The Advertiser Bureau of Public Health Information.

QUESTIONS. ANSWERS. COMMENTS.

Conducted by Institute of Public Health.

(The Public Health Faculty of Western University, London.)

Questions should be addressed "The New Public Health," care The Advertiser, London, Ont."

Private questions accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope, will receive private answers. Medical diagnosis or treatment for individual cases cannot be prescribed.

the Farmer's Advocate, entitled "The New Ventilation," and other articles him on the same topic. In view of these new theories, or facts, what are we to believe as to the alleged cures of consumption through living and sleeping in the open air? Does Dr. Hill believe that consumption sanatoriums, whose chief feature is the breathing of pure, outdoor air are conducted upon a false theory, an W. J. M. that they are uscless.

A .- The new "theories or facts" were worked out by Flugge, a great eight German investigator, some years ago, and have received a great deal of attention and investigation by many others since, especially by the great English investigator. That hew is good treatment for pneumonia, just 20 per cent air won't reach their lungs great English investigator, Leonard have been confirmed over and over again by all who have gone into the matter, and are now universally accepted by all up-to-date students of the subject. The facts are in brief that "good ventilation" does not consist in bringing in "fresh air" and getting rid of "foul air" at all, but in keeping the heat and humidity at the proper points and securing a circulation of the air itself.

The mechanical adjustment of the heat and humidity to constant levels in houses are matters of the greatest difficulty, not yet worked out satisfactorily in practice; but careful by the oxygen which is in contact with the and if it sinks below this figure you stop air can be managed fairly well by blood is only 16 per cent, and may be as breathing automatically until it gets air can be managed fairly blood is only 16 per cent, and may be as breathing automatically until it low as 12 per cent without harm! In back to the old five per cent again! not yet fully understood, the circulation of air or some other factor in tion of air or some other than outside than miside a house taking acid gas up to 5 per cent in the air outside living out of doors is superior to any ordinarily the difference is very, very side the lungs do harm? The chief effect know really just why outdoors is good is any good to you, is practically confor consumptives, we do know it is

well, so long as our facts are straight, ever reaches in the ordinary dwelling tical facts we can use are all we want!" the explanations do not matter, if we house. are to remain doing just the same minute we begin to find out the reasons for things, we begin to see how those reasons, the facts back of the facts we are now using, will allow us to do new things we did not know before. Savages can talk and sing and about the how or why of it; but by painstaking investigation of understand this, imagine a periows and why we can teach deaf and dumb persons to talk, we have invented telephones and phonographs and all sorts phones and phonographs and all sorts of musical instruments of perfection of musical instruments painstaking investigation of the how

There is a great deal of admiration the far end of the pipe. wasted on the "practical man." If he is so "practical" (as often happens) that he does not really know how or why he does the things he does, he is really simply a second-hand user of theories he is not aware of.

Thus I found in one health department, the "practical" plumbing inspec-tor in one district of the city was systematically condemning and taking out wherever he found it a certain type of closet, which in another district, equally "practical" plumbing inspector was as systematically advocating and ordering in! Had either of these "practical" men understood the the-ories back of their work, each would have understood that neither type was perfect, but also that neither itself affected the incidence of disease death in that community at all. Both men, however, had been taught "practically" (i.e., by some equally un-learned "practical" predecessor) the half-heard and wholly misunderstood fragment of some prehistoric theory; and unconsciously, of course, had based the practice they were so proud of, upon the very worst form of the

very thing they scorned—a theory! Here is the important point: if the theory is right, the practice based on it must be right, too; yet if the theory is wrong, the practice is not necessarily wrong. But if the theory is wrong, no further developments are possible; the one thing is done right, despite the wrong theory, remains right, but the moment you begin to do new things based on the wrong theory, that moment begins failure. In brief, the difference between practice and theory is simply this: the practical man bases his action on partial information, the theoretical man on complete information provided the theory is correct. If the practical rian knows the essentials of the theory, he gets along fairly well until he strikes a snag of some kind, The theoretical and then he is lost. man, if his training is thorough, knows the whole subject, and he foresees the snags long before they come, and thus prevents or offsets them. 'The great art of success is to know the theory and also how much of it can be realized in practice, and then we have all

that poor mortals can expect. Meantime, never confuse the planation of a fact with the fact itself. Time was when people believed that lightning was a special weapon of the gods, used to punish individual of. fenders against them. That theory of lightning did not alter the facts, but only offered an explanation which sometimes worked and sometimes did vision whatever. In a gang of say five not. The real explanation has nothing or six, there is one elephant who is the to do with morals. If it had, a man head—a sort of foreman. He does no who was upright might stand on a rall work in the sense of pulling teak. who was upright hight stand on a ran and hold live wires in bare hands carries in his trunk a length of chain, ing of cruisers and shipbuilding generated hold live wires in bare hands not dare go near a hydro station at and see that they keep at their work.

And he does his duty well.

Of course, the true theory deals with electrical conductivity, something our cases perfectly, but like all correct uncomplaingly.

theories can be used to develop new One elephant

open air, but it affects the explanations often given why the open air is good for them. and for those who are not sonsumptives also.

And when the function that that the function of the population of the popul

onsumptives also. their the old theory that out of doors you food.

went there. This convinced you that gradually and slowly change the air in you were getting more oxygen. The fact that you feel better out of doors than indoors remains true. Your explanation of the fact won't hold water: but that does not lessen the improve-

ment. Naturally, believing it was because wrong, too. The same sort of treat-veins." Pure piffle! They feel better ment was tried in pneumonia with true. But not because of the increased equally poor results. Yet out of doors oxygen from the richer air. That, new as it is for tuberculosis.

blowing across the open brings the because of the smaller amount of car breathing the stale air indoors."

the oxygen which is in contact with the and if it sinks below this figure you stop

other words, there may be more oxygen outside than inside a house (although slight), but the oxygen inside your lungs, ventilation we know not the oxygen you use, the only oxygen that indoors. Hence, although we do not the oxygen you use, the only oxygen that you breathe more deeply, of an increase, stant at a much lower point (16 per cent), good for them, always provided the and you cannot appreciably change it if good for them, always provided and you cannot appreciably change it is they bring that pure, rich air, free of the factors, rest and good food you would; moreover, if you did, the the poisonous carbonic acid of our other two factors, rest and good food blood going through your lungs, to carry other two factors, rest and So. You see, blood going through your lungs, to carry houses, deep in excess, are provided also. You see, blood going through your lungs, to carry houses, deep in excess, are provided also. It is the explanation of the facts that off this oxygen and distribute it all

as changed in this instance, not the through your body, would not take up more than so much, never mind how acts themselves.

"Then it is merely theory? No use "Then it is merely things? Why take all it wants, never mind how little" ing away from us not reigenous gass. has changed in this instance, not the through your body, would not take up "Then it is merely theory? No use take all it wants, never mind how little ing away from us, not poisonous gases, at all except to explain things? Why take all it wants, never mind how little ing away from us, not poisonous gases, there might be unless the percentage but our own small and the property of the percentage but our own small and the property of the percentage but our own small and the percentage but our at an except to explain things: Why take an it wants, never fining now little it bother us with such theories? Practure might be, unless the percentage b was extremely low, far lower than it An active adult man generates heat

breaths ago, and one breath ago, 1. e., it s air we have breathed, and rebreathed, without bothering themselves and re-rebreathed ourselves, over and over.

of musical instruments of perfection beyond the dreams of savages.

Just so with "ventilation." A wrong theory has cost us millions in money to "ventilate" our public buildings, usually very badly, and even when well at an enormous waste of time and energy and cash. A correct theory would have permitted us to save much of the results which we do not get now. There is a great deal of admiration There is a great deal of admiration.

The definition of the bellows the list time, and fills the bellows; but the bellows came from the pipe, not from outside. Shut the bellows came from the pipe, not from outside. Shut the bellows again: the air rushes out from the pipe; but not the air list the bellows; that pipe; but not the air already in the pipe only pushes the air already in the pipe again; the air nearest the bellows again; the air that was in the bellows again; the bellows again; the air that was in the bellows again; the first time enters the bellows again; the combination is the best we have permitted us to save much of the first time enters the bellows again; the combination is the best we have permitted us to save much of the first time enters the bellows again; the combination is the best we have permitted us to save much of the first time enters the bellows again; the combination is the best we have permitted us to save much of the first time enters the bellows again; the combination is the best we have a great deal of admiration the first time enters the bellows again; the air that was in the bellows again; the combination is the best we have do not get now.

The pipe is unable to the third essential, the pipe, not from outside. Shut the bellows the pipe, not from the bellows; that pipe; but not the air rushes out from the power-feeding. And there you are. Just over-feeding as well as increases the appetite air thus entering the bellows; the pipe are do not know, over-feeding. And there you are. Just over-feeding as well as increases the appetite air thus entering the bellows; the pipe and the pipe.

The p True, by working the bellows steadily

Q.—I have read Dr. Hill's article in | get more oxygen sounded all right. | the currents set up in the pipe, the con-You went out of doors "to get more stant back and forth flow of air, the diffusion of the gases in the air, would

original first charge was present. But the a: now in the bellows would not all be air that had never been in it before; it would be made up of some air that had been in the bellows perhaps ten times; other air that had been in it nine times; other air that had been in it eight times, one could get more oxygen outdoors, a treatment for consumptives was devised by which they received pure oxygen indoors, in great excess of that the oxygen indoors, air; but without good rein ordinary air; but without good result. The theory was wrong, therefore the beliefs derived from it proved splendid caygen flowing through my

Why does not out of doors give you standard of 16 per cent, and if it did, it more oxygen than indoors? "Surely would do them no good, perhaps harm."
the great sweep of the great winds rich oxygen fresh and pure to your im- bonic acid gas. True, the amount is poverished blood, impoverished by smaller out of doors than indoors very frequently. The normal outdoors is four Sounds fine, doesn't it? But what are parts in 10,000, or .04 per cent. The inthe facts? The oxygen of the general doors air may show as high as one per air is about 20 per cent strong, i. e., cent under very bad conditions. But the about one-fifth of the air is oxygen. In a very badly ventilated room full of air that gets into the blood, the air you people, this oxygen might be reduced to really use, is five per cent all the time, 18 per cent, or even 17 per cent. But in indoors or outdoors (i. e., over 100 times the lungs themselves, indoors or outdoors, as strong as it is in the air about us)

> How then can increasing the carboniacid gas up to 5 per cent in the air out-

"Oh, those fine sweeping windsthey bring that pure, rich air, free of

enough every day to bring eight imparial gallons of water from the freezing point boiling point; he throws out by are to remain doing just the same only kind we ever really breathe; that things over and over again. But the things over and over again. But the is, the air we really use; the air in our its supposed by is, the air we really use, the air in our lungs that is in contact with the blood, is not the air that we have just breathed in, but is a mixture of air that we breathed in ten breaths ago and five breathed in ten breaths ago and five breathed are and one breath are and less humid (as it generally is) than himself. A warm, damp wind is very little or no relief, and in some countries

certain air winds are no hot that they are dreaded instead of welcomed.

We think the chief effect of outdoors

BEAUTY, VOICE, CHARM WON LEADING ROLE FOR THIS GIRL.



colonial history.

Rapids.

In these border wars a great part of

the State of New York, then, of course,

a British colony. A considerable num-

ber of these Mohawks had been con-

verted by the Jesuit missionaries, brought to Canada and setled on a

eservation on the south bank of the

At this ancient mission in early days

of Quebec, and Algonquins from Three

French Column on the March.

uary and pushed forward on snow-

bed of spruce boughs, made a fire in

left the camp next morning at 9:30

a.m. and motored to the stockade into

which the wild elephants had been

driven the previous night. The day

was cloudy and cool, a drizzling rain

falling at intervals. The operations

during the day were confined to cap-

a mile distant, where he was tled up.

"The proceedings were most inter-

ing mass, and reminded one of a huge football scrimmage, fighting and

stant. About 10 a.m. the gate leading

where men secured him to tranks of

trees by means of thick ropes which

mahouts then proceeded to fasten four

Capturing the Tusker.

time, tugging and straining at the

ropes, until an enormous tusker koom-

punished him. When he was suffi-

"On the way down, however, one of

the leading escorts made a bolt for an

outlet from the stockade, through which he got. He was passed by the

prisoner, who was then going at a good

the water was reached without acci-

dent. Here there was a delay in order

to enable another elephant to be tied

came restive, and nearly pulled three

koomkie, known as Motilal, who made

him down on to his knees. This com-

The Baby Liephant.

following.

by himself

"The tusker showed fight the whole

The elphants.

Rivers. One hundred picked soldiers

the Mohawk towns.

of war parties.

MISS CAROLYN THOMSON. New York, Jan. 7. - Sixty aspiring prima donnas responded when Joseph rons from Lorette, a few miles north P. Bickerton sent out a call for someone to fill the leading role in a second company of "Adele," his musical com-

mustered six hundred and twenty-five a men, under three tried leaders, Man-Out of them all Bickerton's stage director picked Carolyn Thomson, tet, Courtemanche and La Noue Minneapolis girl, quite unknown fame. But she had "beauty, voice and and they got her the part.

SIXTY ELEPHANTS ROUNDED UP

Thrilling Scene of Great Drive the mission village; and here sat the Canadians, hooded like monks, but irin the Wilds of Mysore District.

CAUGHT IN A STOCKADE teen miles.

Wonderful Training Shown by Tame Elephants in Capture of Wild Ones.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, has had an exciting wild elephant hunt in Mysore, which the Times of India vividly describes. Wild elephants will soon be incredible in a country which turing a large tusker and taking him is doing without tame horses.

Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and his wife, accompanied by his Highness esting and exciting. the Maharaja of Mysore, the Yuvara- about forty in numbr, were in a seethja, his brother, Sir Hugh Daly, Mr. Campbell, and the rest of the Viceregal party, were motored from Gov- pushing and never still for an in-

"Here over 100 large tents have been pitched in an open clearing in the middle of the hamber that the barries in the properties of the hamber than the properties of the pro middle of the bamboo jungle, with kies, ridden by mahouts, entered the roads and even gardens artistically arena, followed by six large female laid out. Their Excellencies had a elephants, also ridden by mahouts. quiet tea and then motored on about These ten elephants manoeuvred so five miles to a stockade near the river, as to single out the tisker from the into which a herd of wild elephants remainder of the nerd, and pushed which were on the opposite bank were him to the side of the stockade, from

Sixty Elephants Appear. "The party watched the operations they tied round his hind legs. from a well-concealed platform close to the stockade. Straight below them ropes round his neck, a difficult and lay the river, about a hundred yards precarious job, which they successfully wide, and as their Excellencies arrived carried out with much skill and brava herd of about sixty wild, elephants ery. These four ropes were secured appeared out of the jungle. On the to four koomkies or tame elephants. opposite side, behind them, though as and two ropes round his hind legs yet invisible, an army of beaters kept were secured to two others. up a terrific din with rattles and tomtoms, while to further terrify the herd were some thirty koomkies, or tame ing lighted torches. The elephants, kie, his Highness's Durbar elephant, after several attempts to break back charged him several times and severely elephants, ridden by mahouts carryafter several attempts to break back through the line, finally faced the water, an enormous tusker, the father of the herd, hastening the footsteps of the laggard with well-directed No sooner was the herd in the butts. river than the whole crowd of beaters rushed down to the bank, creating a

The Bamboo Stockades. "Once across, the herd was immediately turned down stream by another body of beaters creating a with the four leading elephants, but similar uproar, and they passed within was eventually dragged out and down a few yards of the plat orm on which their Excellencies stood. For about a to which his hind legs were secured bank and into the jungle being blocked by stout bamboo stockades, until finally they spied the entrance into the mediately turned aside into it.

fast trot. The rope became tight, and it looked as if the koomkle would be pulled backward and dragged after "By this time it had become too dark to see any further operations, the rest. Luckily, the rope broke, and and the Viceregal party left the stock-ade at 7 p.m. for the camp. The success of the drive has been phenomenal, for in no previous Kheddah have so on to the prisoner, who at once bemany wild elephants been successfully driven across the river and into the

"Not the least interesting feature of the drive was the way the cows helped the young elephanis, of whom for him in the water, and brought there were a great many, across the this herd of sixty 'ild elephants river by passing their trunks undereath their bodies and conveying them safely over the deep places. Besides there were two other herds alleady penned in large stockades, one of about forty and 'he other twentyabout forty and 'he other twenty-eight. The total perimeter of the outer stockade in which the smaller

SETTLEMENTS OF CANADA

LEFT BY EARLY WARS IN

expedition to the two lower Mohawk upon on another, during the early towns, which were about a mile and a years of our history-cannot be excelled. "La petite guerre"-the little war half apart. Both were surrounded on the night of Feb. 16. The enemy waited un--the French-Canadians called it, but little as it was as compared with national campaigns, it left a trail of blood til the unsuspecting inmates had gone to sleep, and then captured both withand fire through the early chapters of

out resistance. One town was burned, and in the most the sufferings of the French-Canadians was due to the Mohawks, whose homes were in the valley of the river that hawk town 24 miles distant.

its two sisters, and they were ignorant of the presence of an enemy. No sentinels were posted, and there were no St. Lawrence at the foot of the rapids watchmen on the wooden walls sur-known in early times as Sault St. Tounding the third Mohawk town.

Louis, but now called the Lachine About midnight all was still. Indian with the French expedition The mission colony was called Sault scaled the palisade, and opened the gate to his companions. St. Louis. Today it is ealled Caugh-nawaga. It is about eight miles above short the city of Montreal and stands near thirty Mohawks were killed, and nearly the southern end of the great bridge of three hundred were captured, mostly

the Canadian Pacific Railway spanning women and children.

After burning the town, the French party began their retreat, encumbered they were overtaken and attacked, insure their fidelity. Many of these converts remembered their old homes brought the unpleasant news that the kindred and fellowship. Their heathen kindred were jealous of their secession and spared no pains to reclaim and that the pursuing English did not them. It was of great importance to them. It was of great importance to them. the French to sunder them from that reconciliation would be impossible, exertion of the French commanders and it was largely to this end that a could induce them to move. The grand expedition was prepared against Indians set to work felling trees, but of which they made a fort after the Iroquois fashion, by encircling All the mission Indians in the colony camp with a high and dense abatis of trunks and branches. Here they lay-two days more, the French disgusted were invited to join the expedition-Mohawks from Caughnawaga, other Iroquois from the Lake of Two Mounand uneasy, and their savage allies tains, the Oka of today, Abenakis obstinate and impracticable. from the Chaudiere near Quebec, Hu-

Armed Settlers in Pursuit. Meanwhile they were being followed by a body of armed settlers, hastily mustered, and led by Major Peter Schuyler, a well-known British colonial leader of the time, and a successful were added, and a large band of French - Canadians. All told, they Indian fighter. Schuyler was joined by a troop of Oneida Iroquois, the united parties numbering between five and six hundred men. At length they ap-They set out from Chambly on the peared before the fortified camp of Richelieu River at the end of Jan-French, and at once it became evident that there would be no parley. shoes. Their way was up the river, and across Lake Champlain, for more forest rang with war-whoops, and the English Indians, as unmanageable as than a century the great thoroughfare those of the French, set at work fortify their camp with felled trees. bivouacked in the forest by squads of twelve or more," writes Parkman; "dug away the snow in a circle, covered the bared earth with a

fierce, and the resistance equally so, from time to time, as they were able, both sides by turns losing ground. they journeyed on again, straggling three times the French renewed the the middle, and smoked their pipes around it. Here crouched the Christian savage, muffled in his blanket, attack in vain. Then they gave over small parties feeble, emaciated, and the attempt and lay quiet behind their in many instances with health irreparbarricade of trees for the remainder of ably broken."

who, on their part, did not want food, same kind would have ruined the

For adventure, danger, hardship, ance on the rocks and pines behind squatted about a fire invited Schuyler to share their broth, but his appetite was spoiled when he saw a human on another during the carly. hosts were breakfasting on a dead

enemy! When morning broke it was found that the French had deserted their camp during the snowstorm, which had continued throughout the night, Schuyler at once ordered his men to follow the retreating enemy, but as most of them had fasted for two other the prisoners were left under days, they refused to do so until an guard, while the main body of the expected convoy of provisions should bears their name in the eastern part of pedition pushed on to the third Mo- arrive. Nothing could be done until The inmates of this town had not morning. The stock was so small that heard of the fate that had overtaken in order to make it hold out until more could be procured, only five biscuits were served out to each man, Having eaten their scanty meal, the pursuit was continued, but the enemy was now well in advance, having had start of 24 hours.

Slaughter of Prisoners Threatened. The retreating party, however, was impeded by the train of prisoners There was a most of whom were women and chilbut bloody fight. Twenty or dren. The French and their allies could not move as fast as could the pursuing English and Oneidas; and they were nearly overtaken, when they sent back word to Schuyler that if by a long train of prisoners. They all their prisoners would be put to the French had troops stationed, partly to marched two days, when they were death. Upon hearing this the Inovertaken by a Mohawk scout, who brought the unpleasant news that the Mohawks and Oneidas and all fellowconverts remembered their old ties of English were on their track, but this countrymen of the converted mission them relatives of the prisoners whose lives were threatened—refused to continue the chase. No choice was left Hereupon the mission Indians insisted to Schuyler. He was obliged to give upon waiting for the English, and no up the pursuit of the raiders and retrace his steps.

The French by this time had reached the Hudson River, where, to their dismay, they found the ice breaking up and drifting down stream. Happily for them a large sheet of ice had become wedged in at a turn of the river, and formed a temporary bridge, on which they crossed, and then ed on to Lake George. Here the soft and melting ice would not bear them, and they were forced to make their way along the shore, over rocks and mountains, through sodden snow and matted thickets. Reaching Champlain, they came to the depot, where they had left some provisions, but the provisions were all spoiled.

Fed on Boiled Moccasins, They boiled moccasins for food and scraped away the snow to find hickory and beech nuts that had dropped from the trees during the preceding autumn. Several died of hunger, and set at work to many more, unable to move, lay helpless by the lake; while a few of the Then the fighting commenced, the French and their allies sallying out to "Men and food were sent them, and

Frontenac, then the governor of New 'was a glorious However glorious, it dearly bought that a few more of the

danced the war-dance in the square of the mission village; and here sat the Canadians, hooded like monks, but irrepressible in loquacity, as the blaze of the camp-fire glowed on their hardy visages, and fell in faint radior the camp-line glowed on their who, on their part, and not want rood, same kind would have runhardy visages, and fell in faint radi- having resources unknown to their tary force of the colony." stockades are contained is about fif-Adelaide Brance, Now In a Sanatorium, Will An Elephants' Football Match. Become a Recluse When She Is Released "Their Exceliencies, accompanied by H.H. the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja,



the big tusker of last night had been pegged down, together with a few The tusker had broken a big more. hole in the palisade during the night, and while his Excellency was watching he proceeded to demolish the remainder within his reach, but he was securely tied fore and aft. and was unable to do any more damage, while he was periodically punished by a huge Durbar tusker called Ram Pershad.

"His Excellency also paid a visit to a baby elephant only a month old which was very confiding, and drank of the koomkies over. For this he was badly chastized by a single tusker freely of the milk offered to it in a bamboo cup. After lunch her Excellency went down to the stockades, returning at about 6 p.m. to the camp, pletely sobered him, and he gave no by which time nearly all the elephants further resistance, and at 5 p.m., seven hours from the time when the rope was first put round his legs, he had been taken from the small stockade and pegged down in the jungle. was safely secured in a small stockade Altogether, forty wild elephants have been captured out of the herd of sixty "Next day his Excellency proceeded which crossed the river, the others to a clearing in the lungle in which having escaped on the first night." OUR PRECISE ARTIST YOU'RE A STRANGER HERE, AINT YE? WHERE ARE YE FROM ? WHAT'S YER BUSINESS ? ECT-

QUAINT CUSTOMS OF THE WORLD'S QUEER PEOPLE. Elephants Rule Their Crews With an Iron Chain



BY EDWIN J. DINGLE.

In the teak forests of Asia, where man cannot work in the atrociously malarial Without the elephant vast teak forests elevators for, is done in Burma with ab-

ever by elephants. In many cases they require no superimpunity; while the sinful would and his business it is to direct the others ally.

If one of the troop gets out of line or shirks his work for any reason, he has forefathers did not dream of at all. a bad time of it. The "foreman" chases Good or bad, the man who "gets in him, lashes the offender's thick hide with the way of it" receives the shock: the chain, and gets him back in line. The good or bad the man who is insulated offender takes his punishment as a culescapes; this theory not only fits all prit should, and goes on with his work

One elephant may want a drink bemethods and new combinations ad tween meals, but he is promptly shown that this is against the regulations—he is Just so with ventilation. The new flogged with the chain and gets no drink. discoveries do not affect the fact of He has to wait for the lunch bell for treatment for consumptives in the that. And when the lunch tinkle is

On other fields, however, where the work is not so old, the elephants are in

This is how the elephant works: In perfect pandemonium. charge of Indians areas, monster elephants take his place approaching a pile from which he has to take his plank he twists his mighty trunk about it, and pulls it over until could not be touched. What we in the he is able to get a hold in the middle. west would require enormous cranes and He then plods slowly to wherever it is required, rests it down, pulls it over unsolute facility and without any fuss what-

Teak wood is used when the very best

at the front, and then with enormous quarter of a mile they were hustled down the river, every passage up the strength pushes it into position. He timber is essential—notably in the mak-jungle left open for them and im-

LEARNED AT SCHOOL.

stockade before dark.