

Belletonte, Pa., June 20, 1913.

DANDELION

(For the WATCHMAN.) Little sun among the grass, When I see you as I pass ning memories come to me Of my happy boyhood days When I rambled barefoot, free Through the fields and woodland ways. Knowing not of life the stress. Knowing only happiness. When the daily round was run, When arrived the shadows deep With the sun we sank to sleep

Never mind the social ban. Little cosmopolitan! Let them make admiring hum Round the proud chrysanth Or to lofty heraldry Lift the gaudy fleur-de-lis; Or in wonder gaze and muse At the orchid's brilliant hues. Or caress and children's pet-Monkey-visaged violet;-I'll not miss those beauties fine If I have you, Dandelion! Vagrant whom I love the best. St. Louis. C. C. Z.

FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Rastern Country. Poor Fruit. Trinkets Costly and Beautiful Things Scarce. An Official Func-

Dear Home Folk:

SIMLA, JUNE 12th, right.

pound. Oranges are about 45 to 50 will enjoy a look on the inside this time; publish nine books—five of prose and cents a dozen; apricots, small are 10 perhaps I will be disappointed.

attention, ne has found time to write and publish nine books—five of prose and four of poetry—and has also edited" Phildesk, and how to unravel and knit togeth-

so I intend to wait for Benares, Lucknow, very fortunate individual. or the Kashmir district before attempting to get any real pretty things. To me these things are not nearly so beautiful as the pretty things in our own cities and were it not for the name I would

I am told that the shops of Japan will eat my purse to pieces and to verify that statement, the most beautiful shop of the most b things I have seen here is a Japanese one.

True, brass-work and wood-work are my watch choked with sand. The din both very fine, but the work of the silversmith as seen here in the hills, is a crude and heavy looking stuff and if seen at mad with fright. For four hours the home would be thought to be the result of a hammer and anvil with a forge attached and would sure have to be labeled to be appreciated at anything like its ed heads. From parching heat the temtrue value. The only value I can see attached to them will be the association, as these things are truly not any longer ing the sand back up to our horses' bel-

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. The functions are all rather late here on account of the late dinner, and so going along the hill and through Simla proper we found the city almost deserted, and the street lamps being of oil, were growing dim; but all the "rickshaws" have a lamp on the pole and one could see these moving "butti" (lamps) like giant firemost within an hour or two the desert all should be a seen to us. I do not precede know how these things happen, but almost within an hour or two the desert all should be a seen with little plants. flies, coming from all directions, and as they are all rubber-tired and the "coolies" in their bare feet, there is no poise and in their bare feet, there is no noise, and on you go, the "coolies" sobbing breaths being the only sound to break the silence of these wooded hills.

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 and going up the hill I discovered that we had joined a silently moving procession and now, as we neared the Lodge, as far as one could see, both in front as far as one could see, both in front and in the rear, there were lights, but never a sound. From running the gait became a walk and finally a step or two at a time; past the gate with its three dozen of soldiers standing like statues on either side on up past more big brown

The house is a large, gray stone place, very beautifully situated. After taking off our coats we went along a wide hallway and were finally directed to a side room where a man and a woman, absolutely alone, were receiving. I walked up and bowed and shook hands and so did Miss Webb, and we knew that we had met the Viceroy and his wife. I surely felt queer, but went on into the other part of the room where an orchestra was

playing and a few people dancing. The most disappointing thing to me was not seeing in all that crowd of people, more beautiful women. They were not nearly so well dressed as at home, nor did I see

over six women I would call beautiful. We then went out into the garden (the rain had made being outdoors impossia nasty damp, cold wind was blowing

morning I found that apples, pears, apri- to an "at home" from the Bishop of La- versity Automobile Club, the first organcots, even peaches grow wild on the hore, said to be the second highest Bish- ization of its kind in America and was mountains of India. Not any of the fruit op in India, and a very nice as well as a the first president. He was at that time that I have tasted so far has been half as good as that you eat at home; cultival conference going on here now, and altion has added greatly to its value. The though I have not been to any of the flights in balloons in Berlin in 1904 when quirements. He says: apples are pithy and not crisp, while both meetings except one-to hear Booth he was secretary of the American emapricots and peaches are absolutely Tucker speak—I have been invited to all bassy; and became one of the first mem- man who has been a reporter in it. flavorless, and generally sour, while the the functions that have been given for bers of the Aero Club of America, servlemons look exactly like our small them; some I have not cared to accept ing as one of its officers for several years. oranges, and the oranges are as green as but will go to this one, as his place is but Although Mr. Shoemaker is actively enthe grass and are generally not fit to eat. a short distance up the hill from here gaged in philanthropic work and great with the nether world. He has seen the As to prices, everything goes by weight and I have gone past it almost every business interest demands much of his greater and the lesser wheels of adminand I can only judge by the number in a morning when out for a walk, think I attention, he has found time to write and

cents a dozen; strawberries about 45 | Have I told you that almost every night cents a pound, and very small and, to one hears the hyena's scream and not cap the climax, I inquired how much long ago a pack of jackals and a lot of "Random Thoughts" (1899); Pennsylchocolate candy was a pound and the wolves met in one of the yards one night man gravely answered R 3, which is equal to one dollar in our money. I dening around but thus far I have seen no of Pennsylvania legends are: "Pennsylof Pennsylvania lege cided somebody was making money and snakes, and could almost think it was vania Mountain Stories' (1907); "More I would either do without or make my too cold for them (as I have gotten but a few feet from my gray sweater since I "The Indian Steps" (1912); and "Tales atres empty. He knows the streets of danger full of news, and the streets of I looked for some pretty things that I arrived here) except that one of the of the Bald Eagle Mountains" (1912). could buy at small value but Simla is members of our household told me yeslike Atlantic City, a bit too popular to terday that she had seen two or three have anything at reasonable figures and during her walks; so guess I am only a

> [Continued next week.] A Desert Sandstorm

On our way we encountered that terrific experience, a desert storm. It came not spend a single cent on anything that I can afford in India. of the storm was indescribable, and the insufferable choking wind blew with its scosching breath, and then the heavens the classics perature sank to a little above freezing in a few minutes, and then the rain can lown like a sluice, the great drops splash-

> 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. As we sat our poor horses like centaurs, waiting for the sun to dry our clothes, I caught Abd-er-Rahman's eye, and for the first time and the last time I heard him laugh aloud. For a full minute we sat rocking in our saddles with mirth, until gradually our wits and our bodily warmth came back to us. I do not pretend to were croaking the miraculous fact of their existence to a sunlit world.-Wide World Magazine.

Arkansas.

Some native son at a banquet respondeither side, on up past more big, brown native men in full regalia, to the doorway, where the natives were being helped by the English police.

The house is a language of bealth in the good, and it must be always remembered that the good, and it must be always remembered that 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 and whenever a man puts himself in line with Nature to fight the bad within or without him, he is practically invincible. The struggle of bealth is tains like a great Collossus and crow until he shook the rings off the planet Saturn. If all the hogs raised in A. kansas were one hog he could plant his hind feet on the soil of Cuba, his fore feet on the Lithmus of Panama and with one

-Have your Job Work done here.

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 beautifui and accomplished daughter of his native State. ble) and it was like fairy-land; the trees is rapidly attaining distinction not only covered with colored electric lights, but as a philanthropist but as a brilliant journalist and author. He is one of the and I wanted to go back quickly to the very few young men whom the possesion house, so back we went, to listen and of great wealth has not spoiled. Although watch for awhile longer then to drift reared in the lap of luxury he certainly with the crowd into the refreshment has not dawdled there for he is an inthat you had seen for the first time has a penchant for doing good things becoming weary Miss Webb dashed for- wealth, Mr. Shoemaker is one of the ward and mine being directly behind we most approachable of men and his exwere in and off before you could truly treme modesty might well be emulated brought us back and to bed we went, toriety. Thoroughly democratic, broadpleased that we had attended our first minded, the very soul of generosity, he state function. I don't want to do it despises oppression, subterfuge and dismany times, to be sure, for there are loyalty, and his sympathy is always with many more interesting things than that those who are the victims of injustice. to be seen here, but for once, it was all He was one of the first to take up automobiling in the United States, and in Going down through the market this This morning I received an invitation March, 1900, founded the Columbia Uniosophy of Jake Haiden". His books of er the varying tales of bystanders. verse are:" Immaterial Verses "(1898); The streets of the city are known to him, bared in a gray morn, when the vast Pennsylvania Mountain Stories" (1912); of its water, and full again when the the His first prose work, a small book called fort-clogged. "Wild Life in Central Pennsylvania" was

published in 1903. Mr. Shoemaker has conceived a poful word pictures that disclose his artistic ability. His books are of a high moral tone, are wholly free from platitudes, and to lovers of nature and folklore they are exceptionally fascinating. Printing Co. of Reading, Pa., unquestionably is his best production. Among its legends "The Birth of the Bald Eagles," (Story of Muncy Mountain) and "For the glory of Indian Summer" (Story of

the classics. "King Wi-daagh's Spell," (Story of Antes Fort Mountain); "Conrad's Broom," (Story of Lower McElhattan Mountain) - which is the authors' favorhattan Mountain); "The Fate of Atoka," (Story of Mill Hall Mountain); "The Mountain); and "Bald Eagle's Nest," (Story of the Milesburg mountain) deserve special mention although all of the 23 legends are delightfully interesting. The artistic cover and interior embellishments are the work of Miss Katharine McCormick, of Philadelphia, and besides these the book is profusely illustrated with handsome photographic reproductions secured from various sources. Mr. Shoemaker expects to publish two more books within the next few months-one of verses entitled "Pine Leaves;" the other, to be his last collection of Pennsylvania stories, will appear under the title of "Susquehanna Legends." To him belongs the enviable distinction of perpetuating the fascinating traditions of our vanishing types; and coming generations will doubtless appreciate even more than we, the historical value of his books which are destined to become a lasting monument of his versatility, industry, and love of the beautiful.

Jersey Shore, Pa. * *

Life is a ceaseless struggle between the bad and the good, and it must be always ally invincible. The struggle of health is a struggle between good blood and bad. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has helped thousands to health because it works with Nature. It cures diseases by supplying good blood in place of bad, the only way in which permanent cures can be effected.

-- "You'll never realize your husband" true value until he has gone," coun-seled 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, gathered together through the efforts of Director W. T. Hornaday, in the new Administration building, at the New York Zoological Park, is a pair of interlocked moose antlers. This is considered one of the rarest and most wonderful naturalhistory specimens which have been brought into civilization in recent years. The interlocked antlers, impossible to the box beneath is a convenient receptaseparate with human hands, are the re- cle for all sorts of things. When we sult of a desperate battle between two giant bull moose in the forest wilds of turn the back over, and our dinit the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, a few years is all ready.—Good Housekeeping. rooms, where ices, sandwiches, coffee, defatigable worker; and while but thirty ago. The powerful and enraged montea, cake and candy were being served as years of age has accomplished more than as weapons of offence and defence in a at a counter, by native servants in brill-iant scarlet uniforms, and finally we has served successfully as editor started home and the interesting part or president of six newspapers, his in a fierce encounter. During the fight came when none of the five knew the latest acquisition being the Morning and locked that neither of the combat number of their "rickshaw" and the men not knowing English knew not when our number of their "rickshaw" and the men or the compatresidence place was called out, but all were made to come around in a circle— ever wielding his facile pen in eloquent to the scene of the conflict, and found that one of the animals had broken his a mighty big one—and you had to stand the conservation of all that makes life neck during the struggle and lay dead on watching to recognize one brown face brighter, better, and more beautiful. He the ground, while the other was making herculean efforts to release his horns.

The hunter then killed the living moose three hours before, or walk home that and does them in the unassuming way, and tried, by aid of a wooden wedge, to hour's ride at 1:00 a. m. Just as I was characteristic of himself. Despite his separate the antlers, which, however, was impossible. He reported the duel he tween the moose to a near-by trading post, at Kenai village, and the two heads were secured and fortunately preserved. think. An hour's silent, cold ride by those who are constantly seeking no- The animals were of a commanding size, probably ten or twelve years old, the larger pair of horns having a spread of sixty-nine and one-half inches and the other sixty-two. This is said to be the only instance where a pair of moose antlers have been found interlocked.

The Reporter's Job.

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 head of the new Pulitzer School of Jour-

Among the sons of men there is none who really knows a great city except the He has sounded its depths. He has come to know the house of crime, the house of worship, and the house of festi-val. He is familiar with the church and istrative machinery in motion. He has

commissary of a great city is converging vania Mountain Verses(1907); and Eliza- on the markets, thronged by the rising crowded hours, suddenly empty in mid eve as the tide sweep strips the estuary safety full of newspaper readers, com-

He comes to have an instinct as to the trail of news, and he discovers, as perhaps no other man does, how often the intelligent, the educated, the well-bred etic passion for the mountains whose and the advantaged are dull and hackswift and quick comes to be the great guerrilla horde that knows the street as its hunting ground and wins by wit and

Why Leaves Fall from Trees.

To most people the fall of the leaves oes not, apparently excite much astonishment or curiosity. The leaves die, and hence fall; that is all there is about it. But the scientist knows that the pro-ceeding is a highly complex one. In the first place, preparations for the leaf-fall begin the minute the leaf is formed, and in many cases the leaf falls while yet fresh and green. In 1758 a botanist named Duhamel advanced the theory that the change was caused by the rup-ture of a thin texture between the leaf and the stem. In the middle of the nineteenth century there was discovered, traversing the leaf-stalk and touching the stem, a layer of cork tissue analogous ite-"The Giantess," (Story of the McEl. to that of bark on the tree. It was recognized at once as interfering with the continuity between stem and leaf. The formation of this layer, however, is Lost Chord," (Story of Beech Creek not general, and is not observed in cer tain ferns, in the beech tree, the poplar and many others. Nevertheless, this discovery furnished the key to the phenomenon. The leaf-stalk is formed of strata of cellular tissue.

One of these strata hardens and tends to being absorbed, and consequently on one side or on both, the other strata gradually grow together. The leaf then adheres to the stem only by fibrous, woody tissue—that is to say, by a tissue to all intents and purposes dead. a tissue to all intents and purposes de This is broken mechanically on the impulse of the wind or under the pressure of the weight of the stem, and makes the leaf fall. These organs have not in them the strength to sustain the cold during the winter, and the tree dispenses with them.—Harper's Weekly.

Cowardly Women.

A great many times a woman is regarded as cowardly because she fears to be alone at night, starts at unusual noises cowardice but sickness. There is a nerv-ous condition which in its extreme sensitiveness renders life a daily torment. If the door slams, "It seems as if the sound goes right through me" cries the startled sufferer. Behind this nervous condition will generelly be found a diseased condition of the delicate womanly organs. The functions are irregular, or there may be an enfeebling drain. Inflammation may be scorching or ulceration eating into the delicate parts. Such conditions are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It heals the diseases which cause nervousness, backache, headache, etc. It works wonders for nervous women. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Broiled Tomatoes.—Wipe the tomatoes clean, cut off a slice from the blossom and stem of each and cut in halves. Season with salt, pepper and cayenne and dip into fine dry bread crumbs, then into dip into fine dry beaten egg and again into crumbs. Place in a fine wire broiler and broil both sides FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.

Keep well thine tongue and keep thy friend.

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 wish to have a meal out of doors, we turn the back over, and our dining table

Almost all wash goods in the better grades of fabrics are now considered to have fast colors, but even so, colored cent. 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. The washing process should be conducted quickly, and the water should not be very

For setting colors in dainty summer fabrics keep several gallon jars in your laundry, each well filled with strong salt 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. Green needs a little alum in the water. Sugar of lead will set the color in lavendar and blue fabrics, but vinegar is best for pinks. To restore the color in a faded pink dress, boil a small piece of red cheesecloth in water and rinse the dress out in this. When you are setting the color in a fabric, do not use hot water or soap. Wet well with the solution and then wash in warm water. The proportions of the different ingredients are: To one gallon of water one-half cup of mild vinegar, or two cups of sugar of lead (poison).

Another way to restore color to wash material is to add to 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. All natural colors, such as tan, flax, and buff, can be kept like new by using water in which hay has been boiled. For purples and the brighter shades of green put vinegar in the water. Soak new tan stockings in salt water to preserve their color. Wash carefully and dry in a shady place. When tan stockings fade to an ugly yellow color, they can again be made presentable by the use of brown dye. Turpentine in water will set the color in any shade of silk stock-

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 lient stand is a small cretonne covered screen, provided with pockets in which necessary articles may be tucked away. Such a screen may be made from small clothes horse, such as is sometimes used in the nursery; or, if there is a direct draught on the bed from a window, the screen may be a trifle higher—just high enough to protect the head of the sleeper without keeping out the air. Cover the screen with cretonne matching the hangings of the bedroom, first treating the wood to a coat of white enamel. The pockets are attached to the inner side and in them may be tucked one's bedroom slippers, a small electric flashlight, a box of safety matches, a ure; partial, or complete, of the legumi-handkerchief or other things that may nous plants which thrive best on calcarehandkerchief or other things that may be needed during the night, such as sleeping powders, a package of crackers for the victim of insomnia or the thermos bottle holding a baby's milk. One woman who owns such a screen slips her purse and her "transformations" into a

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 cre-ate 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. Ordinary dust that sifts into every pore of the skin and settles all through the hair the skin and settles all through the hair have perfect control over his temper. as a woman walks along the streets is bad enough, but it isn't a circumstance to the labor of weeks and months, and posthe dust that she gets in a short motor run unless her head is covered with a

pocket the last thing before retiring, so that these indispensable belongings may

that these indispensable belongings may be ready to hand "in case of fire in the

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 out 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.

Novel Orange Jelly.—Mix together two tablespoonfuls of gelatine 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 it well until it is cold. Then strain it and stir in the beaten whites of two eggs. The latter give a pretty and frosty effect in the jelly.

-"I understand that the young man in the house next to you is a finished cornetist" "Gee! Is he? I was just screwa nice brown and serve with the sauce as ing up my courage to finish him myself! FARM NOTES.

-The cow's coat 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 fertiliz-

-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

—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 impor-

-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 as-surance of production. It is never safe to discard the crops that have been yieldng 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 combines and the chemical trades. Large quantities are also used by tanners, and the food and liquor trade

-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

-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 fallin their lives is a handicap on their future. And if due precautions are not taken in time the injury may become permanent.

amounts of phosphorus and insoluble po-tassium, which are sometimes found in limestone and mari, 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 fail-

burse and her "transformations" into a cocket the last thing before retiring, so hat these indispensable belongings may be ready to hand "in case of fire in the hight."

——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 overrower his physical strength.

matter to overpower his physical strength.

Training should begin early in life.

Our teaching can be given to the colt of even a few days old. But in these early lessons we must be careful not to overtax the pupils either physically or mental-

sibly 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 fawest war a possible

fewest wor is 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 bind. Study their possible News 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 wilfully 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

Prof. Jesse Berry says no horse has ever yet indicated any ability to reason.

We may define reasoning as an ability to proceed 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.