



View of "Bad Lands" of Alberta. (Opp.) Drawing of giant dinosaurs of past ages.

The majority of tourists who travel across the open prairies on the Canadian Pacific line east of Calgary, are unaware as they look towards the north that there is to be found anything to interest them except the prairies and prairie towns. But not many miles distant from the railway, where the Red Deer River cuts through the prairie, lies a valley known as the "Bad Lands." This is a valley beside which the Rocky mountains are young—a valley whose bottom-lands record that once they were an inland sea along whose shores, millions and millions of years ago, lived those walking, creeping, crawling monsters known as dinosaurs.

Only with the discovery of the dinosaur skeletons, and as a result of the numerous expeditions sent into the Bad Lands of the Red Deer by the Government and by museums both in Canada and in the United States, has the river valley taken on a wider interest. Each season adds not only to the number of collecting parties but also to the number of tourists who are attracted by the picturesque character of the canyon and whose imagination is thrilled with the thought of the age-long secrets which the valley is beginning to make known.

When and how did these dinosaurs live? What was the world like during the time when they flourished? How would this very valley have appeared at that time and what other creatures were to be found there with them? Such questions naturally arise as the dinosaurs take on a larger measure of reality.

At first one is likely to think of all these extinct animals as merely prehistoric, living hundreds of years, of course, before even Tut-ankh-amen, but perhaps at the same time as our cave-dwelling ancestors, with whom they may have contended for the mastery of the earth. The written records on which history is based extend back, comparatively speaking, only a few centuries; even the oldest, those of Egypt and Chaldea, cover but sixty centuries. The still earlier periods when man lived in savage and barbaric tribes take us back only one hundred thousand years, and as no fossil remains are found in strata of that date it is evident that these huge reptiles had long been extinct even at that time. In bigness these dinosaurs have never been exceeded. The herbivorous group were the largest; they browsed on the rushy vegetation and among the ferns and bushes, or stood up and grasped trees with their fore-legs while they devoured the foliage. Many of these were giraffe-like waders whose long fore-limbs and immensely longer necks enabled them to take refuge in deeper waters, more out of reach of the fierce carnivores of the land. The Diplodocus, a herbivorous dinosaur whose skeleton in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, measures eighty-seven feet in length, and a still more colossal one found later and known as Gigantosaurus measures well over one hundred feet.

The carnivorous or flesh-eating groups were not so large; they were more active, however, and preyed upon the herbivores. Though equipped with frightful weapons they were considerably inferior in intelligence to the modern crocodile or lizard and far below the bird or mammal. Of these, Tyrannosaurus seems almost "the last word in frightfulness." It reached the length of forty-seven feet, and in a standing position the animal was eighteen to twenty feet high as against twelve feet for the largest African elephant. The long deep powerful jaws were set with teeth from three to six inches long and an inch wide.

To protect them from these flesh-eating dinosaurs, many of the herbivorous ones were completely encased in armor. Such as Aukylasaurus. Plates covered the skull, neck, back and hips, and even the belly was covered by a pliable mosaic of small close-set plates. It was further protected by a movable plate that could be dropped like a shutter over each eye.

The Geological Survey at Ottawa now has a remarkably fine collection of dinosaurian remains mounted and on exhibition at the Victoria Museum, Ottawa, and are also to be seen at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. The field has by no means been exhausted. Under miles of prairie land the same strata are undoubtedly filled with similar fossils; erosion is rapid, and as the river continues to wear its banks away new fossils are exposed. For all time to come the Red Deer River will be a classic locality for collecting prehistoric treasures.

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"Canadian fish meal is being urgently sought after by German importers as a result of a shortage in the usual sources of supply, as well as rapid advance in prices," writes Trade Commissioner L. D. Wilgress, from Hamburg. "The stocks in Germany at the end of the summer were unusually low. Owing to the high prices of pork the farmers have been feeding larger quantities of fish meal to the hogs than customary during the summer months."

Immigration to Canada in the first ten months of 1926 ran 63% ahead of the similar period of last year. The total of new settlers was 122,848, as compared with 75,581. In the ten months in question British immigration rose from 32,297 to 45,073; United States from 15,432 to 18,575, and that from other countries from 27,852 to 59,200. In the ten months of 1926 a total of 55,718 Canadians returned from the United States, having made permanent homes there, as against 27,733 in the same ten months of 1925. Immigration to Canada in October, 1926, amounted to 10,013 as compared with 7,703 in October, 1925—a 30% gain.

The recent snowfalls have directed attention earlier than usual to the coming Dog-Derby—the 1927 Eastern International Dog-Sled Derby—which is to be run off on February 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Six entries have been received so far: H. Chevette, who will carry the colors of The

...of the world...  
...study made of...  
...Canada's...  
...to the thousand...  
...England and Wales fall slightly below France with 18.8.

The Ontario Government's report of Northern Ontario's gold production for the first 10 months of 1926 shows an increase over the first 10 months of last year of over \$1,100,000. Practically all this increase is accounted for by the gain of approximately \$1,350,000 from Kirkland Lake, as against a decrease of approximately \$245,000 from Porcupine. Porcupine, however, is again apparently on the increase. In the month of October, gold output was \$283,264, compared with \$237,163 in October, 1925.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION

The Post Office Department, in order to assist the mailing public, has gone to a great deal of trouble to gather material to help encourage the growth of business so that the whole community may benefit by increased trade. For an illustration we may say that booklets can be had for an Electoral Districts (Dominion) under the following headings:—  
1. Rural Mail Delivery Routes with the number of boxes on each route. Furnished free of cost.  
2. Rural Post Offices with number of English and French householders receiving mail at each office. This includes box-holders as well as patrons of the general delivery. Furnished free of cost.  
3. Names of box-holders on

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Classes for Prospectors Will Open Here Jan. 17th

The prospectors' classes which are held annually at various points in the North Country will open here on January 17th. For the past few years Haileybury has been missed in this regard, but classes are to be resumed this winter. Prof. W. L. Goodwin will conduct the classes, which will be held in Hotel Haileybury, both afternoon and evening. The afternoon sessions will commence at 3 o'clock and the evening at 7.30 or 8. There is no charge for those attending.

Handicaps Have No Effect on Sandy's Smile

Sandy is a cheerful sort of Scot with a ready joke and a winning smile although when you hear his story you will wonder what it is that keeps him gay. He was a soldier in the Great War, where he lost an arm. Then overwork knocked him out. His attempts to secure a pension have failed, last but not least, the only trade he knows is carriage-making, and he wants carriages now-a-days? For all that, Sandy is making good progress at the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives, where everything is being done to make him well again. For with health Sandy says he can face the world with courage—and he will, too! Wouldn't you like to help the Muskoka Hospital in such work as this? Your gift will be gratefully received. Contributions may be sent to Hon. W. A. Charlton, President, 223 College Street, Toronto 2, Ontario.

The Winter Sports Centre of America



Winter reigns supreme in Quebec once again. The romantic and historic city of Quebec gives itself up as in former years to the invigorating joy of winter sports. They take it seriously there and they have every reason for doing so. Perhaps at no other centre on the continent are the conditions so ideal. Plenty of snow, a keen steady climate, hills to ski down and great slides for toboggans. The Chateau Frontenac, owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is undoubtedly the great centre of winter sports in Quebec. The above photograph shows the huge slide that provides endless amusement for all. To the left on the heights stands the Chateau, and to this famous hostelry visitors come from far and wide to take part in the winter festivities.

The first outstanding events are scheduled to take place during the last week in December. In January the inter-collegiate ski meet will be held, at which it is expected, as was the case last season, teams from many of the Canadian and American universities will take part. The open championship ski jumping contest of the Frontenac Winter Sports Association will be held in the third week of February, the silver trophy of which is now in the possession of the Ottawa Ski Club. There will also be held in February the ski championship meet of the city of Quebec.

Skating is being specially catered to. There are being built at present a dozen large open air rinks in the city, while the Canadian (open to the world) speed skating championships, set for February 4 and 5, will bring the cream of Canadian and American speed skaters to Quebec.

Entries are already coming in from eastern Canada and the United States for the fourth eastern international dog sled derby to be held February 21-23. Among those already received are H. I. Sutton, of Chicago; Ontario Paper Co., Quebec; Price Bros., of

Quebec (two teams); P. J. Molloy, Berlin, N.H.; and the Paquet Company, Quebec. Officials of the Eastern International Dog Sled Derby Club expect at least 25 of the finest teams on the continent will be entered this year.

Much earlier than this, however, the famous Dufferin Terrace toboggan slide will be in full operation well in advance of the Christmas season. A new attraction in the form of a sled and bob-sled run will be built by the Frontenac Winter Sports Association on the old city walls and will finish on the Esplanade. Visitors will, therefore, be able to enjoy this exhilarating sport without even going outside the limits of Old Quebec.

Hockey will provide the most rabid fan with all he can desire. The new Quebec team, "The Bulldogs," will put a strong line-up in action against a United States circuit, including New Haven, Springfield, Mass., Providence and Boston, in the new Quebec-American League. "Sons of Ireland," old favorites in the amateur ranks, and a sterling team, will be playing when the "Bulldogs" are out of town, while there are also teams running in the Quebec City League, Nationale League and others.

The curling bonspiel in February will bring rinks from all over the continent to "sweep" for the handsome trophies up for competition. Nor should the snowshoe clubs be forgotten, of which Quebec City possesses eight. Their spectacular appearance in the old-time French-Canadian costumes add greatly to the picturesqueness of the city and to its appeal to visitors.

The Quebec Winter Sports Association, under whose auspices the season will be operated, have already subscriptions in excess of \$13,000 to date from citizens, which will go far towards assuring a successful season.

No better weather could have the North experienced over the cold for comfort and cold enough been asked for than that which Christmas season. It was not too to eliminate any tendency to wet

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