

# Storyettes

WHY did you tell your friend that the dressmaker had totally ruined your dress?"

"Oh, I simply thought it would make her happy."

MISTRESS: "I don't want you to have so much company. You have more callers in a day than I have in a week."

Domestic: "Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable you'd have as many friends as I have."

NOT long ago, while the manager of a big railway was seated at his desk, the office-boy entered and quietly remarked:

"Gentleman outside to see you, sir."

"Who is it, Bobbie?" he inquired.

"Din't give his name, sir," said the boy.

"Well, what does he look like?" demanded the official.

"Measly-lookin' gent with red hair and squint eyes," said Bobbie.

"I thought it was you, sir, when he first came in."

SY, what d'ye teach here?" demanded the farmer, as he dragged an overgrown boy into the country school.

"I wanter stuff this boy w' somethin' useful."

The teacher replied that the curriculum embraced reading, history, algebra, arithmetic, trigonometry.

"Was that trigonometry you said?" broke in the farmer.

The other replied in the affirmative.

"Then load him up w' that. Never mind the other things. Give him plenty of trigonometry, an' I'll make a soldier of him. He's dead nuts on a gun."

THE young married man had been on the road about a year. He had just told his wife that the firm had given him a position in the store and he would not have to travel any more.

"Oh, won't that be fine, George," she exclaimed.

"Now we'll be married again and settle down!"

Ah, husband, do not scold your wife. And make her poor heart ache. Because she can't build pies like those your mother used to bake—

That is unless you be quite prepared to see the whole thing through. And buy her seakins saccie just as her father used to do.

TOMMY came out of a room in which his father was tacking down carpet. He was crying lustily.

"Why, Tommy, what's the matter?" asked his mother.

"P-p-papa hit his finger with the hammer," sobbed Tommy.

"Well, you needn't cry at a thing like that," comforted the mother.

"I did," sobbed Tommy disconsolate.

A TRAVELER in Russia noticed that the train was all decorated with flags and banners, and at every station stood a company of soldiers and a band playing the national anthem.

He inquired of the guard whether this was the usual custom. The latter replied in a confidential tone:

"I don't mind telling you, sir, but in the strictest confidence, he it understood, that a carriage in this train has been engaged for his majesty.

But to our own moon we appear in the best light as a moon. A full earth, as seen from the moon, according to Prof. Todd and other astronomers, is a very inspiring sight on the moon's surface.

It can be seen why this is necessarily true. The earth is several times larger than the moon and about fourteen times the size of the moon's.

THE HEAVIEST TRAIN BY FAR the heaviest train ever hauled by one locomotive on any railway in the United States, and probably in the world, says the Iron Age, has been moved over the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Altoona and Enola.

On June 22nd a single locomotive, built at the company's Altoona shops, pulled a train of 105 steel cars, loaded with 5,544 tons of coal, for 127 miles in 7 hours and 12 minutes, at an average speed of 17.6 miles an hour.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE EMPIRE SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, writing in the Nineteenth Century, says: "A few weeks ago I have repeatedly been asked whether the foundations of South Africa are well and truly laid."

My qualified affirmative—of necessity, qualified; everybody can point to something which might be improved upon—met on one occasion with the remark:

"Well, whether the union is good or bad, we must make the best of it; the people of South Africa want it, so we cannot do otherwise than give it our benediction. It seems to promise well, but what other nation, after throwing away 250 millions of money and thousands of lives firmly established their rule in a country, would abandon the fruits of their conquest? What else can we reap from the war, except the right to send out a governor-general and to police the union seaboard?"

"The answer is—such. And never more than now, when European armaments are being menacingly increased and the cloud of war sits darkly on the horizon. In order to appreciate the position, let us assume the republics still in being, and Britain embroiled in Europe. What then, would be her situation? First of all, she would be compelled simply as a precautionary measure to increase her garrison at the Cape.

Next, if agents of the enemy succeeded in dragging the republics into the war, she would be compelled to send out an expeditionary force, and to embark on a harassing campaign in addition to facing her difficulties at home.

"Or, assume the whole land British, but disaffected, as it would have been under an imperial policy less generous than that adopted after Vereeniging. An augmented garrison would be required to keep peace, and if our European antagonist were he whose South African frontier is coterminous with that of Cape Colony, raids from his confines would throw half the country into revolt. In either case, republics or no republics, South Africa would gravely occupy the imperial authorities, and be a serious weakness to the empire."

"How different is the fact! South Africa, united and contented, is to Britain and the empire only a source of strength. The home government, instead of being distracted during hostilities in Europe by desperate expeditions six thousand miles away, will be able to devote themselves wholly to the conflict at their doors. Their armies, instead of being scattered, will be available for concentration within the area where their policy requires them. The people of South Africa, Dutch as well as English, instead of being at each other's throats and detaining regiments who could be usefully employed elsewhere, will manfully bear their share in combating the common foe, whether he presents himself in South Africa or abroad."

"In war or peace, United South Africa will be to the empire nothing less than an added Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Under the act of union the imperial factor will have as much scope and the imperial spirit be as virile in South Africa as in any of the other dominions; South Africa's obligations to the crown, and her fulfillment of them, will not be inferior to those of her neighbors. So much for the written covenant."

"In that which is not written, save in the hearts of the people, South Africa will prove as faithful as her sisters to the trust reposed in her. Her people, Dutch and English, will be British in the broadest sense—the sense accepted by the Scotsman, the Irishman, the Welshman and the French-Canadian."

MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE IN CRACOW IN Cracow, the ancient capital of Poland, a committee, drafting a new constitution, proposes to allow municipal suffrage to tax-paying women. But other women are also asking for the privilege. In Hungary there is a women suffrage association that is working to get franchise privileges for women.

weighed 7,644 tons, and stretched along the line for 3,600 feet. That part of the line over which the ice was made from Alaska to melt presents a point a greater gradient than 12 feet to the mile.

EARTH AS A MOON IF we could be transported to the planet Venus a peculiar set of views could be obtained of our earth, which would enable us to see ourselves, so some extent at least, as others see us.

Venus is about the same size as the earth, is somewhat closer to the sun, and has more atmosphere than the earth. When the earth and Venus are nearest together, they are, of course, on the same side of the sun, and in consequence of this the earth does not seem more than a very small part of the Venus illuminated; but Venus, on the other hand, sees all of one side of the earth, and consequently is able to claim she has something that takes the place of a moon anyhow—for the earth to Venus at this time looks very large and bright, almost as much so as our moon does to us.

If we could see all the illuminated surface of Venus on these occasions we should have quite a distinct second moon. When we do see all of her illuminated surface she is on the opposite side of the sun from us and consequently is not so bright as when she is so brilliant as to keep us from seeing her surface distinctly.

But to our own moon we appear in the best light as a moon. A full earth, as seen from the moon, according to Prof. Todd and other astronomers, is a very inspiring sight on the moon's surface.

It can be seen why this is necessarily true. The earth is several times larger than the moon and about fourteen times the size of the moon's.

THE OUTLINES of the continents of the earth appear very clearly to the moon as if they were formed in paper mache on a globe. Cities of comparatively large size could be made out with great ease people were there to make them out. The intensity of the reflected earth light would be as much as fourteen moons, and would enable the Selenites, if such were to read or work in comparative daylight.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE EMPIRE SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, writing in the Nineteenth Century, says: "A few weeks ago I have repeatedly been asked whether the foundations of South Africa are well and truly laid."

My qualified affirmative—of necessity, qualified; everybody can point to something which might be improved upon—met on one occasion with the remark:

"Well, whether the union is good or bad, we must make the best of it; the people of South Africa want it, so we cannot do otherwise than give it our benediction. It seems to promise well, but what other nation, after throwing away 250 millions of money and thousands of lives firmly established their rule in a country, would abandon the fruits of their conquest? What else can we reap from the war, except the right to send out a governor-general and to police the union seaboard?"

"The answer is—such. And never more than now, when European armaments are being menacingly increased and the cloud of war sits darkly on the horizon. In order to appreciate the position, let us assume the republics still in being, and Britain embroiled in Europe. What then, would be her situation? First of all, she would be compelled simply as a precautionary measure to increase her garrison at the Cape.

Next, if agents of the enemy succeeded in dragging the republics into the war, she would be compelled to send out an expeditionary force, and to embark on a harassing campaign in addition to facing her difficulties at home.

"Or, assume the whole land British, but disaffected, as it would have been under an imperial policy less generous than that adopted after Vereeniging. An augmented garrison would be required to keep peace, and if our European antagonist were he whose South African frontier is coterminous with that of Cape Colony, raids from his confines would throw half the country into revolt. In either case, republics or no republics, South Africa would gravely occupy the imperial authorities, and be a serious weakness to the empire."

"How different is the fact! South Africa, united and contented, is to Britain and the empire only a source of strength. The home government, instead of being distracted during hostilities in Europe by desperate expeditions six thousand miles away, will be able to devote themselves wholly to the conflict at their doors. Their armies, instead of being scattered, will be available for concentration within the area where their policy requires them. The people of South Africa, Dutch as well as English, instead of being at each other's throats and detaining regiments who could be usefully employed elsewhere, will manfully bear their share in combating the common foe, whether he presents himself in South Africa or abroad."

"In war or peace, United South Africa will be to the empire nothing less than an added Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Under the act of union the imperial factor will have as much scope and the imperial spirit be as virile in South Africa as in any of the other dominions; South Africa's obligations to the crown, and her fulfillment of them, will not be inferior to those of her neighbors. So much for the written covenant."

"In that which is not written, save in the hearts of the people, South Africa will prove as faithful as her sisters to the trust reposed in her. Her people, Dutch and English, will be British in the broadest sense—the sense accepted by the Scotsman, the Irishman, the Welshman and the French-Canadian."

MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE IN CRACOW IN Cracow, the ancient capital of Poland, a committee, drafting a new constitution, proposes to allow municipal suffrage to tax-paying women. But other women are also asking for the privilege. In Hungary there is a women suffrage association that is working to get franchise privileges for women.

# The Horseman

PROF. John Arlington, the English scientist, writing in The London Live Stock Journal on necessity subject entirely beyond the reach of the transmission of acquired characteristics has the following interesting article:

"In my previous article the inconsistency between the teaching of Weismann and the beliefs of breeders was pointed out. Weismann, so far as I can gather, insists that acquired characters cannot be transmitted, while most breeders rely on their being heritable; and the only conclusion I can come to is that different things must be meant. According to Weismann, the germ cells are so fenced and protected, or stereotyped, that they cannot be reached by external influences. This view removes the practical breeders and converts it into a problem of embryology. It, in fact, renders it undecidable, and points distinctly to the special creation of each subspecies."

There are, however, allowed to be two possible causes of variation: (1) that resulting from the union of the germ cells of the two parents; (2) similar variations from the unions of previous parents. Both of these classes of variation are allowed to be heritable, but not so the modifications produced by the environment during development and growth. If this is so, no change of environment can have affected previous generations any more than they affected the immediate parents, and hence there is no possibility of a species accommodating itself to new or altering surroundings."

If, if, so to speak, can fit itself to altered conditions, it is idle to say that acquired characters cannot be transmitted, or that the germ cells cannot be reached by external circumstances."

"I shall confine myself to domesticated animals and cultivated plants, and with regard to pigs, we know that domestication very soon produces marked divergences from the wild boar (sus scrofa). The skull alters in form, the incisor teeth decrease in number, fecundity is greatly increased, and an animal is produced which is almost specifically distinct. This can be effected in two or three generations, and is evidently due to change of environment. It is also worthy of notice that these differences wrought by change of situation and food are heritable, and that the fattening properties, the fecundity, and, above all, the osteological characters developed by a few years of domestication, are transmitted to the offspring and are susceptible of further development. The pig offers, in the best examples we possess of modification through change of environment, but many others might be instanced equally striking. It would, however, widen the area of discussion, whereas my object is narrower and more concrete."

"I wish to know how acquired properties are perpetuated, if not by heredity? Reversion to an original type is a proof of persistence, it is true, but when a pig reverts to a remote black parent, or a black calf appears in a herd of wild white cattle, it only shows the failure or heredity in a solitary instance; and that the rule is the transmission of an acquired color. Take as another example the Berkshire pig. Its color is black, with white points, restricted to his feet and forehead. If these characteristic markings are not carefully guarded by selection, the white, or it may be a sandy color, spreads over the carcass and the original type of pig is gradually disclosed. The question is whether the correct and approved colors of a Berkshire pig are acquired or not, and on this point I confess myself in some doubt. They are certainly artificially propagated, and the pigs, if turned out wild, would quickly revert. This I know from the case of Berkshire pigs imported into Transylvania, where they become long-legged, long nosed and squat. The acquire characters are thrown off, and the animals approxi-

mate once more to a forest pig. If, however, the germ cells are beyond reach of outside influence, it is difficult to see how any approach could possibly be made to an alteration of form. The germ cells must be modified by the environment, or the animals would remain untrue to their more immediate ancestry. Reversion appears to be a resumption of lost characters, but when horses, cattle or swine revert to a uniform color, and in others respects deviate from the 'improved' type, it certainly appears idle to say that the acquired characters had not been transmitted in the interim."

"I will next deal with physical qualities and instincts. It is allowed that no half-breed horse ever won the Derby, and if the necessary speed and endurance for such an achievement are not acquired properties, I give up my case. I maintain that they are acquired, and that they are transmissible. That they were latent in the remoter ancestry is probably true, but development and intensification of qualities and instincts are artificial, and are effected by transmissions to the offspring through the improved parents. I cannot understand the Weismann argument. It is held that the offspring is unaffected by the performances of his parents, grandparents and lineage? I throw not. The breeder has always assumed that 'like begets like,' and he exerts simple faith in the matter, and builds up a higher and yet higher type. I shall, however, be told that this result is not in any way due to external causes acting on the parents, but is entirely due to the blending of the male and female germ cells. The view is to my mind a road to nowhere. If it is so, the treatment and training of the parents would have no effect on the offspring. Besides, we should see fortunate examples of success in breeding which never actually appear. We should see results of combinations of male and female germ cells developing into animals of extraordinary fleetness or excellence derived from questionable sources. What we do know is that neglect, mismanagement, and bad feeding will soon ruin the best stock, and that good animals soon lose their acquired excellence when in bad hands."

"The superior excellence of our herds and flocks is really artificial. It is produced by a combination of careful breeding with good upbringing, but it is difficult to say which is of the greater importance. We naturally attach a greater value to pedigree than to feeding, but the germ cells of starved, unselected, stunted mangy, parents could not produce a progeny which would win the Derby or take first place at the Royal! The question I now propound is—could it? To my mind the entire previous question is involved in the answer. If it could, then I allow that environment and external conditions do not influence the germ cells. I can imagine the question be thrust back and back to the primordial cell, and all deleterious effects ascribed to defective heredity, but this is really hunting backwards to an impracticable issue. Heredity assumes a birth, and is not much concerned with unicellular or multicellular embryo. So far as practical results are concerned, it is evident that in the case propounded external circumstances would profoundly affect both the germ and the subsequent animal, in respect to its size, appearance, strength and qualities. Environment affects the future of offspring, and consequently modifies them; and they in turn transmit their properties, acquired or otherwise, to their young, until a pedigree is built up and a race established. I want to know what objection there is to this doctrine, or of what use it is to teach that acquired properties cannot be transmitted, when we all know that they are, and when climatic conditions and scarcity or abundance of food are always operating upon animals, producing large and small, smooth and hairy, delicate and hardy, white and colored,

swift and slow races all over the world. If external circumstances or environment produce no effect upon the germ cells, why do animals respond to their environment at all? Why do the partridge and polar bear become white, while the brown bear and red grouse remain colored? It must be due to fitness for their particular environment, but it is a fitness which is hereditary, and therefore must begin at the earliest stage of development. It must have had a beginning, fostered and influenced by the environment, and it therefore seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that environment, or, in other words, external circumstances, affect the progress of the race and that the effects are transmissible and become hereditary."

KING THE GLOBE TROTTER Left Montreal Oct. 23rd, at 1 p.m., to walk to Vancouver, 2896 miles, over the C.P.R. tracks, wearing Catspaw Rubber Heels. King passed Port Arthur, 991 miles, Dec. 14th.

When will he reach Vancouver? 113 prizes offered nearest guessers. Contest is free to all. Each guess given a number in order received and prize list mailed. Prizes mailed free to winners. Guess on a postal card. Write plain. Address Dept. 1, Walpole Rubber Co., Ltd., Montreal.

It will cost you one cent To write for our beautifully illustrated exposition (44 pages) of Business Education.

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE (Established 1904) Ashdown Block - Winnipeg

Consignments OF WHEAT, OATS and FLAX will receive personal attention. We gladly wire what we can get before selling.

Continental Grain Co., Ltd. 223 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG Business College 28TH YEAR Awarded First Prize at St. Louis World's Fair on its Work and Methods Day and Night School. Phone Main 45. GOOD POSITIONS await OUR GRADUATES

Illustrated catalogue free Address: The Secretary, Winnipeg Business College, corner of Portage Avenue and Fort Street, Winnipeg.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE Only eight weeks required. Free Tools Positions secured at \$13 to \$20 per week. Wonderful demand for barbers. Call or write for Free Illustrated Catalogue. Call and see Canada's largest and finest Barber Shop.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE 222 Pacific Ave. Winnipeg

Western Canada's Leading TAXIDERMIST Prairie Wolf Skins will make excellent floor mats—a very appropriate Xmas gift. A full line of Taxidermist's Supplies. We buy and sell all kinds of Rare Birds and Mammals. ARTISTIC MOUNTING OF BIRDS AND GAME HEADS Buyer of Raw Furs and Hides. E. W. DARBEY Official Taxidermist to Manitoba, Government 232 Main Street Winnipeg, Manitoba

IN OUR STORE EVERY PIANO BUYER CAN Purchase To the Best Advantage

Those who seek the finest and most celebrated pianos that money can buy find them here. Buyers who wish to invest only small or moderate sums of money in pianos are equally at home in our sales parlors. We provide for their needs with just as much pleasure and the same painstaking care as we do for those who require more costly instruments. Some of our most attractive offerings this Fall are at prices within easy reach of any economical family. Over a half century of broad experience has taught this company how to manufacture and deliver to the user the finest possible piano for the amount he wishes to pay. See our Fall Display and learn what a favorable purchase you can make. The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd. Factory Branch 356 MAIN STREET

Do You Want to Buy Fort William Lots? HERE IS YOUR CHANCE We have for sale 460 Lots in South half of Lot 8, Con. 2, just North of the Avondale addition. Price \$150.00. TERMS: \$15.00 cash; balance \$10.00 month, 6% interest. Size of Lots 25x125 to 1 acre. Fort William is the coming western city—cheap power, raw material, good water, three great railways and fine harbor, big industries. BUY NOW! JOHN S. MORTIMER Suite 9, Alberta Bldg. Phone 6710. 255; Portage Ave.

THE BUCK-EYE VOL 1 WEEKLY EDITION NO. 12 Getting Older Every Day "How old are you, madam?" asked the cross-examining lawyer. The woman blushed deeply, and stammering, blurted out: "I—I," and stopped short. The attorney looked guilty. "Please, madam, quickly," he urged in a gentle, kindly voice, "it's getting worse every minute, you know." Did you ever stop to think how true that is? Time stands still for no one. Old age creeps on, and opportunities once lost may never recur. Even if they do the time that has been lost is lost for ever. There are men in this world who have never smoked a BUCK-EYE. They are daily passing up a golden opportunity. Some day they will whiff a BUCK-EYE'S fragrance, and everlasting regret for chances they have lost will overwhelm them. They will buy their BUCK-EYES daily, and consume them with avidity. But even the peace, comfort, and happiness which comes with a perfect cigar will never atone for the haunting thought of what they have missed in years past. Is this going to be your portion? Will you continue to smoke an ordinary cigar, with the certainty of ultimate remorse when you eventually discover the superiority of the BUCK-EYE? Don't be shortsighted. Get into the procession. Try one anyway. We're glad to leave it to your judgment. Every BUCK-EYE smoked is a BUCK-EYE convert made. P.S.—It Costs Ten Cents to Test a Buck-Eye