

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

How to Train Your Dog

His history of Great Britain me. He was more favorably even than in England, being at the French capital, and by nobles and great ladies. day of his death he cherished towards Englishmen in general, nothing about literature, dis- were insensible to the merits e, and passionately admired whom Hume detested."

In 1776, and shortly before the words in conclusion of "My

on upon a speedy dissolution. very little pain from my dis- never suffered a moment's spirits; in so much that were I rid of my life which I should pass over again, I might be to this later period. I pos- ard as ever in study and the company.

To com- ly with my own character, I was (for that is the style, I in speaking of myself, which I say, a man of mild disposi- and of temper, of an open, so- ful humor, capable of attach- e susceptible to enmity, and of on in all my passions. ver had occasion to vindicate nstance of my character and

I cannot say there is no ng this funeral oration of my- pe it is not a misplaced one; matter of fact which is easily ascertained."

call a mind is nothing but a ction of different perceptions, r by certain relations, and sup- falsely, to be endowed with ility and identity."

our body we perceive when we nbs and members, but certain hich enter by the senses; so bing a real and corporeal ex- se impressions, or to their ob- ct of the mind as difficult to t (the external existence of the we examine at present."

to me appears more evident e beasts are endowed with eason as well as man. The ar- is case are so obvious that they e most stupid and ignorant."

not to be found in all history attested by a sufficient number h unquestioned goodness, educa- ing, as to secure us against all ourselves; of such undoubted in- place them beyond all suspicion ceive others; or such credit and e eye of mankind as to have a ose in case of their being de- falsehood; and at the same time s, performed in such a public in, so celebrated a part of the nder the detection unavoidable: umstances are requisite to give rance of the testimony of men."

le frame of Nature speaks an author; and no rational inquirer ous reflection, suspend his be- cent with regard to the primary genuine Theism and Religion."

SH NATIONAL OPERA

on good authority that a gentle- ame is widely known to the pub- bled his willingness to provide a ooo for the endowment of Nation- is country. Certain preliminaries sideration, and it is impossible, o make any further statement.—

ORY WEDS MRS. BOHLEN.

ry, the artist recently divorced ma Eames, married last Wednes- dine Bohlen, a Philadelphia wo- office of the Registrar, at Marle- a few friends were present as fr. Story explained that the pri- wedding was caused by the fac- rs have had, in his opinion, too y recently.

d Magazine for June contains an plement in which Agnes Deans s the leading article, "Where s" illustrated by some excellent typical of the farming pursuits West. In view of the appalling played by the general British ard to the colonies, Canada in d as the Strand is very widely lasses of English people, the ad- permanent feature must prove of as well as interest.

and the Neweds are having trou- d the spinster boarder. "Some er part, and some others side And I suppose," growled the bachelor at the end of the table, few eccentric people who mind siness."

When walking in the country, rambling through the woods, or even when simply taking a five or ten mile constitutional, one cannot have better or more congenial companion than a small boy or a large dog—except, perhaps, a happy combination of the two. Their claim to be considered as delightful companions is based on a great similarity of characteristics: both are inveterate optimists, frankly interested in and curious about all new surroundings, and both, if they love you, offer you such a wealth of devotion, without any reserve, as to awaken in your innermost mind a consciousness of your unworthiness of being thus idolized; while, should you fail to win their affection, they make you cognizant of the fact with a brutal frankness which you cannot refrain, however regretfully, from respecting. But (alas! those "buts") in order that their companionship may be pleasure unalloyed, your comrades must be amenable to reason and discipline; in other words, both boy and dog must be educated or trained.

The first thing to teach the dog is to follow you, whether on horseback, on foot or driving. Nearly every young dog delights in accompanying his owner wherever he goes. It may be taken for granted that the dog is fed by no hand but your own; he will therefore have already learnt to come at once at your call or whistle.

The next thing to be impressed upon his mind is that, when you take him out, he must stay with you and not return home, or take personally conducted excursions outside your orbit on his own account. Should he evince a propensity in these directions, you may couple him to another dog who is trained, or, and this is the better plan, you may take him out on a leash, which should not be less than ten yards long and is better if longer. It must, however, be as light as is compatible with an adequate breaking-strain, as it will be a constant and essential factor in the educational process.

Take the dog then on a leash, but let him feel the restraint as little as possible; call him now and then to "come to heel," at the same time enforcing the command by means of the leash. In a short time he will have learnt the meaning of this command and will obey without any tension on the cord. He must then be taught to remain at heel till released by permission to "lie on" or "go forward." If he is difficult to restrain, a flick of the dogwhip about a foot in front of his nose when he pulls at the leash will be useful, but he must not be frightened by any exhibition of anger. He should not at first be kept at heel for a length of time likely to prove irksome, nor should he be called when interested or investigating some particularly enticing smell; the object should be to inculcate obedience unconsciously as a habit, not to enforce it as an uncongenial task.

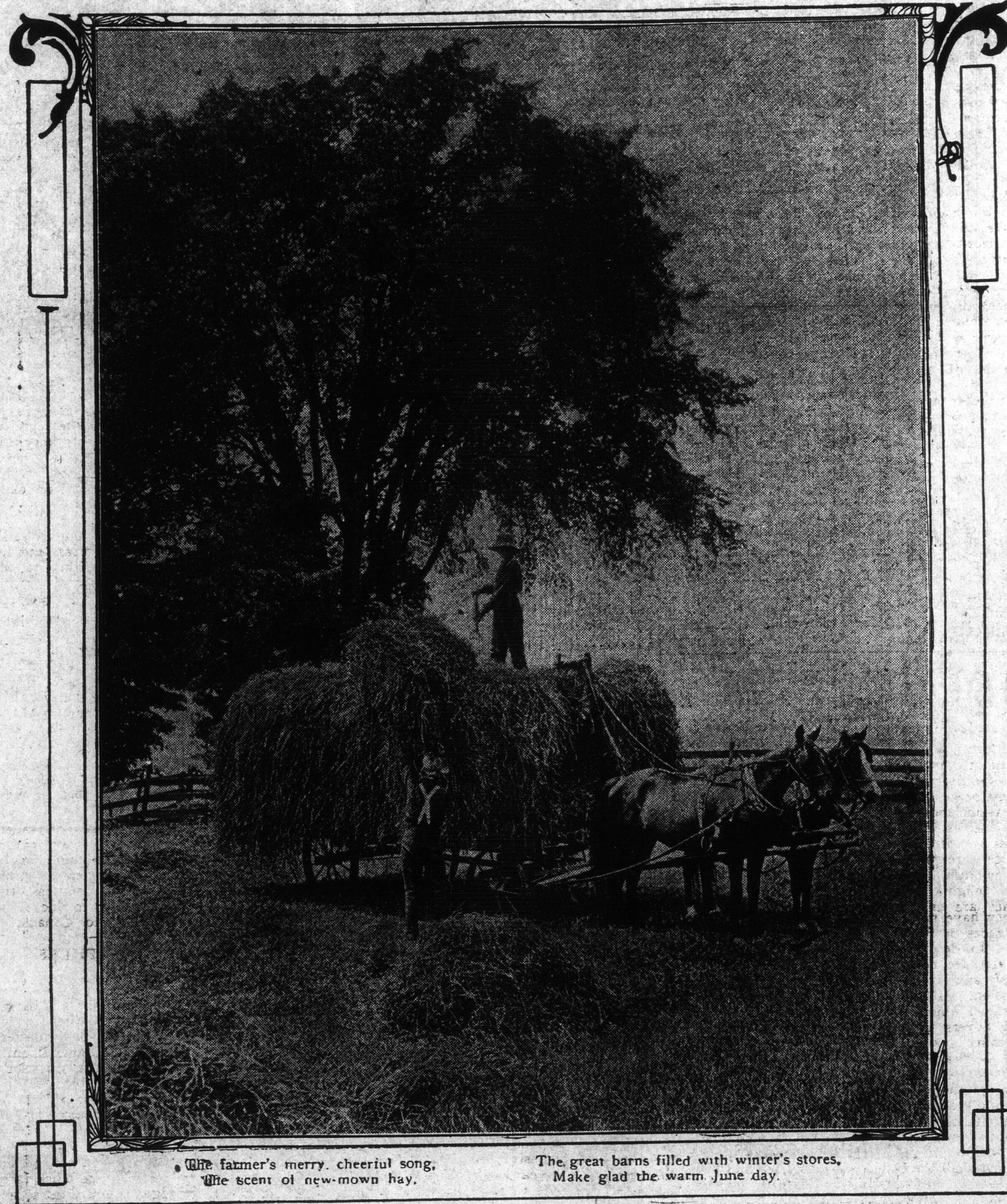
Should he lose you and be found, as is usually the case, on the doorstep when you return home, his welcome should be coldly repulsed in tones of reproach; a repetition of the offence is well treated by tying him up and pretending to go out without him.

When this lesson is learnt, and not before, it is unwise to teach more than one thing at a time, he should be taught to fetch and carry, or rather to carry and fetch. Here again you will find his hereditary tendencies ready to meet you half way; I never yet had a dog, from a Newfoundland to a terrier, that did not delight in carrying something. The best object to start him with is a daily newspaper folded up as if for the mail, and secured at both ends with a piece of string; it is soft, a very important quality in giving your dog a good mouth, and if it is lost, as it probably will be during tuition, it is valueless. It should not be given at once after starting out; let the dog get over his first exuberance of spirits, run off some of his energy and quiet down a little before giving him his paper. When once he has it you must watch him carefully.

The added dignity of responsibility will keep him steady for some time; but after a while other attractions will divert his attention from his burden, and he will most likely put it down and forget about it. He must at once be recalled and made to pick it up; should this be found impossible it must be replaced in his mouth; should he refuse to hold it, a piece of string passed through the paper lengthwise and tied over his head just in front of the collar will enforce obedience, but, when once he has taken hold of it again, the first opportunity should be taken to relieve him of it with much petting and approbation.

Many dogs, when they have been given something to carry, are very averse to giving it up, and this is a tendency that must be promptly nipped in the bud, or it will later prove very difficult to combat. In such cases, your choice of a paper instead of the more usual stick will prove an invaluable aid; the former cannot be gripped with the teeth as the latter, nor does it tend to the habit of carrying with jaw fixed and teeth set firmly into the burden. The command to "drop it" should never be supplemented by the whip, this only tends to confirm obstinacy or to make the dog disobedient to the call to heel.

The most powerful dog may be made to open his jaws, releasing what he is carrying, if only the proper method be used. Place the hand over the jaw just in front of the eyes with the fingers on one side and the thumb on the other, squeeze the jaw in such a way that the upper lip is pressed in between the molar teeth on either side, this will force the



• The farmer's merry, cheerful song,
The scent of new-mown hay.

The great barns filled with winter's stores,
Make glad the warm June day.

lower jaw down and the paper may be removed with the other hand: any efforts to snatch it should be sternly repressed, with the whip if necessary, and the paper should be withheld for some little time.

When once the dog has learned to carry and to deliver up the paper on demand, he may be taught to fetch. This may be done at first by putting the paper in a conspicuous place instead of giving it directly to the dog, who should be held, and then released with the command "fetch it," which he will do spontaneously. He should then be taken by degrees farther and farther away before being released, till he has learnt to go back when ordered, but not before.

After this it is very easy to make him seek for himself the object shown him. It may be hidden in more and more difficult positions till he has learnt to make a systematic search, in which of course his nose, not his eyes, will be his means of finding it. When he brings it, it should always be taken from him with much praise for his success, but may be restored to him as soon as he has learnt that what he fetches is to be given up, not to be retained as a plaything. Retrieving anything thrown for him follows as a matter of course, and without any special tuition as long as the work is confined to land. Retrieving from water is, however, a very different matter unless the dog has taken naturally to water. Even in that case it requires careful and persistent training.

One comes across a large number of young dogs, however, that are very timid about entering the water; if forced in, they never overcome their fear; some, indeed, will never become water-dogs under any circumstances, but most of them may be taught to like it if only patience and perseverance be used.

The best way of dealing with a dog that is afraid of the water is to take him, with water-dogs, through shallow water in which he can walk, letting him see the others swim in a deeper part. When he seems quite at home in the water let him retrieve sticks thrown only where he can get them without going beyond his depth. After a while send into a little deeper water; in the excitement of chasing the stick, he will probably take to swimming almost unconsciously; should he "funk," send another dog for his stick. Sometimes even this fails, and I have then achieved success by having the dog brought out and

released on one side of a stream or pond too deep for him to cross without swimming, but shallow enough for him to walk into, while I called him from the other side. When this fails, the only course I have found successful is to take the dog out for a run, and on the way home walk through an unbridged stream, calling the dog to follow. You can give your dog no greater incentive than this, and, if he fails to follow, then he will probably never make a water dog; at any rate, all the teaching will have to be gone over again from the very first stage.

As a rule, Newfoundlands, retrievers, all spaniels and most shooting-dogs take to water naturally, as do foxhounds, otterhounds and the majority of others of the hound type. Collies and terriers vary according to temperament and handling; but the collie, being of a highly nervous constitution, is about the most difficult to train if at all shy of water.

While you are teaching the dog his duties outdoors, his indoor education must not be neglected. It is amusing to hear people who have never kept dogs talk of the difficulty in getting one that is house-broken. I have never had the slightest trouble in this respect, for the dogs are always shown as much consideration as one would give a young child. If a dog has a natural amount of outdoor exercise, and is let out last thing at night and first thing in the morning, nothing more will, as a rule, be needed. Should the dog, in spite of this care, prove neglectful, he must be punished; but it must be remembered that punishment is useless unless the culprit is caught in the act.

I take no interest in teaching a dog what are generally known as "tricks." There are a few things, however, that are well worth your while to inculcate into the canine mind, such as shutting the door after him and wiping his feet on the mat when he comes in. Do not laugh, I am perfectly serious, and it is fairly easy to obtain good results, although shutting the door is perhaps the most difficult habit to form. Watch your dog scratch a hole in the ground, and when you want him to wipe his muddy paws, take hold of them and go through a similar movement, accompanying it at intervals by a short command, such as "scratch" or something similar. Repetition and patience will do the rest. Shutting the door is more difficult. I knew one big dog who always closed the door by backing against

it, whereas others have closed it by leaning on it with their front paws. It is a matter on which one cannot fairly dogmatize; choose your method and stick to it. You must be prepared to spend a good deal of time and patience over it.

A very desirable accomplishment in a dog that is one's constant companion is that of waiting for you when you go into a house or shop where you cannot take him. To teach him this, first, tie him up with as long a leash as possible, giving him some command such as "wait" or "guard." It is also advisable to give him something that he is in habit of carrying, or something from one's person, the scent of which will appeal to his fidelity, as this will make him more contented in one's absence. After a few times he may be tried without the leash, care being taken not to overstrain his patience at first. When once he understands that you always turn up again and do not desert him, he will wait contentedly for hours.

Horticultural Potpourri

Old Favorites and Late Productions—Hints for the Daring Amateur

Yucca Nitida.—This is one of several species of yucca which form a striking feature of the coast vegetation of Southern California, the best known being Y. whipplei, long known in European gardens, particularly in the south, where it grows well and flowers freely. But in English gardens Y. whipplei is not a success; in this respect it is much inferior to the newer Y. nitida, which first flowered at Kew about two years ago. This is one of the most beautiful of all the yuccas, the sword-shaped leaves, which form a perfect rosette, being a yard long, flat, slightly sinuous, 2 inches wide at the base, tapering gradually to an acute horny brown tip. From the rosette the spike of flowers rises erect to a height of 7 feet with a sheaf of flowers each 3 inches across, yellowish white, with a purple tip to each of the stamens, and very fragrant. The conspicuous stamens and pistil are also white, the stigma being bright green. In this country Y. nitida requires the protection of a greenhouse, although it might be quite happy in the open air in the warmer parts of the south and

west, and it is certain to be at home in the gardens of Southern Europe.

We have not yet learned the full value of the yuccas, of which there are at least twenty species, nearly all natives of the Southern States, including Mexico, where they show a preference for dry places, such as sand dunes. They are all strikingly ornamental both in leaves and flowers, but except three or four they require a climate scarcely less mild than that of California or the Riviera. Their flowers have extraordinary structural adaptations for fertilization by either certain kinds of birds or moths, and this no doubt accounts for their failure to ripen seeds under cultivation in gardens, where the pollinating agents are absent. Some of them, however, have been artificially crossed, so that we have now a number of hybrid yuccas of garden origin. The oldest species in a garden sense is Y. aloifolia, which has been cultivated in Europe since 1605, and is known in various forms, the best being known as tricolor, marginata, and purpurea.

Prunus Serrulata.—One of the most striking of the cherry trees which have been introduced into English gardens from China and Japan is named at Kew P. serrulata, and although botanists include it among the numerous forms of P. pseudo-cerasus, it has characters which, for garden purposes at any rate, should keep it separate. There are, indeed, few more striking trees than this when its stout long horizontal black-barked branches, short spurred, are laden with white flowers. Whether the peculiar pose and sturdiness of its branches is the outcome of a sport which the Japanese gardeners have perpetuated by grafting, we are unable to say, but the tree is quite striking enough to be worth including among the best of hardy spring flowering trees. No doubt the tree nurserymen in this country are able to supply young trees of it. P. pseudo-cerasus is the flowering cherry which in spring attracts a great deal of attention at Kew and elsewhere where it has been planted for the sake of its flowers. Some of the varieties, such as J. H. Veitch and watereri, have very large double flowers borne in big clusters all along the branches, and when at their best they are very fine indeed. The Japanese have cultivated this tree for centuries, and they recognize many varieties of it, which in their plant catalogues bear such names as "Skirou-fugen," "Amanogama," "Mikurumagayasha," etc. Most of them have large double flowers of different shades of pink or lilac, and they are all grown for the sake of their flowers only, the cherry as a fruit being unknown in Japan. The trees grow to a large size, even up to 50 feet high, with trunks 3 feet through, and they are largely planted in avenues and groups in parks, public places, and even streets. When they are in flower in April the people make merry, even the court holding high festival. Their cherry festivals appear to be something after the style of our bank holidays. The double white form of our native sweet cherry is a beautiful flowering tree, and these Japanese and Chinese cherries are at least as beautiful and easy to grow.

Japanese Irises.—The very numerous and beautiful clematic irises, with flowers measuring as much as 10 inches across, which have been derived from I. laevigata and I. setosa, and are known in gardens as I. kaempferi, are universal favorites, but complete success in their cultivation is by no means so general as could be desired. This is because the requisite conditions are not everywhere understood. We have seen them planted in dry situations where it was impossible that they should succeed, and, again, the knowledge that they are moisture-loving plants is sometimes responsible for their being given a sort of continual mud-pie treatment, with almost equally unsatisfactory results. The Japanese trade growers state that they grow I. kaempferi in the rice fields, and apply a dressing of cow manure once a month from November to March, ceasing this application when the foliage appears and letting in water to the depth of 1 inch to 3 inches. To this it should be added that the fields are drained in winter, it being disastrous to allow water to remain about the crowns during that season of the year. But rice-field conditions are rarely present in gardens in this country, and we recommend that in preference to planting in extremely wet situations, as on the very edge of ponds, the need for moisture should be met by mulching and by frequent heavy waterings during the season of growth. The number of varieties of I. kaempferi is quite bewildering, and the procuring of a large selection may well lead to less fortunate results than the growing of a few in greater numbers. If the colors are mixed up anyhow they do not look so well as when grown separately in groups. It is said that a great many inferior varieties are sold by the use of such fine-sounding Japanese names as Kumono-no-sora (sky amidst the cloud) and Gekka-no-nami (waves under moonlight), with descriptions of their markings running to several lines in length. Most people prefer the self-colored kinds.

O'Flanagan came home one night with a deep band of black crepe around his hat. "Why, Mike," exclaimed his wife, "what are you wearing that mournful thing for?" "I'm wearing it for your first husband," replied Mike firmly; "I'm sorry he's dead."

Mrs. Snobington (anxiously)—"But, my dear son, is Miss Smith, to whom you are so strangely attracted, of an old family?" Headstrong Son—"Yes, mother; she told me she had every reason to believe that some of her ancestors were really prehistoric."