

# The Gold Reef City

### How Boer Misrule Was Replaced by British Law and Order.

### The Change Was Effected Without Any Trouble-Working of Mines.

A world of romance is in the various methods by which Great Britain governs the outposts of the empire, says the Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle. He adds:

I have before me as I write a copy of the Johannesburg Gazette, "issued by authority." It is the only thing in the shape of a newspaper that the Rand knows at the present moment, and by the irony of fate it is printed with the plant of the Standard and Diggers News, a journal which has served the Boer government, bolstered up its iniquities, retailed its lying reports of the progress of the war, and then only ceased publication when Lord Roberts and his men were within sight of the town. The Gazette, which about the size of the News, is a printed epitome of British administration, and a perusal of its columns brings home to one more than ever a high appreciation of the wisdom of the authority of the military government.

One of the first things to be done when Johannesburg was captured was to issue orders for the carrying out of necessary business. One of the first proclamations issued, that promulgated notes issued by the Boer government would not be recognized by Her Majesty's government. Then there were the banks to be dealt with. A list was published of those allowed to do business. Banking hours, it is proclaimed, are from 10 to 12. Cheques must be met in specie only. No customer is allowed to draw more than £50 weekly without the authority of the military government.

The various tribunals are provided for offences under martial law and another styled the "Court of the Chief Magistrate." The chief magistrate can sentence up to two years imprisonment, a fine of £100. It is also proclaimed that all civilians are required to remain within their homes between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6:30 a.m., unless provided with a pass. No liquor is sold except on a written order of an officer. All jewelers' shops are closed.

The Food Question. What will perhaps interest readers at a distance as much as anything else is the great food question. Living was probably never much cheaper in Johannesburg than it is under the military rule. The maximum prices to be charged are fixed by the military governor, and here are some of the prices: potatoes, 50s. per 100 lbs.; potatoes, 12s. 6d. to 20s. per bag; ducks and fowls, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; each; milk, 6d. per bottle; draught ale or stout 3s. per gallon; brandy, 90s. to 90s. per case; bacon, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pound; bread, 7d. per lb.; butter, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; cheese, 2s.; coffee, 9d. to 2s.; tobacco (cut), 8d. per lb.; cigars, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per bag; paraffin, 30s. per ten gallons, and so on. Of course, these are prices that would make the average Londoner open his eyes, but those who know their Johannesburg will wonder how Lord Roberts has managed it.

Then steps have been taken to prevent the "rumpling" of country houses and other people's furniture. It must be remembered that thousands of Britishers could do no more than just look the doors of their dwellings and come away, leaving all their belongings behind them. During their absence many a Boer vrouw has been in danger, for many a Boer woman helped herself to clothing, carpets, and, indeed, anything that her heart might desire for the embellishment of her home and person. Now, however, no empty house is to be occupied by any person, and no furniture is to be removed from any house in Johannesburg and district without orders from the military governor.

The Gold Mines. It is provided that all work on and in the gold mines within the limits of the military jurisdiction shall forthwith be entirely stopped, subject to the following exceptions:

First—Necessary pumping for the preserving of the mines.

Second—Any process, subsequent to and exclusive of mining, for treatment or dealing with products of crushing that may be in hand at the date hereof may be carried on to completion.

All persons in possession of any unworked gold of any description are required forthwith to deposit the same at once at one of certain specified banks, and any person found in the possession of raw gold after three days from date will be severely punished under martial law. All raw gold recovered by completion of processes above referred to is to be deposited with one of the banks. Except for the purpose of such depositing, the transport of specie and raw gold is absolutely forbidden under pain of forfeiture, and the offender being dealt with under martial law.

So ends once and for all the nightmare indulged in by those who seemed only too glad to forget that this great city of untold wealth would be laid low, and become a mere heap of debris. It really seems marvellous that the change in the administration of Johannesburg and Pretoria should have been effected with scarcely any local trouble.

THE DEVIL OF THE HINDUS.

Siva is typical both of destruction and of reproduction. But the latter attribute was doubtless a later addition to the sum of his qualities. The original conception of this deity was that of a power delighting in destruction, and in the achievement of physical evil and wrong, and in bringing death and devastation upon the people and their lands. He is represented in the sacred books of the Hindus as "the terrible destroyer"—"the one who delights in the destruction of men." But in all this there is no white-

per as yet of any moral qualities of evil. The conception is entirely one of physical power, used with the utmost malice and injustice against men. Along with his principal wife, who is variously called Devi, Durga, Uma and Kali, he is portrayed as the incarnation of physical evil, wrong, injustice, or mistreatment. In the Puranas Siva is described as wandering about surrounded by ghosts and goblins, inebriated, naked, and with disheveled hair, covered with the ashes of a funeral pile, ornamented with human skull and bones, sometimes laughing and sometimes crying. Devi, his consort, is represented with a hideous and a terrible countenance streaming with blood, encircled with snakes, hung round with skulls and human heads, and in all respects resembling a "Fury" rather than a goddess. The only pleasure which Siva and Devi feel is when their altars are drenched with blood, which, of course, could not be shed without the destruction of some form of life.—Westminster Review.

# COMMUNICATIONS

## OUR MINING LAWS.

To the Editor:—The principal industry of British Columbia is mining. The mining laws have been constantly altered and tinkered, but are now most unjust in some ways and indefinite. They should be re-written after careful consideration. I have interests in both mineral claims and placer leases, and have given the subject considerable attention. I send you some notes on the subject.

I understand that the subject is to be considered by parliament, and it is to be hoped that the whole question will be gone into thoroughly and not only a few sections altered; thereby making the acts even more complicated than they are now.

Of course even those persons who are not affected by this question will differ greatly in their opinions on the subject, and most of those who hold mineral claims will object to having to do more work. But the publication of these notes will I hope lead to a discussion of the subject. The matter is very important, and before any act is finally passed and becomes law, it should be circulated amongst those "it most concerns, and their help, suggestions and advice asked. Care should be taken that the personal interests of a few persons or party politics are not allowed to affect the matter, and especially that the prospectors and men engaged in developing mines are protected. Also that those working properties and employing labor are not harassed by vexatious regulations. It must be remembered that if they cannot work their properties without having a reasonable chance of making a fair profit owing to wages rising or increased cost of working from any cause, they will close down; capital will go, where it can be used to better advantage, and the workman will not be able to find employment here.

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S SORROWS.

#### Long List of the Bereavements of Her Eventful Life.

Queen Victoria's long life and reign, her large family circle, and her prominent position, have all tended, of course, to give the impression that she has been quite exceptionally exposed in her person and surroundings to the shafts of the grim archer. Perhaps it is not really so. It is but the common lot of all who are widely encircled by the love of kith and kin that they shall be subject to frequent inroads of the common enemy, and the fortune of the Queen has not, perhaps, been materially different from that of the generality of her people.

And yet there is no denying that it seems to be a long list of bereavements for which her people have mourned with her. To say nothing of personal friends like Lord Melbourne and the Prince Consort, the list may be said to have begun with the fatal year 1801, which opened with the death of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, and closed with the death of the Prince Consort. Never has a people shared more fully in the grief of a sovereign, never have the highest and the lowest been brought more closely in touch, and the nation's love and sympathy more deepened than when they heard that their Queen at Balmoral was in mourning with a plaid skirt on her morning dress. "We both cried," said the woman afterward. "She was so thankful to cry with some one who knew exactly how she felt."

"But you saw your husband's death coming," said the desolate Queen. "I didn't see mine. It was so sudden." It was seventeen years before the first of the heaviest bereavements of the Queen's life fell upon her. First came the sad tidings of the death of the tiny Princess May in 1878, and then the mother, Princess Alice, who had nursed her husband and children with the most devoted affection as one after the other they were smitten down with diphtheria, herself falling under the power of the dread malady, and died on the 14th of December, 1878, to the unspeakable grief of Her Majesty the Queen. But this loss of her own seemed hardly to distress her more than did the tidings which the following year came of the death of the young Prince Imperial in South Africa. "Poor, poor dear Ernest!" wrote the Queen, "her only child, her all gone!" and she hurried all the way from Balmoral to London to show her sympathy with the heart-broken mother.

In 1884 the Duke of Albany, Prince Leopold, died. He had always been the weakly one of the family, and in the spring of the year had gone to Canada for shelter against the winter winds of his own country. Here he had an accidental fall, and injured his knee, and while family solicitude was anxiously discussing the possible consequences of what it was hoped would be nothing very serious, there came the tidings that the young Prince had been seized with apoplexy and had died on the 18th of January. The year 1892 was marked by another sad event for the much-sorrowing Queen and the large family about her. In this sorrow there was a touch of romance, which, no doubt, did much to quicken the nation's sympathy. The Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, had been engaged to be married to the Princess Mary, and the wedding was arranged for February, 1892. The Duke, however, attended the funeral of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, caught a severe cold at the open grave, and died, leaving the young fiancée to be consoled by his brother, the Duke of York, to whom she was afterward married.

The next calamity for the royal household was one that touched the Queen's motherly nature with a very keen anguish, for it seemed to be for her daughter, Beatrice, very much the same crushing blow that the death of her own husband had been to her. The Princess Beatrice was popularly supposed to be the Queen's favorite daughter. She was, at all events, her constant companion, her closest associate, and she had married Prince Henry of Battenberg, the quiet little church of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, was the scene of a very pleasant marriage ceremony, and the marriage appeared to be a very happy one. There were four children born to the young couple. The soldier, however, never needs any active service, and on the outbreak of troubles in Assam he volunteered to go with the expedition, and out there he contracted malaria fever and died, to the great grief of all the royal family, and especially of Her Majesty, the Queen, who appeared to have had great affection for him. His body was brought home to England, and laid to rest in the quiet little country church in which he had been buried. The thought of the widow in the little family and the Queen's sympathy for the living bereaved was not sympathy all over the kingdom, and it was everywhere expressed. "I have, alas! once more," said the Queen, "lost one of those letters for which she has always been remarkable." "To thank my loyal subjects for their warm sympathy in my loss," she wrote, "I have been overthrown by the loss of my darling Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg. This new sorrow is overwhelming and to me is a double one, for I lose a dearly loved and helpful son,

### MINES MANUQUE.

Mining in British Columbia may be classed under several heads: First, Placer mining worked on a small scale by single miners or a few working in partnership. The ground is taken up under the Placer Mining act as "claims." There is a small fee to be paid each year, and there are no stipulations as to the amount of work to be done or money to be expended; except that each claim has to be represented by a man working during the working season.

The laws concerning this class are generally fair and reasonable, and about the only alterations that appear to be needed are in breadth according as they are classed as creek, bench, etc., which is more a case of opinion than fact. All claims should be of the same size: one hundred feet square.

Often a number of claims are staked out in a mining section, men engaged in consolidation, and all the claims are entered on one record. In some districts a charge is made of only \$2.50 for the record instead of \$2.50 for each claim; thus causing considerable loss to the revenue.

This ought to be altered.

Second—Precious stones are worked in British Columbia at present. Any person wishing to mine for them might apply for a concession; the terms and conditions to vary with the merits of each case. (d) and (e) The sizes and conditions for these should be the same.

It is only in very exceptional cases that an hydraulic mine can be worked more than 1,500 feet from the edge of a creek, and it would be an advantage to simplify matters and make all leases 1,500 feet square, which is the same size as a mineral claim. If it be considered inexpedient to abolish the distinction between placer and ore mining, then in common justice the holders of placer mining leases ought to have similar terms and conditions granted to them as are granted to the holders of mineral claims.

(g) The question of dredging leases requires very careful consideration. Up to the present time a very large amount of money has been expended, yet almost all the dredgers built in British Columbia appear to be more or less failures or have discontinued working for some time. The reason for this is that the dredgers to be encouraged to build and work dredgers but prevented from holding long stretches of rivers for purely speculative purposes. Sometimes the best place to dredge is a low bank above high water but too low to hydraulic, and it would simplify matters if there were no difference between an ordinary placer and a dredging lease. Or whatever ground or water that is considered necessary might be taken up and the rental and expenditure calculated on its area and not on its length. At present I believe the terms are the same per mile whether the bank is on the lower Fraser with an area of 800 acres per mile or a small creek with an area of six or eight acres per mile.

The best way to develop the dredging industry seems to be that leases should only be granted to those mining companies that they are likely to be able to work the leases to make them report at the end of each year what work has been done, and to insist on thorough prospecting and dredging being carried on, and an efficient dredger being built and worked only if it is reasonable to expect that the lease will be worked. These are the ideas that should be brought forward. At present many miles are being held at a rental of \$10 and \$20 a mile and no attempt made to work them.

Third—Work carried on under the Mineral act is the most complicated and intricate set up far to the north. If the rental were made one-half and the value of work to be done equal to one-quarter of that now imposed on the holders of

leases of placer benches the terms would be reasonable.

Under certain conditions a few men can extract ore with a very small expenditure of money and sell the ore or work it without any expensive machinery and they might be allowed to take up 100-foot claims under somewhat similar terms and conditions applicable in the case of placer claims. Or allow the owner of a placer claim to work it for alluvial gold or any minerals.

Fourth—Coal mining, the terms for which are far too lenient. The conditions imposed on the holder of a placer are heavy. A holder of a mineral claim has only to expend \$100 a year and if he expends more than this in any year the excess can be carried forward and credited to the following year or years, and when he has expended \$500 he can obtain a crown grant. The owner of a placer lease must, as a rule, expend \$1,000 in each and every year, and any excess is not credited to the following years. He has usually to spend a very heavy sum in ditch lines and machinery before he can work his property, none of which is credited to future years; and according to the terms of his lease, in spite of this heavy expenditure he is liable to have his lease forfeited if he does not strictly adhere to the terms of the lease. He is thus prevented from obtaining \$1,000 in that year. Nor can he get a crown grant. Luckily the gold commissioners are very lenient, and if they see an owner trying his best to develop his property they do not forfeit it. If the terms and conditions of all leases should be strictly enforced the present laws are over three-fourths of the present laws would have been forfeited, probably more.

To remedy this state of affairs and to simplify matters I would suggest that holders of placer leases should have the right to all minerals and that all ground should be taken up for mining purposes, and the owners should have the right to work any alluvial gold or any minerals by any method. The ground to be, if possible, 1,500 feet square; the rent 25 cents an acre (minimum \$10) a year; work to be done, one dollar in the first year, and five dollars an acre in each succeeding year (minimum \$100). Before obtaining a crown grant the owner must satisfy the Minister of Mines or his representative that he has actually extracted minerals or metals likely to be of commercial value in reasonable quantities and has expended at least \$50 in an acre in development (minimum \$1,000).

A new act might be compiled based on the Placer, Mineral and Coal acts, with such portions of the Water act as relates to mining, and extracts from other acts which directly affect mining might with advantage be included.

Care must be taken to protect the rights of the minority; those who hold placer leases are few in number compared with those who hold mineral claims; but that is no reason why the terms granted to the former should be very onerous whilst the latter have very easy terms.

Mining, especially in the early stages, is usually a very risky speculation, and those who take the risks, trouble and expense of developing mines ought to be encouraged to do so. They ought to be allowed the use of all timber on their property and elsewhere, where possible, free of all taxes and royalties, and should be helped in making roads, and should be exempted from mines until they are paying concerns, but in lieu a tax might be put, of say five per cent., on all profits.

### NOTES AND SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS TO THE PLACER MINING ACT.

Part I.—There used to be a penalty of \$25 for mining without a free miner's certificate, this section appears to have been omitted, the consequence being that many persons rock on bars and prospect without getting any certificates, thus causing a loss to the revenue. It would be no great hardship if all persons actually engaged in mining for gold, coal, or any other metals or minerals were obliged to take out a license, and it would add considerably to the revenue.

Sec. 11. Last line but one—Omit the word "placer" before the words mining property, and substitute—Any mining property.

Sec. 16. Substitute—A placer claim shall, if possible, be rectangular and all angles, if possible, right angles. No side shall exceed 100 feet in length. (Why should hill diggings have an indefinite area, which may be a very large one? In some cases a strip 2,000 feet or even more has been claimed under this section. The boundaries of creek and bar diggings are also matters of opinion, as it is not always easy to say what is the base of a hill nor what is high or low water. It would be better to have all placer claims of the same size.)

Sec. 17. After the words "following sizes," cancel the words "dry bar, bench or hill diggings." Cancel the last three lines of the section and substitute—The area of a discovery creek claim shall be 2,000 feet in width and extend to the summit of the hills on each side, whereas an area of a creek claim extends only from base to base of the hills.

Sec. 24. After the word "title" add "but not if the owner keeps them in good order and utilizes them for working any other mining property, nor for the period of one year after the claim is abandoned. The owner can also sell or transfer them to any other person, who shall have the right to use them for working any mining property."

A man ought to be allowed to utilize his ditch line and other works to work other claims than the one for which they were constructed.

Cancel Sec. 27.

Part VII to be re-written (see special note). If it is not considered advisable, then make the following alterations:

Cancel the first seven lines and substitute them as follows: "If any ground shall be discovered, which is not being worked, and the length of the ground in breadth is as nearly as possible a rectangular form."

Sec. 28. Cancel all that comes after the word "mineral," and substitute—The word "mineral" shall mean a certain amount has to be expended in work or improvements in each year; when it is not more than that amount is expended, the excess shall be carried to the following year or years. These are the regulations for the classes of mining should be put on as nearly as possible the same terms.

Cancel Sec. 29.

Alter Sec. 101 in the same sense as the proposed alteration to section 34.

Sec. 102A. As this reads, the latter part is not applicable to a single lease, but

only to the case where two or more leases have been consolidated. This is clearly unfair to the holder of a single lease and should be altered.

Sec. 148. Cancel, and substitute—"Every person holding a free miner's certificate shall, on application to the official from whom he received his certificate, have sent to him, free of charge, a copy of this mining act and any rules and regulations which affect him in his work as a miner, also all alterations to them as they are published."

Schedule (G). Lines 10 and 11, change the word "into" to "each."

When a number of claims are put on one record the charge in some districts is only \$2.50 for the record, even if there are many claims on the record.

Forms of leases with the usual forms and conditions for filing any document from \$1 to 25 cents, which is the charge in the Mineral Act.

Appendix.

As an appendix, extracts from the Water and Mines Consolidation Act should be given. They might be sections 19 to 34, both inclusive, sample of notice mentioned in section 112, and the schedule of charges for record and re-record of water rights. Forms of leases with the usual forms and conditions, and the amount of work called for should also be added.

Notes to the Mineral Act.

On the first page section 2, after "building stone shall," omit the word "not." The definition of the word mineral in the preceding paragraph is so comprehensive that it might as well include limestone, marble, clay and building stone.

Part II. See special note.

Sec. 128. Cancel and re-write. Any person who has not found mineral, but believes that it is in a certain locality, ought to be allowed to get a prospecting license, under the same terms as if he had actually found it and located the ground. As proposed, the conditions for a prospecting license in districts where it is very difficult to prospect during even six months of the year. The present terms are at the rate of \$410 a year, but a man who locates a claim has only to spend \$100 in the same time.

Alter section 149 similarly to the proposed alteration to section 148, Placer Act. Reduce the fee for recording an abandonment from \$10 to \$2.50, the same as a placer claim.

Sketch of suggested regulations and terms for taking up land for mining purposes including coal, but excluding small placer claims:

The ground to be taken up for mining purposes is to be, if possible, square in shape; no side being more than 1,500 feet in length being the same size as the present mineral claims.

In locating the ground, one corner is to be marked by a legal stake, and on it a notice is to be posted, giving locator's name, number of his free miner's certificate, name of lease, full and clear description of the ground, and its boundaries, which corner is to be in date. Copy of this to be posted on the mining recorder's office for thirty days.

Within thirty days from the date of locating, an application in duplicate is to be sent to the mining recorder with the particulars set forth in the notice and a fee of \$10.

In every year, except the first year, there shall be expended on machinery, labor, stores, etc., the sum of five dollars an acre (minimum amount, \$500 on each lease), such being bona fide for the working of the property as a mining property, but if more than the necessary amount is expended in any one year the surplus shall be carried forward to the credit of the following year or years.

During the first year the value of the improvements need not be more than one dollar an acre.

A statement of work done, with details, to be sent to the gold commissioner each year.

Major Gen. Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and sometimes in the Nerbath, told Mr. Mills that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, though provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, and not knowing the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

As a general rule they swim very deep in the water, only the top of the head and the trunk being visible; but occasionally they perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at the instigation of the mahout—they will swim high, even when they have a burden on their backs.

Of pigs it is commonly reported that they swim high, but this is only an old wife's tale. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of the legs, they are unable to swim high, and beat their heads and tails against the water very high. Many of the islands of the Southern Seas are now inhabited by wild pigs, which are the descendants of those which have swam ashore, sometimes great distances, from wrecked vessels.

Cameleons cannot swim. They are very buoyant, but ill-balanced, and their heads go under water. They can, however, be taught to swim rivers with the aid of gaskets or jars fastened under their necks. During the Beluchistan expedition the camels were lowered into the sea from the ships, and their drivers, plunging overboard, clambered on the ramp of their charges, causing the animals' heads to come up, and thus assisted they were successfully piloted ashore.

Several animals, such as hedgehogs and bats, who would, at first glance, be considered incapable of natation, are in reality quite respectable swimmers.

SCOTT'S NOVELS.

So far as any man may be said to invent anything, Walter Scott invented the historical novel. His fiction drew upon the life for characters and events, which he color ed and shaped and posed to serve the ends of a fancied scheme. Historical personages had been used before his time, as in the case of the French Revolution, but Scott's novels were the first to make the historical personages the chief actors in the drama. He was the first to make the historical personages the chief actors in the drama. He was the first to make the historical personages the chief actors in the drama.

Eighty members of the Amosking Veterans of Manchester, N. H., and the Continentals of Worcester, Mass., arrived in Montreal last evening. They were met at the station by the Royal Scots and their pipers and a number of local military men and escorted to the Windsor. To-day they inspect the city, shoot the Lachine rapids and leave in the evening for Quebec.

## ANIMALS AS SWIMMERS.

Camels, Monkeys, Giraffes and Llamas Learn With Greater Difficulty Than Men—Others Swim Well.

The August number of Pearson's Magazine has an article written and illustrated by Mr. J. G. Millais, F. Z. S., on how animals swim. It has often been said that among all the bipeds and quadrupeds man alone is unable to swim naturally; but this, like many other sweeping statements, is not usually true. Many men have been known to swim on their first entry into deep water, while, on the other hand, there are several mammals whose natatory powers are even inferior to that of man. Take, for instance, camels, monkeys, giraffes and llamas. Camels, it is true, may be taught to swim with artificial aids, and, once they then pass manage to scramble over and row sheets of water without being drenched; but it may be confidently asserted that neither giraffes nor llamas can ever accomplish the art.

The vast majority swim well on their first immersion in the water; and, when as a means of passage or to escape danger, most of them take to the element with the utmost confidence, even on their first attempt.

Strange to say, certain members of the seal family, which eventually take to the place among the best swimmers in creation, are, at the outset of their career, the most helpless.

Sea lions, although they do not spend so long a time in the water as the true seals, never even move gracefully and rapidly when in search of food. The latter are so much at home in the water that they will and will even lie for half an hour or more at the bottom of the water without betraying any sign of uneasiness.

The rodents are perhaps the most interesting family of swimmers. All the good swimmers among the rodents are also expert divers, and they never fail to raise or depress the body in the water, so that when swimming at ease and unsuspiciously, they are scarcely perceptible to anyone. It is the jumping mouse that is the most interesting of the rodents. This animal is the only one of the family that is not a swimmer, but it is not a swimmer, but it is not a swimmer.

The laws of horses and rabbits in swimming are like an ill-balanced ship down by the head. Like the squirrel, the two animals show great timidity in the water; and naturally so, for their heads are so high and their sterna so high that the slightest ripple on the surface would send their noses under water and so drown them, unless they at once returned to land. In perfectly still water, however, they can both swim considerable distances.

A friend of mine, who is a constant fisherman, says Mr. Millais, told me that he has three times seen hares try to swim in a stream, and each time, after going half way, the timid creatures had to return, the doubtless owing to water getting into their nostrils. As far as I have been able to ascertain, rabbits and hares are the only animals that expose the whole of the hind leg, except the foot, above water when taking a stroke; the effect of this is very curious, giving them the appearance of a slow, stert, wheel-paddle steamer. When fairly started the legs are moved slowly, although the animals proceed at a fair rate of speed.

Roos, although good swimmers, move so slowly in water that a dog can outstrip them. As to the hippopotamuses, all visitors to the "Zoo" are familiar with his aquatic powers; but it is not so generally known that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain in the water thirty-six hours at a stretch, swimming all the time.

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Eighty members of the Amosking Veterans of Manchester, N. H., and the Continentals of Worcester, Mass., arrived in Montreal last evening. They were met at the station by the Royal Scots and their pipers and a number of local military men and escorted to the Windsor. To-day they inspect the city, shoot the Lachine rapids and leave in the evening for Quebec.



The bo who weeks ba Mrs. Y of the fo cycle on The city pendin the servic and order with. On Fri son unite mny D Miss L bride wa Mrs Mc Crick.

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