# AGRICULTURAL.

Irrigation.

Irrigation is no new matter in British India. It has been practiced from time immemorable, and the entire country is dotted with tanks, many of which are of enormous size, that have been constructed for storing water for this purpose, this plan is necessary not, as might be supposed, on account of rain, but because the fall is confined to a few months of the year, and usually comes in the form of a deluge. For example, the rainfall during a period of four months on the west slope of the Neilgherries is about 400 inches, and on the mountains east of Calcutta 600 inches high and even more. In the Carnatic, the region south and west of Madras, there are only about 40 inches altogether. This falls principally in heavy bursts, often ten or twelve inches in a night, thus giving half a year's supp'y in two showers. In the Madras Presidency alone there are 40,000 tanks for the storage of water, many of which are magnificent works from ten to twenty-five miles in circumference and from ten to sixty feet deep. One of the reservoirs will contain the enormous quantity of 100,000,000 cubic yards of built of immense stones across the streams, by ingenious construction of which, by the natives, has shown the British aathorities the best way of doing similar work on a much larger scale across some of the largest rivers in India. For many years the Indian government has been engaged in the improvement of the ancient irrigating works and in perfecting new systems. In the Tanjore district alone the returns of the govern. ment from this policy have been enormous, the revenue having increased £350,000 a year upon an expenditure of £400 000. The system has been extended to a very considerable extent in various other parts of India, ard all the belts of land, comprising many millions of acres, which have been reached by this grand system of irrigation now present a marked contrast to the immense tracts of arid waste which met the eye of the traveller a few years ago, compelling even the haters of English rule to acknowledge that no such benefit was ever bestowed upon India before. An idea of the magnitude of an irrigating canal which is needed to water a million acres may be found when it is understood that such a waterway must be two hundred yards broad and three yards deep, flowing one-and-a-half miles an hour, and capable of floating large steamers conveying millions of tons per annum. In the gradual and systematic prosecution of this vast work of irrigation Great Britain is conferring enormous benefits upon the people of India, not only providing against future years of famine, but rendering the so fruitful that it will be na marvel in a few years if it should produce a large surplus of wheat and other cereals for foreign nations. -Brudstreet.

#### Forests and Their Effects Upon Floods.

The Northwestern Lumberman assails a quite generally accepted theory in the following vigorous manner:—

"We would like to have the individuals who are clamoring for government interferance for the prevention of floods, answer the following question. If the denudation of forest lands on the upper Onio and tributaries was the cause of the flood last year and the disastrous overflow now prevailing, what is the cause of the rise in the Arkansas, St. Francis and Red Rivers of the South, all of which are now booming? Do those afdicted with the denudation craze know that the rivers mentioned flow mostly through densely wooded districts? The writer was lately in the forests of the Yazoo delta, miles from human habitation. At the time it had been raining like a deluge for days, The ravines and gullies were carrying great volumes of water into the bayons and rivers. Did the heavy growth of timber, the mosses and interlacing roots stop the cutflow? Not any worth mentioning. Water falling on the surface of the earth will seek a lower level, whether it is overshadowed by trees or not. Floods occurred hundreds of years ago, the same as they do now. Men talk as if there never was a flood in the Ohio or Mississippi until 1882 and 1883. One of the biggest rises known to white men in the Ohio was in 1832, when it and its tributaries still flowed through the almost unbroken primeval forest. If the question were thoroughly looked looked up in its far reaching historical features, it would be discovered that never in the annals of this country was there a more idiotic, baseless conclusion than that now prevailing in the popular mind about the denudation of torest land causing recent floods in the great rivers."

## Farm Topics.

CABBAGES makes a valuable food for poultry, as it containg a large per cent, of phosphoric acid. It is all the more valuable, because where cabbages are kept in the cellar or used in Winter there is always a supply of green food for the fowls.

LOOK TO THE PIG-PEN.—As a rule less attention is given to the pig pen than the stable, and the swine which are kept constantly in confined quarters are much more liable to become diseased when neglected than any other live-stock. Clean quarters for pigs will well repay their owner.

AN AVERAGE Cow for dairy purposes, should give twenty pounds of milk per day during 200 days of every year, eight pounds of cream for every 100 pounds of milk, forty-five pounds of butter for every 100 pounds of cream, and fully ten pounds of cheese from every 100 pounds of milk.

RABBITS OR HARES. - There are some anatomical differences, especially in the bones of the head, between rabbits and hares. There is a marked difference in their habits. The rabbits live in burrows, while hares never make holes. When pursued, they may sometimes take refuge in a chance hole, but they never dig. All our so-: alled rabbits are hares.

TOP-DRESSING ORCHARDS. — Cultivators are becoming more and more satisfied of the value of common manure for bearing crchards. Those which have been regularly top-dressed have borne much better the past scarce season than neglected crchards. The owner of an orchard of six acres, in a region where not one-tenth of a crop was raised the past season, sold over \$300 worth of fruit | entire enclosure. It is still growing.

from it. He has regularly top-dressed it for several years, and two sheep to each tree have picked up the fallen fruit infested with the codling worm .- Country Gentleman.

CUTTINGS FOR SPRING .- Much difficulty is often experienced by farmers in making cuttings of grape and other wood when planted in cold soil in the Spring. The trouble partly arises from the fact that air is much warmer than the soil, which starts the bud before root action commences. If cuttings are placed with their base ends in dry soil in the cellar bottom, the base will callous and be ready to emit roots as soon as planted. Market gardeners make every cutting live by furnishing bottom heat which simply means keeping the soil in which the cutting is planted warmer than the bud, which is exposed to air.

GRAFTING-WAX.-Last Spring, after considerable trouble, this recipe was obtained for grafting-wax and as it has proved satistactory it is given for the benefit of others. Take 1 lb. of resin, 1 lb. of beeswax, and a little less than 1 lb. of tallow. Melt together in a small iron kettle, and stir thoroughly that the ingredients may be well mixed. Pour into a dish of cold water, and when cool, break into three or four pieces, and pull like molasses candy until white and water. Besides these tanks there are many | fine-grained. When the whole is properly old irrigating canals leading off from the | worked, d.vide into eight pieces, form into | plates. rivers. These are supplied by noble weirs rolls six inches long, and wrap in oiled paper. To clean the kettle, rub it while yet hot with a teaspoonful of lard or tallow, and wash out with scap and warm water; repeat this, and rinse, andi t will be as clean as ever .- O. A. O., in Country Gentleman.

> CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR SUPERPHOSPHATE. - A farmer who has under his stable of eighteen cows a liquid manure-vat — which, he tells the Vermont Watchman "did not cost over \$10"-pumped from it last year and discharged directly upon the land 55 loads of 120 gallons each, "at small cost of time and strength," and judging from the crops he believes it to have done more good than a ton of the best superphosphate. The significant result thus reported gives three loads or 360 gallons from each cow, or one gallon a day. It would have taken twenty pounds of sand to absorb or hold in suspension each gallon, or 66 tons to absorb the 55 loads, making the additional labor of drawing the sand to the barn and from the stable to the field if such an absorbent was used, and the agency of rain would be reeded to wash the urine from the sand to the earth and to the roots of plants.

Sorghum.—There is more than one source of profit in the growing of sorghum. While the syrup is the principal object aimed at, the leaves afford a very fair fodder if fed green to animals; the only trouble seems to be that it is a little harsh, and would tend to make the animals' mouths sore if compelled to eat it for any length of time continuously. The chief additional value comes from the seeu; this is produced in considerable quantities, and its value as a food is variously esteemed by different individuals. By some it is considered fully equivalent to the same quantity of cats; others value it equal to corn, and some consider the value of the seed sufficient to compensate for all the culture. It is ground and fed in connection with meal to hogs, horses, or cattle. A trial of it as a food for the family has been made, and when ground and bolted is said to be superior to buckwheat.

## The New Forth Bridge.

The most interesting structure at present in progress, says Engineering, is the Forth Bridge, the largest ever undertaken. It will consist of two spans of 1,700 feet, two of 675 feet, fourteen of 168 feet, and six of 50, with a clear headway for navigation of 150 feet above high water of spring tides. The two large spans are cantilevers, each 675 feet, with a central girder 350 feet long, the depth of the cantilevers being 350 feet at the piers and 50 feet in the centre. To hold aloft and to maintain the immense weight of steel of which the cantilevers and girder will be composed, piers will be required of corresponding magnitude. The central pier, on the island of Inchgarvie, will consist of four cylindrical masses of concrete and masonry, 45 feet in diameter at the top and 70 feet at the bottom. They will be founded on rock at a depth below high water varying from 24 to 70 feet, and will be carried up to 1S teet above high water. The length of the bridge will be more than a mile, and of the viaduct approaches 2,754 feet.

The contract has been let for £1,600,000. Considerable progress has been made with the masonry, about 17,000 cubic feet of granite masonry having been set, and the number of men employed will soon reach

As it is intended to manufacture the steel superstructure of the bridge on the spot, very extensive works, lighted by electric lamps, have been constructed at Queensferry, and the plant provided includes about fifty steam engines of various classes, and a large number of specially designed hydraulic tools, drilling machines and other tools for dealing with the 45,000 tons of steel which will be used in the bridge. The manufacture of the superstructure of the bridge will soon be commenced. All the important members subject to compression will be of a tubular form, as will have been gathered by those who read the paper on the subject read at Southampton in 1882, by Mr. Baker.

About three miles of steel tubes, ranging from 12 feet to 5 feet in diameter, and 11 inches to an inch in thickness, will be required. Plant, including gas and other turnaces, have been provided for this purpose. The steel plates are heated in gas furnaces, and stamped to a desired curvature in a 2,000 ton hydraulic press; the edges planned and the plates temporarily clamped together to form a tube about 400 feet in length. Travelling drilling machines will then traverse the tube and drill all the holes required to rivet the plate together, but this riveting will not be done until the bridge is erecting, plate by plate, across the Forth. All the machinery required to begin the manufacture of the tubes in the new works has been designed by Mr. Arrol, one of the contractors.

Furstenfield, in Germany, boasts of the oldest tree in the country. It is a huge linden, believed to be one thousand years old, and growing at the back of the village church, in the midst of the tombs of two centuries. Its trunk is fully fitteen feet in diameter, and its twisted branches stretch out far and wide, seemingly covering the

# INTERESTING ITEMS.

The Largest Bell in the World-Chinese Brutality—A New Religious Sect -Population of Cochin China, etc., etc.

The beet root sugar manufacture is being

overdone in Germany. In thirty-eight years the number of English daily papers has increased from 14 to

There are nearly 10,000 directors of companies in Great Britain.

In 1882 the emigrants from England to the Australian colonies were 37,000; in 1883 71,000.

From 1334 to 1831 sumptuary edicts as to dress were issued at Berlin. The last forbade woman without rank to wear silk dresses. At the University of Zurich there ma-

triculated this winter 459 students; 51 were women, and 38 of these entered the medical classes. The German Admirality now thinks it must alter its coast defences, inasmuch as Krupp's improved monster guns are found | rectly.

to penetrate easily the strongest armor tinent to construct railways. State fetes are now being prepared to celebrate, on the book lately published in Paris by Messrs. 1st of next May, the fiftieth anniversary of the day when the construction of a Belgium

railway was first decreed. The largest bell in the world is now asid to be at Kioto, Japan. It is twenty-four feet high and sixteen inches thick at the rim. It is sounded by a suspended piece of wood, like a battering ram, which strikes it on the outside, and its booming can be heard for miles.

In Sayreville, Pa., there is a horse which hauls thirty-five small cart loads of clay and one of coal dust every day. He has no driver, is as regular as clock-work, and never fails to go exactly the right number of times. If too big a load is put on the cart, he rears and plunges until part of it has been removed.

The excitement at revival meetings goes on. Fenton Williams, a young convert, at a revival in New Haven, Ind., became so much excited at the praying and speaking that he jumped upon his chair, and, drawgain a pistol from his pocket, held his left hand a oft and put four bullets through it it before he could be disarmed. He afterward said he had no idea where he was or what he was doing at the time.

Sir Joseph Frayer, who has been making extensive researches into the nature of snake poison, says in the Lancet: -"The result of my experience is, that, so far, no physiological antidote to snake virus is known, and that when the full effect on the respiratory centres is produced, remedies are of little, if any, avail, albeit when the poison has entered in smaller quantities, treatment may be of service on general principles."

The absence of all surgical attendants in the field does not add to the satisfaction of service in the Chinese army. The theory advanced to explain this brutality is not so much a callous indifference to human life as a superstition, akin to that of "the peculiar people," who refuse all medical advice to their children. The man who gets a bad wound is regarded as one whom the gods mean to die. For a like cause the Chinese are reluctant to rescue the drowning.

The number of deaths from anasthetics in England in 1883 was but 13. O these 11 died from chloroform, and one each from chloroform and ether mixed and nitro oxide. Dr. Jacobs remarks that the deaths from nitro oxide are now so rare that physicians have almost begun to look on it as without danger. In the case of death from it above mentioned, the patient died from syncope, as is usual in deaths from chloro-

Considerable excitement has been aroused in the Jewish communities of South Russia by the appearance at Kischineff of an energetic reformer named Joseph Rabinovich. supporting his theories by numerous citations from the Bible and the Prophets. Rabinovich is an enthusiastic and eloquent preacher, and is winning numerous proselytes. the Jewish press.

The drink statistics of Belgium have a certain amount of interest. The population of the kingdom, now amounting to about 5,500,000, consumes annually alcoholic liquors to the amount of 48,000,000. which is 66 per cent. more than thirty years ago, the number of insane has increased by 104 per cent., of suicides 80 per cent., and of condemned criminals by 135 per cent. In 1850 the number of places where alcoholic liquors were retailed was 53,000; it is now 130,000.

According to the British Medical Journal, the female medical students of St. Peters burg have been compelled to reside in a large boarding establishment provided by the authorities, instead of being free, as heretofore, to lived where they pleased. Tney are required to be home before 9 o'clock every evening, and are charged ten roubles per month for board and lodgings. Princess Shakafhoy is the present resident superintendent. The change was made through fear of Nihilistic plots.

The war game (kriegs spiel), which is played on a large board with corresponding figures, has been most industriously played in Germany during the last few months by the officers of the War Academy and the general idea, and choose from the corps of officers those who are to lead the opposing ones. armies These officers choose others, and make their dispositions as if in actual war. Prince William, now commander of a battalion of the First Guard Regiment at Potsdam, is an enthusiastic playar in the war game, and never fails to appear on the evenings appointed.

In October last two respectable English physicians performed the operation of inserting a tube into the trachea of a child as the last resort in a case diagnosed as croup. The tube becoming obstructed, the father

against the doctors, one for manslaugther and theother for damages. He was unsuccessful in both of these, but was much pleased to know that, in their defense, the dcctors had incurred an expense of \$5.000. But the profession, headed by Sir William Jenner, took the matter in hand, and each of the doctors has been lately presented with \$500, a silver salver, and a complimentary address "richly illuminated."

Considering the terrible havor made on the French language in the colonies, the creation of a society for the propagation of the French language there is a measure urgently demanded. The pecularities speech current in Algeria, on the Senegal, and in the Antilles are set forth in a recent article in the Revue Scientifique, by General Faidherbe, who has long studied the languages of the ratives in the French colonies. In Algeria, for instance, they speak a language composed of all the African and Asiatic idioms, interspersed with a little flavor of French. In Cochin China, and on the Senegal the natives generally keep up theirown language, making only a lame attempt at speaking French when coming in contact with Government officials. Some select few have studied French, and speak it cor-

In 1880 the population of Cochin China, amounted to about one million and a half. Belgium was the first country on the con- Of these only 1,825 were French, 1,366,139 were Annamites, and 58.509 Chinese. A Bouinais (twelve years a Government official in Cochin Coina,) and Paulus gives a very favorable accounts of the Annamites. They are gentle, docile, and sober by habit, although the rich have a tendency to indulge in opium and brandy. They are very sensible, eminently endowed with the imitative faculty, rapidly familiarize themselves with the habits of civilized life, and are greedy of instruction. The French have established a regular system of communal schools. The authors attribute most of the weak points of the Annamites to the brutality with which they have been governed. Their chief defects are a lack of perseverance and of gratitude. France has only had this colony for about twenty years.

> The oldest town in Texas, and, it is believed, in the United States, is Ysleta, situated on the Rio Grand, and near El Paso, the chief town in the county of that name. It has a population of 2,500 souls. The place is one of peculiar interest, alike from its age, its people, its architecture, its agriculture, and its general products. It is a well-established historical fact that a Spanish military explorer, named Corando, visited the town in 1540, and found it then a popular and prosperous civilized Indian community. Ysleta is believed to have been a considerable centre of population centuries before the visit of Corando. It is not a little curious, considering the advance of civilization from Europe, that the same race of people exist in the town to day that existed 350 years ago, and that they are engaged in the same agricultural and mechanical pursuits as their forefathers at that period and for ages preceding.

#### Some Curious Facts About Snakes.

Catharine C. Hopley, who has written a great deal about snakes and their habits. came to America from England last summer with the intention of obtaining, if possible, some new facts of snake lite. She writes to Land and Water that one object of her ambition was to procure for one of the museums a mother snake with her brood refuged in her throat; but, though hitherto unsuccessful, she has reasonable hopes that a refuged family of little ophidians will be furnished to more than one of the national museums next summer, enthusiasts promising that no efforts shall be wanting to afford ocular proof of this maternal instinct. That it should still be doubted anywhere arouses the ire of many in America, she adds, who have for years been offering testimony as eye-witnesses. What is now desired is that observations should be extended to Africa, India, and Australia; because if the habit of a mother snake receiving her young into her throat for refuge should be confined to this continent He declared Christ to be the real Messiah, only and to England, it is a remarkable feature in ophidian history for the most learned biologists to work out.

But, as regards Australia, some few cases are not wanting. A gentleman, who is a He is anathematized generally by great traveller, an ardent sportsman, assured the writer that he had himself seen an alarmed black snake (probably Pseudechis porohyriacus) open her mouth and thus receive her young. On shooting her, the

young ones escaped from the mouth again. A gentleman who writes in the American Field, under the name of "Snipe," described "a dark colored anake of about six feet long," opening its mouth and receiving its Watching for reed birds-the "Bob o' Link" of the Eastern States, and the "rice buntin" of the South-he was lying flat on the ground with his gun, in the latter part of August, when about ten teet off he saw the snake with her mouth wide open, and the young ones hurrying in as if eager to hide themselves. He watched her for some minutes, when his friend who was shooting with him came near and disturbed the snake, which then began to move off with her hidden snakelings, while a number of little brother and sister snakes, "not yet taken in" followed closely. "Snipe" then took aim and shot off its head, and on opening the snake found the young ones all alive, coiled in a ball near the throat; while further down were a bird and a meadow mouse, recently swallowed. He relates the incident in opposition to the hypothesis that snakes, bsing cannibals, might swallow their young for food, and describes this mother general staff. The commanders give the as patiently waiting with her mouth open, all action being confined to the eager young

## Uses of Cats.

That cats were ever designed for any useful end people have often expressed a doubt. It looks now, however, as if the cat had found its true position. They are being used by Paris milliners as ornaments for hats and head-dresses. Small stuffed kittens are the most fashionable trimmings for broadbrimmed hats. Thus far only one cat to a hat has been used, but as the raw material sucked out the occluding membrane, but for this sort of trimming is unlimited the the child died two days afterward. The wealth of the wearer can only be representfather was attacked by diphtheria from ed by inareasing the number of ornaments. which he recovered, when he brought suits - Detroit Free Press.

#### A Rich Pauper.

The St. Thomas Times says:-Then afternoon a constable from Bismarck county, arrived at the E gin House dustry with a squalid individual in Reed. He was wretchedly filthy, his de ing consisting of rotten rags which have his person in tatters. So dilapidated was clothing, in fact, that it could not be ed, and he admitted that he had won garments incessantly for seven years out a change. His flesh was also in a state, the dirt being streaked with lines he had made in attempting to the itching sensation created by the ren which played hide and seek all ore body. Reed was taken down stairs br managers of the institution, Mr. H. berger, and the surgeon, Dr. Lutton, and s attendants proceeded to strip him. R. this was undertaken he was asked if he any mon y, and he replied that he enough to purchase a pair of boots, that all. As the work of divesting the ma his garments progressed, however, ban silver and gold, wallets filled with coin s old stockings and rags also rich in mowere brought to light. Some of these in his pocket, others sewed up in rate parts of his clothing, and a large nume them were strapped around his body. Al the treasure had all been placed upp table it was found to consist of a sol piece, which had been carried so long it begun to wear, two \$10 gold pieces, ion gold pieces, and about \$150 in silver dollars, quarters, and ten and five-s pieces. There were three \$1 bills in the lection which were so fastened together filth that they had to be melted over all before they could be separated. Mac the coin was covered with mould. Their of the silver was in ten-cent pieces, to being enough of this denomination to fill ordinary dinner-pail. The total value of: hoard was \$220. Reed watched the search proceed with their work without uttering word. Neither did he condescend to end how he had come by the money, but the mise is that he acquired it by begging. was thoroughly cleaned and provided a change of linen, and this morning Hunsberger deposited the money found up the beggar in a city bank.

The money was deposited with Mr Suffel, manager of the North-West in Society. Two of the \$1 bills found on la were Bank of Commerce issue of 1507. \$1 bills have not been issued by this in for many years, it is probable that the low had carried them ten or fifteen year

#### Curious Statistics.

Before the Agricultural Committee committee than usual intell Canadian Parliament the other day, ast denote a more than statement was read from Charles H. Immental vision in their formerly a deputy collector of custom thas seen them does no Fort Gratiot under the United States teeth which every His ernment, regarding the method of making what lady might not immigration returns by him during his shapely hands, such to of office of six years. The accuracy of skin came under our figures supplied by the Washington then what a beauty sl thorities as showing the immigrating This is no fanciful I Canadians into the United States Tave I seen and a li also been questioned by the Disphysical beauties of government, and the discloss beast of thousan is of made by Irvine's statements have "Yes," she said, ". tracted considerable attention. that no attempt is made to count tres ber of immigrants arriving in the States; that an average of six cars is a ed for each incoming train, and that each car 60 passengers are allowed, man 360, half of whom are put down as in grants. In making up his quarterly repl he was instructed to estimate the nur arriving each quarter at an increase arrivals during the corresponding quality the preceding year. On one occasion states, his reports were retuined to me put more females and children in the real He never saw nor heard of an attempt is made to count passengers, and states? the whole system of making up these of reports was guess work. The attention the authorities at Washington will be the 'Apollo Bunder.' to the matter.

## The Importance of the Mechanic

Each ensuing day makes more promue the fact that we have come upon a when the mechanic is master. We crowded professions and ill-filled tra A chance to fill the position of a sub-as ant clerk in a crowded wholesale hour eagerly grasped at by a hundred application though the wages received be scarcely than "a chance to learn the business." a master workman try to obtain an app tice at three times the salary offered clerk, and his applicants will be poor in quantity and quality. A skilled man in any trade need never want for he is eagerly sought after by a hundred ployers; he is independent of the conu of the market; the skill and cunning hand and eye are too valuable to 10086, must be paid whether the products are ly or rapidly consumed. If business con the master hand is eagerly seized by rival house, which knows and value product of his skill. He who would " down the obstacles to success in our days must have, as well as the wit to the crevice, the strength to deal the This is an age of the steam engine, and f engineer, not the conductor who if

## Cemetery Horrors.

The Panama Star and Herald, under heading of "How we breed pestilence," there are two native cemeter es; one rangular in shape, the walls being pie with tierces of niches in which comp thrust and bricked up. Many of the I of the niches are in a dilapidated condiand the coffina are visible, and through an effluvium flows which must be and doubtedly is death dealing. In the conopenings are formed by the abutmen thin interment walls; into these are the in a confused mass bodies and comas out the semblance of respect for the the half-decomposed remains which been withdrawn from the niches to room for others. Behind this quadra are 60 or 70 coffins, some yet tenantel; others the occupants have been heedle thrown, and form a frame work for Ide growing vegetation. In the second cent (the Potters field) the sights are repulsive. Here people are indiscrimination interced, in the majority of instances out coffins.

REK

BY FREDERICK The day was hot and breath of air stirra Maharati bcatı the oar but lazily, an aple boat song, withou they could not row tty could not help th rong tide, and Elepi a ur miles ahead. Th as beautiful, and the sed to take tnings eas wise to remain on th to be in haste to rea was stirring they ha It was a beautiful a der the awning over eir right lay the b retching away to the em that city of temp oks like a city of mag he sees it for the firs his ship at day break. ith its domes and m ear, soft air of that e n their left the Ghan ndmark to the man hem lay the wonderful To one who has visited rge, magnificent temp ock-can deny its c. Vonderful. · Pawni ai-i-ah!"

"Oh, for Heaven's oise!" exclaimed one atiently, rising to his He was about twent nd dressed in the unit econd regiment of Queen's." " Tanno, admi, Tan "Rama, do have so Remember my nerves. "No sing, no can ro "Then if that is the

"Oh, Harry," cried nder the awning, "yo row under this b on't, Harry !" "And why not, Gra "Remember you ha rom your recent illness you to attempt it." "Miss Marvin is rig s not wise," remarked pant of the boat besid inely formed Hindu m Thick, heavy braids round a well-shaped broad, yet not mascu

which a fancy colored ful folds over a mo Black, flashing eyes For if you had a sunst ering her eyes and sp "not all my nursing "And your nursi Rekha; it has broug grave once. I owe m kindness and skill.

the Flowers,' as your no means an inditte again I thank you." "You have given I ready, Lieut. Somers "Lieut. Somers! me by that name, Re

"I have no right t let us not speak of th steamer is leaving. "Never mind th want to talk about so not had an opportuni have done for me; you as a sister—won "Won't I what, I

have only been in . can't be expected to ready. I haven't two have been saying "I will tell you, "No, no! Why it? It would not in "Not interest her life to your kindness into Hindustani agai He had become so language during his Rekha's home that it naturally as his mot

"There you go Well, I shall go to tled herself among th "If I was of se amply rewarded ?" "In what way? nurse me back to life She looked at l then cast her eyes u childish face of Grac "For her sake !"

sadness and not unti "Ah, Rekha, wh for me! Dear Grac he went on, with all He could not see knives into her he that dusky skin grov "Yes," she answ

tion, "she is very pr "And she loves r "And you love he The words came from between those "Love her! Wh give my life for her

This he said in E "Of whom are yo would you give you talk merely a love gance! No one wo for the happiness of bly to save another'

"I would give m happy one I loved," "You Hindus tr You do not seem were to live in Lon Rekha, you would Would she, Harry