

KING DON;

A STORY OF MILITARY LIFE IN INDIA.

....BY MAJOR ALLAN....

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

He fetched a camp stool and played for her under the shelter of the hammock, and she took it with a little nervous word of thanks. She did not beg him to sit by her, as once she would naturally have done, and apparently Don dreaded a tete-a-tete likewise, for he made no offer to do so.

shoulders, and as his hand for an instant came in contact with her neck she felt it tremble. The sun was going down in a coppery mist of crimson and gold. It fell aslant Don's face, and she saw it was pale and drawn. He turned from her now, and lighting a cigar, stood by the taffrail looking away from her. Moments—long moments—which seemed to her to grow into hours, passed, and he stood there still without moving.

COLOR SENSE OF SAVAGES.

Peoples Among Whom It Is Little Developed.

In his lecture on "The Sense of Primitive Man," delivered at the Royal Institution, Dr. W. H. R. Rivers spoke about primitive color vision. He devoted his introductory remarks to the importance of the color sense in the study of the relation between language and ideas, and referred to the deficiency in color sense which Dr. Gladstone and, later, Geiger, held to exist among the ancients, and to the theory of an evolution of color sense in man within historical times.

WILL BASUTOS FIGHT?

AND IF SO, WHICH SIDE WILL THEY TAKE?

British and Boers Are Anxious to Know the Answers to These Questions—If the Blacks Rise, Pandemonium Will Reign.

(Special Letter.) Among the thousands of Englishmen and others familiar with the facts who have read the news of the growing unrest among the people of Basutoland, there are few who do not think that news very ominous and for an obvious reason. To restrain people like the Basutos after they have once become restless, is no easy task, and if in the present instance it should prove impossible the great question arises: "On which side, if on either, will this powerful African tribe range itself, on the side of the British or on that of the Boers?"



MASUPHA AND SONS.

offer. This was Masupha, a man of great authority and influence. In answer to all arguments and pleas he simply said that he preferred to retain his independence. To this sturdy nationalist the British government paid scant attention. It formally declared that the requisite conditions had been sufficiently complied with, and without further delay it took steps to carry on the government under the immediate authority of the crown.

they will fight with a skill and courage that have more than once won for them the admiration of Europeans. The Basutos were never treated in neighboring fashion by the Boers of the Orange Free State, and Mr. Thompson, a member of the Cape Assembly, and well acquainted with the native question, thinks that for this reason the large majority of the Basutos would range themselves on the British side if they should decide to join either of the participants in the present conflict.

It is realized by both British and Boers that in case of an uprising of the blacks in South Africa at present pandemonium would be likely to reign, and for that reason as well as others the statement has often been repeated that the natives are not to be allowed to take any part in the Transvaal war.

EYES REQUIRE

Glasses at a Certain Age, and Sooner if Abused.

The change which comes to the eye as a result of age are beyond the power of the individual to remedy. It is true that the time for the wearing of glasses may be hastened by abuse of the eyes, but with all possible care that one may take the eye that hitherto has been normal will need shortly before, or it may be shortly after, the age of 45 the aid of glasses. So universal is this that an oculist, in his examinations of the refraction of the eye of his patient, can determine very accurately the number of his years.

The Automobile Habit.

Senator Wolcott of Colorado has acquired the automobile habit, says the Washington Post. Mr. Wolcott's automobile is a victoria, and quite attractive in its appearance, as automobiles go. It travels every day from the senator's residence, on Connecticut avenue, to the White House or to the departments, and then gayly climbs the steep incline at the capitol entrance.

Unsanitary Barracks at Munich.

Munich complains of the unsanitary condition of the soldiers' barracks. A Munich paper says that the barracks of the First Artillery are very cleanly. "After meals the 600 soldiers must clean their utensils and dishes in two wooden buckets of hot water, in the court, in front of the kitchen. In a short time the water gets cold, has a greasy scum upon it, and smells terribly. After the evening meal the utensils are not washed at all. Some of the men wipe their plates on hand towels, and a few go to the lavatories to cleanse them there in cold water as best they can under the circumstances."

Scotch Motto.

"A friend of mine has an 'owl room' fitted up in his home. Owls of all shapes and sizes painted on the walls, you know. Big owls and little owls; wise owls and idiotic owls. Owls till you can't rest. Now he wants a suitable motto to go with his pets. Can you suggest anything?" "I know of a Scotch motto that might do."

Colors for Money.

Nearly 1,300,000 pounds of colors are used by the United States government annually for printing paper money, revenue and postage stamps.

Chicago Horse Shodding. Recent investigation by horse dealers has shown that 90 per cent of the draft horses in Chicago are shod inadequately, and the assertion is made by veterinarians that as a consequence great suffering is inflicted on the animals. As a result the attention of the humane society has been called to the condition, with the recommendation that the horses of factories, department stores and other concerns be inspected with a view of instituting proceedings for cruelty to animals.

The fault most complained of is the failure of horse owners to maintain calks on the shoes of their horses. These calks are steel projections at the "toes" and "heels" of the shoes provided to keep the horses from slipping. The attention of the Humane society was called to the matter by Almon A. Locke, a veterinarian and horse dealer. Out of 100 draft horses selected at random and examined by him, he said, 90 were shod improperly, and in consequence were suffering sufficiently to warrant prosecution of their owners.

"The failure of horse owners to see that the shoes of their horses always are properly calked is inhumane," said Mr. Locke. "On stone streets it is absolutely necessary that the shoes of horses be provided with calks on both the toes and heels. Without calks much of the strength of the animal is wasted. The horse will fight hard against falling down, but with slippery shoes and under a strain there is no protection against it. Fear of punishment excites the animal, and in slipping and pulling much of its energy is lost."

"I have made a thorough investigation of nearly all the stables in Chicago, and I find that owners of large stocks of horses have arbitrary rules that their horses shall not be shod more than once a month. It takes a week for a hard-worked horse to wear the calks off its shoes."

MANY HORSE SHOERS INCOMPETENT.

The increase of the horse shoeing business, it has said, has brought many men into the trade who are not familiar with the anatomy of the horse's hoof, and who, in consequence, abuse the animal. To prevent incompetent men doing business Mr. Locke suggested to the officials of the Humane society that it urge the passage by the City Council of an ordinance requiring shoers to take an examination before they are given a license to practice.

Murray Howe says that there is danger in shoeing a horse too frequently. "If a horse is shod more than once a month," he said, "the nails destroy the horny fiber. The most substantial calks are those which are forged to the shoe itself. Yet there are many new devices whereby the calk can be screwed on when it has worn away. A good substitute for calks is a rubber device, which acts as a cushion and a preventive of slipping."

Corn for Fodder.

Corn that is to be grown for fodder should not be planted too close. The old idea used to be to sow it very close under the impression that the closer it was planted the more would be produced on an acre. The opposite is the fact to a certain limit. It should be planted far enough apart to permit each stalk to get a good growth. This well developed stalk will be able to make strong roots and draw nourishment from soil further down. When the corn is sown close each stalk makes a very meager growth and the roots are small. The feeding depth is curtailed at the expense of the total yield. The thickness of planting cannot be fixed by an arbitrary rule, but must depend on the strength of the soil and the variety of corn grown. But the fact should not be lost sight of that the stalks should be permitted to get about their full development to be good fodder.

Dairy farmers should hold onto every calf that is likely to make a good dairy cow. Just now, when real calves are abnormally high in price, the temptation is great to let go of them. This is especially the case with the man that is a little hard-up for ready cash. The man that lets go of promising calves now is depriving himself of good dairy cows in the years to come. The high price of calves today would seem to indicate high prices for dairy cows a few years hence. The money that is permitted to remain invested in the dairy calf will in many cases prove exceedingly profitable.

Diseased Cattle from Argentina.—A dispatch from Liverpool says that recently two cattle ships from Argentina brought to Liverpool 400 bullocks and 200 sheep, all affected with foot and mouth disease. They were slaughtered and their feet and heads buried at sea. By a new law no more such cattle or sheep will be permitted to land even for slaughter purposes.

If a man doesn't lose his sweetheart when he acquires a wife he is indeed lucky.