

HAWK PICKS A TARTAR

...story of a duel to the death... a hawk and a weasel comes from a contributor whose... witnessed it.

...was working on a fence one morning when a big marsh hawk... that had been flying in the sky began to circle over a spot of deep grass and suddenly... down on his victim. It... several minutes before he rose... the grass, heavily burdened... apparently still struggling with... over he was carrying. The... flew painfully up for a hundred... or so; then all at once he... and with his prey tumbled... ground.

...uncle went where the two... alone. The animal held in... hawk's talons was a large brown... it was stunned, but was... struggling weakly at a vein... that severed under the hawk's... The hawk was dead, but its... claws remained gripped... the weasel's spine in two... The weasel's struggles to... became fainter and fainter... had killed its adversary, but... a few minutes it also lay...



The Road To Better Health

Pneumonic Plague

By DR. W. J. SCHOLLES

Note: Dr. Scholes will answer such health questions in these columns as will be of interest to others and permissible in public print. Personal questions will be answered only when accompanied by self-addressed and stamped envelope. Address Dr. W. J. Scholes, in care of The Durham Chronicle.

There are two chief forms of the plague. One form involves the lymphatic glands and is called the bubonic plague. The other form causes an acute, very fatal inflammation of the lungs and is known as pneumonic plague.

The plague is a disease of certain rodents, particularly rats, the bubonic form of the disease being transmitted to man from the rat by fleas. The fleas feed upon infected rats then bite human beings, inoculating them with the plague bacillus. Besides the rat, certain kinds of ground squirrels, weasels, chipmunks, the prairie dog and the pocket gopher are some of the animals that are susceptible to the plague.

The pneumonic plague seems to spread directly from man to man without the intervention of rats or fleas. Like other respiratory infections, the germs are apparently spread by coughing and spraying the infectious sputum into the air.

Unclean Conditions Responsible

A certain amount of the plague

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HEALTH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Has Irregular Pulse

K. L. W. asks: "What would make the pulse be irregular once in a while? I am twenty years old."

Reply

Some disease in the heart itself; disease or disturbance in other organs having an unfavorable effect on the heart; infections, as in the tonsils or teeth; over-use of tobacco; too much coffee or other caffeine-containing drinks; excessive exercise.

Early Symptoms of Tuberculosis

K. A. H. asks: "What are the first symptoms of tuberculosis of the lungs?"

Reply

Cough. This may be dry and hacking, or accompanied by some expectoration. There may be pain in the chest. Spitting of blood. Fever, rising to its highest point during the late afternoon or evening.

THE PASSPORT TO ANIMALS' FAVOR

(By Lester Banks)

There are two ways to control animals—kindness and fear. Instances of the first are seen in the relation between the owner and some pet, like a horse or dog, that has never known cruelty; while the circus furnishes the best examples of government by fear. If you want an animal to love you as well as obey, you must treat that animal in a way to attract rather than repel it, just as you would in dealing with a person.

But while kindness is the only road to the heart of a dog, for instance, there remains the interesting question of why some persons will be accepted by him even before an acquaintance is formed, while some others arouse his suspicion or anger at the first approach.

Numerous theories have been advanced to explain it, the most popular resting upon the assumption that our dumb animals have a sort of special sense, a protective instinct that applies particularly to human beings.

Undoubtedly instinct is strong in the lower animals—I have seen dogs that seemed to read human character with astonishing accuracy; but I believe the sense of smell is the animal's first means of judgment when approached by a stranger. When two men are fishing within arms' length of each other and one is being made almost frantic by in-

...recently broke out in California. It was probably originally brought into the sea-ports of that state from the Orient. Outbreaks of the disease seem to be largely limited to the slums of the larger cities where the poorer people live. Insanitary conditions seem to favor the occurrence of the plague only insofar as they lead to infestation by rats.

Important measures in the prevention of plague are cleanliness, which decreases the liability of rats finding food and nesting places; disinfection of houses in which plague has occurred; disinfection of ships, wharves and warehouses; the building of rat-proof houses, and the destruction of rats and other rodents and their fleas.

Strict quarantine of all known and suspected cases of the pneumonic type and scrupulous care to avoid contamination with the sputum of patients, or the secretions of the mouth, nose or throat, which may have become infectious—are the means of preventing the spread of this form of plague.

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Sweating during sleep.

Loss of weight. Increased frequency of the pulse. Anyone who suspects that he may be developing tuberculosis should immediately place himself under the observation of a physician.

Mumps in Adults

Mrs. E. W. writes: "A man 32 years old, living in this town, was recently ill with what was supposed to be mumps. Is it possible for an adult to have mumps? It has always been my understanding that this is a disease of children."

Reply

Mumps, generally, is a disease of children. The period of greatest susceptibility is between the ages of four and fifteen. Occasionally, however, it does occur in adults. In army camps, there were many cases in men between twenty and thirty years of age. So it is likely that your townsman had a real case of mumps.

sects while his companion is scarcely annoyed at all, I think there is no doubt that the difference in personal odor, the effluvium, explains it.

Another point worth consideration is that this ability always to win animals to oneself seems largely hereditary. One zoo attendant, in whom all animals seem to have perfect confidence immediately, states that both his parents and his children possess the same ability. A man and a woman, especially in characteristic dress, must look very different to a wild animal, yet he may accept the overtures of each, then repulse a third person who appears to be a twin to one or the other. Certain it is that the animal's judgment goes below surfaces. Bodily order we know to be often a family or hereditary feature.

Louis C. Mullikin, an expert with animals, explains his success on the theory of odor. He can, on first approach, pet dogs that are so fierce with other people as to be chained. He has petted wolves and coyotes when they would fight every one else present, and has had panthers snuggle up to him contentedly like a pet kitten. He takes no credit to himself, but says that it is simply a matter of effluvium. His father and grandfather had the same trait, or faculty, and his daughter now displays it to a marked degree.

You can't tell by the speed of the car whether the hootch is in the car or the driver.

THE HOME OF THE EUROPEAN BISON

(By M. Meis)

It is doomed—the home of the European bison. The Bison bonasus, which has existed there in numbers since the mammoth and the rhinoceros were common in Europe, until almost the present year. And it has been stated that a few, very few, are still to be found in the depths of their ancestral breeding-grounds—the Forest of Bialowieza. Soon, however, the axes of timber-fellers will be making the silence resound in this, the oldest and the greatest of forests in Europe. Here in Lithuania is the last refuge of the auroch, as some term the Bison bonasus.

For centuries the Forest of Bialowieza was the private hunting domain of the Polish kings, and then of the tsars of Russia. The Russians, since the middle of the eighteenth century, gave great attention to the raising and preserving of the auroch, the true strain of the European buffalo, and a herd of between 700 and 800 head was in existence at the outbreak of war in 1914. When, however, the German invaders occupied Lithuania, though a pretense was made of protecting the bison, it amounted to no more than a pretense. So many of the magnificent animals went to form butcher's meat that in December, 1918, only some 140 survived.

What the invaders had commenced, the peasantry finished. With the departure of the troops, the peasants at once started to slaughter the buffaloes. In many parts on the fringe of the forest, the animals were looked upon as a hereditary foe, owing to their depredation of crops, which they preferred to their rough pasturage. It has been stated that in September, 1919, the last of the mighty, wild bison, so famous in history story and legend, was killed to fill the family-pot. It has also been reported that a few—a very few—still survive in the fastness of Bialowieza.

Anyhow, the operations of the London corporation that has obtained concessions to fell and market the timber of this and other national forests, will in time disclose if any of the aurochs do yet exist.

The Germans however have, had allies assisting in the work of killing off the last herd of the Bison bonasus—the congener of the North American buffalo. Count Potocki possessed a famous ancestral herd of his species, but the Bolsheviks, not content with the destruction of human institutions and human individuals, deliberately exterminated this historic and irreplaceable remnant. The reason they advance is characteristic. It is that, because there was not enough of the bison for all on at all.

Luckily, the Bolshes cannot succeed in wiping out the wild buffalo

of the Caucasus. These frequent the wooded parts of the high inaccessible mountain-slopes, and also the inaccessible valleys situated where rise the head-waters of the Bjeleis, the Kischas and other rivers. It is a wild country, and thirty miles long from east to west, and about fifteen to sixteen miles in width from north to south.

As quick in pace as any horse, and outwying the chamois in climbing and daring, the Caucasus bison, exceedingly wary, with extraordinarily keen senses of sight, smell and hearing, very seldom falls to the gun of even the native hunters. Though it appears identical with the auroch of Bialowieza Forest, this buffalo remains today, as three hundred years ago, much of a mystery animal as to its habits and particular characteristics. Fortunately, its home no mercantile or any other company can ever put to destruction.

PRETTY IS AS PRETTY DOES

(Kincardine Reporter)

Writer in a popular ladies' magazine makes a very amusing statement when she writes: "The only thing men care for in a woman is being pretty, and that has become the alibi for practically every deserted wife." The statement in itself is horribly wrong, yet it is a curious fact that when a woman loses her husband's affection, she invariably attributes it to losing her looks. She pins her faith to the theory that the only thing you can hold a man with is a corset string, and a great many middle aged women are half-starving themselves to keep thin, and are dyeing their hair, painting their faces, in a futile effort to stimulate the youth they have lost and to fool their husbands into believing they are still in the flapper class. It's all wrong. No woman is responsible for losing her beauty. As a matter of fact, she is bound to lose it because time takes toll of even the peachiest. Figures grow more meagre or stouter, hair loses its sheen, eyes their luster, roses fade out of the cheeks, and life etches its story of pain and sorrow on very face. Then if love, as some women think, is hung on a hair or is only skin deep, then they are going to lose out. When a wife is affectionate to her husband and fusses over him and tells him he is the greatest thing on earth, he doesn't care whether she is fat or thin, or whether her hair is grey or black, or whether her teeth are her own or hers by right of purchase. Among the many things that cause the loss of a husband's affection are discontent, extravagance, perpetual criticism, bad housekeeping, lack of good naturedness and sympathy—and all come before the loss of looks.

INSTALLED NEW ORGAN

The Sacred Heart Church, Walkerton has installed an elaborate pipe organ of the most modern type at a cost of more than \$7,000.

THE OIL PALM

Unlike the date and the coconut palm, the oil palm is not at all well known. Nevertheless, it is exceedingly useful. In the Congo, writes Mr. Isaac F. Marcoeson in An African Adventure, and for that matter in virtually all of West Africa, it is the staff of life.

Thousands of years ago the Egyptians used the sap for embalming the bodies of their kingly dead. Today the oil palm not only represents the most important agricultural industry of the Colony,—it has long since surpassed rubber as the premier product,—but it has an almost bewildering variety of uses. It is food and drink and shelter. From the trunk the native extracts his wine; from the fruit comes oil for soap, for salad dressing and for margarine; with the leaves the native makes a roof for his house; with the fibre he makes his mats, his baskets and his strings for fishing nets. The wood itself he uses in building.

An oil palm will bear fruit within seven years after the young tree is planted. The fruit comes in what is called a regime, which resembles a huge bunch of grapes; each fruit in the cluster is approximately the size of a large date. The outer part, which is called the pericarp, is almost entirely yellow oil incased in a thick skin. Imbedded in the oil,

is the kernel which contains a finer oil. The fruit is boiled down, and the kernels are dried and exported in bags to England where they are broken open and the oil in them used for making margarine.

For hundreds of years the natives have gathered the fruit of the palm and have extracted the oil. The waste at first was enormous; the blacks threw away the kernels because they were unaware of the valuable substance inside.

FLOUR WASHED ASHORE

(Port Elgin Times)

Between four and five thousand bags of flour were washed ashore between the 10th of Bruce and Inverhuron, some bags even being picked up on the beach of the 6th Concession of Saugeen. This flour which is of an American brand, is in 100, 140 and 200 pound bags, and is said to have been the cargo of a scow which listed in a storm and lost its entire freight. Mr. James Blue of Ambersley, wreckage man for this district, has been on the job for the last few days salvaging the flour and storing it in barns and houses nearby. Some of the flour is only slightly damaged. One farmer in Bruce, who purchased a 140-lb bag realized about 100 pounds of good flour.

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