

For the Boys and Girls

ODD FACTS ABOUT WILD ANIMALS.

The lioness, in times of need, will come to the assistance of her mate but not so with the lion, who has decided "yellow streak" and, when in danger, will leave his mate to fight her own battles.

The lion does not chew his food, consisting of about twenty pounds of beef a day, when in captivity, but swallows it in chunks, except when it licks it off the bones with its tongue, which is like a sharp rasp. The most common off in shreds, to ship and, when in its tongue, that three playful licks on your hand will take the skin off.

In seeking safety from the attacks of the tiger, hunters have often found a small tree a safe refuge. The tiger is a powerful swimmer, but not a tree climber. His claws are still quills. Like those of the porcupine, his skin is so sensitive that it depends on them almost entirely for guidance, when prowling in the jungle at night.

An elephant's instinct to climb is not to cross a bridge that will not hold its weight. This instinct is secured against his legs' feet. For this reason, crossing or attempting will cause him to cross it, until it has been strengthened, then he will go across it without any crossing or force.

The elephant is provided with twenty-four enormous teeth, only eight of which, however, are in use at any one time. The other sixteen are in various stages of growth, coming into use as the others wear out.

The stomach of a hippopotamus, of four horses, will hold about four bushels. It feeds on a variety of water plants in its native land, and hay, carrots and cabbage, in captivity. It has long been supposed that the hippopotamus sweats blood. This mistake arises from the presence on its skin of reddish brown oil globules, which secrete a sticky, yellowish fluid.

The leopard has the largest jaws in the animal kingdom, and secures the marrow in the bones, left by the lion, by eating them with its teeth, but also the bones, which the leopard's teeth are strong enough to crush. The leopard is considered a desirable citizen because it is a thorough-going scavenger.

The jaguar catches fish by lying on a log over the water, and slipping them out with its claws. One of its favorite dishes is turtles and turtles. It is the "big fish" of South America, and the largest of the cat family in the Western Hemisphere. It can be distinguished by a chain of black spots along its back, which are arranged in the coat of the leopard.

The tremendous difference in level is a varying one. The Japanese are rising on the east and sinking on the west. These variations are taking place slowly with occasional sudden yieldings to the stress.

It was a sudden "give" in the pressure which was the cause of the great destruction of Tokio and the adjacent country. When the records from his observing stations are available, it will be possible to determine from the whole mass of data the extent and location of the fault line affected.

These adjustments by means of earthquakes are far more common than is generally supposed. Up to 1923, 203 records have registered at Ottawa, since January, 1923. Some of these have been small, many of considerable size, several comparable in intensity with the quake at Tokio, and one which occurred on February 4 in the north Pacific was many times greater than that. This trace amplitude was the largest of the records.

The earthquake at Ottawa was registered on the Ottawa seismograph at the Ottawa observatory, Ottawa, and to the eastward, at the Ottawa observatory. The first preliminary record, observed at Ottawa at 10:11 a. m. on September 1, 1923, was 2.8 m. S. S. pale, eastern standard time, August 31. This latter was, however, 11:15 a. m. S. S. time, September 1, in the standard time of Japan. Obviously the difference between the two records is due to the difference in time.

The maximum displacement of the earth at Ottawa, due to these tremors was about a millimeter or one twenty-fifth of an inch, but as it occurred about high noon, the complete maximum oscillation the motion could only be detected instrumentally.

The epicenter was not a simple point but rather a long broken line or "zone" in the bed rock, along which the greatest fault plane. One end of the "zone" is at Tokio. The other end, some nine hundred miles north and east lies in the Pacific Ocean. This end being nearer to Ottawa is the point indicated as the origin by the Observatory records.

The Line of Readjustment. The great circle joining Tokio and Ottawa and running near the Aleutian Islands parallel to the coast of the coast. This edge of the islands is between the highlands of Japan to the west and the "Kurile Deep" to the east. The "Deep" dips under the ocean level nearly five miles, reaching this point north within about 250 miles of the shore line. The fault line probably lies in this abyss.

The kangaroo at birth is scarcely the size of a mouse. It is placed by the mother in a pouch peculiar to the marsupials, where it stays for weeks, growing large enough to crawl out and hop around. The opossum is the only animal in the Western Hemisphere possessing a pouch like the kangaroo. The female kangaroo will throw out her offspring, and leave them to their fate.

The giraffe has very prominent eyes and little depressions behind them so that it can see in every direction without turning its head. When in a traffic jam, it can see some twenty feet in front, and some ten feet behind, and then move. Its hoofs are very dangerous weapons, but full as damaging is the use of its head, which it swings from side to side with sledge-hammered effect.

The leopard seems to have a mania for destruction, often killing wantonly every sheep in a flock, where a lion would only kill one for food. Tree-leopards are the favorite haunts of the leopard; its black rosettes blending so perfectly with its surroundings that it is almost invisible. For this reason, it would not change its spots, even if it could.

The large ape called the gibbon is perfectly formed to excel in gymnastics. Its arms and hands are long and powerful; its shoulders and chest are equal to give exceptional lung power, and the lower part of its body and legs are small, so that there is no unnecessary weight to carry. By seizing a branch, and swinging itself once or twice to gain force, it launches itself through the air thirty or forty feet, leaving its hands and feet to do the work. The gibbon is of a very gentle nature, and is easily tamed.

The stripes on the zebra are a striking example of protective coloration. When it lies down in the dry, dusty, covered grass of the African plains, the color of the grass matches the zebra's color of its coat, and grass trying to find out why some leaves keep better than others. At this point, it is pointed out that the zebra is wholesome and that there is no need for the waste that goes to the present time.

Now You Can Shave in Pitch Darkness. Delighted especially for use by night men, a self-illuminating razor makes it possible to shave in the dark.

In the handle of the razor is a fine electric bulb, encased in a rubber holder which prevents damage from rusting. The lamp is adjusted so that it always throws its light on the spot where the razor is cutting. A special shave in pitch darkness is said to be possible with this fiction.

Seals Show Grief. The cries of no animals approach more closely that of the human voice than those of seals when in pain. They emit a wailing and shrieking similar to that of a woman in distress.

A true friend is a man who knows you thoroughly, but likes you just the same.

The annals of the world. "South" he seems to admonish. "I am going in that direction. Follow me!"

The birds follow him. By the 21st of September he is half way on the journey.

The birds must keep an eye on him. The waterfowl (soil) the sun, plus siders: to stand still) occurs about the 21st of December. Canadian migratory birds are then in the United States, or the West Indies, or the Northern parts of South America or southern parts of the United States.

The sun has decomposed them in the great adventure.

Just like the birds, he is ever on the wing. North and back he goes, as the day and they follow him. "Now" he will be calling towards the spring and the birds will follow him. By the 21st of March he will again be half way on his journey. In June he will reach farthest north of the season when the birds are in the highest densities of their nesting.

That damage, in their happiest mood of devotion to their mates, and nestlings.

In the vast solitudes of northern Canada the barren lands; where the tender herd—hundreds of geese and ducks make their brief summer home. The geese are out to receive them on the first of September as they set forth on the great adventure. For three and a half months they may have to be hunted, hunted and shot. The limit of the bag for each licensed hunter is about 200 during this period, and the limit for any one day being 25 birds.

When one considers that the purchase and sale of wild ducks and geese for the market in Canada are prohibited (most wisely, else a few persons would get the species exterminated), one can appreciate the reason for permitting so great a slaughter of wild life to one person. It is not the price, in need of food, who take out licenses to kill 200 wild ducks. No, the killing is done by men of means, for their enjoyment. On the other hand, the restriction is imposed by authority; however, the birds are granted a safety zone outside of 200 yards from any shore, and it is forbidden to shoot them from sailboats or steam launches, or sunken points and to use automatic guns. No restrictions are placed on the number of hours of every day of the season, but perhaps in our law books, as evidence that we are not quite savages. But, pardon, I do the same as an in-

Justice. He only kills sufficient to satisfy his hunger.

And so the birds turn to the south, impelled by some instinct which warns them of the impending dearth of food in the north. It is not from fear of the cold that they go. Their thick coverings of feathers, soft and downy next to their skin, makes them impervious to low temperatures. It is the fact that the food supply of so many species freezes.

The method of travel of different species varies. The warblers, the thrushes and others of the smaller species proceed by short flights, little by little. Suddenly, on some sunny September morning our garden is filled with uncommon birds: robins, juncos, perhaps scores of them "swooping" in scores of pitched tones, or trilling, or chirping, or tweeting, but rarely "singing," for songbirds are over for year.

I rush for my guide book if I don't recognize the species. The robins gather conspicuously on the city lawns. In September, the young birds resume their chatter with their streaked breasts. Grackles and Bluebirds flock very noisily.

And as suddenly as they appear, the uncommon and welcome visitors vanish. The range of the tiny Warblers is vast. They summer as far north as Alaska and Labrador. They winter in Central America, Mexico, the West Indies and even in the southern part of the United States.

The robins seek the Gulf States, Florida and the Gulf. Formerly they were ruthlessly slaughtered and sold in strings by the dozen to the cities of Tennessee and the Carolinas. Their practice of roosting together in large numbers was fatal to their safety. In the year 1910, Mr. W. L. Atchae, an outstanding specialist in ornithology attached to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, was sent to Louisiana to inquire into the food habits of Robins wintering in that State and the forenoon slaughter of the birds that was going on by the natives. He reported that the Robins had been starved by the dozen to the cities of Tennessee and the Carolinas. Their practice of roosting together in large numbers was fatal to their safety. In the year 1910, Mr. W. L. 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