

Bears are found in nearly all parts of the earth. They are white, black, brown, grizzly or gray, while far away in the Himalayan mountains there is a strange one that is mixed black and white in color. It has black ears and legs and breast, black rings around its eyes, and a black yoke or collar across its shoulders. All the rest of it is white. This creature is called the particolored bear, but it has rarely been seen by civilized men, for the Tibetans will not let white people into their country. The brown bear is numerous in the northern part of both Europe and Asia. It is the one usually tamed and trained to do tricks. In North America are found the black bear and the grizzly. The Rocky Mountains are the home of the big grizzly.

Queerest of all the ursidae, or bear family, however, is the sloth bear of India, otherwise named the aswal. It is called the sloth bear because in its native India it sleeps in the shade during the day and prowls at night. Bears have five toes, like human beings, but the aswal has strange feet. They are very tender, and the hot rocks in the scorching sun of India blister them, and that is why the sloth bear stays in the shade in the daytime. The mother aswal carries her young ones upon her back, like a hippopotamus. Sometimes two cubs thus ride upon their mother's back. It is a comical sight.

Restraining Inebriety.

The elaborate devices for the restraint of inebriety which were put into operation in London about a year ago have not all proved to be workable. The licensing act, which made a great stir, provided for a blacklist for habitual drunkards. Persons twice convicted of drunkenness forfeited for three years the privilege of buying drinks in the district where they lived. Photographs of them were furnished to the barkeepers of the district, who were forbidden to sell drinks to such blacklisted persons under penalty of forfeiting their licenses. Another section of the act provided for ordering drunkards to home for inebriates, but this section the Lord Chief Justice found to be bad law. The blacklist scheme broke down of its own weight. More delinquents were blacklisted in London than the barkeepers could possibly remember, and exceders who were blacklisted in one district found no trouble in getting drinks in another. One saloon-keeper in the Strand reported that the police had furnished him with photographs of 573 persons to whom he was forbidden to sell liquor. The lists grew so long that the police stopped adding to them. This failure of a scheme from which much good was hoped for is disappointing, but we hope the British lawmakers will keep on trying. To restrain or even regulate drinking by legislation is one of the hardest things there is to do. Every new law is an experiment, and it is only as the result of such experiments that progress is possible—Harper's Weekly.

"Apropos of mottoes on houses, an old gentleman of pronounced religious views—a friend of our family in Scotland," writes a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette—"wished to have cut over the door of a new house the text, 'My house shall be called a House of Prayer.' He left the workmen to carry out his wishes during his absence, but on his return his horror was great to find the quotation completed. 'But ye have made it a den of thieves.' 'We had a wee thing mair room, ye see, so we just pit in the end o' the verse,' was the explanation of the Bible-loving Scott."

Keeping in Love.

This bit of advice given by a mother to her son in Miss Glasgow's new novel, *The Deliverance*, ought to be read by every person who is contemplating matrimony:

"I have had a fortunate life, my child," resumed the old lady, waving him to silence with a gesture in which there was still a feeble sprightliness, "and when one has lived happily far into the seventies one learns a great deal of wisdom, and there is much good advice one ought to leave behind. You have been an affectionate son to me, Christopher, and I have not yet given up the hope that you may live to be a worthy husband to another woman."

"It is not likely I shall marry, mother. I was cut out for different ends."

"One never knows, my son, and at least I am only doing my duty in speaking to you thus. I am a very old woman, and I am not afraid to die, for I have never to my knowledge done anything that was unbecoming in a lady. Remember to be a gentleman, and you will find that that embraces all morality and a good deal of religion."

He kissed her hand, watching anxiously the mounting excitement in her face.

"And if you do marry, Christopher," she went on, harping slyly on her favorite string, "remember that keeping in love is as much the profession for a man as it is the art for a woman, and that love feeds on little delicacies rather than on meat and drink. Don't forget the little things, dear, and the big ones will take care of themselves. I have seen much of men and manners in my life, and they have taught me that it is the small failings, not the big faults, which are deadliest to love. Why, I've seen a romantic passion survive shame, and treachery, and even blows, and another wither out of existence before the first touch of bad breeding. 'A man's table manners are a part of his morality,' your Great-grandfather Bolivar used to say."

The Care of Children's Hair.

Mothers should teach their children to care for their hair as early as possible.

If the little girl is coaxed into the habit of giving her locks a hundred strokes with a stiff brush every morning and evening and braiding them loosely for bed, the foundation for a future beautiful head of hair will be laid.

Counting the strokes will lighten the task for her, and she will soon become accustomed to it and make it a part of her daily toilet. Too many children are allowed to go to bed with their hair in a tousled condition, only to have it jerked and tangled hastily when school time comes around.

Such a practice is disastrous to the nerves of a sensitive child and ruinous to the hair. Teach the little daughter to take care of her hair and at the right time, and also to keep her brushes and comb in the proper state of cleanliness.

These articles should be as strictly personal as the tooth-brush. Never allow one child to use the other's hair-brush. Disease of the scalp are most contagious, and the brush is the surest germ agent.

One of the most remarkable sights in the world is Bird Island, in South Africa, for the reason that during some months in the year it is literally covered with gannets. Not a foot of ground is to be seen anywhere. Day after day thousands of gannets strut around, and they are so close to each other that the whole island seems actually alive. Those who have seen this sight say that it is one which can never be forgotten.

EXPERIENCED MOTHERS.

Experienced mothers know that most of the troubles that afflict young children are due to some derangement of the stomach or bowels, and that if the cause is removed the little one will be plump, rosy and happy. For such troubles as indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and teething troubles there is no medicine in the world can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The action of the Tablets is speedy, and above all things safe, as they contain not one particle of opiate or harmful drug. Ask any mother who has used the Tablets and she will say that they are the best medicine in the world. Mrs. John Gill, Crenberry, Que., says:—After having thoroughly tested Baby's Own Tablets I can say that they are the best remedy for the ailments of little ones I have ever used. No mother should be without them in the house." You can get the Tablets from any druggist or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Curious and Useful.

In Abyssinia it is the law that the murderer be turned over to the relatives of the dead person, and they, if they please, may put him to death in the same manner in which the murdered person was killed.

The biggest monkey ever exhibited is a gorilla 6 feet 10 inches high, with an arm-spread of 9 feet 3 inches, from the Cameroons, West Africa. He stands with his skeleton beside him in the museum of Hamburg.

There is at the present time a student at the University of Leyden, Holland, who, in addition to his own tongue, speaks and writes no fewer than thirteen languages.

There is no sense in always telegraphing to heaven for God to send a cargo of blessings unless we are at the wharf to unload the vessel when it comes—Meyer.

Will petitions that do not move the heart of the suppliant move the heart of Omnipotence?—Thompson.

Many Appetizing Dishes.

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