

DANDELION.

(For the WATCHMAN.) Little sun among the grass, When I see you as I pass...

FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. Poor Fruit. Trinkets Costly and Beautiful Things Scarce. An Official Function. Etc.

Dear Home Folk:

SIMLA, JUNE 12th. Going down through the market this morning I found that apples, pears, apricots, even peaches grow wild on the mountains of India...

As to prices, everything goes by weight and I can only judge by the number in a pound. Oranges are about 45 to 50 cents a dozen...

Have I told you that almost every night one hears the hyena's scream and long ago a pack of jackals and a lot of wolves met in one of the yards one night and had a fine fight...

I looked for some pretty things that I could buy at small value but Simla is like Atlantic City, a bit too popular to have anything at reasonable figures...

Last night we were invited to a garden party at the vice-regal Lodge, at 9:30 p. m. and after dinner we all got into our "rickshaws" five in number, and started.

At first we, alone, seemed to be out, but as we went along the hill-side after leaving the town I glanced back and instead of two lights there were a dozen...

playing and a few people dancing. The most disappointing thing to me was not seeing in all that crowd of people, more beautiful women...

We then went out into the garden (the rain had made being outdoors impossible) and it was like fairy-land; the trees covered with colored electric lights...

This morning I received an invitation to an "at home" from the Bishop of Lahore, said to be the second highest Bishop in India...

Mr. Shoemaker has conceived a poetic passion for the mountains whose majestic grandeur he portrays in beautiful word pictures that disclose his artistic ability...

(Continued next week.)

A Desert Sandstorm.

On our way we encountered that terrific experience, a desert storm. It came down upon us with hardly any premonition, save of an oppressive stillness of the air and a stifling temperature...

Finally the storm vanished as quickly as it had come, and the sun came out and smiled at our sad plight. Without a word we all stripped to the buff and wrung our water-logged garments...

Some native son at a banquet responded to the toast "Arkansas" as follows: "If all the wheat in Arkansas were one grain the only place to plant it would be the Grand Canyon of Arizona..."

Life is a ceaseless struggle between the bad and the good, and it must be always remembered that the good is inherently stronger than the bad. All Nature is on the side of the good...

Henry Wharton Shoemaker.

Henry Wharton Shoemaker, of New York and McElhattan, who a few months ago returned from hunting lions in Africa, and only a few weeks since proved his bravery by wedding a beautiful and accomplished daughter of his native State...

Of all the services that modern life demands few have such fascination for city youth as that of reporting for a great newspaper. Dr. Talcott H. Williams, the editor of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University, gives some inside views of the life and its requirements...

Why Leaves Fall from Trees. To most people the fall of the leaves does not, apparently excite much astonishment or curiosity. The leaves die, and hence fall; that is all there is about it...

Some doctors say it is nerves that are killing American women's hair so that they have to purchase an extra supply. To a certain extent the nerves are greatly responsible for many disturbances of the whole system...

It is always advisable to shake the hair well after a long auto run. If possible, brush and lift the hair by tossing it about in the open air. If this treatment is followed by a vigorous brushing it will do the hair a world of good...

Novel Orange Jelly.—Mix together two tablespoonsful of gelatin with a large cupful of orange juice, one orange peeled and sliced very thin, the juice of one lemon, two cupfuls of sugar and one pint of boiling water. Let it stand after mixing until it is cold. Then strain it and stir in the beaten whites of two eggs...

Broiled Tomatoes.—Wipe the tomatoes clean, cut off a slice from the blossom end and stem of each and cut in halves. Season with salt, pepper and cayenne and dip into fine dry bread crumbs, then into beaten egg and again into crumbs. Place in a fine wire broiler and broil both sides a nice brown and serve with the sauce as soon as done.

"You'll never realize your husband's true value until he has gone," counseled Mrs. Goodman. "I know it," replied Mrs. Nagg. "His life is insured."

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The Fate of the Moose.

Among the remarkable and unique curiosities soon to be exhibited in the great National Collection of Heads and Horns, Director W. T. Hornaday, in the new Administration building, at the New York Zoological Park, is a pair of interlocked moose antlers...

The Reporter's Job.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.

Keep well thine tongue and keep thy friend.—Chaucer

A useful piece of furniture on the veranda of our summer cottage is one of those settles, which, when its back is turned over, forms an ironing board. It is the largest size that comes. We stained it green and use it for a seat, while the box beneath is a convenient receptacle for all sorts of things...

Almost all wash goods in the better grades of fabrics are now considered to have fast colors, but even so, colored goods require more careful treatment than white goods.

Avoid the conditions which most affect the stability of colors in fabrics, such as long-continued action of water and soap, strong alkalis or acids, and strong sunlight, which is a powerful bleaching agent and is constantly used for that purpose.

Fading is more often due to careless drying than to any fault in washing. Any soap used in washing process should be mild and used in solution, or if the color is very delicate it should be replaced by soap bark, bran, rice water, potato water, or cooked starch water.

For setting colors in dainty summer fabrics keep several gallon jars in your laundry, each well filled with strong salt water. Reserve one jar for blue, another for pink, and so on. It is best, however, to set different mediums, other solutions than salt being better for some colors.

Another way to restore color to wash material is to add the starch, or to the last rinsing water, a little dye. Add the dye slowly until you get the exact shade, and then starch or rinse the goods. This method is also successful in restoring the color in a black lawn or organdie dress when a little black dye is added to the starch.

A small bedroom stand, on which matches, candlesticks and one's watch are within ready reach during the night, must sometimes be omitted from the tiny apartment house bedroom, already filled by bed, dresser and the necessary chairs. An excellent substitute for the conventional stand is a small cretonne-covered screen, provided with pockets in which necessary articles may be tucked away.

Some doctors say it is nerves that are killing American women's hair so that they have to purchase an extra supply. To a certain extent the nerves are greatly responsible for many disturbances of the whole system. Sudden emotions create sudden shocks which naturally strike the weakest part of the body. I am of the firm belief, however, that a great deal of hair is destroyed by dust. Ordinarily dust that sits into every pore of the skin and settles all through the hair as a woman walks along the streets is bad enough, but it isn't a circumstance to the dust that she gets in a short motor run unless her head is covered with a veil.

It is always advisable to shake the hair well after a long auto run. If possible, brush and lift the hair by tossing it about in the open air. If this treatment is followed by a vigorous brushing it will do the hair a world of good. Use a soft brush and brush at the edges of the hair well. This removes the dust, which is more or less gritty, from killing off all the new hairs that are growing along the edges and prevents the old ones from breaking and making scolding locks. And it helps to preserve the hair line. When this is broken and in bad shape the contour of the face is spoiled. All artists claim that a woman's hair is the frame of her face—the picture—and whether the hair is worn plain or dressed elaborately the entire effect is spoiled if the hair line is broken.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

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Broiled Tomatoes.—Wipe the tomatoes clean, cut off a slice from the blossom end and stem of each and cut in halves. Season with salt, pepper and cayenne and dip into fine dry bread crumbs, then into beaten egg and again into crumbs. Place in a fine wire broiler and broil both sides a nice brown and serve with the sauce as soon as done.

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FARM NOTES.

—The cow's coal is a pretty good index of her condition, especially at this season of the year.

—Cornstalks are valuable as a fertilizer. The nitrogen which an acre of stalks contains would cost at least \$4.50 if bought in the form of commercial fertilizers.

—Delicate experiments by government scientists have shown that fruits breathe, and that cold storage delays their ripening by causing them to breathe more slowly than normally.

—The results show that butter and beef can be produced cheaper on a ration of ensilage than is possible by any other method of feeding, and the silo will increase the efficiency of the feed 15 per cent.

—The soil is a great labor-saving device. It doubles the value of the corn as a feed, triples the stock-carrying capacity of the farm and returns back to the soil added fertility of great value and importance.

—Animals are not unlike people in their demand for a variety of foods. We would be much less efficient than we are if our diet were limited to two or three foods during the year. Do not limit the feed of the animals, but plant a variety of crops for them.

—Plant crops that give the best assurance of production. It is never safe to discard the crops that have been yielding well on the farm and substitute one that others have had signal success raising. It may be that it is not adapted to one's soil, and we may not understand its requirements.

—It is said that the calico printers use more than 40,000,000 dozen of eggs each year, and more than twice that amount are used by coffee roasters, the photographic trades, the cracker and biscuit combines and the chemical trades. Large quantities are also used by tanners, and the food and liquor trades.

—The start in cultivation means a great deal more in economical management than is generally supposed. A bad start means trouble, added expense, and perhaps disappointment at harvest time. An even start with crops in cultivation generally means the manager will keep up and save expense in keeping down weeds.

—Scientists tell us that the compounds of nitrogen are broken up during warm weather by the rapid growth of minute germs that live in the soil, and that it is due to the presence of these germs on the roots of clover that that plant is able to secure such a large amount of nitrogen. This is running the germ theory into the ground.

—Duck eggs are in demand by confectioners, as they impart a glaze to their icing which cannot be had with hen eggs. For making plum puddings duck eggs are more economical than those of fowls, being both larger in size and richer. In the household of the writer duck eggs are used in making all kinds of cakes, omelettes, cooking generally, and they are also relished fried.

—It is well to vote that when sheep, and especially ewes with their lambs, are turned out from the yards on to pasture the young grass is likely to produce scouring. The advance of the lambs is likely to be checked, if no more serious evil follows. In all young animals a falling look in condition at an early period in their lives is a handicap on their future. And if due precautions are not taken in time the injury may become permanent.

—There should be no misunderstanding in regard to the fact that lime does not take the place of other fertilizing materials. With the exception of small amounts of phosphorus and insoluble potassium, which are sometimes found in limestone and marl, it does not supply any of the available nutritive elements which are ordinarily contained in fertilizers. When the need of lime is indicated by the reaction of the soil, or by the failure, partial or complete, of the leguminous plants which thrive best on calcareous soil, the fullest returns cannot be secured unless lime is added as a soil amendment in conjunction with materials carrying phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen.

—The colt is taught the meaning of the word "whoa" by at the same time receiving a gentle pull back. He learns the meaning of the word "back" by having a harder pull made on the reins. Man can overrule the mental power of the animal, but it is not always an easy matter to overpower his physical strength. Training should begin early in life. Our teaching can be given to the colt of some few days old. But in these early lessons we must be careful not to overtax the pupils either physically or mentally. Many colts grow prematurely old by being made to do heavy work before they are of proper age.

When breaking colts the trainer should have perfect control over his temper. One little display of ill-temper may spoil the labor of weeks and months, and possibly cause irreparable damage in the future development of the animal. Always speak to the stock in a plain, natural tone; be distinct in expressions, but never yell or scream at the animals. This not only frightens them, but makes them nervous. Say plainly, gently and yet firmly what is wanted, and in the fewest words possible.

Go slow. Do not hurry the colt's education. Teach one thing at a time. Natures of animals differ. Some will suffer any amount of abuse, while others are apt to resent harsh treatment of any kind. Study their peculiarities. Never strike a colt. In fact, it is bad horsemanship to apply the whip to a horse of any age.

A horse should not be punished for showing his natural traits. He does not willfully displease us. If he becomes afraid, or does not want to be caught and runs in the opposite direction, matters will be made worse by ill-treating him. On the other hand, the bad notion may be improved by the offer of an apple or a handful of oats after being caught.

Prof. Jesse Berry says no horse has ever yet indicated any ability to reason. We may define reasoning as an ability to process from a cause to a conclusion. The horse in a state of nature remains generation after generation in the same mental condition. Never until he comes in contact with man and receives training from him is there any progress in his mental equipment. Every indication points to that fact, whatever progress he makes, comes from without, not by any process of reasoning within. This point is fundamental in training horses.