

Training Of Wild Animals.

The arena in early times—the first 'travelling show'—how elephants are captured—the taking of the tiger—beginning the training—the hard work of the animal trainer.

The arena has been used for public spectacles and amusements from the earliest ages, and some stirring chapters of literature deal with those pagan days of ancient Rome when Christians fearlessly faced death and untamed savage beasts for the principles of their faith.

It was in 1805 that the first 'travelling show' was established in England, and three years later came the first wild animal show. When it is considered how many trapezes there now are, with how many animals they perform, and the difficulties they face and conquer, it can readily be understood how far the science of wild animal training has progressed.

Elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, jaguars, and bears are the animals whose training calls for the most work and care. Elephants are generally captured in their native haunts in ones or by being driven into a keddah. In the latter case a number of men surround the elephant and form a circle of fire, which they gradually make smaller and smaller, until the keddah seems the only refuge. After he has been quieted down, a tame elephant leads the newly caught animal around until he becomes tractable.

When the elephant is put on the market, they are supposed to be 'broken', but often this means that they have been the victims of abominable cruelty. Or, if the beast has not been tortured he has been neglected. So his education must be begun all over again or he is not to be of any value.

Every reputable trainer scoffs at the tales which have been told of cruelty in training animals. Such men as Botoc and Bonavia declare that no pain is ever inflicted, except when it is a question of saving human life, and their training quarters have been opened again and again to investigators. No evidence of cruelty to the wild beasts under training has ever been discovered. Kindness and kindness alone is employed. With elephants just received after a long journey, a generous supply of carrots, the great elephant delicacy, the dressing of sores, and 'gentling', as carcases are called, are sufficient to take the badness out of them.

When the beast continues to be malicious and sulky, he must be shown that the man is the stronger. In one method of doing this his hind legs are made fast, and he is tumbled upon his nose, banded over upon his head, and turned on his side so that understanding and respect come with complete exhaustion—after which there is another session of carrots and 'gentling'. Elephants and keeper make it up, and the lesson has never to be repeated.

An elephant sleeps in a most peculiar manner. Nearly every one of them lies upon the left side with the trunk curled up, making a peculiar, hissing noise at regular intervals, something like the sound of steam issuing from a kettle. He is not a sound sleeper. He does not take much notice of his keeper prowling about at night, but should anything strange or unusual occur, the hissing sound stops instantly, two small red eyes open, and the elephant on guard. At the first sign of danger he trumpets shrilly, and on several occasions the elephant of a wild animal show has averted a catastrophe by these warnings.

In India the natives catch tigers by a peculiar method. The tigers of the eyamore or large plain are smeared with glue like substances and left in the trail of the tiger. The moment the animal paws his foot on one of these leaves he rubs it over his head in order to get rid of it. This naturally makes his head sticky, which causes him to roll on the ground in doing this he covers himself with the glue, and when he is mad with rage the natives come up cautiously and throw strong nets of seeking over him.

The easiest animal to train is one that is born in his native haunt and is now to captivity. The one bred to captivity has nothing to fear from man, and has generally learned to know his own strength. When he passes the days of childhood, and acquires the years and stature of a full grown lion, for instance, he has come to look upon man as the being who provides him with food and drink and keeps him in an oblong box for people to stare at. He grows insolent indeed.

Then his training is begun. He meets it with contempt. He has probably been in a large cage. This is obnoxious to a smaller one that has movable bars. The bars are fitted in this way for a reason for until now the lion or tiger has kept in the case of the cage, as far as possible from the man who feeds him. It is desired to bring him into a new relationship with his trainer.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. "I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my friend brought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Brown, Boston, West Lincoln, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

The bars are moved day by day. Soon the cage is small enough to permit a fairly long stick to reach from the front to the back. Such a stick is introduced and allowed to remain. The animal may not notice it, or he may growl or grab at it. Whatever he does, the stick is kept there and replaced if destroyed. When he has grown accustomed to it the stick is gently rubbed along his neck and back. He snags at it, but when once he finds that the rubbing of the stick is a pleasure he soon allows it to be done without any protest. Sometimes a piece of meat is put at the end of the stick by the trainer, and this is often found to be an inducement to allow the stick to come closer. The stick is gradually shortened every day, until it is not much longer than the hand.

Once the stick trick is accomplished it is easy to get on a little further, for by this time the animal has begun to look for his trainer. Very soon the fingers begin to replace the stick in the stroking process, and seem to give great pleasure. This is a great step, since one of the most difficult things is to get a wild animal to allow himself to be touched by the human hand.

Broken this far the animal is transferred to another cage, where he is taken care of by the same trainer. In about six weeks time a collar is slipped about the animal's neck, to which is attached a chain. It is long enough to be fast to a post and short enough to keep him from reaching the end of the cage.

The next step is for a trainer to put a chair inside the cage. The animal springs for it, but the chair keeps him back, and he retires growling to his corner. Then the trainer walks in and sits himself on the chair, just out of reach. After the animal has become used to this, he is released from the chain. Then, indeed, the trainer takes his life in his hands—for he must subdue the wild creature before him then and there. This is the moment which proves man's supremacy and instills the fear of him into the brute mind. Oftentimes, at this stage of the proceedings, the trainer barely escapes with his life.

But the chair is not there for ornament only. With open mouth and distended jaws the animal leaps, his powerful body sailing through the air, and if once he reaches the trainer, that man would never enter another cage. But as he springs the chair confronts him, thrust between his jaws, and from behind that chair comes the stick which until now has only been used to caress him. It flicks him lightly on the nose, and he falls back astonished, and with the astonishment there is a little bit of fear. So day by day, patiently, carefully, and exactly, the performance is gone through, both man and beast becoming more and more acquainted. The animal is never allowed to backslide. Even thing done one day must be done the next day in exactly the same manner.

But after all this is not the real training. That begins in the arena generally, for a lion trained in a small cage has to be taught all over again in the arena. In time he becomes as used to performing that when he sees his paraphernalia he knows exactly what is expected of him. A similar method of training is followed with all the other wild animals. The general impression is that when a show is over the trainer has made the final bow, everything is over until the next evening. Never was a more mistaken idea. The real work of the twenty-four hours is just beginning, for it is at night that the principal training takes place. The very first thing an elephant, for instance, must be taught is to walk in to the arena without running away. Even a well trained elephant will sometimes calmly stop his tricks and walk off the stage. Nor can any one know what a wild animal will do in an emergency. On a certain occasion a manager was caught in a train collision, and the biggest lion escaped. Next morning the towns people were warned of the fact, and to keep a sharp lookout. One good

Industrial Accidents. During the month of July there were 108 fatal and 272 non-fatal accidents recorded by the department of Labor. This is an increase of 46 fatal and 37 non-fatal accidents compared with the record for June, and an increase of 10 fatal and 73 non-fatal accidents compared with July, 1911. Accidents recorded in which more than two workmen were killed were, one as the result of a falling derrick at Kenogami, Que., on July 1, by which seven men were killed; one by which four railway construction hands were killed by a premature explosion of dynamite on July 23, near Maberly, Ont., one at Kenogami on July 23, by which four men were killed as the result of an explosion in a factory at Windsor Mills, Que., on July 3. Two workmen were struck and injured as the result of a falling pile driver coming in contact with live wires at Meaford, Ont., on July 18.

If He Should 'ketch' It. People who have wondered where George W. Perkins expects to stand if his candidate, Mr. Roosevelt, is elected, are reminded of a story he used to be fond of telling. As he gave it, he was waiting at the station for a train, and was talking to the station agent when the Twentieth Century Limited swept around a curve. Hardly had the last car gone when the agent's dog went up the track as fast as his four feet could carry him, barking furiously at the fast receding train.

"He allus does that," remarked the agent, "He does it every day." "Indeed said Perkins. 'And does he ever expect to catch the train?'" "I dunno," was the reply, "but wot I've been a-tryin' to fagget out is wot he expects to do with it if he ever does ketch it!"—From the Hartford Times.

is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter. Try it in a little cold milk or water. ALL DRUGGISTS.



BECAME SO WEAK FROM DIARRHŒA Had To Quit Work

Diarrhœa, especially if left to run any length of time, causes great weakness, so the only thing to prevent this is to check it on its first appearance. You will find that a few doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will do this quickly and effectively. Mr. Jno. R. Childerhouse, Orillia, Ont., writes:—"When in Fort William, last summer, I was taken sick with diarrhœa, and became so weak and suffered such great pain, I had to quit work. Our manager advised me to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so on my way home I bought a bottle, and after taking four doses I was cured. We always keep a bottle in the house. We have also used it for our children, and find it an excellent remedy for summer complaints."

Price 35 cents. When you go to get a bottle of "Dr. Fowler's," insist on being given what you ask for, as we know of many cases where unscrupulous dealers have handed out some other preparation. The genuine is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Two lawyers before a probate judge recently got into a wrangle. At last one of the disputants, losing control over his emotions, exclaimed to his opponent: "Sir, you are, I think, the biggest ass that I ever had the misfortune to set eyes upon."

"Order! Order!" said the judge gravely. "You seem to forget that I am in the room."

This is to certify that I have used MNRARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO. Woodlands, Middleton, N.S.

Beware Of Worms. Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. First angler—Look, this fish was almost caught before; see the broken hook in its mouth.

Second angler—It should have had sense enough to steer clear of hooks after that.

First angler—Oh, come, you can't expect a fish to exhibit more sense than a human being.

W. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont. says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c."

Sandy was having his first taste of life in the African forests. Borrowing a gun he set off one day in search of game. A little later his companion spied in the distance Sandy running at full speed for home, with a huge lion behind him, gaining at every step. "Quick! Quick! Quick!" he cried. "Open the door. I'm bringing him home alive." Auckland Weekly News.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont. writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25 cents."

Rich Man (to beggar)—Not a cent. Remember that you will have your reward in heaven.

Beggar—Will I? Then lend me five dollars now and I will pay it back then. I'll drop it down the chute.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. Tommy—Pop, what is oblivion? Pop—Getting married to a famous woman, my son.

Suffered With Nerve Trouble FOR TWO YEARS IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO SLEEP

Mr. Chas. W. Wood, 34 Torrance St., Montreal, Que., writes:—"For two years I had suffered with nerve trouble, and it was impossible for me to sleep. It did not matter what time I went to bed, in the morning I was even worse than the night before. I consulted a doctor, and before going to bed, I took a half hour of greater force than before. One of the boys who works with me, gave me half a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I took them, and I got such satisfaction that I got another box, and before I finished it I could enjoy sleep from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m., and now feel good."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mail direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Prince Edward Island Railway. Spring & Summer Weather

Commencing on June 3rd, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Read Down, Read Up, Stations, and times. Includes stations like Charlottetown, Hunter River, Emerald, Kensington, Summerside, Port Hill, O'Leary, Tignish.

Table with columns: Lv Emerald, Ar Cape Traverse, Ar Charlottetown, Ar Mt. Stewart, Ar St. Peters, Ar Souris.

Table with columns: Lv Charlottetown, Ar Charlottetown, Ar Mt. Stewart, Ar Summerside, Ar Port Hill, Ar O'Leary, Ar Tignish.

Table with columns: Lv Mount Stewart, Ar Charlottetown, Ar Summerside, Ar Port Hill, Ar O'Leary, Ar Tignish.

Table with columns: Dly, Sat, ex, only, and times for various stations.

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Spring and Summer Weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

LIME! We can supply from this date Fresh Burned Lime in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.

Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention.

C. Lyons & Co. May 29, 1912.

JAMES H. REDDIN Barrister, etc. Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1911—6m

D. C. McLeod, K. C. | W. B. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

KING EDWARD HOTEL Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on

KENTSTEET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12 1907. Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys—Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island.

MORSON & DUFFY Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

JOB WORK! Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Note Books of Hand Receipt Books Letter Heads Note Heads

Hammer Sale! BIG DISCOUNTS TO CLEAR

We should have many weeks of Hammer Weather yet, and to clear out the balance of our splendid stock of HAMMOCKS

We will give a discount of 25 p.c. off our already low prices. It will pay you to buy a Hammock now and put it away for next year. Only 36 left and prices range from \$1 to \$6.50 each; all new stock. Hammocks will be higher next year, but we are not going to carry any over.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

PLANT LINE. Direct Route to Boston.

Commencing 7th May and following Tuesdays, steamer will leave for Hawkesbury, Halifax and Boston.

Returning leave Boston every Saturday at noon. For further information apply to T. NICOLL, Agent, Ch'town. June 26, 1912—tf

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald, Jax. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. June 18, 1910—tf

Montague Dental Parlors. We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906—3m

MORSON & DUFFY Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

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