, etc. Stories of camp life were told by Messrs Orr, Abbot and Beer, songs were sung by Miss G. Sampson and Miss F. Orr, a recitation given by Miss S. Woodworth, and camp scenes were depicted on the screen by means of the lantern. There was a large attendance and all thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

Christmas Sunday in the Methodist church will be most interesting and profitable day. The services will be of a most appropiate character and will doubtless be attended by a large number. In the morning the Girl's Choir, under the leadership of Mrs. Geo. Ashwell, and assisted by Miss K. Henderson, will give a special programme of music and there will be a short address by the pastor, Rev. A. E. Roberts, on a Christmas topic. The full programme follows,—Duet and chorus "The Angel's Song", Misses F. and O. Orr; solo, "Christmas Morn"; Miss Irene Knight; duet and chorus, "Fear Not, Arise", Misses G. Sampson and L. Cartmell; solo, "I heard the Voice of Jesus Say", Miss F. Orr; chorus "The Wise Men's Offering"; solo, "Christmas Morn", Miss Gladys Sampson; chorus, "Sing, rejoice"; solo, selected, Miss K. Henderson.

In the afternoon, commencing sharp at 2.30, the Sunday School will have an open session, when an appropriate programme of songs, recitations etc., will be rendered and the pastor will give an address to the children on "The Christmas Heart." The children are to bring a special offering to be devoted to the purchase price of a new mission boat which has lately been put upon the Kootenay Lake. Mr. John Robinson, the superintendent, and the officers and teachers, extend a hearty welcome to all who do not attend any other Sunday School to visit the Methodist school next Sunday afternoon.

The evening service will be a "Lantern Service." Mr. Roberts has secured a number of colored slides of the famous paintings of Hoffman on The Life of Christ and these will be shown upon the screen, with appropriate words descriptive of the pictures and of the matchless story of the Christ life. There will also be hymns sung to illustrate the story. The service commences at the usual hour, 7.30 p.m.

Chilliwack Boy Scouts No. 1 and 3 and the Wesley troop will march in a body to the P. S. A. on Sunday afternoon.

Christmas Greetings

We wish all our friends and Customers best wishes for a joyous Christmas Season.

Phone 10 **Denmark & Burton** Phone 10

Suggsetions for the Holiday Season

The first one is, make your purchases as early as possible. You will get a better selection and better service.

Partial List of Suitable Gifts

Dressing Robes	Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs
Smoking Jackets	Silk Squares and Knitted Mufflers
Fancy Vests	Fancy arm Bands and Garters
Sweater Coats	Fancy Suspenders
Kid and Mocca Gloves	Men's Umbrellas, all prices
Wool and Silk Lined	Purses and Pocket Books
Poplin and Silk Neckwear	Suit Cases and Hand Bags
Collar Bags and Tie Holders	
Men's Felt and Carpet Slippers	

A visit to this store will help you in your purchases.

Chas. Parker . Chilliwack, B. C.

W. B. TRENHOLM

Wishes all his friends and customers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

And takes this opportunity of thanking his customers for their patronage during the past year and solicitates a continuance of the same

House Furnishings Chilliwack

A. G. Brown-Jamison Co. Ltd.
SUCCESSORS TO A. G. BROWN & CO.

Rock Crushers Road Machinery Contractors' Equipment
Mining Machinery Boilers Engines
Interstate Automobiles Gramm Motor Trucks
Farm Implements Dairy Supplies Hazelwood Milking Machines

1048 Main Street Vancouver, B.C.

Useful Christmas Presents

EL PERCO
the electric coffee percolator.

EL STOVO
the disc on which the electric current will do light cooking.

ALL MAY BE OPERATED FROM THE ORDINARY LIGHT SOCKET

EL PERCO

EL BOILO
the handy immersion heater for boiling water quickly.

"HOTPOINT" IRON
the indispensable kitchen convenience for ironing day

Drop in at our Chilliwack office and have these appliances explained to you.

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Limited
LIGHT AND POWER DEPT. . . CHILLIWACK

Canal Worker's Experience

Some time ago I came to this place to work on the canal and through inclement weather and exposure contracted the worst kind of neuralgia. The pain would fill my forehead so that I couldn't see; it was just awful. I went to a druggist in town and was advised to use a 50c. bottle of Nerviline. That was the best advice and the best medicine I ever got. I will always recommend Nerviline for any ache or pain. It is so strong and penetrating it is bound to cure.

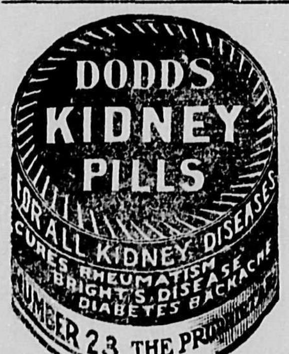
(Signed) A. B. GIORGI,
Trenton, Ont.

Doctors will tell you that nothing but the purest and most healing antiseptic drugs are used in Nerviline—that's why it is so safe for general family use, for the baby as well as the parent. If you haven't tried Nerviline, do so now—your neighbors are almost sure to know of its manifold merits and uses.

THE VOLCANO OF KILAUEA

Kilauea, on the island of Hawaii, as high as Vesuvius and twice as wide, lies thirty miles from the sea in a mountain range wherein are three dead volcanoes and one partially alive. This last, Mauna Loa, sends from time to time streams of lava down its slopes. In 1881 three streams burst forth from the sides of this mountain, and one of them came within three-quarters of a mile of Hilo, the chief city of the island. There have been several outbreaks of Kilauea in the last one hundred years. In 1840 there was a brilliant eruption of lava, the light of which, it was reported, could be seen a hundred miles away.

Where the lava flowed through the forest it left curious relics in the shape of lava arches, bridges, and great vases. These vases were formed by the lava piling itself about some lofty tree trunk, burning away the wood within and killing the upper part of the tree. In the course of time seeds were deposited in the open top, filled with decaying bark, until now there is a gigantic lava vase, holding ferns and flowers and vines.



WASTED TIME AND MONEY

BEFORE THEY FOUND GIN PILLS

Galetta, Ont.

"My husband used Gin Pills for Backache and Kidney Disease. The pain in his back was dreadful and the kidneys failed to do their work properly. As he became worse, we found it necessary to begin treatment and unfortunately wasted time and money on remedies that were little or no good. After taking one dose of GIN PILLS, he found them to be exactly what he needed, and after taking two boxes of GIN PILLS, was completely cured. We heartily recommend GIN PILLS, at every opportunity to our friends and relatives." Mrs. JAMES B. MILFORD.

Write us, mentioning this paper and we will send you a sample box free. Then, if you cannot get the regular size boxes at your dealer's we will supply you at the regular retail price—50c a box, 6 for $2.50—and money promptly refunded if GIN PILLS do not give satisfaction. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Dept. R.P., Toronto. 87

USE ABSORBINE.JR. LINIMENT FOR IT. Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Mammitis, Old Sores, Ulcers. It is healing, soothing, strengthening and invigorating—allays pain and inflammation promptly. Germicide and antiseptic. Mrs. R. M Remler, R. D. No. 1, Federal, Kan., had enlarged veins that finally broke causing considerable loss of blood. Used ABSORBINE, JR. and reported Nov. 5, 1910, veins entirely healed, swelling and discoloration gone and has had no trouble with them since July 1910. ABSORBINE, JR. is invaluable as a general household liniment, for the cuts and bruises that the children get, croup, deep-seated colds, stiff neck, sore throat. Removes fatty bunches, goitre, enlarged glands, wens, cysts, weeping sinews, etc. $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 4 F free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 210 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Also furnished by MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg; THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & Calgary; and HENDERSON BROS. CO. Ltd., Vancouver.

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

EIGHTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

Chilliwack, British Columbia

The Garden of B.C., in the famous Fraser Valley. Finest farming and fruit land in the world. Irrigation unknown. B.C. Electric Ry. from Vancouver; C.N.R. transcontinental and Gt. Northern building. Chilliwack a modern city—waterworks, electric light, etc. Green grass the year round. The Prairie Man's Paradise—no frost, no four months' snow. Write H. T. Goodland, Secy. Board of Trade, Chilliwack, for all information, booklets, maps, etc.—THEN COME.

CANADA'S GREATEST SCHOOL

WINNIPEG Business College

ESTABLISHED 1882.

Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

Awarded first prize at World's Exposition on its work and methods. Write for a free catalogue. We also give instruction by mail.

That Reminds Me

"Their chauffeur seems a sober, careful fellow." "Well, for the wages they pay they can't well expert anything else."

* * *

Stella—When you are engaged you tell him that he must economize.

Bella—And after you are married he tells you that you must.

* * *

Maud—You'd never dream of the proposals I've had this summer.

Ethel—No, dear; I'm not so good a dreamer as you are.

* * *

Lawyer for Defendant—Now, sir, you say that my client disappeared in the darkness after knocking you down. What time of night was this?

Complainant—I can't say exactly. Your client had my watch.

* * *

Bobby—Mrs. Bjones has a friend who has died and gone to the bad place.

Mamma—Why, Bobby! What makes you say such things?

Bobby—Well, she said that she had a warm friend who was dead.

* * *

Mrs. Oldtimer—When we were in Egypt we visited the pyramids. They were just covered with hieroglyphics.

Mrs. Newrich—Horrors! Weren't you afraid that some of the ugly things would get on you?

* * *

Physician—Have you any aches or pains this morning?

Patient—Yes, doctor. It hurts me to breathe. In fact, the only trouble now seems to be with my breath.

Physician—All right. I'll give you something that will soon stop that.

* * *

"I dunno how Bill's a-goin' to vote in tuis election," said the campaign worker. "I've hearn tell he's on the fence. "He wuz thar," replied the neighbor; "but one o' the canderdates let fall a dollar on the off side o' the fence, and Bill got dizzy an' fell over."

* * *

"Sir," with the haughty American to his adhesive tailor, "I object to this boorish dunning. I would have you know that my great-great-grandfather was one of the early settlers. "And yet," sighed the anxious tradesman, "there are people who believe in heredity."

* * *

"Would you say the presidency or the judiciary is the noblest institution in the land?" asked the Interrogative Person. "Without intending to cast a slur on either the presidency or the judiciary," answered the Opinionated Person, "I should say that pay day holds that enviable eminence."

* * *

Irish Boatman (surveying the solitary result of the day)—"It's a foin fish for the size av' ut; them'll run about three to the pound."

Angler—"Hardly that, I should say."

Boatman—"Well, maybe the other two'd be a bit bigger."

* * *

Fred Lennox, spending the summer in Chicago, took a flat close to a railroad, which he surrendered after a week's occupancy.

"I think I could have become used to the trains going by in the night," he said, "but every morning at 8 o'clock two engines came under my window and rehearsed until noon."

* * *

Bobby had worn his mother's patience to the limit.

"You are a perfect little heathen! she remarked, giving way at last.

"Do you mean it?" demanded Bobby.

"I do, indeed," said his mother.

"Then say, ma," said Bobby, "why can't I keep that ten cents a week you gimme for the Sunday-school collection? I guess I'm as hard up as any of the rest of 'em."

* * *

Optimist—"A gran' morning the morn!"

Misanthrope (grudgingly)—"It's no a'thegither ill—(brightening) but, eh, mon, think o' the national debt."

"My! Miss Ma'r," said the old darky to the young lady of the house the morning after her coming-out ball, "you sho' did look sweet las' night. My! I hardly knowed you. Dey wasn't a thing about you dat looked natchel."

* * *

Apropos to the pension of $10 a week that the English government has just granted to the popular English novelist, Joseph Conrad, a Chicago poet said the other day: "The trashy novelist rides in a French motor-car and drinks champagne with his dinner, but the good novelist is thankful for a meal of macaroni. Our bad taste is to blame. Listen to this terrible story: A wealthy Chicago publisher visited a lunatic asylum one autumn afternoon, and among the lunatics he noticed a man who sat counting his fingers and muttering:

'Intry, mintry, cutrey, corn!
Apple seeds and briar thorn,

"The publisher regarded the man attentively. About that massive brow, about that glowing eye there was something strangely familiar.

'Intry, mintry, cutrey, corn!
Apple seeds and briar throrn.
O-u-t—out—'

"The publisher laid his hand on the maniac's shoulder and said sadly: 'My poor friend, is it not true that in you I recognize the pitiable wreck of what was once the heaven-born genius, A. Fountain Penn, author of that immortal masterpiece——' 'Shut up!' the other interrupted in a fierce whisper, and he glanced cautiously about the room. 'Shut up, you old fool! Do you want to ruin me? If none of the does get onto who I am I can stay here all winter.'"

* * *

"Always say 'no,'" an old proverb puts it, "and you will never be married."

Always say "yes" and you will never be divorced.

* * *

"A sixteen-page letter from your sweetheart! What on earth does he say?"

"He says he loves me!"

* * *

A lady in a southern town received notice from her cook that that lady was about to leave her service in order to enter into the holy state of matrimony.

"Why," said sne, "Chloe I didn't even know you had an admirer."

"Oh, yaas, ma'am, for some time."

"Who can it be, Chloe?"

"Don't you remember, Miss Lizzie, dat I attended de funeral of a fren' ob mine about two weeks ago?"

"Yes."

"Waal, ma'am, it's de corp's husband."

An Oil Without Alcohol.—Some oils and many medicines have alcohol as a prominent ingredient. A judicious mingling of six essential oils compose the famous Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and there is no alcohol in it, so that its effects are lasting. There is no medicinal oil compounded that can equal this oil in its preventive and healing power.

Couldn't Get Strong

Seemed to Have Lost All Ambition, Was Pale and Anaemic

Made Wonderful Recovery When Dr. Hamilton's Pills Were Used

"I was never actually sick," writes Mrs. La Pierre, wife of a well-known resident of Labeniene, "yet I never could get strong like other women. I ate well enough, but somehow blood rich and red I could never make. When I married I took a great pride in my housekeeping, but it kept me tired all the time. Mrs. Leehance, my neighbor, looked well—she told me her health had been made by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I only thought of pills as a physic, but now I know that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are more, for they quickened my stomach, liver and bowels—made me stouter and stronger, gave me such color in my cheeks as I never had before. They do good to parts in ways I need not mention in this letter, but I sincerely believe Dr. Hamilton's Pills should be used at regular intervals by every woman—that's why I write this letter."

No medicine invigorates a woman like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c. per box, all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

With the Horses

Eva Tanguay, 2.09¾, that entered the 2.10 class at Columbus during the September meeting, in a trial against time, is a brown mare foaled in 1907, and was bred by Patchen Wilkes Farm, Lexington, Ky.

Her racing career started in 1909, when at two years she competed in four events for youngsters of her age. Her first start was at the August Lexington meet, where, in the first heat she took a record of 2.16½, but was defeated by Hillbrooke Queen in slower time. At Columbus she was third and fourth to Native Belle in 2.13¾ and 2.12¼. She was fourth in each heat of the big futurity in the second of which Native Belle stepped to the world's record mile of 2.07¾. Her last start of the season was in the Lexington stake, where she finished 3-3 to Sue D. in 2.16½ and 2.17. In 1910 she faced the starter but twice in both of which events she was compelled to meet Colorado E. At New York she got fourth money, the time being 2.07¼ and 2.07¾. Afterwards she started in the Horse Breeder stake at Readville, and again secured fourth money in a winning event for Mr. Estabrook's great colt, the heats being in 2.06½, 2.07¾. This year she has started six times for the money. At the Columbus August meeting she got third money to Lulu Arion during the first week, and the same portion the second week to Electric Todd. At Readville she took the first heat in 2.14½, but was beaten by Peter Red. At Hartford she again secured the first heat with a mile in 2.12, but was beaten in the money division by Peter Red and Sue D. She was second three heats to Lady Willow, at Syracuse, the best of which was 2.11¼, and at the Detroit September meeting she finished third to Morning Light, best time 2.09¾.

Her pedigree discloses a wealth of producing blood.

* * *

Sue O., 2.08½, the fast daughter of Todd 2.14¾, that Lon McDonald marked in 2.08½ at "The Trots," in a trial against time, is a brown mare, foaled 1907, and was bred by E. H. Gaither, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Like Eva Tanguay, her turf career began as a two-year-old, in which season she made five starts, all at Lexington. At the July meeting she won, taking the third and fourth heats in 2.23 and 2.28. At the August meet, she finished 3-3-4 in a divided heat affair that was won by Hillbrooke Queen. At the September meet she took the second and third heats in 2.20½ and 2.15½, after losing the first to Louise Wilson in 2.17¼. At the big "trots" in October she started in both the Futurity and the Lexington, finishing 6-5 to Native Belle when that phenomenal filly stepped her famous second heat in 2.07¾, while she won the latter event in straight heats, time 2.16½, 2.17.

As a three-year-old she first appeared in the Horseman stake at Detroit, where she was distanced in the third and final heat won by Emily Ellen in 2.10¼. At Lexington in the memorable futurity won by Grace she met the same fate in the fifth heat, while in the Kentucky stake the following week she finished 3-2 to Colorado E, the second heat being the record mile of that remarkable colt—2.04¾.

In both her two and three-year-old form she was driven by Ed. Willis, the very capable trainer of Patchen Wilkes Farm, and this year in Lon McDonald's stable she has had a quite strenuous campaign, having started eleven times prior to her time trial at Lexington. Starting with the Grand Circuit at Indianapolis she secured third money to the famous "plowhorse" R. T. C. The next week at Kalamozoo she got fourth in a race won by The Huguenot. At Grand Rapids she was second in the 2.16 trot, when High Admiral took a mark of 2.07¾. At Detriot she was drawn after the second heat in the 2.13 trot, won by Charley Mitchell. At Cleveland she was third in the second preliminary of the Tavern "Steak." At Buffalo she was unplaced in the King George $5,000 stake, won by Belvasia, and in the Massachusetts stake at Readville she got third. At Hartford she took the third and fifth heats, and second money in an event won by Peter Red. At Syracuse she finished second three times to Lady Willow. At Detroit's fall meeting she was 3-4-2-3 in 2.08, 2.08, 2.08½ and 2.09½. At Columbus she was second three heats to Vanity Oro, when the Canadian mare tramped three miles in 2.09¼, 2.11¼, 2.12¼. Her pedigree shows the intense trotting strains to which she is heir.

"A Grand Medicine" is the encomium often passed on Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and when the results from its use are considered, as borne out by many persons who have employed it in stopping coughs and eradicating colds, it is more than grand. Kept in the house it is always at hand and it has no equal as a ready remedy. If you have not tried it, do so at once.

SINGLE FILE

When the Indians travelled together they seldom walked or rode two or more abreast, but followed one another in single file. It has been thought by some that this practice resulted from the lack of roads, which compelled them to make their way through woods and around rocks by narrow paths.

If this were the real reason for the practice, then we should expect to find that the tribes who lived in open countries travelled in company, as do whites.

The true reason for journeying, as the Indians did, in single file seems to be a feeling of caste. This feeling was at the bootom of other customs of the Indians. It made their women slaves, and rendered the men silent and unsocial.

This peculiarity is Asiatic. How it has warped and disfigured Hindoo life is well known. Home is scarcely possible where it prevails. To the women and children domestic life is bondage. The women of a Chinese household are seldom seen on the street. The children, when accompanying their father, follow him at a respectful distance, in single file, and in the order of their ages.

THE LYDD OF LYDDITE

Lyddite, the powder which has such enormous explosive force and that can be fired from a gun which is easily carried about, does not, as has been widely supposed, take its name from a man, but from an ancient town near the coast of Kent, in England—the town of Lydd, where there is a government artillery range.

Here the tests were made that resulted in the preparation of this explosive; and the name of the peaceful Kentish village is now associated with a substance that has dealt out death to thousands. It has other odious qualities besides its explosive force, since its fumes are so suffocating as sometimes to be intolerable.

Lydd shares the notoriety which attaches to the name of Dumdum, that other peaceful city, in distant Bengal, where are manufactured the expanding bullets that Great Britain has used from time to time.

THE NESTORIAN STONE

The Nestorian stone has attracted much attention from Western scholars. One American scientist has pronounced it a forgery, but later investigations seem to have established its authenticity and show that its inscription presents a truthful account of the first Christian mission to China.

The stone was found by workmen in the year 1625. The inscription consists of three columns of Chinese characters, with a few Syriac paragraphs, the latter language being now unknown in China. It is a long exposition of the Christian doctrines of the period.

In China antiquarians have long held the stone in great veneration. The style is brief to a degree, but not easily understood. It has been contended that were fifty Chinese students versed in the various dialects of the empire to be employed in its translation each would offer a different interpretation of some part of the inscription.

THE MUFFLER AND THE LAW

Municipal legislation to do away with the muffler cut-out has been passed or threatened in many cities. When used with discretion, the muffler cut-out pedal is a valuable appurtance of the car, but it is because it is so often employed as a means for making night and day hideous on crowded streets and city boulevards that it has fallen under the ban of the anti-noise societies. There is a popular superstition prevalent among motorists in general that the muffler decreases the power developed by the engine. This may be true to a small extent, but it is not probable that more than five per cent. additional power can be obtained from the motor by disconnecting the muffler, and as this increased energy is only necessary when the power plant is called upon to exert its utmost strength, the absurdity of using the cut-out on level city streets and in traffic in which the engine must be throttled is apparent. It is only in races and in hill climbs in which every ounce of energy which the motor is capable of developing is required that the elimination of the muffler serves its purpose as a power increaser. Of course, the muffler cut-out may be used as a warning instead of a horn, and it is useful in determining the quality and quantity of the explosions of a well-silenced motor, but to depress this pedal in crowded streets, when the freed explosions can serve no purpose save to attract attention to the car and driver, is a "crime" of which many chauffeurs and some owners are guilty, and it is no wonder that so large a number of the populace look with disfavor upon thoroughfares which are popular routes of automobilists. Automobile clubs are doing their best to discourage this unnecessary use of the muffler cut-out, but whether the motor car shall be the quiet, powerful, smooth-running conveyance for which it was designed, or whether it shall become a nerve-racking, spluttering distraction on our city streets, is a question that must be decided by the individual owners rather than by any club or society.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes
AND GRANULATED LIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00.
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

DID NOT HAVE TO CALL THE DOCTOR

BECAUSE SHE TRIED DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FIRST

One box of them cured Mrs. Mary A. Cook's Rheumatism from which she had suffered for fourteen years

Mannheim, Ont.—(Special) — How quickly and easily Rheumatism can be cured when you use the right means is shown in the case of Mrs. Mary A. Cook, well known and highly respected here. In an interview regarding her cure, of which all the village knows, Mrs Cook says:

"I had Rheumatism so bad that sometimes I would sit up nearly all night.

"I first thought I would try the doctors, but luckily I decided to first try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"They cured me, and I didn't have to try the doctors. And just to think that after fourteen years of suffering one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills should cure! I will recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone who suffers from Rheumatism."

Yes, it is easy to cure Rheumatism when you go the right way about it. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. If the Kidneys are working right they will strain all the uric acid out of the blood and there can be no Rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make the Kidneys work right.

DO NOT USE THE KNIFE

That is a barbarous way of treating corns—dangerous, too. Any corn, bunion or callous can be removed quickly and painlessly by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Putnam's Corn Extractor, mark the name. Safe, prompt, painless. Sold by druggists. Price 25c.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

A Warm Bathroom

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Every mother should be careful that the children take their baths in a warm room. The chill of a cold room is dangerous after coming out of the hot water.

A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater brings bathroom or bedroom to just the degree of warmth you want in five or ten minutes. All you have to do is to touch a match.

The Perfection Heater burns nine hours on one filling and is always ready for use. You can move it anywhere it is needed. There is no waste of fuel and heat warming unoccupied rooms. Just the heat you want, when and where you want it.

The Perfection is fitted with an automatic-locking flame spreader that prevents the wick being turned high enough to smoke and is easy to remove and drop back when cleaning.

Drums finished either in turquoise-blue enamel or plain steel; light and ornamental, yet strong and durable—suitable for any room in any house.

Dealers everywhere; or write to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

KEEPS YOUR HARNESS SOFT AS A GLOVE TOUGH AS A WIRE BLACK AS A COAL

Sold by Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Co., Limited

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

FOR PINK EYE, DISTEMPER, CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses. Distributors: All Wholesale Drug Houses.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

Licensed **McBEAN BROS.** Bonded

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

We use our twenty years' experience in the grain business in Western Canada when marketing all grain consignments to best advantage for shipper. We handle wheat, oats, barley and flax shipped in car lots, giving special attention to the grading of each shipment, and look after it until finally unloaded in the terminal elevator. Good advances made on bills of lading, and after sale is made prompt returns sent to shipper. Our commission charge is the lowest allowed by the rules of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, of which we are members.

As soon as your car is billed forward, send the shipping bill to us with instructions about holding or selling, and we will attend to the balance of the business for you. Ship one car to us and you will continue to ship for years. We UNDERSTAND this BUSINESS THOROUGHLY, and that COUNTS.

We are LICENSED and BONDED. Reference: Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man.

If you have not shipped a car of grain yet, write us for full shipping instructions. Shipping grain for a commission merchant to handle is very simple.

McBEAN BROS.
GRAIN EXCHANGE - - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

WALL PLASTER

Plaster board takes the place of Lath, and is fireproof.

The "Empire" brands of Woodfiber and Hardwall Plaster for good construction.

SHALL WE SEND YOU PLASTER LITERATURE

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Men Outnumbered in Britain

(London Daily News).

The preliminary report of the census taken on April 2 last has been issued as a blue book. It contains much interesting information supplemental to the preliminary figures given in the parliamentary papers last month.

In the earlier reports the population of Scotland was overstated by seventy-six, and the correct figures for the different parts of the United Kingdom are now given as follows:

		Inc. or dec. from 1901
England	34,043,076	— 10.5 pc
Wales	2,032,193	— 18.1 pc
Scotland	4,759,445	— 6.4 pc
Ireland	4,381,951	1.7 pc
United Kingdom	45,216,665	— 9.1 pc

Of the 36,075,269 persons enumerated in England and Wales 17,448,476 were males and 18,626,793 were females, an excess of 1,178,317 females over males, which would, however, be considerably reduced if the English and Welsh members of the army and navy, of the Merchant Service abroad were included in the reckoning. The proportion of females to males in the population of England and Wales was 1,057 to 1,000 in 1801; it then declined census after census, though with some irregularity, down to 1851, when it stood at 1,042 to 1,000. But after that a change in the opposite direction set in, and up to 1901 there was a slight but continuous increase in the proportion of females to males. The proportion of females to males was the same in 1911 as in 1901, viz., 1,068 to 1,000, but when due allowance is made for the number of males absent on military service in South Africa in the last-named year there is no doubt that the true proportion of females to males was somewhat lower in 1901 than in 1911.

The sex distribution of the population differs very greatly in the different parts of the country. The following are the ten registration counties in which the proportion of females was lowest and the ten in which it was highest.

Proportion of Females to 1,000

Males

Monmouthshire	912
Glamorganshire	922
Flintshire	967
Rutlandshire	973
Durham	985
Carmarthenshire	987
Radnorshire	990
Brecknockshire	991
Denbighshire	1,003
Wiltshire	1,005

Highest

Sussex	1,218
Cardiganshire	1,211
Cornwall	1,162
Gloucestershire	1,157
Somersetshire	1,143
Middlesex	1,140
Surrey	1,136
Carnarvonshire	1,128
London	1,126
Worcestershire	1,117

The number of families (schedules collected) was 8,018,857, as compared with 7,036,868 in 1901, an increase of 981,989, or 14 per cent.

Parliamentary Anomalies

Very instructive is the analysis of the population into parliamentary constituencies. The number of members of the House of Commons for 468 parliamentary areas in England and Wales, not including the Universities, being 490, and the population being 36,075,269, an equal numerical distribution would give one member to 73,623 persons. How far the actual representation departs in either direction from this average is shown in the following table:

Population per Representative	No. of Constituencies.	No. of Representatives.
100,000 and upward	83	86
90,000 and under 100,000	33	33
80,000 " " 90,000	46	48
70,000 " " 80,000	50	53
60,000 " " 70,000	70	73
50,000 " " 60,000	85	88
40,000 " " 50,000	57	60
30,000 " " 40,000	20	23
20,000 " " 30,000	16	17
10,000 " " 20,000	7	7
Under 10,000 (City of London)	1	2
	468	490

Note.—Where an undivided constituency is represented by two members, each member is reckoned in the above table as representing half the population of the entire constituency, which is classified accordingly.

There are eight constituencies in which the population per member is under 20,000, and they may be compared with eight extremes in which the population per member is over 100,000.

Durham	15,956
Bury St. Edmunds	16,785
Montgomery	16,814
Peuryn	17,624
Whitehaven	18,575
Wilts	19,840
Salisbury	19,840
City of London (2 members)	19,657
Romford	312,861
Wandsworth	253,797
Harrow	247,877
Walthamstow	246,807
West Ham, South	187,285
Tottenham	186,661
Cardiff	185,881
Enfield	180,100

In all there are 85 constituencies where an M.P. represents 100,000 or more inhabitants. In 1891 there were only seven, and in 1901 there were 41.

The Rural Increase

Dividing the population in urban and rural, it is pointed out that the 1,137 urban districts in England and Wales contained 28,168,970 persons, and the 657 rural districts 7,906,299, so that, broadly speaking, the proportion living under urban conditions is 78 per cent., and under rural conditions only 22 per cent. The increase in the urban districts was 11.1 per cent., and in the rural districts 10.2 per cent.

In the preceding intercensal period the rates of increase in the urban and rural districts (as constituted in 1901) had been 15.2 and 2.9 per cent., respectively. Thus, while the rate of increase in urban districts has declined from 15.2 to 11.1 per cent., the rate of increase in rural districts has risen from 2.9 to 10.2 per cent. It is pointed out, however, that the rates in the last decennium represent an actual increase of 2,818,072 persons in the urban, and of only 729,354 persons in the rural districts. During the first half of the past century the population of 105 distinctly rural areas in the aggregate increased in each decennium, but at a gradually diminishing rate, except in the 10 years 1811-21. In the second half of the century there is a want of regularity in the series, but the general tendency has been for the decrease of population, which first manifested itself in the 10 years, 1851-1861 to continue at an accelerated rate until the last two decennia, when there was a notable change. This is best shown by the following figures of the population in the 105 districts, which contain no portion of an urban district:

		Per cent.
1801	852,313	....
1811	913,713	*7.20
1821	1,044,331	*14.30
1831	1,115,641	*6.83
1841	1,181,758	*5.93
*1851	1,212,548	*2.61
1861	1,207,580	x0.41
1871	1,202,499	x0.42
1881	1,187,124	x1.28
1891	1,174,958	x1.02
1901	1,189,713	x1.26
1911	1,306,565	*9.82

*Increase. xDecrease.

Discussing the falling off in the rate of increase in the population of the towns, the registrar-general makes the following interesting observations:

It is obvious that a falling off in the rate of increase, or even an actual diminution of the population resident within the limits of a town, does not necessarily imply any corresponding decline in its prosperity. Unless the boundaries of the town are periodically adjusted the relation between its area and its population must constantly alter as the latter increases. The tendency is for further increase to slacken within, and probably to accelerate without the town limits, simply because there is less and less room left within for new buildings. If at the same time overcrowded slum areas are rebuilt with more generous provision of light and air, and if residences are, placed by railways, warehouses, and owing to increasing site value, replaced by railways, warehouses, and business premises in the central portion of the town, it may well be that even an actual decrease in population represents not decrease, but increase of the town's property.

"The growth of large urban communities can only be measured by considering jointly the population of the central area and of all its suburbs, whether the latter do or do not happen to be under the same local government as the central area. The cases of Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester illustrate this. The population of Birmingham at the census was 525,960, an increase of 0.5 per cent. Since the taking of the census, the provisional order for the extension of the city has been confirmed by Parliament and the population of the whole of the area to be included within the new city amounts to 840,372; at the census of 1901, 159,059 persons were enumerated within the same area. The rate of increase is, therefore, 10.7 per cent. The population of Liverpool at the census was 746,566, an increase of 6.00 per cent. Within an area, comprising the City of Liverpool, the county boroughs of Bootle and Birkenhead, the municipal borough of Wallasey, the urban districts of Litherland, Waterloo, with Seaforth, Great Crosby, little Crosby, Higher Bebington and Lower Bebington, and the civil parish of West Derby rural, no fewer than 1,095,558 persons were enumerated, showing an increase of 112,826 in the decennium, or 11.5 per cent.; nearly double the rate recorded for the city alone.

"During the past intercensal period Manchester had been extended by the addition of the urban districts of Moss Side, Withington, Gorton, and Levenshulme, and part of Prestwich. The population of the city as constituted in 1911 was 714,427; this total shows an increase of 69,554, or 10.8 per cent. If, however, we take the city boundaries as constituted in 1901, the increase of population amounted to only 24,785 persons, or 4.6 per cent."

Remarkable Growth

London, it is pointed out, furnishes the most remarkable instance of decline in population in the central portions of large cities. This fact has already been emphasized by the figures given last month, but it is worthy of note that the increase of 684,867 in the "outer ring" of the metropolis in the last ten years represents a number considerably more than the entire population of the "outer ring" 50 years ago. The rate of increase in this encircling belt between 1861 and 1911 is no less than 559.1 per cent.

In the report published last month the figures for the larger towns (the country boroughs) were given. The additional statistics now published show that Southend-on-Sea, with a population of 62,723, increased by no less than 117.4 per cent. Other big increases are: Ilford, 78,205 (89.6 per cent. increase); Ealing, 61,235 (85.4 per cent. increase), and Acton, 57,523 (52.4 per cent. increase). In addition to the four towns mentioned a month ago as showing decreases, viz., Burton, Canterbury, Halifax and Hastings, the following are now given: Chester, 39,038 (1.9 per cent. decrease), and Aston Manor, 75,042 (3 per cent. decrease).

BOWED AND FILLED TENDONS

A subscriber asks for a definition of these terms and they certainly are of considerable interest, and especially so seeing that they are more or less erroneous. The term "bowed" tendon is applied to that condition in which the profile of the back tendons of the leg, from knee and hock to fetlock, is bulged instead of in a straight line from above to below. The bulge or enlargement may be at the upper third of the tendon and involve the juncture of the check ligament and the flexor tendon, or it may be just above the fetlock and implicate the bursa and sheath of the tendons. In the upper part the tendon felt between the fingers and thumb may present a "knot" or "bunch" or marked enlargement. That condition is at the juncture mentioned and has resulted from a severe strain of the check ligament. The lower enlargement usually is longer and larger and involves the sheath of the tendon. The sheath is lined with synovial membranes, which secrete lubricating fluid for the prevention of friction. The thickening has resulted from inflammation of the membranes and the walls of the sheath and they have become permanently hardened (indurated) and thickened. Where the sesamoid bones of the back of the fetlock are involved the enlargement will be larger and harder than when membranes, sheaths, tendons and ligaments alone are involved. If there is a soft puff above the joint, on each side, or to be pressed through from one side to the other (as seen in the condition called "thoroughpin" of the hock joint) that is a distension of the synovial bursa (sac) of the part and is commonly termed a "wind gall" or "wind puff." It is an indication that the parts involved have been sprained and inflamed at some time in the history of the horse. That also is the certain history whenever and wherever an enlargement or puff is found in connection with the tendons and ligaments of a joint or leg.

"Filled leg" is a common term and may also be applied to the tendons, but the tendons are not "filled"; i.e., dropsical or swollen. In filled leg the condition may either be active (acute) or passive (non-active). When a leg is swollen, hot, sore and lameness is present there is acute or active congestion and hyperæmia. There is an increased flow of blood to the part and there may be in connection effusion of inflammatory lymph and even of extravasated blood into the surrounding tissues. The leg then is "filled," because swollen; but the products of inflammation generally are reabsorbed and the leg is then restored to its normal condition and proportions. In passive congestion, filling" or "stocking," the blood circulation is deficient or impeded. Active congestion is not present; there is no exaggerated flow of blood to the part. The liquid portion of the blood (serum) has been poured into the tissues involved and is not removed until active exercise caused restored circulation and the dropsical condition disappears, reabsorption having taken place. When reabsorption of the products of either active or passive congestion does not occur the enlargement (swelling) remains permanently, having become organized into new, abnormal tissue. To such a condition in some places we apply the term "callous," usually the skin is involved, or we may say that there is a "thickening" of a tendon, its sheath or all of the tissues involved. A "filled tendon" would most often mean a distension of its sheath with synovia; a thickened tendon, one that shows permanent hardening and thickening of the walls of the sheath and other surrounding tissues; a "filled leg" a dropsical leg, in which condition the swellings when squeezed show dents or "pits" representing the points of the fingers and remaining for some time after the pressure has been removed. That condition is seen in passive congestions and stocked legs of old, run down, ill fed, or over-worked and badly cared for horses, or those that are insufficiently exercised, overfed and stabled in insanitary buildings. The blood circulation in such instances is impaired or there may be chronic disease of the heart, liver, or kidneys, or of all three. Where a horse suffers a sudden attack of lymphangitis ("milk leg" or "shot of grease," or "Monday morning disease") the leg becomes intensely swollen, hot and sore. That condition is acute and active. When inflammation and fever subside the swelling should disappear in a few days if sufficient exercise is allowed. If reabsorption does not take place, as it often fails to do when the horse has had several successive attacks of the disease, the leg remains permanently thickened, especially at its lower extremities, where circulation is least active, and it remains permanently "filled" or "stocked"; but the condition is really due to organization of the products of inflammation, not to be removed by exercise or bandaging, and technically known as "elephantiasis" or hypertrophy of the cellular tissues.

A "filled" condition usually disappears under pressure, exercise and the treatment usually adopted in such condition does not respond to treatment and proves to be a chronic, incurable condition and blemish. A "bowed" tendon, wherever found, indicates that sprain has been the cause and that extra exertion and stress, of a sort identical or similar to that which originally caused the condition, will, if again experienced, be likely to lead to a like sprain or aggravation of the condition present and consequently result in lameness. The "bowed" tendon therefore is a most serious condition; the "filled" condition likely to be temporary, although possibly and often acute, but responsive to treatment and not so likely to return.

In either case the results of line firing and blistering is to strengthen the parts and prevent recurrence of similar conditions leading to lameness.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SHARK

Sharks are both cowardly and cruel, but it is difficult to study their ways from the deck of a ship as they move slowly in a refractive medium such as water some twenty or thirty feet below the observer. Hence the many erroneous deductions of seamen with respect to these unsociable denizens of the deep. The shark belongs to a type which has survived the flight of time, while other more attractive species have ceased to exist. The early voyagers were wont to attribute supernatural prescience to the shark. Often, during light winds, one of these sea scavengers will follow a slow sailing ship for several successive days and nights, and it was erroneously assumed that he did so because aware in some mysterious way of an impending death on board which will insure for him a sumptuous repast.

A shark's voracity is not less marvelous than his digestion. Whether he be a man-eater by choice or by the compulsion of hunger, the fact remains that any one who happens to fall overboard in the vicinity of a shark is likely to be snapped up by the latter without ceremony. It is the evil reputation attaching to the whole shark tribe as regards indifference whence comes a meal that renders them so abhorrent to seafarers. They are by no means epicures. Failing other food, a shark will devour a relative that is either dead or moribund.

Old sailors never weary of enlarging upon the voracity and the digestion of sharks. When in the China seas, as related by the late Captain Basil Hall, R.N., a large shark was caught by H.M.S. Alceste, which was found to contain, among other things, a buffalo hide that had been thrown overboard the preceeding day. One of the sailors explained this in a way which seemed irresistibly logical in the opinion of his shipmates. "There, my lads," said Jack, "what d'ye think of that? He swallowed the whole buffalo right enough, but he couldn't digest the hide." As a matter of fact, the carcass of the buffalo, unknown to these amateur makers of history, was still on board the Alceste.

Circumstantial accounts are in evidence of instances where the shark has been defeated by the man. At Jamaica, for example, a huge shark is said to have been a terror to frequenters of the harbor he affected. Once he overturned a boat carrying provisions to the shipping, and devoured the wife of the boatman. The maddened widower reached the nearest ship, seized a shark knife, invoked the aid of his patron saint, leaped into the water, gave battle to the shark despite the awful odds and succeeded in avenging his wife by slaying her destroyer.

A shark is very tenacious of life, and a well known authority has pointed out that "wounds affect fishes generally much less than higher vertebrates. A Greenland shark continues to feed while his head is pierced by a harpoon or by a knife, as long as the nervous centre is not touched."

A Norwegian Antarctic explorer, H. J. Bull, gives a startling word picture of a shark's tenacity of life. This man-eater was caught at the Iceland cod fishery; his liver, heart and internal arrangement were removed, so as to put a period to his career, and the thus mutilated body was then cast into the sea. He simply gave a leisurely wag of his tail and swam rapidly out of sight.

The shark is comparatively clumsy in his movements, and is compelled to turn over in order to seize his prey, and his many enemies are not slow in availing themselves of these peculiarities. In 1889 Captain Fraser, of the barque Thomas S. Stowe, when one hundred miles west of the Galapagos Islands, caught a shark which had been carrying about in its body the weapons of offence of two swordfish. The latter class of sea dwellers are plucky fighters, and occasionally break off their swords in the body of an opponent who would, perhaps, rather flee than fight.

Sharks often attain to great size on the coast of Southern California. In 1906 apparently the largest on record was dispatched. He measured thirty-two feet from the tip of his tail to the end of his snout, and had a girth of fifteen feet just forward of his dorsal fin. Two children of about six years of age were depicted sitting erect within the extended jaws of the slain shark, their legs dangling in space.

A shark steak, properly cooked, is neither lightly despised nor ignored by a sailing ship's crew who may not have tasted fresh meat or fresh fish for six months of leaden-footed hours, though some cannot forget that the shark is a man-eater by choice.

EGGS AND POULTRY IN CHINA

For hundreds of years China was the greatest poultry producing nation in the world, and probably this is true today, not only as regards the total production but also in per capita use.

Of the more than 300,000,000 population of China shown by the last census there are few indeed who do not in the course of a year consume something in the way of poultry—chickens or ducks or geese—and certainly a large number of eggs.

For considerable portions of the population poultry is the only animal food used, and for more well-to-do classes it is an ordinary meat diet the year around. Ducks are pickled, dried, tinned and otherwise preserved and shipped to many parts of the world to Chinese who are away from a home supply. Eggs of all kinds are used fresh and are cured by burying in clay and lime until they acquire something of the quality of cheese and are a great Chinese luxury.

There are few families in China, even in the larger cities, that do not have at least some chickens. Near the ports open to foreign trade there are a few rather good sized poultry farms as a rule.

Ducks are raised in immense numbers on farms along the canals and rivers of central and south China and are much more common than chickens. One of the customary sights along the grand canal in mid-China, for example, is that of a Chinese duck farmer in his boat watching his flock feed in and along the canal. The ducks are trained to obey him, and, armed with a long bamboo pole to guide them, he controls their movements and takes them back to shelter for the night.

The surplus of poultry and poultry products which China can export annually is immense. Up to the present exportation has taken the form largely of egg products, mostly dried albumen and yolks. The trade in eggs and egg products is rapidly increasing, as may be seen from the fact that the exports of egg albumen and yolks in 1908 were valued at $463,638 gold, and the shipments of fresh and preserved eggs at $1,234,785 gold, while in 1909 the values were $818,829 and $1,529,685 respectively.

During the last year several cargoes of Chinese meat and game products were sent to the United Kingdom with great success, and in these shipments were included poultry and eggs. The quantities of poultry thus exported, however, cannot be given with any degree of accuracy since the returns include such products under the general term of "provisions." the amount is considerable, however, and it is increasing. Apparently the only requirement for indefinite expansion of this market is proper shipping and selling arrangements. The product, both poultry and eggs can be delivered at exporting points in China more cheaply than probably at any similar place in the world.

THE PAGEANT OF DIVORCE

By the present ratio of progression it will take twenty-five years for every other marriage to end in divorce. In 1870 the ratio was one to thirty-four, in 1907 it was one to twelve. The Christian Work and Evangelist (New York) estimates that already the ratio since the latter date has become one to ten. The condition has drawn the attention of other than church people. Government officials seriously discuss the need of uniform divorce laws for the entire country, but this religious journal is dubious of the beneficial effect of such legislation. "It will only be a law which expresses the composite result of all the laws now on the state books." And it is pointed out that "practically no divorce laws in any state have been able to check the growth of divorce." No help could come from such a source unless the law were "ten times more drastic than any laws which now exist." The paper we are quoting speaks in a despairing mood:

"But why not accept a condition of free love and be done with it? Why keep up the hypocrisy of marriage, either by church or city? Why not, if the health authorties wish to know who are living together in a city and to keep a record of children, simply compel the man and his mistress to go to the justice of the peace, and say: 'We are going to live together for the present?' Why not set aside a large part of the city where huge communal houses, with plenty of playground for children, can be erected? They will need large playgrounds, poor things, not knowing father and mother-love care. But it is between this condition of free love and a marriage system much freer from divorce than we now have, that the nation has soon to make choice. And quickly, too, for even now, some localities are becoming practically free love. There are women in New York who when they meet one of their husbands can not always tell, without thinking, if it is the one she is now living with. At some tables it is unsafe to address a woman by the name you have known her by, unless you have met her within half a year, for she may have changed it.

"The plight of children is becoming pitiable. Keepers of private nurseries, hospitals, and even private schools, will tell you pitiable tales. More and more 'dumping-grounds' for children of divorced parents are being required. What a sight that recently seen, in a New York court, of a little boy distracted, running back and forth, from his father to his mother, crying pitiably for love, while they snarled at each other in a divorce court. Laws are not going to stop it. There are too many people who want lax laws, to get strict laws passed. Refusal of church to marry will help a little, but not much, for there are justices of the peace who have no qualms about destroying the social fabric. Education in the sacredness of marriage is a good beginning. But people get married by impulse and rarely think of compatibility until it is over—especially in America this is true. Only one thing will help, and that is an inculcation of real Christianity. This works two ways, it establishes forbearance, charity, sweetness of temper, overlooking of little things in the household."

Some facts that threaten "the very stability of the nation," if the increase grows in another twenty-five years as it has in the last quarter of a century, are noted here with the efforts already begun to provide the remedy. We read:

"The Census Bureau estimated that, despite the obstructive efforts of the Church and the lawmakers, the ratio of divorces to marriages had increased from one to thirty-four in 1870, to one to twelve in 1907. In a letter to the Times of January 24, 1909, Prof. Walter F. Willcox estimated the ratio then obtaining as one divorce to ten marriages. Statistics compiled in Kansas City early this year showed a ratio of one divorce suit to every four marriage licenses granted in that city; the State of Washington granted, during 1910, in its most populous county, one divorce to every six marriages, and Secretary of State Hayward, of Iowa, published figures for the state revealing one matrimonial action in court to every seven marriages. The Commissioners on Uniform Divorce Laws have been studying the problem and devising a marriage act that will suit all the states. It is also proposed to invite all the governors and attorney-generals to a conference on uniform divorce laws. But even as the prospect of such a law draws near, one's hopes in its effectively operating against the growing evil. Four-fifths of divorces, it tells us, are by mutual consent, the suit being never contested by the defendant. In four out of five cases the divorce was obtained in the state where the marriage was performed. Strange to say, the divorce 'colonies' in the West, while being perfect plague spots and disgraces to the nation, have had little influence in swelling the 820,000 divorces granted in the United States since the Civil War. Another thing is, that although there is no doubt but that many marriages in our great cities are entered into with the understanding that it is simply a relation of a man to a mistress, and is soon to be dissolved, the vast majority of divorces come after ten years. There are very few cases where divorce is the result of an agreement before marriage. Nearly half of these decrees were for desertion, but desertion is generally a 'fake' reason agreed upon by both parties. One-fifth were granted for drunkenness."

HELIGOLAND, THE BIRD-TRAP

The island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, is a triangular rock of perhaps a hundred acres, but there is probably no spot of equal size on the earth's surface that is of more interest to the ornithologist. Nearly every one on the island is a born ornithologist. The flight and note of every bird are familiar to every islander. A new bird is instantly detected. The fisherman steers with a gun at his side; the peasant digs his potatoes with a gun on the turf, and a heap of birds on his coat.

Every bird that appears is whistled within range with marvellous skill. The common sorts are eaten, the rare ones sold to the bird-stuffer, and the new ones taken to the ornithologists.

The autumnal migration is a spectacle that ornithologists from all over the world are wont to attend. On one such occasion a distinguished bird-student was waked at half-past twelve in the morning with the news that the migration had already begun. Hastily dressing himself, he at once made for the lighthouse. The night was almost pitch dark, but the town was astir. In every street men with large lanterns and a sort of angler's landing-net were making for the lighthouse.

At the lighthouse an interesting sight presented itself. The whole zone of light within range of the mirrors was alive with birds coming and going. Nothing else was visible in the darkness of the night but the lantern of the lighthouse vignetted in a drifting sea of birds. From the darkness in the east clouds of birds were emerging in an uninterrupted stream.

No one could guess how many hundreds of thousands of birds there passed in a couple of hours, but the stray birds which the lighthouse-keeper succeeded in securing, as they fluttered against the wire-netting, amounted to almost three hundred. The night was starless and the town invisible, but the island looked like the outskirts of a well-lighted city, being sprinkled all over with brilliant lanterns. Many larks alighted on the ground to rest, and allowed the islanders to pass their nets over them. On some nights as many as fifteen thousand skylarks have been taken on the island. At about three o'clock in the morning the clouds broke, the stars came out, and the migration came to an end or was continued above the range of human vision.

A CANAL OF STEEL

In connection with the Nile irrigation system at Wadi Kom-Ombo there has been constructed a canal of steel, five thousand two hundred feet in length, wherby water from the service reservoir is distributed to the earth canals.

In section this metallic canal is U-shaped, twenty feet broad and twelve feet deep. It is made up of seventeen sections, connected by expansion joints, and the riveted steel plates of which it consists are six millimeters in thickness. During the construction the engineers were troubled among other things by the unequal expansion of the metal. The expansion was greatest on the side where the sun happened to shine full upon the plates, and the inequality was often sufficient to displace the end of a section about to be joined as much as four inches to one side or the other.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S BLUE SUIT

Daniel Webster went to Dartmouth College in a homespun suit of which probably every thread was carded, spun, and woven by his mother's hand from the wool of their own sheep. It was a dyed-in-the-wool suit, and the color was indigo blue.

In the South butternut was used, but though the Yankee dames knew all about the uses of butternut bark, and the subtle power for slate color that lay in the sumach berries and bark of white maple, and were not unacquainted with the various dyes that root and flower, bark and leaf, could be made to yield through the agency of vitriol and alum and copperas to "set" them fast, the universal stand-by in New England was the blue pot, par excellence the "dye pot," that stood in the chimney corner of every kitchen in that region.

So Webster was fitted out in indigo blue from collar to ankle. Before reaching Hanover, there came on one of those drenching rains that wet a man to the skin. The suit held its own, but it parted with enough dye to tinge Daniel blue from head to foot.

Webster had a liberal stratum of sentiment in his mental make-up; and for some reason the color of his young manhood remained his favorite wear through life. He wore blue coats to his dying day. If any one ever saw him in one of a different color, the fact has not been made of record.

GENIUS AT TABLE

It would appear that the man of genius usually requires a large supply of substantial food. Intellectual work demands full nutrition to repair the waste of brain tissue. Scott was wont to attribute his extraordinary capacity for continuous work to his good digestion and the wholesome restraints of his appetite in his youth. "I have as keen an appetite now as any man" he said, "but I know when to stop."

Mirabeau is stated to have been an enormous feeder, eating as much at a meal as would suffice three ordinary men. Talleyrand was also a noted eater. Goethe and Napoleon ate large quantities of food, but cared little for the quality. Bismarck was noted for his appetite, which was insatiable, but his food was of the simplest.

Many stories are told of the gross delight in eating evinced by the two Dumas, father and son, one of which is that the younger, being overtaken by a storm, took refuge in a hotel in Paris. Twenty-four turkeys were hanging upon the spit.

"And all for a single traveller," explained the host.

"C'est mon pere!" exclaimed Alexandre. He was right.

England is Naval Cadet R. F. Wheeler, who is just fifteen years of age, and who recently took his certificate at the Bristol Salisbury Plain School. After leaving his training college the young cadet joined the Bristol school on August 8th, his tuition lasting only four weeks. His progress throughout was rapid, and his first solo flight was made only five days before he gained his brevet.

New Jewelry Store

A New Jewelry Store is now being opened up next to T. J. Polley's office on Young street.

First quality goods only, and all repair work done promptly by an expert watchmaker.

R. E. BROADHEAD

YOUNG STREET CHILLIWACK

Do You Know

That owing to building operations having commenced on Lots 7 and 8 facing on Young Street, South, business lots in this locality are going to increase in price.

We Can Deliver

A 50 foot Lot, exceptionally well situated on Young Street at **$100 per front foot.** For terms see

Chas. Hutcheson & Co.

REALTY AND INSURANCE AGENTS CHILLIWACK

HAVE YOU FIFTY Dollars to Spare?

We have perfected arrangements with a Land Company by which we are able to sell

Dairy Land at $7.50 *per acre*

Mixed Farming Land at $12.50 per acre

Fruit Land at $17.50 per acre

in 40 Acre blocks.

It is fully guaranteed by the owners, and while it is not close to existing railroads, within five years it will be opened up by a trans-continental road and will then prove a true money maker for anyone owning it. Booklets and maps free at our office.

Terms on land:

$50 cash, balance $10 a month at 6 per cent.

P. O. Box 247 Phone 178

T. J. Polley & Co.

Chilliwack, B. C.

WANTED

Suckling Pigs. Fat Hogs, Store Hogs, Veal Calves, Sheep and Lambs.

STANLEY BISHOPRICK.

SARDIS.

Macken Lumber Co.

will be glad to furnish you with an estimate on your lumber bill whether you place your order with them or not.

Phone 86

Macken Lumber Co.

Born—In Chilliwack, on Tuesday Dec. 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Carmichael, a daughter.

Local Items

L. F. Croft, at Mee Studio for photos

FOR SALE—Building 14x18 feet on ground; in good condition. Apply at this office.

All millinery is reduced to half price at Miss Hoyle's, across from the post office

A black fur ruff has been left at this office for the owner. It was found in the opera house.

FOR SALE—a number of choice White Plymouth Rock Cockerels; E. A. Kipp, phone F. 191.

FOR RENT—A modern 7 roomed house on Williams street. $20.00 per month. W. R. Nelmes.

Man or Men Wanted—to blow out stumps. Apply to Geo. Leary, Bent place, Fairfield Island.

Monday being Christmas Day the Post Office will be closed. The wicket will be open from eight to nine a.m.

Call up phone 39 and make an engagement to have your Photo taken Xmas or New Year's Days. Chapman's studio.

House and Lot to Rent—Nine roomed house, bathroom, electric light, hot and cold water, acre of land, stable, buggy shed, on Hazel street. Apply to A. Malcolm, Hazel street.

How many shot are in the tube in the window of Felix McManus? If you guess the correct or nearest to the correct number a gold-filled watch will be yours. An opportunity is given with every 25cts. spent in this store.

Christmas and New Years Gifts in profusion, are on display at Miss Hoyle's. Dainty evening waists, smart hair ornaments. handkerchiefs, etc., are attracting much attention. Make your choice early.

CARD OF THANKS—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kerr wish to extend their heart felt thanks to their friends and neighbors for the many acts of kindness and sympathy extended to them during the illness and death of their eldest daughter, Annie Irene.

The programe at the Lyric Theatre for Friday and Saturday, is " A Quarter Past two " a pretty Imp, Drama, " Vengeance Hath Been Had " an especially strong Drama, and two screaming Comedies, "The Schoolma'an of Snake Ranch" and "Chicken". These are worth seeing.

Yes you can have your family group or other Photos taken Xmas or News Year's Days at Chapman's studio. Phone 39.

Chas. Hutcheson & Co. real estate agents, have sold lot 11 block H. division E. owned by Mrs. S. F. Boucher to Messrs John and Alfred Kregear, of Vancouver Lot. 2 of D. L. 332, comprising 1¼ acres owned by H. J. Barber, to N. McLeod, of Vancouver. Fourteen acres of the Grigg Sub-division to J. C. Glenton, *also of Vancouver.*

Have you put in an estimate on the number of beans in the jar in Fred Joudry's window? An estimate is allowed for every dollar's worth of goods purchased. The lady coming nearest to the correct number will be presented with a ruby and diamond ring, the gentleman a gold watch, and the third nearest a handsome umbrella. The beans will be counted on Saturday night Dec. 30 and the prizes awarded. Get your estimates in as early as possible, as they are filed in order received. One estimate allowed with coupon which was published in the Free Press last week.

Personal Mention

L. R. Waddington, of Vancouver, is spending the Xmas holidays under the parental roof.

Mrs. E. M. Manford who has been the guest of her sister Mrs. C. A. Barber, left for her home on Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Goodland, Lieut. and Mrs. Caskey attended the Military dance in Lester Hall. Vancouver last Friday.

At HAMMAR'S

All the good eats. Beef local grain fed. Pork from Denholm's Lamb and mutton, choice. Of course our Turkeys are bought from the only Turkey farm in B.C., which means the best. Geese, Ducks and Chickens in endless number.

TELEPHONE - NO. 18

THE Christmas Calculating Competition

A Lady's or Gentleman's

Gold-Filled Watch

will be given to the person telling nearest to the correct number of shot contained in a glass tube in my window

In the event of two or more persons guessing the same number it will be decided by a drawing.

Every 25c

spent in the store from now until New Year's entitles you to one guess.

Felix McManus The Watch Man

Rev. Mr. Robinson of Vancouver, will take the services in the Baptist Church on Sunday.

Among those who are home for the Xmas holidays are, Miss Laura Denholm, Miss Mrytle Menzie, Miss Willis, Miss Esther Hammar, Peter Menzie and Garnet Willis from Okanagan College, Summerland, B. C.

Mrs. John Knight, of Eganville, is the guest of friends in the city, where she will await the arrival of her husband, who is expected to return from Katalla Oil fields, Alaska, about New Years.

Dr. and Mrs. Allen and children of Vancouver spent Sunday with Mrs. Allen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Ashwell. Mr. Ashwell received many congratulations on that day the occasion being his eighteeth birthday.

Dr. and R. H. Henderson expect to leave on Tuesday for their extended trip abroad, intending to be away about three months.

The Misses Ruth and Dorothy Henderson kindly assisted Patrol Leader Turnbull, who had charge of the Tuesday evening practice of Chilliwack No.I. in the the absence of Mr. Collin, in the teaching of the Scouts of "The Maple Leaf Forever."

The home of Mrs. C. E. Eckert was merry on Saturday afternoon, the occasion being the eleventh birthday of Miss Viva the pretty young daughter of the house. About sixteen girls attended the party in her honor and enjoyed every minute of the afternoon's festivities.

The popularity of Miss Florence Morse with her pupils was evidenced last Saturday night when about thirty two of them made up a party surprising their teacher at Mrs. H. Eckert's home and incidentally presenting her with some pretty gifts. The evening was spent in games and a jolly social time.

Married—On Thursday, Dec. Margaret E. Good, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Good of East Chilliwack to Mr. Robert John Taylor of Flett Springs, Sask. The marriage took place, at two-thirty at the home of the bride, Rev. Mr. Douglas officiating. The happy couple left on the six tram amid showers of rice, and carrying with them many good wishes.

Christmas Meats and Poultry

We have in stock a full line of the choicest meats and poultry for the Christmas trade. The kind that give real pleasure in the eating.

All local stock and fresh killed. No storage or frozen meats handled by us.

You are invited to purchase your holiday supply of meats at our store.

Barrett & Banford

Phone 87 Chilliwack

Watches, Clocks, Rings, Chains, Pendants, Diamonds.

Get Your Xmas. Presents AT F. JOUDRY'S

Try your wisdom. How many beans in the sealer?

Special Designs in Jewelry made to order