

NEW BRUNSWICK OFFERS BEARS FREE

The Wily Black Fellows Are So Plentiful That the Hunters Get Licenses Gratis

NEW YORK, March 30—It seems that black bears are pretty thick up in New Brunswick—so thick, in fact, that the province is giving complimentary licenses to non-residents who wish to hunt the varmints in April, May or June. 'Frankly,' said Hon. F. W. Pirie, Minister of Lands and Mines, 'there are a lot of black bears in the New Brunswick woods this year. Perhaps more than a healthy balance against some of our other game species. For this reason I feel that we are only playing fair with visiting sportsmen and with our own people as well to offer the complimentary license for the present year at least.'

Well, of course, it's a situation that calls for frankness. One can't very well help but be frank when there's a bear behind every bush. One knows just how Mr. Pirie feels, for one is led to believe that New Brunswick, or at least much of it, is overrun with the black fellows. Last spring one reads, workmen constructing a new highway from Plaster Rock to Quarryville temporarily abandoned one of their construction camps, and upon returning, found that an even dozen bears had occupied it. Three bears, not the three bears of the famous story, however, but three bears nevertheless had gained access to the building through a hole they had made. Well, the upshot of the matter was that three bears were laid low and the remaining nine bears shuffled off into the woods, bearishly, no doubt.

When black bears begin to invade construction camps the situation looks very black indeed. This seems obvious, and the province of New Brunswick is going to do something about it. Probably the bears were hungry and were looking for a bite to eat. Or perhaps they were only having a bit of a lark—black bears are notoriously fond of larking.

After studying the black bear in its wild state in the mountains and forests, in its semi-wild state in the Yellowstone Park, and in its tame state when kept as a pet, it is difficult for one to conceive of this creature as ever being an alarmingly dangerous wild beast. On the contrary, the black bear seems to be the acknowledged comedian and clown of the American forest. Thus writes Dan Beard in his 'Animal Book.'

Ernest Thompson Seton, famous naturalist, speaks of the black bear as 'a big fat Happy Hooligan, the happy-go-lucky, eternally good-natured merry-maker of the woods. His career, so far as it has been seen by human eyes or mapped by human fingers, is a succession of odd and amusing adventures, outside of the time he goes, perforce, to seeking needed food.'

In his native state the black bear exists in larger numbers and is distributed over a wider territory than any other species of bear. He is the bear which the early settlers in the Eastern part of the country first encountered. Mr. Seton writes that he is still found in a native state on scattered areas east of the Mississippi, except that he is extinct in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

The black bear is shy, suspicious

and wary; he usually sees you before you see him. 'There can be no doubt,' writes Mr. Seton, in his 'Lives of Game Animals,' 'that there are still a few hundred black bears in the Adirondacks, and yet thousands of visitors go there every summer and never see hair or sign of a bear. Yes, more than that, the most experienced hunters are out every year—more often, indeed, than the law allows—and very rarely see a bear. Yet we have abundant evidence that the bears see them on countless occasions.' The reason for this is because bears have a far keener sense of hearing and smelling than man has. At the first sign of danger Bruin beats it for the deep woods at a much faster pace than man is capable of and he keeps on going until he is far away from his possible enemy. His saving motto is according to Mr. Seton, 'in case of doubt, run, and it is nearly always in doubt.'

As all zoogers know, the black bear is one of the most popular in captivity. And he is an excellent performer, and an excellent climber. Wm. H. Wright, who has made a close study of bears, writes interestingly in connection with this. He says:

'He can climb as soon as he can walk, and his mother takes clever advantage of the fact. She sends her cubs up a tree whenever she wants them off her hands for a time—uses trees, indeed, very much as human mothers, who have no one to watch their children while they work, use day nurseries. The first thing a bear mother does when danger threatens is to send her cubs up a tree. In all my experience I have never known cubs, when thus ordered into retirement by their mothers, to come down from the selected tree until she had called them.'

One would gather that bear cubs are somewhat better behaved than human cubs. Or is it because they are perhaps better able to reason than the young of the human species? At any rate, black bears stand pretty high in the animal world when it comes to reasoning powers. And this goes for most species of bears.

With but few exceptions the bears of the world are animals with philosophic minds, and excellent reasoning power, though rarely equal to that of the elephant, wrote Wm. T. Hornaday in his 'The Minds and Manners of Wild Animals.' One hopes that the black bears of New Brunswick display philosophy when hunters begin to invade the province this spring.

GOOD CAR HEATER INSPIRES ROMANCE, SAYS SAVANT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 29—A University of Minnesota psychology professor today exploded a theory made popular by the poet Alfred Lord Tennyson that in the spring a young man's fancy turns to thought of love. 'It's all in the mind and in the tradition of May frolics,' Prof. M. A. Tinker said. 'The fact that this is the first day of spring doesn't mean a thing.'

'A man can be just as romantic if the oil heater is turned to spring heat or if the car heater is behaving properly.'

Canada's Favourite Tea
"SALADA"
TEA

Heat Ray Device
Calls Police; Detects
Fire, Rings in Alarm

NEW YORK, March 30—An imperceptible heat trap which puts in a phone call and says "police" when an intruder approaches was demonstrated here today. The amount of heat used is not much more than that which comes from a star.

The new burglar trap cannot be stopped from making its phone call by lifting the receiver off the hook. It can cut through with its call even on a busy line. It can detect smoke as easily as it finds a human intruder. It can say "fire" instead of police; make not only one but several phone calls to different places, and tell the location where help is needed.

The trap was set up today in a corridor of the General Electric Building here.

Whenever any one tried to enter the corridor at any point the invisible ray made its phone call, saying:

"This alarm originates from the fourth floor of the General Electric Building. Police wanted."

It repeated the message ten times to the Police Department. Then it made a call directly to the telephone company, repeating it ten more times.

The demonstration was made by the Signaphone Corporation and the General Electric Company. The new heat trap is already in use in unusual places. It guards a famous, secret drink formula. It watches electrical machinery worth \$250,000, and literally phones the engineer when the machinery fails to perform properly.

The voice is a prepared phonograph record.

Auctioneer Temporarily
Missing, But Auction
Keeps Right on Going

DUNDALK, March 30 — What's an auction sale without an auctioneer? While conducting a sale in Proton Township, George Duncan, local auctioneer, suddenly dropped from sight in the midst of a group of men. The men close by could hear him yell out, "How much am I bid?" but could not see him.

Another group of men in the horse stable below were surprised to see a great bunch of straw come down on a horse and a man slip off the horse's back, yelling, "How much am I bid?"

Despite his sudden drop, the auctioneer never stopped talking, but rushed upstairs and sold the goods while the crowd smiled. But the horse is still wondering what it was all about.

Food Habits as
Revealed in Railway
Dining Cars

Similarities and differences in food habits as between countries are revealed by food orders received in railway dining cars. On British railways roast beef is the favorite dish and the same holds good in dining cars on the Canadian National trains. While chicken comes second best in Canada, across the water roast lamb is next to roast beef in popularity. The Scot when travelling, however, is likely as not to ask for ham and eggs, the Manchester man goes in for hotpots while the West Country man stands by roast beef. For the Irishman it is good old Irish stew. Fish is popular on railway dining cars in both countries. In the case of deserts, the Britisher, like the Canadian, goes in for pie, apple being the favorite variety with patrons in Canadian National diners. As regards beverages tea is tops in both countries.

JAPAN SEEKING COPPER

Japan in her quest for copper, the demand for which is rapidly increasing, is looking to Chile for the time being. It is reported that contracts have been signed for the importation of 3,000 metric tons of ore from Chile, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. Chilean ore is high in price and Japan is therefore looking around in the meantime for other sources of supply.

Possession is nine points of the law—and if found in a thief's possession it points to the penitentiary.

And if anybody in 1907 said that we'd be setting up a trans-Canada airways by 1937, what would have happened to him?

World Witnessing
Big Expansion in
Mining Industry

Industrial expansion and the rearmament programmes have given a tremendous impetus to mining all over the world and the high price of gold keeps that branch of mining well to the fore. Canada was not alone in the record output of minerals last year. 1936 was Southern Rhodesia's fourth record year in succession in mineral output, principally gold, asbestos, coal and chrome ore, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. The premium on gold last year increased the value of the gold output of Southern Rhodesia by approximately \$11,000,000. The demand for nickel has brought about a renewed interest in deposits of the metal in that country, last year showing an increase in output over the previous year. The total amount, however, was not very large. Australia's mineral output last year was the greatest since 1929 with an estimated total value of approximately \$64,000,000. Coal was the most important contributing factor in this increase. Gold showed the highest yield since 1919.

CANADA TO ISSUE
SILVER DOLLARS AS
SOUVENIRS

COBALT, March 30—Silver dollars, fresh from the Mint at Ottawa, and bearing the effigy of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, will be issued as souvenirs of the crowning of their Majesties, and the coins will be available before the date set for the Coronation in London, May 12. This information has been received in this district from Walter Little, M.P., on the authority of the Department of Finance, and has created much interest in the Cobalt camp, where municipal officials have been urging the Dominion Government to take such steps, not only as a memento of the year's events, but as a stimulant to the silver-mining industry and a source of profit to the Government itself.

Mr. Little, writing to J. T. Leishman, Secretary of the Halleybury Board of Trade, whose Executive Committee had backed the proposal from the Town Council here and Coleman Township Council, stated he had already taken up the matter with the Department of Finance, and had been assured the special issue of coins would be ready before the date set for the crowning of the King and Queen. Halleybury Board of Trade had forwarded the resolution passed at a meeting there to Mr. Little, who is M. P. for Temiskaming.

Cabinet Studies Scope
Of Economic Inquiry

OTTAWA, March 30—Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced in the Commons recently that the Government is giving careful consideration to the question of the proposed investigation by a Royal Commission of the financial relations between the Dominion and the Provinces. Scope of the investigation will be very broad, affecting the entire economic structure of Confederation.

The Cabinet is proposing to appoint a Commission which will include outstanding economists and constitutional experts, as it will be asked to recommend revolutionary changes in the Confederation setup, possibly involving a complete recasting of the taxing powers conferred upon the Dominion and Provinces by the British North America Act.

The Government, it is understood, is hoping to secure the services of an eminent British economist as Chairman of the Royal Commission.

MILLION PIECES A DAY
POSTAL AVERAGE OF TORONTO

OTTAWA, March 29—Mail post in Toronto averaged 1,359,147 pieces per day in 1936, contrasted to an average of 1,327,208 in 1929 and 845,810 in 1925, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons for R. L. Baker, Cons., Toronto-Eglinton. Mail posted at outside points and received at Toronto for sorting and distribution averaged 356,958 pieces per day in 1936; 376,135 pieces per day in 1929; and 249,924 pieces per day in 1925.

MINING GOING
AHEAD RAPIDLY
IN DOMINION

MONTREAL, March 30—"Mining development is going ahead in Canada at a surprising rate, which is an indication of the immense resources in this field yet unexplored," stated F. V. Seibert, Superintendent of Natural Resources Department of the Western Region, Canadian National Railways, in an interview here. Mr. Seibert has been attending the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy convention here.

Speaking of development in northwestern Ontario, Mr. Seibert stated that three years ago in the territory between Long Lac and the Manitoba border there were only two producing mines, whereas today there are at least 16, which last year produced a gross of over \$9,000,000. These are all gold mines but one, which is a chromium mine near Collins, Ont. Over \$3,000,000 was spent in wages, supplies and equipment in this area last year for mining development and production. "The interesting feature of development in this area is that gross production is more than taking care of all expenditures in development, huge and all as they are," stated Mr. Seibert.

Operation of the Flin Flon mine in Manitoba overshadows all other development in magnitude, according to Mr. Seibert. "Nevertheless, a number of new mines have come into production in this area during the past year, while others give promise of coming into production this year."

"Saskatchewan, although considered primarily a grain producing province, has not been without its mining development, the two most conspicuous being the Beaver Lake-Flin Flon area and the gold fields camp on Lake Athabasca," stated Mr. Seibert. "Radium development at Great Bear Lake is well-known and plans are being made for further expansion. Perhaps the most notable feature of mining in the Northwest Territories has been the number of gold discoveries on Great Slave Lake," concluded Mr. Seibert.

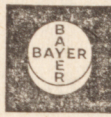
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a Cold Quickly



1. Take 2 "ASPIRIN" tablets and drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.

2. If throat is sore, crush and stir 3 "ASPIRIN" tablets in 1/2 glass of water. Gargle twice. This eases throat rawness and soreness almost instantly.

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Try this way. Your doctor, we know, will endorse it. For it

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