

# BRINGING RELIEF TO THE HOMELESS

Expected that Death List  
Will Not Exceed Seventy  
Five

North Bay, Ont., July 16—Supt. J. N. Black of the T. & N.O. railway and General Passenger Agent Parr, returned from Porcupine and Cochrane today and report the relief committees doing good work. There is a splendid organization at Cochrane, where everybody is being fed and sheltered. A lunch counter has been opened at Cochrane station. Building operations have already started at Cochrane and forty small structures are under way with what lumber could be secured nearby. Several car-

The town of Mattheson is safe, but twelve settlers' families, who lost everything are being cared for in the town. The crops, farm houses and school houses are gone. There is not real hardship in the fire zone now as everybody is being cared for.

Two hundred expert bushmen have been over the burned area, and their search showed that as was expected the prospectors in a great many instances escaped. In many cases the supposed dead men that refugees saw lying on the trails were men who took this means of escaping the heat, and after the flames passed over made their way to places of safety.

Fourteen bodies in all were found of men who had perished in attempting to reach Porcupine. As quickly as bodies were found in Porcupine they were taken aboard one of our boats and taken down the river.

men. On Saturday afternoon the three men who were burned to death in the West Dome mine were buried. A cemetery was laid out at Deadman's Point, where most of the dead were buried. Fourteen of the bodies which were interred were of men who had died while attempting to get into Porcupine.

---

**MAN JUST A QUADRUPED.**

**And Should Walk on All Fours Say Scientists.**

Berlin, July 14—Three of Ger-

been making experiments to prove that humanity makes a great mistake in walking upright, instead of on all fours, as nature intended. Thereby they declare, man brings upon himself many physical evils from which the more sensible and less aspiring horse and dog are free.

When man first stood on his hind-legs and learned to walk as a biped, he disturbed the white equilibrium and poise of his organism; and since then he has been trying in vain to adapt his architecture and organs to

One of the first to occupy himself with this thesis was Professor Ernst Haeckel, the Jena biologist and Darwinian, who broke a leg the other day in the museum there, as if to demonstrate the contention. The problem has now been brought much further by the experiments which Dr. H. Gerhart has lectured on at the Berlin University Polytechnical Institute. In order to see what was the effect upon man when he first took to upright walk, Dr. Gerhart placed

A typical test was made with a fox terrier, which stood and walked on its hind legs for seven hours a day for twenty-eight weeks. The terrier was then killed and dissected, and compared with an ordinary dog of the same race and sex. Examination proved that the change from four legs to two legs had radically transformed the terrier's anatomy. In

to fall forward, the dog had continually bent its spinal column backwards. The result was a marked deformation of the vertebrae, particularly of the lumbar vertebrae.

Standing upright had also 'deformed' the thorax and pelvis. But the greatest changes were in the bones of the hind legs, all of which had bent outwards in a way suggesting rickets or degeneration of the bone. The internal organs also showed changes. The left lung had fallen slightly; the heart was enlarged ow-

A very remarkable change had taken place in the dog's muscles. As a rule in a dog the flexor and extensor muscles of the hind legs are equally heavy; whereas in a man the extensors predominate over the flexor. In this dog, however, as a result of the strain, the extensor muscles had

dog muses lighter. In other words the dog as a result of long standing upright had to a certain extent grown closer to the human type. This, says Gerhart, proves beyond doubt that the characteristic muscle formation of man is nothing but the result of his upright carriage.

Gerhart's experiments indicate that when, ages ago, man first walked upright, certain important changes took place in his internal organs and muscles. The organs tended to fall, and the muscles, which were originally

suit themselves for a biped. But as walking upright displaced the organs and put strain on certain muscles greater than was intended, the upright carriage brought with it certain penalties.

\_\_\_\_\_