

CREAM-COLORED BEAR

Dr. French of Washington, the zoological collector, to whose generosity in exchanging specimens British Columbia owes many varieties of game that are being tried out and acclimated at the Chilliwack farm and on the East Kootenay reserve, is anxious to secure a specimen of the Kermode brown bear, which is found exclusively in the Bella Cooola district and on Gribble and Princess Royal Islands. A price of \$250 is offered for the bear alive. A splendid specimen of the Kermode bear was recently killed at the head of Cascade Inlet. These animals are extremely rare.

AN ADJUSTABLE MIRROR

Can be Moved to Give Reflection at Any Angle Desired

An adjustable mirror that, while it is designed primarily as a shaving mirror, can be used by women on their dressing tables with equal convenience is a new invention. The glass is attached to a support that consists of three arms so connected that they have five joints and can be lengthened, shortened, raised or lowered in an instant with one hand. A universal joint on the back of the mirror per-



USED ON WALL OR TABLE.

mits of its movement independent of the angle of the arms. A small bracket that comes with the outfit is screwed to wall or window frame and the mirror can be inserted in this bracket or removed from it in an instant by means of a short rod on the free end of the last arm. These arms can be turned about to form legs to support the mirror on a table.

MORMONS ARE ACTIVE

Two Hundred Converts a Day, According to Salt Lake Man

An interview of extraordinary interest was given a Montreal newspaper man by Mr. J. Alton Robb of Salt Lake City, who was on a visit to that city. Mr. Robb studied the Mormon question at first hand over a period of ten years, during which he came into contact with the Mormons in every possible way.

"Seriously and without a single degree of exaggeration," said Mr. Robb, "I have come to the conclusion that the Mormon problem presents features of such grave consequences that it promises to become a national menace to the United States and, I may add, to other countries in a future by no means remote. The success which has attended the great missionary campaign inaugurated by the Mormons three years ago is remarkable. This cult is now firmly entrenched in twenty-four States of the Union and is adding to the lists of its proselytes at the rate of 200 a day throughout the United States alone, according to confidential statistics to which I recently gained access."

LIGNITE CAN BE UTILIZED

Vast Deposits of Power Production at Coal Centres of Saskatchewan

That large quantities of workable lignite deposits in the province of Saskatchewan can be utilized at the coal centres for the production of power and its distribution in parts of the province was the gist of a report made by A. O. Wynn-Roberts after an investigation into the lignite deposits of southern Saskatchewan and their possible utility for powers and fuel purposes.

The report stated that a careful investigation showed that the generation of electrical power is a practicable and commercial possibility. It also stated that the manufacture of lignite gas at the coal fields is practicable and that such gas would be of considerable value for power and heating purposes.

Racial Pigmentation

Investigations with reference to the effects of tropical light on the white man have led to the conclusion that the pigmentation of the skin in dark races affords protection against the effects of too much sunlight, and that the absence in the light races is a barrier to their survival in hot and cloudless lands.

It is pointed out that where the Northern races have survived on removal to lighter countries, it has been in cloudy localities.

Safety for the Watch

What is the safest way of carrying a watch? Have a small ring sewn into your left waistcoat pocket. Put the watch in the pocket. Pass the end of the chain through the ring, hook it on to the watch—and there you are. The pickpocket who snatches at your chain will not get the watch, and yet you can easily take the watch out of your pocket yourself.

THE HOME OF THE GREATEST FEBRUARY SALE

What Does Falls February Sale Mean ?

It means the best merchandise you have ever seen for the money.

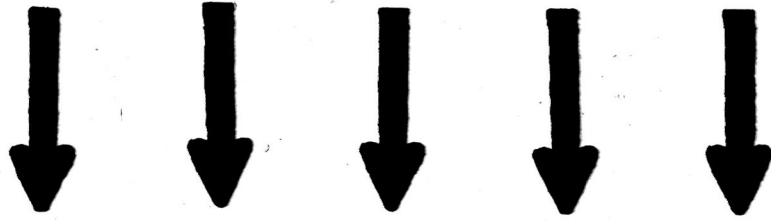
It means the biggest values in Western Canada.

It means the widest assortment of things you have use for.

It means the greatest buying opportunities of the whole year for no sale equals this one in February.

From all parts of Norfolk, and far beyond, thousands of thrifty ones are pouring into Falls February Sale.

The opening days of the sale we reached to top notch of business and from now on the possibilities are even greater.



Some Points of Interest Are

The February Sale of Dress Goods and Silks.

The February Sale of Linens and Cottons.

The February Sale of Furs and Fur Garments.

The February Sale of Overcoats and Suits.

The February Sale of Fine China and Bric-a-brac.

The February Sale of Cut Glass and Silver Deposit.

The February Sale of Trunks and Suit Cases.

The February Sale of Carpets and Rugs.

The February Sale of Curtains and Draperies.

The February Sale of Linoleum and Matting.

The February Sale of Novelty and Fancy Baskets.

The February Sale of Women's Suits and Coats.

The February Sale of Whitewear, Etc.



Moving Pictures and Their Origin

What we know as moving pictures originated, it is stated, in a question asked by Sir John Herschel of his friend Charles Babbage. This was in 1826, and the question asked was how both sides of a shilling could be seen at once.

Babbage replied by taking a shilling from his pocket and holding it before a mirror.

This did not satisfy Sir John, who set the shilling spinning on a large table, at the same time pointing out that if the eye is placed on a level with a rotating coin, both sides can be seen at once.

Babbage was so struck by the experiment that the next day he described it to a friend, Dr. Fitton, who immediately made a working model.

On one side of the disc was drawn a bird, on the other side an empty bird cage. When the card was revolved on a silk thread, the bird appeared to be in the cage. This model showed the persistence of vision upon which all moving pictures depend for their effect.

The eye retains the image of the object seen for a fraction of a second after the object has been removed. This model was called the thaumatrope.

Next came the zoetrope, or "wheel of life." A cylinder was perforated with a series of slots, and within the cylinder was placed a band of drawings of dancing men. On the apparatus being slowly rotated, the figures seen through the slots appeared to be in motion.

The first systematic photographs of men and animals taken at regular intervals were made by Edward Muybridge in 1877.



TOTAL ECLIPSE.

Voices from indoors—Owendolyn, what are you doing?
Owendolyn—I'm looking at the moon, mother.
Voices from indoors—Well, tell the moon he'd better start home or there'll be a total eclipse, for I hear your father coming downstairs.

STIRRING THINGS.

"Pretty dull and monotonous out this way, isn't it?" remarked the tourist.

"Not always," replied the quiet native. "By gum! this country'll be stirred up purty consid'ble in a few weeks."

"You don't say so! Riots?"
"No; spring ploughin'."

SURE ENOUGH.

"Anyway, clothes don't make the man."
"I don't know. A good suit has made many a lawyer."

HOW TO CONSENT

Daughter (delightedly): "And did you really consent?"

Father: "Consent! My stars, I had to! The man demanded your hand like a highwayman holding up a coach. Consent! I believe, from the way he looked and acted, he would have knocked me down if I hadn't."

Daughter: "Oh, it can't be! You must have been dreaming. Why, when he proposed to me he trembled so that he could hardly speak."

It is fitting that the sucker get the lesson.

LOOKED FOR DIAMONDS

No Stones Found in James Bay Districts but the Gems May Be There

Mr. W. A. Muir, a well known prospector, told in Ottawa of an interesting trip he took to the east shore of James Bay in quest of diamonds.

Mr. Muir and his party had many exciting experiences. They paddled 180 miles down the Mattagami river into the Moose river and then down to Moose Factory where they bivouacked for the long trip around the southeast shore of the bay.

It was there that their new experiences began. The coast line is very shallow and consists of mud flats extending far out into the bay. Naturally, the canoeists did not care to go very far from shore on account of the great danger of storms. The consequence was that they found the tides a great difficulty. While paddling along on their journey the tide would go down and leave them stranded in the mud. Frequently they had to pack their goods over two miles to shore. On two other occasions while camped, as they thought, and dry on shore, the tide and favorable wind working together carried the waters into their camp and swamped them out at midnight.

Mr. Muir prospected along the shores of the East Main river at found large beds of blue clay which is known to the geologists as the diamond matrix. An eminent geologist upon examining the sample brought back and Mr. Muir's report of the country was very favorably impressed.

Regarding the country in the locality of Ungava in which he traveled Mr. Muir said that it was a disappointment to him. It is not heavily timbered and seems to be almost desolate for he did not see a single sign of game. Mr. Muir saw no white men in the district.

THE COAST INDIANS

Gradually Taking to Agriculture—Valuable Tree Grows Wild

Mr. Thomas Wilson, Dominion Inspector of Indian orchards and instructor in horticulture to the Indians, after a tour among his charges in British Columbia, said that although the progress of the tribes in fruit and vegetable growing does not appear to be very marked from year to year, yet it is in fact substantial and is quite noticeable if a period of ten years or thereabouts be taken for purposes of comparison.

Among some of the tribes little attempt is being made to establish agriculture or horticulture, because the Indians are making a good living in other ways. The Haldas of the Queen Charlotte Islands, for instance get as much as \$60,000 a year from the canneries at Masset. They have a regular municipal government and light their village by acetylene. Tuberculosis and ophthalmia, however, are still making ravages among them and the Indians do not seem to be making much progress in learning how to combat these diseases.

Mr. Wilson recommended to the Provincial authorities that steps be taken to preserve the "bearberry" tree, from the bark of which the drug cascara is obtained. It grows wild in parts of the Province but could easily be cultivated so that an acre would produce about four tons of cascara worth \$150 per ton. The American supply is becoming exhausted and Mr. Wilson thinks that timber leaseholders in British Columbia would do well to see that the "bearberry" tree is not destroyed when the land is logged over.

Of the possibilities of Queen Charlotte Islands, Mr. Wilson has a high opinion. The soil is very rich and will be excellent for vegetable production when it has been drained and the sourness has been mitigated. A band of wild cattle, descendants of some that swam ashore years ago when jettisoned from a Hudson's Bay Company boat, now roam about in considerable numbers.

USEFUL WILD LIFE

Student of Creatures of the Woods Urges Against Their Extermination

In an address at Ottawa, Lieut.-Colonel Wood, a well-known traveller and historian, made a most eloquent appeal for the preservation of wild life in Canada. Recent visits to Labrador and Newfoundland made him very familiar with his subject, which, indeed, he has studied all his life. Colonel Wood spoke of himself as "an animal man," and said that he had always been interested in the conservation of wild life in Canada.

There was no reason for war between man and wild animals, but as man was "getting there," he had waged it. But it was interesting to note that to get ahead of other animals, man had had to take the animal into partnership with him—the dog. He had been to Canadian Labrador, 200 miles of coast which few people ever knew existed. The only domestic animals there were dogs, and it was possible in the primitive state of such civilization to see the vast debt man owed to the dog. When the dogs, however, got hungry in the winter they went back to their wild state and ate men. He knew a case of nine dogs eating a family of five people.

After the stage of war came the stage of sport, and he had nothing to say against sport—but it was necessary to put certain limits upon the destruction of wild life.

West Newfoundland should be a paradise for wild animals, but it is a desert. And it was a mistake to imagine in any part of the country that because there was a plentitude of wild life that it would never disappear. This had been said of the buffalo and many other animals. On the coast of Labrador the population of 1,200 people relied for fresh food on the birds it shot, yet he knew of a millionaire who landed one day from his yacht and shot out a whole island.

The elder ducks about this part of the world were ruthlessly destroyed, and yet a very profitable industry could be built up on the St. Lawrence if they were preserved. The study of wild life developed progress, and he sincerely hoped that one small part of the world would be left, and in Canada, where man would have through the study of wild life an opportunity of re-creating himself.

AN IDEAL LANDLORD

A Good Name Better Than Riches—This Man Had Both

John Thomson, who died in Hamilton, Ont., was known as an ideal landlord, and was blessed by tenants who were living in his houses at rents of five and six dollars, while others were paying fifteen and twenty. He acquired the houses many years ago, and refused to raise the rents. His modest boast was that he made his profit out of the property, not out of the tenant.

Mr. Thomson was not a busy philanthropist, and was not widely known. He seems to have been guided by simple, natural human impulses. He was good-hearted, unostentatious, and free from greed. He lived in comfort, and died worth \$200,000; "worth" it in more than one sense.

Clock Saved Life

John Struat, night watchman at a London, Ont., factory was shot through the hand while on duty and saved from death only by an alarm clock which he was carrying. Struat, while going his rounds heard a window broken, and, observing a man outside, called to him. The murderer pulled a revolver and fired point-blank at the watchman's face. Struat raised the clock which he was carrying, and while the bullet penetrated his hand, his life was saved by his promptness.