

## CANADIAN GLACIERS



Face of Illegallewaet Glacier

Mount Ste Dopald Glaciers

One of the Swiss Guides

Crevasse Illegallewaet Glacier

First it was thought that if one would enjoy really fine mountains he must go to Switzerland, the Mecca of all mountain climbers, but now the Alps have come to be the yardstick by which we measure the Rockies of our western world. Apart from their grandeur and beauty as masses of bare rock and verdure, the Rockies have superb and everlasting snow fields and mighty glaciers, making a combination of color and light effect which is seen only in regions of lofty mountains. The magnificent scenery of the Canadian Rockies and Selkirk, which are now easily reached by the Canadian Pacific, is becoming better known each year to tourists. Those best qualified to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that all things considered, this new Alpine region is greater and more beautiful than that of the old world.

The first questions that naturally present themselves are—What are glaciers and how are they formed? Broadly speaking, the definition is that a glacier is an accumulation of ice of sufficient size and weight to flow down from a snow covered elevation. It is a river flowing from a lake, the latter up near the summit of a great range or peak, the former pouring down into the valley below, only it is a lake of snow and

a river of ice. The thickness of the ice will vary greatly according to local conditions, and when these are favorable may be as much as 1,000 feet or more. Frequently glaciers extend far below the snow line of the region, because there great masses of ice are so thick that they are not entirely melted during the warm summer months.

In the Canadian Rockies the traveler finds them threading their way down from almost every high peak. Here the mountain chains are narrower than further south, aggregating a total width of less than five hundred miles. Where the railway traverses them, there are four principal parallel ranges, the Coast Range, the Gold Range, the Selkirk and the Rockies. The last two are the highest and most rugged, and it is among their heights that the snow fields and glaciers are seen to greatest advantage.

When subjected to pressure ice yields and will change its form readily, but under conditions of tension it is brittle and will crack and splinter. This property is one of the causes of the great cracks or crevasses which appear in nearly all glaciers. Owing to an uneven bed, change in course, or even the mere rapid central flow, great crevasses will form. At times these may be hundreds of feet in length and fifty or sixty feet across.

The meltings from the glacier often flow on the surface for some distance till a crevasse is reached, down which they leap to the rock bed below. In many instances beautiful waterfalls are seen. Sometimes deep wells or moulins are formed, filled with water, or at the bottom of which the sounds of running water may be heard.

When the bed of the glacier is steep the surface of the ice becomes very much broken, and where lateral and transverse crevasses intersect, ice towers and pinnacles are formed. These often attain a height of many feet and are most beautiful appearing in the sunlight as though made of exquisitely banded white and blue marble.

The power to transport rocks and other material over great distances is one of the most interesting characteristics of glaciers. The rocks which fall on the surface of the ice are soon buried under a bed of snow. This is changed to ice as we have seen, and begins its slow but sure journey to the lower valleys, bearing its burden of rocks. A large part of the melting takes place at the surface of the ice where it is most exposed so that stones once buried in the neve region gradually come to the surface as the ice above them melts. Here they ride along till deposited at the side or at the end of the glacier. In this way long regular heaps or moraines are formed, from which it is often easy to trace many changes in the glaciers. Moraines are designated by their position as respects the glacier,

as medial, lateral and terminal. Individual glaciers vary greatly in the amount of material they thus carry down, owing to the proximity and condition of the cliffs above.

From the Chalet at Lake Louise, the Victoria Glacier is prominently visible. It rises on the great white summit of Mt. Victoria, and following down the upper portions of the rock cliffs to the lower glacier, Paradise Valley lying to the east of that in which Lake Louise is situated, No. 10 visitor to the Horseshoe Glacier. No visitor to the lake, who can spare a day or longer, will fail to visit Moraine Lake, has been steadily further east than Paradise Valley. The great glacier extending down almost to Moraine Lake, has been steadily advancing, and it is most interesting to observe how the heavy force is being destroyed by its resistless force.

The glacier on the side of Mt. Stephen, high above the railroad as the train descends the Kicking Horse Pass to Field, is a source of much interest to and comment by tourists. At places it appears to overhang the track, and at times great pieces of ice, which break off from it, roll down the mountain side. The principal glaciers that are visited from Field are those of the Yoho Valley. The Yoho Glacier at the head of this valley is a source of the Yoho River.

The glacier which is undoubtedly

### Dr. Chase is No Stranger

In This Home—Receipt Book and Medicines Kept at Hand All the Time.

There is no better safeguard against disease and suffering than a good cathartic medicine. In a great majority of homes Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are constantly kept at hand, because they quickly awaken the action of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and cure the most common ills of life.

Mrs. Thos. Smith, Jamestown, Ont., writes: "Dr. Chase is no stranger in our home, for we have two of his Receipt Books in the house. My father and my husband's father each had one, and I have been familiar with it ever since I can remember. It was only natural that we should use them so satisfactorily in regulating the digestive system and curing the common ills of life that we always keep them on hand. Many a time these pills have saved me much suffering and prevented serious disease. We also keep the Ointment in the house all the time."

### SAVED BRITISH TROOPS.

Tapping of Two German Wireless Messages.

Calais, Nov. 4.—Describing the desperate engagements in which the British troops bore the brunt of the fighting at Ypres, the Daily Mail correspondent, says, in some measure we have to thank the tapping of a wireless message for the fact that two sections of the British expeditionary force are still intact. Two German messages were tapped. The first ran: "Take Ypres by November 1," and the second, "More men now, and we have them."

The latter placed the British army on guard, and though suffering very severely, they repulsed repeated assaults. The correspondent says the British are believed to have had opposed to them at this point twelve German army corps, or roughly estimating, 550,000 men. He also states that the Germans are now firing shells at British airmen, which on exploding give off poisonous gases. The airmen have fallen to the ground dead, from no apparent reason, and others come down complaining of dizziness and sickness. The gases from these shells produce a curious rainbow effect when viewed from the ground.

### BELGIAN CONSUL LOSES ALL.

Services May be Retained by Military Department.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—While Canada has been giving of her store, to assist the brave Belgians who have endured and suffered, and many of whom are now refugees in foreign lands, it has been forgotten save by a few that there is in Canada a Belgian who is suffering, with never a whisper of his need. Hon. Maurice Goor, the Belgian consul-general to Canada, has had to read of the total destruction of his property in Louvain, and the loss of almost everything he possessed in his native Belgium. More than that, his salary is now a thing of the past.

He has handled and forwarded to the Belgian refugees the donations of money, food and clothing, but he never gave a hint of his own predicament. As M. Goor is an authority upon military affairs, it is probable the Canadian government may engage his services in this connection.

### FRENCH PRESS ON TURKEY

Sees the Final Solution of Eastern Question.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The Temps devoted a good deal of attention to the Turkish crisis, which it says shows that the Turkish government was unable to control its German officers, who were nominally in Turkey's service but in effect her masters.

The Temps considers that if Turkey goes to war Italy may be brought to realize that she has accounts to settle with the Ottoman apart from those affecting Tripoli.

"Certainly," concludes the article, "Germany cannot hope to withdraw material assistance from Turkey, but Germany would probably be glad to see someone else to aid in paying the penalty for the war. We say with Novoe Vremya, the conclusion of the war will be the destruction of the Prussian Germany and the final solution of the eastern question."

### Canada Gets Big Orders.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—In addition to the numerous large contracts for the British and French governments that have lately been awarded in Canada by the government, yesterday morning received a big order for saddles for the Russian army. The order will be divided among the Canadian firms capable of doing the work with the necessary despatch.

### KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY

BULK OF MILLION MEN NOT READY BEFORE SPRING.

Most Of the Men Are Developing into Fine Shots—The Weakly Men Have Been Weeded Out.

Paris, Nov. 2.—No fewer than 300,000 British soldiers are under the orders of Field-Marshal Sir John French on the firing lines at this time. Beyond these, however, there were many auxiliary troops on duty at the transport and supply base. This army acts as a complete unit in conjunction with their French comrades under the command of General Joffre.

The British base is near a port on the English channel, and the field of action of the British troops is near the Belgian frontier and in Belgium itself. Virtually all the British soldiers in the field, of all branches of the army, are men with a considerable amount of service, many of them having had from ten to twelve years' training and having participated in Great Britain's wars in various parts of the world. The gaps in their ranks are filled by re-enlisted men who have hastened back to the army at Lord Kitchener's call.

By December 1, this year, when it is expected large bodies of British territorialists who have volunteered for foreign service will have been trained sufficiently to take the field, it is estimated that the force at Sir John French's disposal will have reached 500,000 men. These will include the British and native troops from India and portions of the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar. By that time also many of the Australian, Canadian and New Zealand detachments will have joined the forces on the continent.

The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000 men now coming into being will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next spring, but owing to the superior class of men who have responded to the call, their training is progressing rapidly. Among them, according to authoritative circles, there are nearly 200,000 old soldiers who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from seven to twelve years, and these form an admirable stiffening for the new recruits from civil life whom they assist in training.

To these must be added many men who have served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.

According to officers recently arrived from England, all weakly men among the new recruits have been rapidly weeded out during the stiff training, and most of the men are developing into fine shots, while their excellent physical condition will make them a valuable addition to the established army which will be in the field next spring to recommence the campaign against Germany.

### Priest Stops a Dance.

Ottawa Free Press.—Everyone was living in sweet oblivion of the fact that the Sabbath was approaching on Saturday night in Thubault's dancing hall on Bridge street, Hull. The floor was covered with couples away in harmony to the loud tunes screeched out by energetic fiddlers, when suddenly a silence fell upon the gathered revelers as Rev. Father Carriere, parish priest, entered and commanded the "shindig" to cease.

Father Carriere was strongly opposed to the dancing, as it is alleged the merry minuetters flirted their feet over the polished floors until past midnight on Saturday night. One of the objections which Father Carriere holds against the holding of dances is that strangers, both men and women, attend. The dance broke up.

### ATTACKED THREE WAYS.

Submarines, Aeroplanes and Destroyer Sought French Cruiser.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The Petit Parisien issues daily provincial edition before the war was three-quarters of a million and is still the largest, prints a column in Flemish for Belgian readers, besides an English column, both giving an extract of the latest news.

The same journal publishes a letter from a sailor on the Waldeck Rousseau, giving details of an attack on October 19th by Austrians on that cruiser, from the air, the sea, and under the sea simultaneously.

"On approaching the Cattaro coast toward 8 p.m., an aeroplane appeared which seemed intending to attack us. 'Clear decks for action' was sounded and quick fire aimed. The airman dropped three bombs. One burst fifteen yards from the ship's side opposite my gun. Our quick fire prevented further attacks by the aeroplanes, and it retired apparently unhurt. At the same moment a periscope was seen six hundred yards away. Our guns demolished it. We advanced at full speed of 24 knots. A second periscope was sighted in the rear, and sent us torpedoes which were avoided by dodging. It also was demolished by our fire. We saw a swirl in the water, as if the submarine was sinking, nothing else. A moment later a torpedo boat comes on to our starboard, obviously trying to draw us over a mine field. We don't follow, but our big guns inflict damage and flames rise from the enemy's stern. However, he escapes and the battle is ended."

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### SEE FLANDERS VICTORY.

French Press Confident Big Battle is Won.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The French press is confident that a few days will produce a marked change in the military situation in Northwest France and Belgium. They regard the German attacks as final efforts to win some success irrespective of its strategic value. The Temps comments:

"The Germans are trying to disengage themselves from our grasp, not to seize the coast line, where the situation is that both opponents are attacking each other instead of the Germans attacking and the allies defending. If their effort lessens for a moment our counter stroke will immediately sweep them before us. They realize this, and consequently are making furious plunges against our line as the only means left of defending their own."

The intransigent, commenting on the report that orders from a captured German indicate that their movement upon Calais was intended to be decisive, says:

"A decisive effort which produces no result has clearly failed. It is now certain that the allies have won a victory in Flanders."

### Turned Kaiser's Hair Grey.

London, Nov. 4.—An English woman who has just arrived from Berlin says she lived under tolerable normal conditions since the outbreak of the war, but she has seen an astonishing change in the attitude of her German friends. One of these in bidding her farewell said: "We begin by fighting for colonies. We are now fighting for our existence."

This English woman said Berlin was a dumping-ground for all sorts of rumors. She could vouch for the absolute truth of one story, and that was that the Kaiser's hair had turned grey since the outbreak of the war.

A diplomat seemingly believes one without actually doing it. Some men are too polite to be truthful.

Even when a man is tickled to death he doesn't die of it.

## Less Than a Cent

You may know a woman who has a reputation for making delicious cake, biscuits, etc.,—who seems to hit it right every time.

You may also know a woman, who, no matter how painstaking, can't seem to get the knack of successful baking.

Both use the same butter, same eggs, same flour and sugar. What is the difference?

Very likely it's all in the baking powder. Undoubtedly the woman with the knack uses Royal Baking Powder, and the unsuccessful woman uses an alum baking powder thinking it cheaper.

Yet the difference in the cost of a whole large cake is less than a cent.

It is economy to use

**ROYAL**

**BAKING POWDER**

**Absolutely Pure No Alum**

### SYRUP OF FIGS FOR CROSS, SICK FEVERISH CHILD

If little stomach is sour, liver torpid, or bowels clogged.

Mothers can rest easy after giving California Syrup of Figs, because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour-bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not eat the time from play to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed liver gets sluggish and stomach disordered.

When from feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it can't cause injury. No difference what all your little one—if full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach-ache, bad breath, remember, a gentle "inside cleanser" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of California Syrup of Figs, then look carefully and see that it is made by the California Fig Syrup Company. We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.