

TOURING THE WEST BEAUTY AND DANGER

Fraser River Canyon—Niagara Gorge
Multiplied in Marvellous Scenery
—A Racy Description

An easterner, touring British Columbia, writes: Greenhorns going west and not familiar with the infinite capacity of British Columbia to tilt itself on end, think that Sicomous is the beginning of normal country. It ought to be, for at that placid junction both the Rockies and the Selkirk ranges have passed. The geography text books say merely that the rest of the Province is diversified by hills. It is an understatement. Sicomous lies on an arm of Shuswap Lake—a name not to be pronounced safely except by prohibitionists. For 30 or 40 miles onward there are reaches of level land, but always on the opposite side of the lake there are bold and elegant hills which in any other land would be called mountains.

Like the Old Country
The guide book says the scenery is reminiscent of Scotland and Scottish poets have intimated that Caledonia is wild and impressive. You can draw your own conclusions. Soon the most westerly arm of Shuswap narrows and becomes the Thompson River. The hills rise higher and higher still until they form the Thompson River canyon—perhaps 2,000 feet deep, and shaped like a huge V. There are really two sorts of hills on each side of the V. Close to the river and upwards to perhaps 600 feet are immense deposits of gravel and white clay, much of the material of the clay formations of Scarborough Heights, Ontario. And that again are rock hills, some of them some covered sparsely with scrub and all of a reddish tint much more surly in appearance than the peaks of the ranges we have passed. The risk of building a railway on the slanting side of a gravel pit 100 miles long is not as easy as peeling potato skins. The danger of disastrous slides may be understood, but by cribwork and careful aids of this sort, the engineers have triumphed.

Niagara Gorge Multiplied
Then comes the high moment when the Thompson joins the Fraser River. The hills are mountains now, stark precipices sweeping to an incredible height and clothed, where there is footing, with an infinity of spruces. Multiply the Niagara gorge by ten—perhaps sometimes, by 20, and you may have a dim notion of this stupendous chasm. The river is not clear. Glacial mud makes it a dull pea green and it boils so constantly in its narrow path that it has no time to clarify itself. In the train, perhaps 200 feet above the river, one frequently must lean closely towards the window to see the top of the opposite bank. Not infrequently this bank lifts itself into a peak with traces of snow in the upmost crevices. For 130 miles this canyon yawns before the traveller, and, if he be timid, gives him nervous prostration. If he be wise he merely admires and looks, looks and admires until the hinder hinges of the neck grow rusty and give warning by ominous creaks. Even when the track leaves the margin of the Fraser and strikes across country to Vancouver the mountains do not cease. In the city, when one looks about, it is plain that these same mountains have chased one into town and now wait languidly across the bay until the time shall come for chasing one eastward again.

BURMA GRASS FOR PAPER

Kaing Grass May Form a Good Paper Material

The possibilities of utilizing the kaing grass of Burma for paper making have for some years past been investigated by interested persons, in consultation with paper manufacturers in England, and it is now announced that the conversion of this grass into pulp and subsequently into paper can be accomplished in a simple and economical manner.

The yield of unbleached pulp is 39 per cent, calculated on the dry grass. This does not compare badly with esparto grass, from which about 43 per cent of unbleached pulp is obtained. Kaing grass grows in great profusion in all parts of Burma, frequently reaching a height of ten feet. As a paper making material it may be classed with esparto grass, and is much cheaper, though the quality of the pulp is not quite so good as that obtained with esparto. Esparto grass is to a large extent cultivated, whereas kaing grass grows wild and is sometimes rank and coarse. By systematic cutting, however, over properly preserved areas, a finer grass of uniform quality can be obtained in a very short time.

Fixing the Valve Stem

A bent valve stem on an automobile engine invariably will cause trouble by sticking open and thus causing misfiring of the cylinder in which it is operating. In testing for a bent stem, which hardly is noticeable to the eye, place the valve in its guide and with the forefinger gently lift the stem. It should move freely and drop back to normal position of its own weight. If it does not, clean the stem and guide and try again. If the stem and guide are clean the former may be bent.

Don't fill an oil or gasoline stove after dark, nor do so while the stove is lighted, as the flame might set fire to the vapour in the air, causing an explosion.

A new silencer for motorboat engines works on the principle of taking the pressure out of the exhaust gases by cooling them with a water jacket.

Flexibility of the frame which permits it to be turned back if blown inside out features a new umbrella which its inventor claims is storm-proof.

Paris may be supplied with power by a hydroelectric plant on the River Rhone, 250 miles distant, the current being transmitted at 120,000 volts.

The empty silo may need some attention. If it is a wooden one a coat of paint might not come amiss.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

Water rolls off cabbage leaves because they are covered with a very fine dust.

Dark clothes are the warmest because they attract more heat from the sun.

Dusty shoes are always the hottest because polished shoes throw off the heat.

A negro has black eyes because that color defends them from the strong sunlight.

The bubbles in a teacup follow the spoon because it attracts them just as a magnet attracts steel.

It is in the lungs that our blood becomes red. Before it gets there it is of a dark purple color.

Plants grow quicker on bright moonlight nights because such nights produce dew, which is very good for plants.

A kettle "sings" because the air in the water escapes by fits and starts, and so makes the "singing" noise.

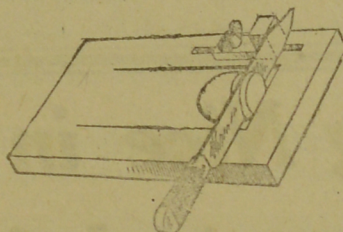
Animals are covered with fur, hair, and feathers because those substances prevent the heat of the body from escaping.

Hawks can see such a long way because they have a special eye muscle by which they can alter their sight to long distances.

A black man's skin does not scorch or blister with the hot sun because black absorbs the heat and takes it beneath the skin.

Trees and flowers make the country healthy because they feed on the bad carbonic gas in the air and return the good oxygen to it.

Slicing Board For Kitchen



The board illustrated was suggested by a device used by a "sandwich man," and proved practical for use in the home and especially in the camp. Potatoes, or other articles of food to be sliced, are placed in the hollow portion of the board and moved against the edge at the right, under the knife. The guide, which may be adjusted by means of the wing nut, permits slices of varying thickness to be cut.—Popular Mechanics.

CANADA'S WHITE ESKIMOS

Strange, Fierce Habits of Humorous Northern Dwellers Described

After passing three years in the Arctic regions, George H. Wilkins, an Australian who was a member of the Stefansson Expedition, arrived in England with a choice selection of stories about the so-called "Blonde Eskimos" with whom he lived a considerable time. "The Blonde Eskimos," he said, "are quite untouched by Western civilization, and their habits and customs are essentially primitive. They are not a long-lived race, and fifty years is perhaps the normal span. Human life is very little valued amongst them, and what civilized people class as murder is regarded as a more or less harmless eccentricity."

Visiting a camp where he had made friends with an Eskimo a few months before and not finding him, Mr. Wilkins inquired after his health. He was told that the man was dead, and the manner of his death was this. One day the Eskimo came across a member of the tribe fashioning a knife out of the native copper which is found in this region. He chafed him, it appears, on his want of skill. "You don't know the first thing about making a knife," he said, in effect. The artificer said nothing until he had finished his work, when, remarking "I think it is a pretty good knife," he plunged it into the breast of the critic. The Eskimos have a keen sense of humor, and this incident was much appreciated.

There is a ceremony of marriage among these Eskimos, but apparently the number of a man's wives is limited only by his capacity to support them. The regular price for a wife is a rifle or 12 months' hard labor in the service of the prospective bride's family. It is only rarely that a rifle can be obtained from the Indians to the south, and the price paid for it, in skins, practically represents a year's activity in hunting. Some of the more opulent Eskimos possess three wives. One is chosen for her personal attractions, another for her prowess as a hunter and fisher, while the third does the housework.

WHEN MOTOR CAR RATTLES

How Best to Locate Troubles and Cure Them

There are many unpleasant noises heard when the motor car is in operation and which may be remedied without very much trouble. A hood rattle is most annoying and usually is caused by the holding down device having loose springs. There are so many different types of hood fasteners that specific instructions cannot here be given, but it will be worth the owner's trouble to investigate this small part and determine just how the fasteners can be made to hold the hood more firmly in place. Door rattles and floorboard hums are easily removed by using felt inserts and, although these soon become compressed and the noise returns, they constitute a good temporary remedy. Tools under the front seat often rattle, giving rise to the belief that some part of the car is causing it.

Cause of Engine Noise

A cause of engine noise sometimes not suspected by the motorist is the slapping of worn pistons, which, of course, is likely to occur only when the engine has been run a long time and the cylinders and pistons are considerably worn. The lateral thrust of the connecting rods rocks the pistons.

Twice for a Long Life
A story is told of a hale and hearty at 75 years of age. Gives these rules which have reversed his life: The use of plain food, with plenty of fresh fruit and pure water. Personal cleanliness by frequent baths from head to foot. Flannels next the skin the year round, graduating weight according to the season. Open air exercise every day, rain or shine. Ventilation of sleeping room, summer and winter. Eight hours' sleep each day.

Fruits of Saving

In 1836 a young Breton named Cognac went to Paris as assistant in a little dry goods store. By 1872 he had saved up \$60,000 and opened a store which he called the Samaritaine. That Breton store assistant became worth \$60,000,000.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

NOTICE OF SALE

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court, Chancery Division, made in an action between Charles Boyle, Plaintiff, and J. Vincent Boyle, Samuel J. Boyle, Annie Boyle and Mary Minihan, defendants, for the partition of the lands and premises in the plaintiff's Statement of Claim, and in the said Decree mentioned and fully described, and being the lands and premises hereinafter referred to, there will be offered for sale in separate parcels at public auction, with the approbation of Harris G. Fenety, Esquire, a Master of the Supreme Court, in front of the Post Office, in the City of Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the seventeenth day of February, 1912—

(1) "All that tract of land situate in the City of Fredericton and described 'as follows: Being the lower half of Lot No. 32 in the fourth range of pasture lots granted to the University of New Brunswick, and containing 'twelve and one-half acres.'"

(2) "All that tract of land in the rear of the City of Fredericton, bounded on the southeast by the present line of the Maryland Road; on the northwest by line of road reserved by King's College at Fredericton, running between the tract of land hereby conveyed and Lot No. 32, belonging to King's College; on the northwest and north-east by land belonging to J. Henry Phair, the said tract of land hereby conveyed being the same lands and premises minutely described in a deed dated 16th day of April, A.D. 1874, from James M. Cameron and Marion 'his wife to James A. Lyons.'"

(3) "All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, namely: On the front by the present highway road, on the upper side and the rear of land owned by the Hon. William O'Dell, and on the lower side by land owned by George Todd, being the lands and premises so described in the deed thereof from one George F. H. Minchen to Charles S. Ingraham, being dated the first day of February, A.D. 1878, and registered in Book J-3 of the York County Records, pages 558 and 559, the ninth day of February, 1878."

(4) "All those leasehold lands and premises conveyed by the University of New Brunswick to one Murray Scott by Indenture of Lease bearing date the twentieth day of September, 1883, and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton aforesaid, and more particularly known and described as the Town Lot No. 101 in Block No. 7, in the Town Plat of Fredericton aforesaid, abutted and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northerly corner of Lot No. 99 in the said Block 7 on the southwesterly side of King street; thence running along the said southwesterly line of King street, northwesterly 66 feet; thence southwesterly at a right angle with the course of the said King street at that place 165 feet; thence southeasterly in a line parallel with King street at that place 66 feet or until it strikes the westerly corner of said Lot No. 99; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side line of said Lot No. 99 to the place of beginning on King street aforesaid, containing one-quarter of an acre more or less."

(5) "A certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton, described as follows: 'All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the northeast side of King street and abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the said side of King street where the southeasterly line of Barker's Alley (so called) meets same; thence southeasterly along King street thirty-seven feet more or less, to the southeast side of the dwelling house at present occupied by the said Joseph Peters, being the lands sold and deeded by one E. Byron Winslow and one Joseph Peters and wife to Daniel Meehan; thence in a southeasterly direction along the said side of the said house and continuation thereof sixty-three feet more or less, until it strikes the southwest line of land in possession of the McManus Estate; thence along the said last mentioned line in a northeasterly direction thirty-seven feet, more or less, or to the southeast side of said alley in a southwesterly direction sixty-three feet more or less to the place of beginning.'"

The above sale is made pursuant to the Provisions of the Judicature Act, 1909, and amendments thereof.

Further particulars may be had from the plaintiff's solicitors, Messrs. McLellan & Hughes, whose place of business and address is 63 Carleton street, Fredericton, N. B.

HARRIS G. FENETY,

Master of the Supreme Court.

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for those who have taken the Christmas Presetn Fever early. But his prescriptions are NOT compounded

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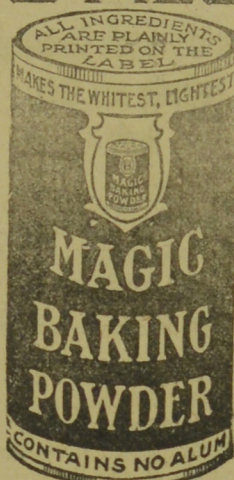
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The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Watson.)

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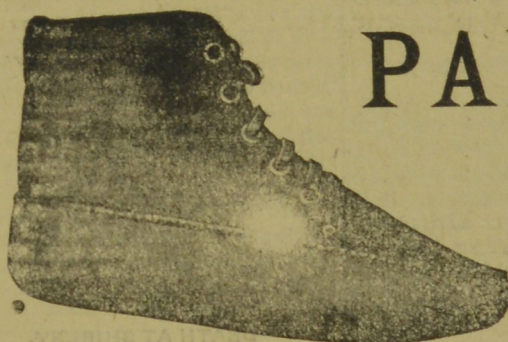
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All clergymen, doctors and parents are particularly requested to send in before the end of the year returns as required by law of all Births, Deaths and Marriages in their possession.

Dated 13th December, 1911.
HENRY B. RAINSFORD,
12-14 Division Register, York.



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Oil Tanned Shoe Packs, Summer Packs, Moccasins, Sport-ing and Trench Boots :-:

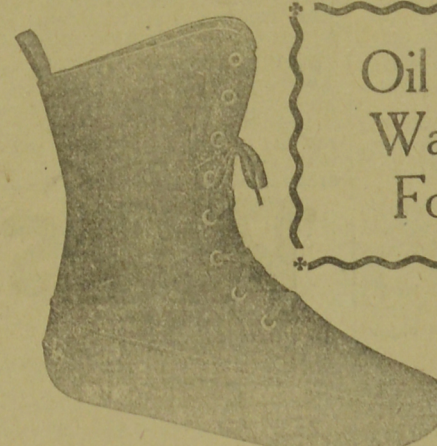
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The manufacture of Oil Tanned Waterproof Shoe Packs, Moccasins, Sporting and Trench Boots is our one and only line of business. This specialization is the surest guarantee of quality. We must stand or fall accordingly as our product maintains its reputation and popularity. Unsolicited testimonials and repeat orders from officers and men at the front substantiate what we claim—unsurpassable excellence for real service. Insist on goods of our manufacture.

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