

CURIOUS HABITS OF BRUIN FAMILY

They Are Wise Animals But Different Kinds Have Widely Different Ways

Many of the conventional ideas as to bears have endured for periods long antedating the investigations of naturalists. Certain of these ideas are absurd; others have a foundation in fact.

It is a fact that the representative polar bear of the greatest strength, courage and ferocity has a yellowish coat, and that the pure white coat, as a general rule, is a mark of cowardice. It is difficult to account for this fact, unless it be ascribed to some taint of albinism, which is almost invariably accompanied by weakness and degeneracy in an animal.

In captivity no bears hibernate. To the polar bear winter brings a disinclination for baths; to the Malay or Himalayan, kept indoors, it makes no difference; but the black and brown bears of both sexes eat sparingly at intervals, and sometimes sleep for two or three days together in their dens at this time. In their wild state the black and brown bears choose a cave or hollow tree, and there the trapper seeks them for their pelts and for their abundant grease. The discolored snow around the small hole kept open by the animal's breathing does not escape the trapper's practiced eye, nor the scratched tree trunks where the black bear has scrambled up to lie hidden in some hollow, perhaps 40 feet above.

This mild-mannered and indolent beast, which seeks only to turn and sleep again, falls a easy prey to the hunter. But the brown bear of Europe and the grizzly are roused to fury when disturbed.

Taking Bears Alive

There are various ways of taking or "turning" the bear. Polar bears, both young and old, are often taken with a noose laid around a piece of blubber in a hole and captured and packed in one operation by hauling them into casks and cooping them. Their love of sweet things is the undoing of other bears. They will go into box traps and fall traps after honey, or fasten their heads in a nail-studded molasses barrel while sucking the syrup. In some parts of the world they commit such havoc while in search of fruit that cultivators are obliged to spread bird lime for them.

The characteristic repugnance to touch anything dead or motionless seems to indicate that primarily the bear was a fruit-eating beast. This had become an accepted tenet of natural history before the discovery of the off-eating polar bear.

"Bear talk" was always considered "good medicine" by the Indians. If a bear blocked their path, they addressed him politely, reminding him of their common brotherhood, praising his nobility, and requesting him kindly to allow them an unmolested passage. This, it is said, he frequently did, for, being by nature inoffensive, the soft accents did not disturb him, and so he would go on his way.

Doubt as to Hugging

Some naturalists contend that bears do not "hug," while others contend that, with the exception of the polar bear, they do. It is sometimes asserted that the bear never walks naturally on his hind legs, but this statement is incorrect. Bears often walk on two legs after descending a tree, and they have been seen deliberately to assume an upright attitude in order to toss an object. The same statement applies to their wrestling, since they engage in the most strenuous contests of this kind, in which hugging plays a prominent part. An approved "half Nelson" often finishes the good-natured bout. Bears have been held to be dull and foolish. In the Norse and Russian folk tales they are butts of the peasant or of the fox. But few animals, except monkeys, are so intelligent. None play so well together, none learn untaught so many tricks and none are so susceptible to education.

How to Wear Puttees

An eminent French surgeon declares that puttees, as used by mountain climbers cause varicose veins. Nearly all the Alpine chasseurs whom he questioned declared that the use of puttees makes climbing very painful.

It is also asserted by an army surgeon, Dr. Ronyer, that 75 per cent. of Alpine chasseurs get varicose veins after the mountain season as the result of wearing puttees.

On the other hand it is explained by a defender of puttees that they are often unsatisfactory because people have not been shown how to wear them properly. High button boots and breeches loose around the knees and buttoning right down the leg to meet the top of the boots, he says, should always be worn with puttees, and the cord should be a yard and a half long.

THREE MILES IN AIR

Aviation Has Plenty of Thrills Even For a Professional

This is the way Carros, the French aviator, describes how it feels to climb 16,400 feet up in the air with an aeroplane:

"According to the diagrams of my two barometers I reach 6,500 feet in less than ten minutes. At 9,840 feet I have the impression I am being driven back from the coast, although my machine is making over seventy miles an hour. At 13,120 feet there is no longer any doubt. I am being carried backward by the wind.

"Four thousand six hundred again! The machine begins to waver. I note my supply of oxygen won't last out. Here is 15,744 feet, the height of Mont Blanc! I have not a mouthful of oxygen left, and my motor misfires so frequently that I climb no longer. But I shall stick to it till the motor gives up. I try to find a more favorable air current and call upon all my resources, those of an old acrobat. At last the diagram shows again a slight ascent. Breathing is now very difficult, but here is 16,400 feet.

"An alarming shock and a great noise! I am rather astonished not to feel my wings part company from me in the air. With a movement quicker than thought I cut the ignition and start planing down.

"Every turn of the propeller shakes the whole machine violently, and I do what I can to come down as slowly as possible in order to spare my wings, which have already been too severely tested. Evidently some important piece, probably a valve rod, is broken in the motor.

"But gradually the vibrations diminish, and at last the propeller sticks fast. Thus I glide down with the stay wires whistling more or less shrilly, according to my speed. I am still 4,500 meters up, but I have the conviction that I am out of danger. I pass through the clouds again at 1,500 meters and see with joy beneath me the most beautiful pasture land. Finally I land in safety."

KEEPS ATHLETE FRESH

Grape Fruit Said to be the Ideal Reviver for Players

A new reviver for athletes, which also serves in a way as a food and aid to training, has been discovered by Lieutenant P. A. Beckett, an all round sportsman, also well known as a regimental footballer. This is the West Indian grape fruit.

Oranges and lemons, particularly the latter, have served almost since football became a British institution, to refresh the footballer at half time, and of late years many have taken to chewing gum, which they kept in the mouth all through the play, as it served the double purpose of preventing thirst and killing any desire for an interval cigarette.

Lieutenant A. Beckett, however, says the grape fruit is an invaluable asset to any team, being health giving and sustaining, and to it he attributes the success of his team in the Dorset Senior Football league. He believes in giving each man half a grape fruit every morning, another at the interval on the football field and another piece at night.

"As one of the rules in training is to cut down all excess fluid, the acid pungent qualities of grape fruit juice makes it an ideal thirst quencher, as a man is content with little, and it is also agreeable to the most delicate stomach, which is important considering how vital it is to an athlete to have perfect digestion."

BRINE CURE FOR HORSES

Novel Bath Experiment at Droitwich for Afflicted Animals

A brine bath, in which four horses can stand in hot brine, is in existence at Droitwich. The bath was built at the rear of Mr. Everett's garage, in St. George's Square, with a sloping way down which the horses walk into four stalls, where they find themselves in about 2 feet 6 inches of warm brine. After standing in this for the number of hours ordered by a veterinary surgeon, they are brought out, dried, and properly bandaged, to avoid all risk of catching cold.

Droitwich brine is twelve times as strong as ordinary sea water, and the cure is intended for race horses, polo ponies, and hunters. Mr. Everett says that he has for years used the brine, made hot, on lame horses, by dipping bandages in it and applying them to the legs. He has found the cure successful for strains, bangs, and rheumatism. He also found it very good while he looked after his father's stud farm at Finstall Park for foals and yearlings who were weak in the legs.

Suspenders for Women.

Suspenders to support women's skirts on the line of masculine devices are a novelty.

Austria-Hungary is building hydro-electric plants which will cost more than \$24,000,000.

BUILDING CONTRACTS

We are prepared to take contracts for houses, summer cottages, etc. It will pay you to get our estimates. Doors and sash and interior finish always in stock. Planing and matching done to order.

FENELON FALLS PLANING MILL

A. TEIRS, PROPRIETOR.

Eczema Curable—Proof Now at 25c.

It is usually very costly to consult a specialist in any disease, but for 25 cents, on a special offer, we can now give to those suffering from Eczema or any other form of skin disease absolutely instant relief, with prospect of an early cure.

A special trial size bottle of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol and Glycerine, etc., as compounded in the Laboratories

of the D.D.D. Company, may be had at our store on this special 25 cent offer. This one bottle will convince you—we know it—we vouch for it.

Ten years of success with this mild soothing wash, D.D.D. Prescription, has convinced us, and we hope you will accept the special 25 cent offer on D.D.D. Prescription so that you also will be convinced.

A. J. GOULD, FENELON FALLS.

POLAR TRAGEDIES

Sir John Franklin, of the English navy, in 1845-1848, seeking the north-west passage, lost his ships, the Erebus and the Terror, off King William Land and starved and froze to death with 128 men, forming the crews of both ships.

Captain George Washington De Long, U.S. navy, in 1879-1881, seeking the North Pole, lost his vessel, the Jeannette, off Siberia and then perished near the mouth of the Lena river with twenty of his thirty-two men.

Lieutenant Adolphus Washington Greely, U.S.A., in 1881-1884, in polar research around Lady Franklin Bay, was not found by relief ships and lost eighteen of his twenty-four men by starvation and disease at a winter hut at Cape Sabine.

Salomon Auguste Andree, of Sweden, in 1897, seeking passage to the North Pole by balloon, disappeared into the north from Spitzbergen and was lost, with two companions.

Mylius Erichsen, of Denmark, in 1907, charted the northeast corner of Greenland and perished with two companions while trying to get back to his base of supplies.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott and four companions, after visiting the South Pole in January, 1912, perished in a blizzard while returning north in March, 1912, within eleven miles from One Ton Depot. They had run out of fuel and provisions.

New Identification.

A method of identification of individuals by means of the veins of their hands has been developed by an Italian scientist.

Four more national bird reservations were established by the United States government last year, making the total number 56.

Hawk as a Flyer

It is on record that a goshawk, belonging to Henry of Navarre having its Royal owner's name engraved on its golden varvels, made its escape from Fontainebleau in 1574, and was caught twenty-four hours afterwards in Malta. It had negotiated 1,400 miles, and must have sped through the air at the rate of sixty miles an hour—supposing it to have been on the wing all the time. As a hawk never flies by night, it must be computed, if credence be given to the story, that the bird winged the enormous distance at a rate not less than 100 miles an hour.

Polishing with a soft rag is all that is necessary to keep a brass bed looking bright.

An Intelligent Dog

An interesting story of a black Pomeranian dog comes from a residence in the Chobham road, Sunningdale, England. The animal enjoys lying in front of the fire, and as he sleeps indoors has had opportunities of witnessing every morning the operation of fire-lighting. One cold morning the owner found the dog keeping guard on the hearth rug over some paper, a piece of wood, and a lump of coal, which he had fetched, piece by piece, from the coal box in order, apparently, to expedite the lighting of the fire that he might the sooner warm himself.

King Favors Racing

Sir John Thursby, speaking at the hundred-year-old annual dinner of the Gimcrack Club in New York, announced that Lord Derby told him that King George not only did not intend to withdraw from the turf, but would so far as his kingly duties allowed, give his effective personal support to racing.

WHY RIGHT-HANDED

British Professor Says Because Our Ancestors Fought in Certain Way

One of the professors at an English college has figured it out that if you are left-handed it is a sign that your ancestors were not good fighters.

"Most persons are right-handed," says he. "Only one in every twenty is left-handed. Why are people right-handed? They may have been born that way, it is true; but why?"

"Away back in the beginning the chief occupation of man was fighting. In battle he carried a shield in one hand and a weapon in the other. It was not much work to carry the shield, but the quick action required by the hand and arm which did the fighting soon developed that arm. It also developed the nerves and the half of the brain that governed the right side of the body. Those who shielded their left side—thus protecting their heart—were the ones who usually came out victorious. Down through the ages this selection continued, the right hand gradually becoming more proficient."

International Calf Meal

It is a well-known fact that calves that are allowed to suckle their mothers develop into larger, healthier and more vigorous animals than those that are raised on skim milk alone, unless the Protein, Sugar and Fat that is removed in the form of cream is replaced. This can be done at a small cost by the use of INTERNATIONAL CALF MEAL which contains just the proper proportions of Protein, Carbo Hydrates and Fats to produce the Ideal Calf food when mixed with skim milk according to our directions.

C. F. VICARS

Druggist and Optician

FENELON FALLS.

Marble and Granite Monuments

Still doing business in the same stand but not in the same old way. We advance with the times and are in a position to do better work than ever. New designs, new granites, new and improved tools and methods, in fact, the most up-to-date Marble and Granite works in this part of Ontario. Get our prices and see our designs before purchasing. Shop and show rooms 11 and 13 Cambridge St., immediately north of firehall.

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HOME STUDY COURSES.

Lindsay Business College

C. R. Bower Principal A. H. Spotton President
ENTER ANY DAY.

FENELON FALLS MARKETS

Fenelon Falls Friday, Mar. 28, 1913

Wheat, Scotch or Fife, 82c. to 85c.
Wheat, fall, 90 to 92
Wheat, spring, 75 to 80
Barley, per bushel, 50 to 60
Oats, per bushel, 33 to 35
Pease, per bushel, 90 to 100
Buckwheat, 45c. to 50
Potatoes, bush. 40 to 45
Butter, per pound, 22 to 25
Eggs, per dozen, 22 to 25
Hay, per ton, \$8 to \$10
Hides, \$10.00
Hogs, live, \$7.25 to \$8.75
Beef, \$ 8.00 to \$9
Sheepskins, 50 to 80
Wool, 12 to 17
Flour, Samson, \$2.80 to \$3.00
Flour, Winnipeg \$2.70 to \$2.90
Flour, Silver Leaf, \$2.50 to \$2.70
Flour, Victoria, \$2.45 to \$2.65
Flour, new process, \$2.40 to \$2.60
Flour, family, clipper, \$2.35 to \$2.55
Bran, per 100 pounds, \$1.20 to \$1.30
Shorts, do., \$1.25 to \$1.35
Mixed Chop, do., \$1.40 to \$1.50
Corn Chop, do., \$1.40 to \$1.50

SECOND DIVISION COURT IN THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

The next sittings of the above Court will be held in Twomey's hall, in the Village of Fenelon Falls.

On Monday, Mar. 10th, 1913,

commencing at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Thursday, Feb. 27th, will be the last day of service on defendants residing in this county. Defendants living in other counties must be served on or before Saturday, February 22th.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

ELISHA MARK, E. D. HAND,
Bailiff. Clerk.

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Ridgeville, Ont.

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We will be pleased to figure on what you will need in supplies, or the whole contract.

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