For I too lay you eggs so fine, and are hens eggs as large a sine? usual in the line of cheapening until he and allowing those indus the fire we reached the adolescent and mix; the age of majority, to thin; at the of outside competition and pepper two off the fence. This sprigs of parsley.

Size,—I have read the report of the Cavion the council of the lifth of March, and Make the Thorndyke's report about the make the Hootan said he delivered shoes and harness. Hootan said he delivered shoes and harness, and wife indigents. Mon the market so much delivered 5 cords of anufacturers that it is quite delivered 5 cords of anufacturers that it is quite delivered 5 cords of anufacturers that it is quite working on so small a scale, to compete. I working on so small a scale, to compete. one of us you'd have to lack, quack." Bow, wow," said the dog, "bow, wow, ear little miss, I'll tell you bow watch and guard your house for you, and take care of your barnyrd too, if duck and hen, of sheep ard cow, bow, wow," said the dog, "bow, wow," Then little May, in her sweet way, Brought for the cow a wise of hay; Some fresh grass for the shorp she found, And corn she scattered on the ground your judgment about the thickness of the soup, using more or less potato. Just before the soup is served, add one heaping For hen and duck ; with loving thought,

teaspoonful of butter. Sweet Potsto Rolls .- Boil two or three sweet potatoes until they are soft; peel them, then mash them through a sieve. Take a coffee cup full of the potato, add to it one egg, one tablespoonful of lard, one teaspoonful of su-A conscientious mother realizes the necessity of impressing upon the minds of her children the importance of personal gar, one cake of yeast that has been dissolved in a half cup of warm water; beat required to uip in the bud partly formed these ingredients together. Have ready habits that threaten to injure the health of about three parts of a quart of flour that the little ones committed to our care. Some has been previously warmed ; pour the mixchildren are particularly adverse to cultore into it and knead lightly until it is a tivating babits of cleanliness, and the exsmooth dough. This dough must be very haustion that often follows the excitement soft. Put it in a warm place to rise; when and discussions that take place before and risen, put it into a tray with some flour, during the bathing process, tempts many and roll it around in the flour, but without mothers to postpone indefinitely the daily kneading it; then pinch off small pieces and make out the rolls, putting them in a greas-

ed pan, and set them to rise. As soon as

ECONOMY OF HIGH WAGES.

The Great and Varied Value of Improved

Machinery.

in a twofold relation, says the Edinburgh

Review ; it is at once cause and effect. The

better the machine with which a man works

the more productive is his labor and the

more valuable consequently to his employer.

On the other hand, the higher the wages

paid the greater is the inducement to the

back, resulted in the invention of a machine

which reduced the numbers employed in the

in this connection we notice a curious par-

adox, viz., that machinery should not be

made to last too long. In times of depression it is the firms which use old-fashioned

machinery which are the first to suffer -as,

Schoenhof found that the cotton-spinners

were making no profits at all, whereas at

that in use in England; but, so tar from being

an advantage to him, the fact really handi-

cape him in competition with his English ri-

vals. And such conservatism is possible only

when a large supply of workmen is availa-

ble at low wages, for if new machinery is to be employed a higher stamp of workmen is

necded. In the industry of silk-throwing,

for instance, there is a remarkable difference

between England and America in this re-

spect, for the wages paid in America are

far higher than in England, and yet the cost

is far less. Now the growth of nerve-power

pressure is possible only when the conditions of life are favorable—in short, when wages

are high. Let us now summarize Mr. Scho-

enhof's somewhat optimistic views. High

wages cheapen production in two ways.

They make the laborer more efficient-he

is stronger, more capable, more alert, and

and employed are under every inducement

should be provided without stint.

To Save the Songsters.

each. The warden intends to free protected

birds wherever he finds them and to prose-

cute the owners. "The object," he says, "is

to not only maintain the different species,

but to help the farmers to preserve his grain

and fruit by preserving the little creatures

who live on the insect pests. People can

enjoy the birds' songs when they are free.

If protected they will come to our cities free-

ly as they do in Allegheny now. They

will nest in the trees and treat us to their

songs. They will fill our parks, and no

tree in the street but will invite them."

The Americans Take our Salmon.

Canada has a need. It is the strip of coun-

the United States, although it is isolated

from the United States territory. Although

the only overland route to it is through

British Columbia it has never been a Cana-

dian possession. As it is close to the Fraser

river, where the great salmon industry is

carried on, the American residents reap the

full benefit of our fisheries, without having

to conform to the regulations as to methods of fishing and to the close season. The

salmon fishers have a genuine grievance in the matter, at they ask that the Canadian Government robert them by giving in ex-

bis of land a strip of terri-

wa We trust that al

constructed, and

be fully protect-

There is a small piece of land for which

New York Post.

the corrat.

for instance, visiting Oldham in, 1886, Mr.

operation of "lasting" by 80 per cent. And

employer to use more and more productive

Improved machinery stands to high wages

bake them in a slow oven.

tooth, nail and flesh brush, and they should they are light, bake them in a rather quick also be taught how to use them properly. oven. There cannot be any bread more They should be made to understand that swift and sure punishment will follow Biscuit -Sprinkle a teaspoonful of salt neglect of these important duties. Teeth in one quart of flour, and rub thoroughly should be brushed at least twice a day, into a heaping tablespoonful of lard or butand the finger nails cleaned whenever the ter. Use as much cold water as will make space under the nail is filled with partia very stiff dough; and then beat the dough until it is soft and pliable and has great A child may be, to use a homely expresblisters on it : then make it out into biscuits, stick holes, with a fork, in each one and

sion, "up to his eyes in dirt," but vigorous scrubbing with a soft flesh brush, will quickly remove every particle of dirt and make the skin clean, frm and rosy. A great point is gained when children

A bone to Rover then she wought With word of praise. And thus she showed

Personal Cleanliness.

cleanliness. The closest surveillance i

treatment that insures perfect health.

Every child should be supplied with a

To all the hearty thanks sae owed.

can be induced to listen attentively to illustrative stories on the subject of cleanliness. We know a certain boy who was, to use the words of a relative, 'chronically dirty." This boy was very 'much impressed with a story about a lad who never cleaned or purified his finger nails. One day, while romping with his sister, one of his nails scratched the fiesh on her arm. In less than ten hours the inflammation was so great that blood poisoning set in and in a few days a loved sister passed away-c. - table victim to uncleanlines.

A child who was in the habit of picking nd rubbing his nose, communicated the sacterial poison to the sensitive skin around the nostrils, and for many week the child's head and face were evered with festering

Personal meanliness is a duty that should be taught both a home and at school, and a vr amount of od will be accomplished en parents eachers insist upon the q that promote hearth ultivation of and happines

The Miles flowers the grow so near THURSD w that so the

A man may hae an in the Though poortithe hours seed out as A man may tak a neebs and will bloom Yet hae nac cash to sport severe froats DEHORNING Tously, and for a wind dvantage a greater prowww.ce a greater pro-

The dvantage rich, r we soil and conbe confort oure, and will delight in the greatly enhance he supply of water do Pansie grown in the sun
On the continent such conservatism is far stronger, and produce larger and fine stronger. It is a matter of pride to the dowers, besides a greater number of them, manufacturer that his machinery outlasts than will those grown in the shade.

The bed for pansies should be prepared in the latter part of summer, or early autumn, according to the locality, and the plants set early enough so that they may become thoroughly established before severe frosts. Pansies are cold weather plants and

enjoy the cool days and nighte of autumn.

After the first severe frosts the beds should be covered with evergreen boughs that the plants may not be smotheredthen with a covering of straw and dry leaves, or other coarse litter, until early

The bed should be well enriched with old, well decayed stable manure, or comout made fine and mellow to the depth of ne foot. It can hardly be too rich; pansies are gross feeders.

The seed chosen should be the best That is, it should be procured from a reliable dealer, and must be fresh. If the bed is mad in the fall, the seed may be sown out of de vrs, in boxes," pots

or pans. The soil mus be kept moist. As soon as the young pats are strong enough to bear transplanting, they may be removed to the open ground, and set at least six inches apart each way. They should be transplanted in cloudy or damp weather, and shaded for a fer

If the bed is to be made in the spring the plants should be sown early in the house, or in a hot-bed, or they may be

bought by the dozen from the florist. They may be set in the open ground as soon as all danger of severe frost is over. They are very hardy, but the plants grov.

under glass will not endure front, until In dry weather they should be watered thoroughly at least three times each week. and will be benefited by a sprinkling every

night beside the regular watering. By mid-summer they may have a liberal application of some liquid fertilizer as often as once a week, applied while the soil is moist from recent watering, or from rains, This should not be poured over the foliage unless the plants are afterwards well sprinkled with clear water-it should be applied to the roots; or rather, the soil about

Cared for in this way pansies develop a decided tragrance; and the bed will be a wonder and delight to all who see it. bird prima-facie evidence that it was snared The plants, to do their best both in Le ber and size of blossoms, should not be allowed to form or ripen seed. Each flower should be picked off as apon as it fades. Eternal vigilance in this direction will be well rewarded.

oper Dish .- Very early in broment down a a sponge by dissolving on Tuesday of ; in a cup of luke warm which most of in summer) stir into it aded throughake a stiff batter, and set wertheless on a of flour, to which has which seem to ontul of butter, creamed tion and savor of sugar; and two eggs our read onful of salt; then add then hime quantity of sugar.
yether, adding enough
we a dough just soft
comfortably. Put it to too soft to handle, work at be careful to keep the it has Roll it out very thin and - a biscrit-cutter; put writers) put melted butter bech. Set them to rise, try known as Point Roberts and owned by you would cake, to start with. pe, cut them as

COMMUNICATIONS. We do no! hold ourselves responsible pinions expressed by our corresponder

mmmmm DEAR SIR, -I had the pleasure of tries an advantage over outside manu- ing the excellent concert given by the yie galesfacturers and our producers and consum- men of Millbrook on Thursday evening knee; facturers and our producers and consumment of Millbrook on Thursday evening knee; and was very much surprised to see in the control of our own markets.

That our country has prospered under the new arrangement no one will deny.

The new arrangement no one will deny. The trade and navigation returns, the anthem, paying no attention to it what be: great public works that have been en- (This was before the smoke anno) the tree.

COUNTRY GIers work for The above has been held over for least is re duties determined upon at that time three week for want of space, but is drives the has been remodeled from time to time the less important. [ED. REPORTER eek employ-

this last budget delivery we have many To the Editor of THE REPORTER SIR, -I have read the report of the Cay on the

to earn a living in cities, but they are often not so well paid as workers in large shops, and their number tends to decrease rather than increase. We have known some farmers to grow broom corn extensively and manufacture at least a portion of their crop into brooms. This labor is not difficult to learn, and in this way, in certain neighborhoods, employment is given to large numbers of men, but the wages are not and cannot be very high. There is too much competition to allow the manufacture of brooms to be carried on during the winter, even on the farm, if high wages are paid; but if one or two farmers in a neighborhood should grow broom corn and manufacture and sell the products during the winter near home, they might be able to get something better than wholesale prices, and so keep the men at work the whole year. This is a suggestion worth considering, difficult as it is becom-ing to procure and keep good farm help.

A Model Dairy Barn.

involves a great deal of labor, and it is difficult and expensive to so rearrange old barns that both labor and produce

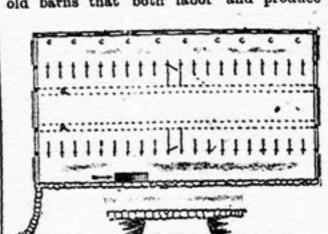
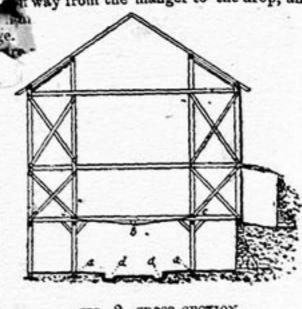
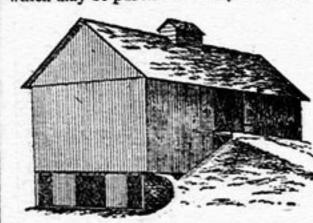


FIG. 1. GROUND PLAN OF DAIRY BARN. may be used to the best advantage. When there are such buildings on the farm they may be fitted for horses and young stock. The plans shown in the illustration are for a building for dairy cows only. Fig. 1 shows the ground plan of the stable

machinery and so reduce his expenses. Not with partitions between the cows, going back only is the insor employed in connection with improved machinery more highly way from the manger to the drop, and paid, as we have seen, than any other, but the increased cost of it is a je. powerful stimulus to further improv. ment. Thus, a strike among the boot and shoe makers of Massachusetts, a few years



Kochanic a newly built mill, fitted with all the later, and best inventions, was doing FIG. 2. CROSS SECTION. well, the reason being that not only was the expression working less, but waste had partitions between the cows' heads. There ly diminished. Such improveis also a stairway leading from the stable resisted, or at least viewed to the floors above. Fig. 2. gives a section wor, by she workmen themthe seding their of the barn and its approaches, showing the manner of constructing the frame. Fig. 3 og, viz, trasped the key to the sitshows the exterior of the building. The frame is thirty-six by sixty-eight feet, with be the exc sings are bound up with twenty-two food posts above the stable, sings are bound up with which has accommodations for forty cows, giving a width of three and one-fourth feet to each cow, and leaving a passage way across the center. This barn is built on sloping ground, making it easy to gain access to the barn floor, which is fourteen feet wide and is placed eight feetabove the stable. The space between this floor and the stable is used as a granary and especially as a storage place for bran and other feed, which may be purchased cheap in the sum-



consequently the product of his labor is greater, increasing proportionately faster than the rise in wages. They also provoke mer and stored for winter use. The bins and indeed necessitate, a constant growth are filled through trap doors in the barn in the productive power of machinery, and floor above, which saves a great deal of give the maximum of stimulus to the invenlabor in handling. The grain is passed to tiveness of its makers. Short hours of the stable by wooden shutes which deliver labor produce similar results, for employer it into a box on wheels in each feeding alley. As the top of a load of hay is to greater application on the one side and twenty feet above the bottom of the mows, economies on the other, lest the volume of the unloading is mostly pitching down, production should be lessened. And in which makes another great saving of labor proportion as wages rise, so does the dein a busy time of year. The hay is mand for the products of industry rise also; also delivered to the stables by hay shutes for the working class-i. e., the great in each corner of the bays. The cows majority of consumers -a e able to purchase stand in two rows, with their heads toward What, then, is needed in the present the outside of the barn, each feeding alley and the future? More light and air for peing sightfeet wide. The standing floor for production ; the abelition of all restraints . the cows is five feet from the stanchion to the protective or otherwise, upon exchange of drop, having a pitch of two inches in the commodities; the increase of competition distance. Running lengthwise of the stable everywhere. At the same time, no agency are two long sills, a, which are well supshould be neglected which will help to in ported like the outside sills. On these rest crease the laborer's efficiency. His home, posts, in the line of stanchions, supporting his food, his surroundings should be jealstringers above, which sustain the weight ously guarded; art schools, museums, of the hay. To avoid having posts in the libraries, all that go to improve tis mind: center, which are a great inconvenience in a stable, the floors of the second story are supported in the following manner : In the center is another stringer, b, sustained by "cording." Every third sleeeper is six An attempt is being made in Western by elganishes, and over the stanchion at Pennsylvania to stop the snaring and slaughter of song birds which are protected each side there is a motch, c, in the upper surface which receives a cross piece of iron by thelaw. The statute under which action two inches wide and one-half inch thick will be taken makes the possession of a cage Through holes in this, iron rods fitted with nuts and thread go down each side of the by the owner, and the fish and birds warden sleeper, and passing under the stringer, as of Pittsburg gives notice that he shall enforce shown in Fig. 2, sustain the floor very much the law strictly. The trappers and potas'a suspension bridge is supported. As hunters are with exeptions foreigners, who the sleepers of this floor are not notched into make it a business to sell the birds they the upper sills and the stringers mentioned. secure to dealers in songsters and to millin ers. The red birds and cardinal grosbeak their full strength. are most in demand, bringing as high as \$25

but rest on top of them, the timbers retain The drops, d, are twelve inches deep and eighteen inches wide, leaving a passageway seven feet wide between them in which to drive a cart or wagon to convey the manure to the field, or a manure shed remote from the barn, as may be desired. This method of cleaning the stable is by far the best yet devised, giving the most perfect results with the least labor. The depth of the drop, twelve inches from the cow floor, is found to be better than a shallower one, as it prevents the cows from continually stepping into the drop and out again, thus tracking filth to the floor, which in turn adheres to the bags of the cows when they lie down. But the driveway between is made six inches lower than the cow floor. thus making it easy to load the manure on the wagon. In the construction of the floor of this first story, sleepers covered passengers. planks in the old way are not used. Such floors not only cover dens of rats, and | solicitously, to a pompous but nervous drain away hundreds of dollars' worth of gentleman. liquid manure in the course of years, but, what is of vastly more importance, by this very leakage into the soil under the barn an unsanitary condition is created which endangers the health of the herd, as also

that of the farmer and his family. The ing that some of our legs and arms are likespace between the sills is filled in with stone. ly to be flying about before we reach the On this is spread a good layer of cement. bottom of the hill, and that it would be forming a solid foundation on which to lay the floor of one and one-fourth inch planks very desirable for every man to mark his own, for the purpose of mdentification." ops are also made of cement, the sing of stone laid in cement and well oclma'am , "From Where do we ed up with the same. At the edge w floor a two by four inch scantany Snagg s prompt imbedded incorporat, and to this

at such a moment as this?

YOUNG FOLKS.

s nailed the floor planks. This method of

making a floor for the first story of a barn

is cheaper than wood, and is not only rat

proof but absolutely water proof, saving

every particle of manure and shutting out that unwholesome and disagreeable smell

that urine-soaked earth is sure to impart

There are ten windows, c, on the side op-

posite the wall as shown in the ground plan. The stable is ventilated by mean of air

shafts leading to the cupola in the roof,

which are so adjusted that they may be

partially closed in extreme weather. As

one sill of the second story rests on a

bank wall but little bracing is needed in the

stable, and that is put where it will least

interfere with the work. In the second

story the braces are made of one and one-

fourth by six inch spruce. Two of these

braces cross one another on each side of the

bent, as shown in Fig. 2, and are bolted to

the parts, thus giving great strength and stability to the frame, and at the same

time leaving the bays open from the floor

to the ends of the barn. The hays hold

eighty tons of hay or other fodder. In the

winter the corn stalks are cut on the upper

floor by horse power, and are passed down

This dairy barn has the following ad-

vantages: 1. Economy in construction;

as it contains no re-entering angles, and

the roof is without hips or valleys, thus

furnishing the maximum of room at the

minimum of expense, 2. Economy of labor;

as every part of the work from the first

storage of the grain and fodder to its final

exit as milk and manure, is arranged with

special reference to convenience and labor

saving. 3. Economy of manure. Horse

manure and other absorbents may be used

with the floor made as described not a par-

ticle of manure can be lost. Add to this, that

its sanitary condition for both man and beast

are perfect, and it is a model dairy barn.

Clean the Cistern.

once a year, and twice would be better

Many, however, do not clean them unti

the water becomes tainted, and even smell'

The Khyber Pass.

The Khyber pass is no longer a hindrance

to movement. Thanks to the British en-

gineers, whose road is excellent, having no

grade steeper than 1 in 50, a lady's broug-

Khana. In the military sense the pass is

difficult. The gore at Alli Masjid and the

defile beyond could be held for a long time

by a small force against an army. S:r Sam

Brown, in 1878, failed in his front attack,

and the turning movement which caused

the Afghans to retire would not have suc-

ceeded against a vigilant defender. There

is a track over the hills to the north, some-

times called the Tartara pass, but it would

not serve for a large force, and could easily

be defended. To the south of the pass the

parallel Bazaar Valley offers an alternative

route, but it is accessible from the Jellala-

bad basin only by crossing a high ridge, and

ought not to be available against a wide-

awake opponent. A vigorous defence, with

the tribes in its favour, would close the

Khyber range against any advance in either

direction. From Peshawar to Jellalabad is

eighty miles, and from Jellalabad to Kabul

another ninety miles. Every mile that the

railway could be carried beyond Peshawar

Kabul.

ienced at times.

would bring India in every sense nearer to

carried 170 miles by camels and mules,

would be indefinitely multiplied when drawn

the gateways. All the work is of stone.

In other localities all but the gases of such

towers is of brick. A high wall encloses

all the temple buildings and courts, the

gates under the towers affording entrance.

The exteriors are deeply scored and honey-

combed by the furious rain and wind exper-

About the walls and on the niches and

cornices of the many storeys of the towers

monkeys abound, and contribute to pictur-

esqueness of the scene. The granite cor-

ridors within are some 100 feet in length,

with triple rows of massive pillars 30 feet

in height, in the front line of which a huge

lion surmounts the three distinct capitals ;

these open into galleries as rich in detail as

themselves, and reveal an immensity of

labour that, combined with a mystery and

with the varied devices and modes of light-

The whitewash which now covers the

whole of the interior has partly destroyed

the original sharpness of detail; and the

profound religious feeling which sostupend-

ous and happily conceived a masterpiece of

Hindu architecture would naturally arouse

loses in a measure its force in the presence

of the obscene daubs which disfigure the

ceilings. The interior is seen to great ad-

vantage about midday, when the lights and

shades are strongest, and the temple is

Inoculation Introduced Into England

On March 18, 1718, Lady Mary Wor-

tley Montagu, at Belgrade, now the

capital of Servia, caused her infant son to be

inoculated with the virus, or diseased matter,

of smallpox, as a means of warding off an

ordinary attack of that horrible disease, or

of causing a person to pass through it in a

milder form. In 1721 Lady Montagu intro-

duced the practice of inoculation into

England. In the course of her residence in

Turkey, with her husband, she saw it prac-

tised, and ventured on the experiment with

her own child. Her only brother, LordKing-

ston, had been carried off by smallpox, and

it had destroyed her own fine eyebrows,

though it left no other mark upon her face.

Out of sympathy, therefore, the hope of

obviating much suffering and of saving many

lives caused her to introduce the practice

into her native land. Thence it travelled

to other countries. Thomas Dimsdale, a

physician, who wrote several treatises on

the subject, journeyed to Russia in 1768 to

inoculate the Empress Catherine 11, and

the Grand Duke Paul, for which she creat-

ed him a Baron of the Empire, a title which

he and his descendants bear in England, and

he was appointed also physician to her

Majesty and Councillor of State, A gratuity

of £12,000 was given to him for his journey

and a pension of £500 a year. In 1781 the

Baron again visited Russia to inoculate the

two sons of the Grand Duke. But in 1791 Dr.

Jenner announced his discovery of vaccina-

tion, which gradually superseded inoculation,

till the latter was prohibited by Act of Par-

By Rail to the Great Wall of China.

The completion of a railway to the foot of the Great Wall of China is a remarkable

incident in the progress of the world and a

striking example of the irony of history.

The wall, which has been always a world's

wonder, and which had its origin far back

in the centuries, was built to resist the on-

ward march of the "uncivilized" hordes

from the north-west. Now, met only have the

barbarians gor from the four winds and

bit the country is being won over to the

gratest triumphs of the modern world. The

railway which connects Tientsin with Shan-

hai-Kwan is not only completed, but, as

we learn from a Standard telegram, the new

Chinese Minister to London was able last

week to travel by it to the sea in a very

short time and get a steamer to Shanghai,

"instead of having to remain the winter in

Tientsin, or be carried down by chair nearly

thousand miles overland." The "iron

horse"has had many triumphs, but few have

been more marvellous than this .- [West-

Marking His Own.

A crowded coach started for one of those

excursions which take place daily during

Just as a very steep descent was being

approached, the passengers heard the guard suggest to the driver the advisability of

putting the drag on and applying the brake.
"I'll try it to-day without," said the dauntless Jehu. "Hold hard, ladies and

gentlemen," and forthwith, gathering up

his ribbons with the utmost care, he start-

ed down the declivity at a pace which was

not a little terrifying to the majority of the

"Chalk ? was the irritable reply. "Chalk,

"Oh," was the michievous answer, given,

indeed? What can you want with chalk

n tones of sad concern, " I was just think

the season in the English Lake district.

minster Gazette.

liament on July 23rd, 1840.

ing, produce an effect which is not surpassed

if equalled, by any other temple in India.

mer when there is little rainfall.

Cisterns should be cleaned out at least

to the feeding floors through shutes.

to a stable.

What Becomes of the Sun? BY BERNICE E. NEWELL. Where does the sun go, mamma, When he drops behind the sea? What does he do all the long, dark night, While he hides away from me?

I'm very sure if he'd only stay
And skine, as he does in the day,
That I'd never get sleepy—no, never!
But would just play, and play, and play. Does he go down, down in the water To cool him, I wonder! I guess He finds it pretty warm these days.
To make the sweet summer. Yes. I'm certain he likes to rest there, Down deep where the fishes play;

But how does he know when 'tis time again To start on another day? Dear me! I shall watch him closer.
I wish I sould only keep
Awake jew one night, and follow
His gree, shiny face down the deep—
Se there! Down he goes! How provoking.
That new I must go off to sleep!"

PRETTY VOICE EAGLE'S GIFT. It was early in March, and I had been to the fort on a little visit, and was on my return, horse-back. The weather had been warm for several days, and the snow had melted, except in the ravines, where it had blocked up solidly, to all appearances; but under the crust was water, mud and slush, making anything but a comfortable mess to get into, with a nervous, high-strung horse such as "Blue." I had looked forward to the long ride

with anything but pleasure in the first place ; but now that spring had come, with its attendant warm winds, called "the chinook," which had converted the vast in the drops as a matter of convenience, but fields of snow and ice into a soggy, treacherous mass, it was wretched traveling indeed, and my spirits were anything but lively. Having gained the summit of the first ridge of hills, I looked back toward the fort, the buildings of which reflected back the first rays of the sun, and then down into the valley of the ice-locked Missouri, the solid bosom of which still resisted the approach of spring, sparkling and glistening as it gave back the cold gleam of the bad, and this usually happens in midsum.

With one last look at civilization, Blue turned his head, and on we went as well we might, on toward the valley of the Grand | "gift." river, which lay at the end of forty miles of road. Not a house was between us and our destination, and it was a question in we would meet a living thing in all that distance. As I rode up a hill, from the top of which I could see several miles ahead across the prairie, I noticed wagon tracks off to the right of the road some distance and which I had not seen before. Looking carefully along the trail, which led off down the gully, I finally discovered a spot some distance ahead, which I took to be a

Glad of the sight, for it promised at least a little relief from the monotony of the ride, I urged Blue on, and in a short time we had plowed our way through the drifts and caught up with the wagon, which appeared to be stationary, as indeed it soon proved to be. Before I reached it, I found that it was my friend, "Pretty Voice Eagle," one of our Indian policemen, with his family, stuck hard and fast in the snow. The ponies composing his team were utterly exhausted and could pull no more, and there

His wife and papoose, together with her sixteen-year-old daughter, "Rainbow," and little son, were high and dry upon a little knell to the right, with the tepee and poles and all the rest of the plunder, which they had unloaded from the wagon, while down below "Pretty Voice Eagle" exhorted and struggled with the ponies, which he had fastened by a long rope to the end of the wagon tongue, so that they could get a footing on more solid ground. But in spice of their efforts, the bed of the wagon remained immovable in the snow and slush. No sooner did he sight me than he dropped the whip with which he had been trying to stimulate his broken-down team, and

welcomed me most effusively, calling out, "How, Kola Cancega!" trying to impress on me the gravity of the situation. At this point one of the melancholy-looking ponies heaved a sigh and dropped like a log. A wail went up from the entire family, and for a while the air was filled with their lamentations; but old Pretty Voice Eagle wasn't going to waste any sentiment or time on such an affair as that, for coming up to "Let me put your horse in and we can

puli the wagon out." For a moment I hesitated, and then was lost. Taking Blue further up on the knoll. I took off the saddle and blanket and turned them over to the care of the family, who had hushed their grief and were eagerly watching this new phase of the matter. Then Pretty Voice Eagle gave the horse that was down a resounding kick, that echoed amidst the labyrinth of ribs on the poor brute as if it had been a drum. At any rate the horse got up and staggered off. In a trice Blue had taken its place, and we were about ready to begin active opera-

"Now, Pretty Voice Eagle, you wait, said I, "until I can get back and raise on the hub of the wheel. Ther you give a yell, and we will try and start it." He solemnly assured me that he would do his part, and I picked my way back to where the stalled wagon lay, up to the hubs

of the hind wheels, where they had broken through the packed snow, and were settling further into the mud and water. Bracing feet as well as I could, and getting a firm grip on the hub, I called "All right!" and gave a mighty tug. I have a confused recollection of an appalling yell cracking the air, a vista of flying wagon wheels and other stuff, and then found myself struggling in the slush and mud up to my waist. Recovering, I tried to shake the particles of snow and ice off as well as I could, and floundered up the hillside, and there caught a glimpse of Blue clearing the last ridge. dragging his pony mate, wagon, Pretty Voice Eagle and all in one mad rush for Grand river. The entire family were pursuing, and howling in all keys, with varia-

On gaining the top of the hill, I found the procession had finally stopped just on the other side, and it was with a great feeling of relief that I found Blue safe and that there are vapors emited from the human sound after his spurt. But Pretty Voice Eagle said :

"Cancega, let me drive your horse in, and you ride in the wagon ? But this did not suit me at all, and I told him he would have to wait there until his horse was strong enough to go on, and then to come to camp. After a short rest I pushed on, leaving Pretty Voice Eagle and his' amily gazing disconsolately after us, and just at dark rode down the hill into

The next afternoon Pretty Voice Eagle came in, and as soon as he had hitched his horses he came over to see me, leaving his wife to put up the tepee, build the fire and do the rest of one work. He came in. calling cut, "How ! How !" telling me how glad his heart was and what a good friend I was to him, and then asked me to give him some tobacco and papers, so he could make some cigarettes. Wishing to get rid of him made their influence felt in China, but bit by on any terms, I gave him about half a pound of tobacco, and off he went. Every day or two he would come around asking for different things, until finally, in selfdefence. I had to be out every time he called. Things ran along this way for quite a while, until one day I missed his genial presence, and was told that he had gone on a hunt, to be gone some time. I was sitting on my steps one evening in

the latter part of May, looking over at the hills, which were just growing green, and watching the tepees which were going up on all sides. The Indians were out gathering wild turnips, and all the women and young girls were busy digging and drying them for use later on. I saw a white-topped wagon coming around the hill, and a few moments later was heard the harsh, discordant voice of my long-lost friend Pretty Voice Eagle. He had come in from his hunting trig and was with us once more. Visions of his begging propensities flitted through my mind, and I hastily went through the house, removing all traces of tobacco. candles, coal-oil, or anything else that might attract his eagle eye, and which would call forth a request for the same from his ever-ready tongue. I had hardly got through secreting my things, when up rode two good friends from the fort, Lieutenants W-- and 5--, to spend the night with me. Their welcome appearance dissipated, to a great extent, my apprehensions about Pretty Voice Eagle, and we were soon in the midst of gossip of the outer world, I having seen no one from

the post since my visit in March. Just at this point, who should come stalking triumphantly in but Pretty Voice Eagle, bearing proudly before him two magnificent antelope hams, as a present for his good friend, Cancega. Lieut, Sjumped up eagerly, and relieved him of his burden, amidst general rejoicing, and presented our liberal friend with a cigarette. How ready I was to forgive him all his past little begging expeditions, and agrry I spoke, or ever cherished sec

hard feelings against a man who could drop in with some thirty pounds of fresh antelope meat at the right time.

And what a supper we had! The memory will long remain of that little supper eaten in the wilds of Dakota, with Sand W--, and Pretty Voice Eagle and his son, who came after us, and left not a single thing on the table to tell the tale. And when we had finally settled for the evening and the tobacco went around, how loud we were in our praises of the appreciation of favors, as shown by our friend Pretty Voice Eagle, and Lieut. W --wanted to get up on the spot and make him a speech to that effect. But as Pretty Voice Eagle would have been just as much in the dark as to what it was all about (for he knew no English) after he had finished as he was before he began, we omitted the speech ; but Lieut. S -- gave him a lot more cigarettes, and he went away after awhile with a light and blithesome heart and heavy stomach.

About four months after this I dropped in at the little trader's store, not far from the ranch, and found Pretty Voice Eagle trading there. I had not seen nim for some time, and I thought his greeting, more affectionate than usual, was not absolutely necessary, but I sat down on a trunk in the corner and watched his bargaining with the storekeeper. He had no money or checks, but was evidently on a trade, pure and simple, as he wanted to dispose of two little muskmelons for thread and beads, so his wife could make him some moccasins. 1 could catch my own name once in awhile, but could make nothing out of it. At any rate there was a very earnest talk going on between the clerk and himself, which finaliy ended in the clerk asking me if Pretty Voice Eagle had ever given me any antelope

"Yes," I said, "my good friend Pretty Voice Eagle had made my heart glad, some time before, by giving me two nice antelope hams, and I appreciated it very much. Some more talk passed between them, and then the clerk said to me:

"He wants you to pay him for it now."
"Why," I responded, "I thought that was a present to me, for all I have given him, and done for him, too ?" But no, Pretty Voice Eagle had no re collection of my ever giving him anything, so I had to pay him then and there for his

PRINCE GALITZIN'S LONG RIDE. The Russian Proposes a Horseback Ride

From St. Petersburg to San Francisco. Prince Galitzin, whose conversion by the Salvation army people was reported recent ly, appears to have experienced a change of heart. According to eastern newspaper report, it was his intention to go home and devote his vast fortune to aiding the poor of his native land. If he ever had any such intention he has changed his mind, according to what he said while in San Francisco recently. The Prince is a man of wonderful nerve,

though he is frail in appearance and has but one arm. When he arrived in this country he had just completed a 12,000. mile horseback ride through Turkestan, Cashmere, northern Thibet and the wildest parts of Russia. In making this trip he headed a caravan and traveled as the special embassador of the czar, exploring, gathering specimens of plant and animal life and placating enemies of the czar wherever he could. He called on many powerful kings and princes, as well as petty rulers. In India he met the viceroy and also the Governor of Madras. The prince had many dangerons experiences. His horses died from eating poison grass, and he had the greatest difficulty in rescuing himself and men. He crossed the lofty plateau of Lindzitang in Thibet, 19,000 feet high, he and his men having barely survived because of the extremely rarefied air. It was worse, however, at the Chang Lang Loa pass, 20,000 feet high, in the Himalayas. There the members of the caravan were compelled to sit up to sleep. Whenever they fell over they turned black in the face and their hearts fluttered like wounded birds. The prince says they were in im

Sea, over the straits and down to San Francisco. I expect to be the first and maybe the only man who will make this | sink the pontoons. Another method is that trip. It may look impossible to you to of placing canvas bags inside the vessel and ride all the way from St. Petersburg on | under the beams. These bags are then horseback to San Francisco, but I am satisfied from my recent 12,000-mile trip it the wilds of Asia that it can be done. On reaching the Behring Sea the transport will have to be made in a boat previously provided. On our arrival in Alaska we will proceed to make our way along shore, or somewhat in the interior, as may be required, till we work down cut of the wilders ss. The mountains I know are very rugged and wild, and there are other obstructions, but they can be no worse than what I encountered in Thibet, Turkestan, and Cashmere."

Galitzin is worth many millions and can carry out whatever scheme he pleases. Of his great estates one is near Moscow, another in Central Russia and three lie a little north of the River Dnieper. On these he annually raises millions of bushels of wheat, oats, barley, fruits and other products .- [San Francisco Chronicle.

Facts About the Opal.

Now that opals have been restored to favor, and it is understood that, instead of being omens of ill fortune, they are really lucky stones, it is easy to understand why supernatural agencies have been ascribed to the fascinating gem, and it may be of rises. interest to learn something of how to best preserve its brilliancy and beauty. There is probably no other stone so susceptible to outside influences as an opar. It is a soft stone, which acts like a prism, dividing the light and throwing out all the verying ues of the rainbow. The play of coloring is constantly changing. Dullness and brilliancy succeed each other with the regularly of amospheric variations, moderate warmth having a distinct luminating effect, while much heat is capable of robbing the stone of all its beauty by drying the moisture containin the minute cells. It is a curious fact, too

body in certain diseased conditions that are capable of rendering the stone dull and opaque. And the fading of life and fortune ad the fading of the opal may be simultaneous, but the stone is the innocent victim of the condition of the wearer, not the cause of disaster. Sir Walter Scott, in "Anne of Geierstein," distorts the property of the opal to heighten the uncarny element in his story, and to carry out this plot, makes use of the supernatural. To this story may be traced that "uncomfortable feeling," about an opal which people, not at all superstitions in other matters, cannot seem to shake off. If a man or woman attempts to wear one, friends and acquaintances continually bring up the old superstition until the uncanny s' sometimes cea s to delight. But it is turne the old superstition be sent flying after the old witch and her broomstick : for in the old days the stone was highly prized as an omen of good fortune. Most of the finest opals come fron Hungary, but the principal vein has been exhausted lately, so that the gem in its finest variety is exceedingly rare. The clear, bright opals with the luminous fire come from Mexico. Any opal, and particularly the Mexican stone, becomes dull by washing the hands with the rings on, and they lose their brillant play of color. The stones are not durable like diamonds, nor will they stand the same hard wear.

The Intelligence of Birds. "Bur-rds is intilligent," Mrs. Brannigan observed as she encountered her friend Mrs O'Flaherty, "Ye can tache 'em annything. Me sister as wan has lives in a clock, an

phin it's toime to tell th' toime it comes

out an' says 'cuckoo' as many toimes as th' toime is." "Dhot's wonderful !" said Mrs. O'Fla-"It is indade," said Mrs. Branningan. "An' the wondherful par-rt ov it all is, it's

only a wooden bur-rd at dthot !" Postal Item.

Gus de Smith-" What did you do with that letter that was on my table?" Colored Valet-"I tuck it to de pos'-offis, sah, and put it in de hole." "Did you not see that there was no address on the envelope?" "I saw dar was no writin' on de 'velope, but I 'lowed yer did dat ar on pu'pose, so I couldn't tell who yer was writin' to. I's

r'r wife is adv Gentleman

an eddicated rigah, Lis."

SUNKEN SHIPS.

How They are Located and Taken From

Until comparatively recent years wreck-raising was a science practically undreamed of, for formerly when a vessel sank or got badly spiked on the rocks she was allowed to remain until either broken up by the action of the waves, engulied by shifting sands, or buried in the accumulating mud.

But now the development of mechanical science and the use of steam power has placed in the hands of modern experts machinery and appliances by which many fine vessels have been raised and otherwise rescued from apparently total wrecks and afterwards restored to their places in the commercial marine.

The work of wreck-raising is generally undertaken by salvage companies, who possess complete wrecking plants, diving equipment, and all the requisite machinery for salving vessels of heavy tonnage. There are several of these companies in Europe who send their wreck-engineering experts with salving appliances to every part of the world, and they all appear to be good-paying

concerns. Many and various are the devices used by salving experts like Mr. Wawn, of the London Salvage Company, who has super. intended the salving of thirteen different steamers since November, 1891, and who left salving work in Russia for Honolulu at a moment's notice, stopping only for an hour in Lon ion on the way. There are several instances of steamers

that have been wrecked and salved running for many years after and becoming quite famous, one of which is the celebrated Great Britain, built in 1843. One of the first iron steamers, of 3,000 tons burthen, she was for many years

THE LARGEST STEAMER

afloat. The Great Britain was placed the Transatlantic trade, and in September, 1846, just after she had started on her third voyage, she stranded in Dundrum Bay, on the west coast of Ireland, where she remained for eleven months, until she was floated by an enterprising man the following August. She was then put in the Australian passenger trade, and was for many the free land of that country which was years the crack ship of the Southern Hemisphere. She was after wards converted into

Another instance is that of the Austral, an Orient Line steamer of 5,524 tons capacity. In 1882 she was then one of the four largest steamers in the world. She cap- be expected to grow. sized and sank at Port Jackson while ing for her second homeward voyage. This fine vessel lay in some ten fathoms of water at the bottom of Sydney Harbour until a "magician," sent out by the Liverpool Salvage Association, raised her by simply building up her sides, or, in other words, erecting a wall of plank bulwarks, well stayed and strengthened, right round the steamer from the deck to just above the water's edge. This made a cofferdam, or sort of dock of the whole vessel, which, when pumped out by powerful steam pumps, slowly rose to the surface comparatively uninjured. The lifting of the Anchor Line steamer Utopia, which collided with a British man-of-war and sank in Gibraltar harbour with 574 people on board, was accomplished in a similar way, but in this case the vessel lay at a great angle, there

FORTY PEET OF WATER

over her bow, while her stern was only covered to the depth of three feet. Mr. Armit erected a wall or combing of six inch oak planks 300 feet long, and extending the full breadth of the vessel. The structure was then made water-tight and emptied by powerful centrifugal pumps.

When a vessel is badly stranded, strikes on jagged rocks and the bottom is damaged, pontoons, or "camels," as they are technically termed, are placed on each side, and the ship is slung between them with strong steel wire hawsers, or heavy chain cables. The pontoons are then filled and sunk to the level of the water, the fall of the tide, it is not even necessary to

after the manner of filling ballons, with the esult that the pressure of air displaces an equal cabic quantity of water until the vessel aquiles sufficient buoyancy to float ; in face, it is merely filling the vessel with cylinders of air. These bags are constructed of canvas and indiarubber, like the material of a fire hose. They can be made any shape or size, and have often been successfully used. The great drawback is they are very expensive, and when in use are apt to get cracked, stuck together, or injured in such a way that they cannot stand the pressure of air necessary to displace the water, which was the case when they were tried to lift the British ironclad Sultan, of 10,000 tons displacement, that was recently raised in Maltese waters. A big rise and fall of tide is the greatest

help that any salvors can have. Vessels have been lifted up by filling the hold with empty water-casks and securing them down to the beams, and when bamboo is plentiful it is a very common practice to fill the boo at low water and haul the vessel upon the beach to repair damage when the tide

A German scientist now claims to have discovered a plan of making any ship practically unsinkable. He will not disclose the particulars yet, but the invention consists of some chemical substance he has discovered with which he proposes to coat the inside of a number of canvas bags which are to be placed all round the inside of the ship in different places. He asserts that as the bags become saturated the chemicals inside will generate gas enough to 12flate the bags and thus prevent the vessel sink-

But with all our modern science and mechanical knowledge wreck-raising can only be carried on in comparatively shallow water. Diving operations can, of course, be carried on at a much greater depth, and the visionary prospect of recovering the "treasures of the deep" has always been very fascinating, and consequently the exploits of divers have generally been very much exaggerated. But from times immemorial companies have been formed and considerable money has been expended in seeking

and not always without success. The Pacific mail steamer, Japan, which took fire at sea, and afterwards sank in 170 to 180 feet of water off Breaker Point on the China coast, corried down with her a large amount of treasure and specie, which was afterwards recovered by a salving company formed in Hong Kong by some American divers. In 1385 the screw steamer Alfonso XII. went down off Las Palmas in 165 feet of water with £70,000 in specie on board, all of which was safely recovered from the bullionroom of the sunken vessel and raised to the surface by a London firm. Perhaps the most singular incident of the

ocean yielding up sunken treasure is that of the Lutine. Visitors to the library of Lloyd's rooms in the Royal Exchange, London, cannot fail to notice a conspicious looking table with a ship's bell standing at the footboard, and a large, handsomely carved high-backed arm-chair, which bears the following inscription: "This chair is made from the wood of the

rudder of H. B. M. frigate La Lutine, which sailed from Yarmouth Roads on the morning of the 9th of October, 1799, with a large amount of specie on board, and was wrecked the same night off the island of Vlieland, when all on board perished with the exception of one man. The rudder was recovered from the wreck in 1859, having been submerged sixty years."

The table bears a similar inscription.



" Say, Dad !" " Ma says you are to brig that worm to her instead of gaiding over to that brown hen with it; any she says if you on't she'll teach va how the term 'hen-

pecked' originated."

THE INTERIOR REPORT.

AN INTERESTING SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK. Sarveys, Immigration, Homestead Settlers

-Irrigation in the Territories-Juven ile Arrivals-Awaka Boundary Survey. According to the report of the Department of the Interior hat presented to Parliament the operations of the topographical survey branch last year were on a somewhat more extensive scale than usual, a large money appropriation for the poses having permitted the number of y parties in the field to be increased. In this Columbia one party, which was set toearly in the spring, was found to be insumed ent to meet the demands for new surveys, and a second party had to be organized. The total number of acres surveyed last year in the whole of Canada was 2,928,640, the largest number for nine years past, The number of farms of 160 acres each represented by last season's survey work was 18,304, as against 8,720 in 1882.

LAST YEAR'S SETTLERS. The number of homestead entries in Manioba and the North-west last year is disappointing, in view of the fact that the mmigration for the season shows an increase of 1,500 souls. Of the total immigration, however, arriving in Canada, at the Atlantic ports, only 11,366 souls went west of lake Superior-that is, to Manitoba, the North-west and British Columbia-as compared with 12.614 during the previous year. Last year the number of homesteaders from Great Britain and Ireland fell off by 317 and from the continent of Europe ty 119, making a total falling off of Lomesteaders from Europe of 436. From Ontario there was a decrease of 731 homesteaders. The most encouraging feature of the year's work, however, was the rapid increase of entries obtained by people from the United States, the number in 1892 being

513, and in 1893, 818. This movement illustrates in a very practical way, what thinking men in the United States who have given the subject their attention have been pointing out in the last five years, namely, that the limit of fit for ordinary farming purposes has been reached, and that now the Canadian Northa sailing vessel, and finally broken up in west contains the only extensive tract of productive land on the North American continent which is open for free homestead. The stream of land seekers from the United State to Canada may consequently COMPARATIVE STATEMEN

The following is a comparative statement of the honestead entries and sales which have been made at the several agencies of the department during the years 1892 and 1893, respectively:

Number of home-testentries 4.840 4.067 Acreage of homesteads Sales, acreage of ..... The number of homestead entries, although smaller than for last year, is still larger than those for any of the preceding

years since 1883, with the exception of

MONTHLY RETURNS. The monthly returns made to the department by its a ents at Harax, ab and Montreal show that while there . . . increase of 18,329 airivals at these points the net increase for the year in the number of persons declaring their intention of remaining in Canada was 1,645. The proportion of arrivals of this class destined for poin's west of lake Superior was less than last year, that is to say, 11,366 for the calendar year, as opposed to 12,614 for 1892. This would appear to indicate that not only has the migration from the older provinces to the North-west greatly fallen off of late, but they are also receiving a larger proportion of the immigration from transatiantic points that for-

THE QUESTION OF IRRIGATION.

Dealing with the question of irrigation, the Deputy-Minister suggests that the slings then tightened to an equal strain and necessary steps should now be taken to the pontoons are pumped out, the resure declare the natural waters of the North-Will be north on horseback from St. being that the vessel is bound to rise at west to be the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at west to be the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at the property of the crown, beleading that the vessel is bound to rise at the property of the country becomes settled and riparleading the vessel is the property of the crown that the property of the crown the property of the crown the property of the crown that the property of th This substantially is a proposition to abolish riparian rights in the North-west in so far as future grants of land from the crown are concerned, but, although le slation to this effect is now being mooted for the first time in this country. Canada will not be the first of Her Majesty's dominions to adopt the principle, for Australia has already acknowledged by legislation, as has the Congress of the United States of America, that in the foot hills of the mountains water is more valuable than land. The proposal to close up the road allowances in certain portions of the country might at first appear to be taking away from the public some rights which they already have, but it will be readily seen that while the sectional system of survey and the road allowances which are laid out are inconsistent with scientific irrigation on an extensive scale, a substitutional method of obtaining access to the lands themselves will be an absolute necessity for their profitable working, and any such scheme will necessarily be made to meet all the requirements of the travelling public. As a matter of fact, comparatively little use is now, or ever will be, made of the road allowances in the section of country to which irrigation will necessarily be limited. It would be impossible at hold of native craft with big "she" bam- the present stage, or, indeed, until the irrigable country has been thoroughly amined and topographically surveyed, to devise a suitable system of roads, but the power to do this at least provisionally, and subject to subsequent approval by Parliament, might safely be entrusted to His Excellency the Governor-General in

> THE ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY. According to a report just issued by the Government, the work of the Alaska Boundary Commission last year included the making of traverses of three of the principal rivers of the country, the Unuk. Stikine and Taku, for some distance from the coast, and a topographic survey of the intervening country. Latitudes and approximate longitudes of the stations at the mouths of the above named rivers were determined. These operations covered the greater part of the territory adjaces to the coast from Burrough's bay, at the head of Behm's canal, in the latitude 56 degrees, to Berner's bay (Lynn canal) in latitude 48 degrees 40 minutes. The whole region is mountainous, and the difficulty of surveying it was much enhanced by the excessive rainfall. It is intended during the coming summer to carry on the topographical survey in the region extending northwesterly from Lynn canal towards the 141st meridian, and it is hoped that this season's operations will cemplete the held work, and afford sufficient data for the determination of the boundary in accordance with the treaties bearing on the subject. The time fixed by the convention for the submission by the commissioners of their report expires in two years from the date of their first meeting. or in November, 1894. In view, however, of the large amount of office work and calculations, necessary to render available the information obtained during the progress of the survey, an extension of time has been granted the commissioners upon the pre-

December, 1895. During the year 2,936 letters patent were issued, 98,939 letters were sent from or received at the department, as against 84.193 the year before. Sixteen lessees of ranch lands in Alber

sentation of their final report to the 1st

have applied to purchase portions of their leaseholds in accordance with the department offer of December, 1891. A large increase of visitors to the Rocky Mountains park at Banff was observable

An Eggshell Sold for \$1,500. Competition for the egg of the Great Auk

offered at Stevens's Auction Rooms proved very keen, says the London Telegraph. It is believed that there are but sixty-eight specimens of this egg in existence, and the bird itself, it is to be feared, is extinct. It was met in the Orkneys down to 1812, and the very last survivor of its race perishe !, it is thought on one of the islands, off the coast of Iceland in 1844. The egg now offered came from Yarrell's collection, the owner of which obtained it

from a Boulogne fishwife with four swans' eggs on a string for 10f. After the collector's death it was sold for 20 guineas to the late Mr. Frederick Bond, from whom it ultimately came into the possession of Baron Louis d'Hamonville, who has retained it till The last egy of the Great Auk, sola a

year ago, realized £225, and the present sale was started by the suctioneer with a bid of £100. Then it savanced rapidly to £230, when there was some pause, and finally the relic found a new owner in Sir Vnuncey Crewe for 300 guineas, a somewhat large advance on 10f.