

Odd Facts About Wild Animals

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

The lion does not chew its food, consisting of about twelve pounds of beef a day, when in captivity, but swallows it in chunks, except when it licks off the bones with its tongue, which is like a sharp rasp, then the meat comes off in shreds. So sharp are the spines 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. Its whiskers are stiff quills, like those of the porcupine, and are so sensitive that it depends on them almost entirely for guidance when prowling in the jungle at night.

An elephant's instinct tells him not to cross a bridge that will not hold his weight. This has often occurred against his keeper's judgment. No coaxing or threatening will cause him to cross it until it has been strengthened, then he will go across it without any coaxing or force.

The elephant is provided with 24 enormous teeth, only eight of which, however, four in each jaw, are in action at one time. The other two sets of eight each are reserve teeth, coming into use as the others are worn out.

The stomach of a hippopotamus, or river horse, will hold about four bushels. Its food consists of roots and water plants in its native land, and hay, carrots and cabbage in captivity. It has long been supposed that the hippo sweats blood. This mistake arises from the presence on its skin of reddish brown oil globules which serve to keep the thick hide pliant.

The hyena has the strongest jaws in the animal kingdom and secures the marrow in the bones, left by the lions, by cracking them with its teeth, then eating not only the marrow but also the bone, which the powerful acids of its stomach readily dissolve. The hyena 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 flipping them out with its claws. One of its favorite dishes is turtles and turtle eggs. It is the "el tigre" of South America and the largest of the cats in the Western Hemisphere. It can be distinguished by a string of black blotches along its back which are wanting in the coat of the leopard.

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, finally 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 when being pursued by hunters, 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 a giraffe desires to feed on some tempting grass it lies down, eats all within its reach and then moves. 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-hammer force. The giraffe has no voice and is incapable of making the slightest sound, even when in great pain.

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-tops 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 broad, 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 to another branch, which it never misses. The gibbon is of a very gentle nature and is easily tamed.

The stripes of the zebra are a striking example of protective coloration, for when it lies down in the dry, dust-covered grass of the African plains the color of the grass matches the ground color of its coat, and grass shadows match its stripes, rendering it almost invisible. If domesticated, it would be valuable, because it is immune to the bite of the poisonous tsetse fly.

A poisonous snake can be distinguished by the fact that the pupil of its eye is elliptical, like the split pupil of a common house cat. All non-poisonous snakes have a circular pupil. A snake's mouth can accommodate food ten times the size of its head, because its lower jaw, being in two parts, separates at the chin, and the skin of the throat stretches until there is room for the food to pass. After feeding, the snake sleeps for weeks, until digestion is complete.

THE HUNTER'S SOLILOQUY (David Lee Wharton in Our Dumb Animals.)

"Detested sport That owes its pleasure to another's pain."—Cowper in "The Task."

Ge! This has been a fine day. Have I had sport? I'll say I have. Let's count 'em. Twenty corpses! I expect I had better throw this mocking-bird away before a game warden comes along and orders me to cough up to the tune of ten bucks; I knew I was taking a chance when I killed him, but he was such a pretty shot, swaying on that bough, singing to split his throat. And this dove! why did I waste ammunition on him? It must have been that his little coral feet were so enticing as he ran daintily along that I just had to shoot his head off. And look at that rabbit, still alive and struggling to breathe! I thought he was dead two hours ago, shot all to pieces as he is. I may as well throw him away. He is too badly shot up to cook. These quail are hardly large enough to be eaten. I shot into the bunch to get the mother; then, too, I can count 'em when bragging of the number of my kills. I must have winged at least half a dozen birds which have gone off somewhere to die; and, let's see, two rabbits got away after being shot. That was Rover's fault. He has been a faithful dog, but he's getting old and isn't worth his keep. Next time we go hunting I guess I will just accidentally shoot him. Well! I have certainly had a day's fun and earned a good night's rest.

HOLD THREE-DAY FAIR
The Hanover Fair Association is contemplating holding a three-day fair in 1924 instead of two days as heretofore.

Hanover building operations for 1923 run up to \$100,000 in value. The list includes high school, \$52,700; separate school, \$17,000; six dwellings, \$23,400, and the balance in improvements to old buildings in the town.

LONDON AND DR. BANTING (London Free Press.)

On Wednesday of this week the London Canadian Club and the Chamber of Commerce will jointly pay honor to Dr. Banting, the distinguished young Canadian scientist, whose discovery in the field of medicine has just earned for him and for his associate, Dr. McLeod, the award of the Nobel prize in medicine. This is the first time that a Nobel prize has come to Canada, and only five times in the various fields in which the awards are made has a citizen of the United States, with all its large population, been so honored. London has particular interest in Dr. Banting as a former member of the staff of the medical school, and it should not be forgotten that it was in the Western University medical school library that Dr. Banting got his first clue to the discovery that he later worked out in the laboratories at Toronto.

The Nobel prizes, awarded annually in the five fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and the cause of peace, come from a bequest of \$9,000,000 made by Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor and philanthropist. Alfred Nobel's career was a remarkable one, his many inventions, including dynamite, smokeless powder and artificial gutta serena. Any one of these would have earned him large fame and great financial profit, and it has often been remarked as curious that this manufacturer of agents of destruction should have used his money to forward the cause of peace. Alfred Nobel, however, was a scientist before a money maker, and, though he invented means of destruction, he himself was probably chiefly concerned with their industrial value to the world.

The Nobel prizes in medicine, beginning in 1900, have only once before come to America, when Dr. Alexis Carrel's work in the suture of blood vessels was so recognized. The other Americans who have been recipients of Nobel prizes are Theodore Roosevelt, for his services in the cause of peace; Prof. A. Michelson, for research in physics; Elihu Root, for his services to peace, and Prof. Theodore W. Richards, of Harvard University, for research in chemistry. The Nobel prize winners in medicine include names that are world famous among medical men, Von Behring, Ross, Finsen, Pavlov, Koch,

Goigi, Cojal, Lavern, Ehrlich, Metchnikoff, Kocher, Kossel, Gullstrand, Carrel, Richet and Barany.

One of the very beneficial effects of Dr. Banting's fame as far as this country is concerned is likely to be its reaction on the Canadian people in impressing upon them the value of research. Dr. Banting's discovery did not come out of the pure ether unsought. Before he began work scores of other men had done preliminary investigation that cleared the way. Vast numbers of experiments had been made, numerous lines of approach tested, most of which, doubtless, seemed fruitless, yet all were leading to the discovery which international medicine now recognizes as outstanding. In the universities of Canada to-day there is research under way that is all too little appreciated save when it takes such form as that of Dr. Banting's work. But this preliminary spade work is necessary. The ground must be cleared and many men are engaged in the task. There should be greater recognition given to the value of pure research work in all fields of knowledge. In this new land, with its wealth of natural resources, there is particular need for men who will attack problems that are of importance, and they should be encouraged to do so by the state, by the universities, and by the public's own attitude.

BUT—EVERY BOY SHOULD HAVE A DOG.

(Edgar A. Guest.)
Ma says no, it's too much care
An' it will scatter germs an' hair
An' it's a nuisance through and through
An' barks when you don't want it to;
An' carries dirt from off the street,
An' tracks the carpets with its feet.
But it's a sign he's growin' up
When he is longin' for a pup.

Most every night he comes to me
An' climbs a-straddle of my knee
An' starts to fondle me an' pet,
Then asks me if I've found one yet.
An' ma says: "Now, don't tell him
yes;
You know they make an awful mess."
An' starts their faults to catalogue;
But every boy should have a dog.

An' some night when he comes to me,
Deep in my pocket there will be
The pup he's hungry to possess
Or else I sadly miss my guess.
For I remember all the joy
A dog meant to a little boy
Who loved it in the long ago,
The joy that's now his right to know.
—Edgar A. Guest.

A BRIEF ON THE BISON

At One Time Fifty Million Strong, Then Nearly Annihilated.

The bison bears the distinction of being North America's noblest native wild animal. His title is clearer and more deserved since he has barely escaped extinction, and that by the hands of the white man. From fifty millions strong when the first white settlers invaded his domains his numbers dropped to a thousand. He was storm-proof against all natural foes but easy prey for man. The march of civilization across the great plains did not sweep him aside; it ground the bones of countless of his kind into the very dust of the prairies.

It was about a generation ago that the great American bison family reached its lowest point. Since then the few scattered remnants have recouped and rehabilitated themselves. With that grit and tenacity written large in the very face and demeanor of the American bison, and with the help of a few powerful friends who did not want to see one of the finest of animal species pursued or perish from the face of the earth, the bison have come back and now number approximately 10,000, of which over 6,000 are in Wainwright Park, Alberta.

Government reservations in both the United States and Canada are harboring by far the greater part of the bison population, which precludes the repetition of wholesale slaughter and annihilation, but there is a hardy herd of perhaps six or seven hundred which has survived the attacks of its enemies and is on the increase. It has penetrated to the far north and above Lake Athabasca. Let us hope the bison has found a home on this hemisphere where it can exist and maintain itself after the manner of its original forebears.

South African church program—The choir will sing the Hallelujah Chorus, after which there will be a collection for repairs to the roof.

EVERYTHING IN Farm Machinery THAT'S US

Cream Separators Fertilizers Pumps, Etc.

J. Schutz

Cockshutt Agent, Durham

Cash and Carry Store

I have opened up a store in Upper Town and have everything in the Grocery line including:

Rolled Oats, Pastry Flour, Bread & Cured Meat

Specials for Friday and Saturday

Lemons, per doz. 30c. Seedles Raisins, 2 lbs. for 30c.
Fruit Biscuits, per lb. 25c. Shortening, per lb. 22c.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Call in at any time.

MRS. J. C. HENDERSON

Wright's Old Stand at top of Hill, Durham

Specials for This Week

16 pairs Women's Kid Oxfords, high heels, sizes 2 1/2 to 5. Regular \$5.00 for \$1.20
10 pairs Women's Black Oxfords, low heels. Regular \$4.50 and \$5.00 for \$2.75
Mixed lot of Misses' Brown and Black Bals. and Button Shoes for \$1.89

We have just received a shipment of all the Newest Styles and Shades of SPATS and OVER-GAITERS. Come in and look these over.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

J. S. McIlraith The Cash Shoe Store Durham, Ont.

LITTLE JIMMY



JERRY ON THE JOB



Maltana

The New Whole Wheat Bread

10c A LOAF

Made in Durham by E. A. Rowe Baker & Confectioner