

An Old Story.

There's a story sung down through the
 ages,
 A legend of days of old,
 Which tells us how in the dusky past,
 A treasure of jewels and gold
 By strong and valiant knights was taken
 From a mighty Rhineland hold

And the knights, so runs the old-time
 tale,
 Found their prize but a source of strife,
 And the treasure rare of the great Rhine-
 land,
 Gold but in trouble rife,
 And the glittering gems from the deep-
 est mines,
 Jewels fatal to peaceful life.

Then up spake the king of the Rhine-
 land,
 (For a wise old king was he)
 "Bring here to the shore your great
 treasure,
 And sink ye it deep in the sea!
 For paltry gain of silver and gold,
 Would ye as mere beasts of prey be?"

And the treasure was flung to the ocean
 depths,
 While the king stood down by the
 shore.
 And o'er the grave of the evil prize,
 Waves roll and wild billows roar,
 But glitter of gold or glimmer of gem,
 Did never a mortal see more.

May we learn, perchance, from the an-
 cient time,
 Which the quaint old stories sing,
 To be as wise in these latter days
 As was the old Rhineland king,
 And, with brave heart, tear from our
 hoarding grasp,
 The goods which but evil bring.

**KANGAROOS AND KANGAROO
 HUNTING.**

The most numerous of all the mar-
 supial race is the kangaroo, which is
 one of the supporters of the coat of arms
 of Australia, the emu being the other.
 There are several varieties of kangaroos,
 the handsomest being the "red soldier,"
 whose female mate is so swift that she
 is called the "blue flyer." The "old
 man" kangaroo is of a reddish-brown
 or grayish colour, and when he turns at
 bay often makes a stubborn fight. He
 is so strong that with his powerful hind
 claw he can rip a dog, or even a horse.
 His method is to hold the attacking
 hound in his fore-arms and rip him with
 a downward stroke of his claw. "Fly-
 ers" hop along at a great rate of speed,
 and the method of progression is so dis-
 concerting and singular that they are
 very difficult to shoot. The tail of the
 kangaroo is very large, and is commonly
 supposed to be of great assistance when
 the animal is in rapid motion. But
 probably this is not so, the tail serving
 merely to counterbalance the body,
 which is thrown so far forward as to
 need a counterpoise. When the animal
 is at rest the tail is stretched out be-
 hind, and affords a convenient support.
 If a kangaroo is startled by any sound,
 he raises up his head and neck and looks
 all around, at the same time listening
 intently.

Kangaroos, when found in large num-
 bers on a sheep station, are frequently
 shot, as hares and partridges are on a
 large English estate, or deer in certain
 parts of India. This is easily done, for
 through their curiosity they do not hasten
 to put themselves out of range of the
 hunter's gun. A party of settlers and
 visitors meet at some squatter's head
 station, and beaters are got together.
 The beaters spread themselves at nearly
 equal distances in a long line, and drive
 the kangaroo in front of them past a
 row of shooters posted behind trees
 about a hundred yards apart. The
 beaters are whites or "black fellows"
 thoroughly familiar with the country,
 excellent riders, and skilful in taking
 advantage of the peculiar natural fea-
 tures of the land and of the quarter
 from which the wind blows. While the
 shooters are waiting at the appointed
 spot for the beaters to "round up" the
 game the profound stillness of "the
 bush" is very impressive.

But by far the most sportsmanlike plan
 is to hunt the kangaroo with dogs. This
 affords such good sport, and is withal so
 peculiar to and characteristic of Aus-
 tralia, that no traveller should fail to
 make trial of it, if he can possibly do so.
 In no other country in the world can
 this particular sport be enjoyed, for the
 kangaroo is not found in a wild state
 anywhere else than in Australia. The
 dog employed is called a kangaroo hound,
 and is a strong, swift dog, with great
 speed and good staying and fighting
 qualities. He is usually a cross be-

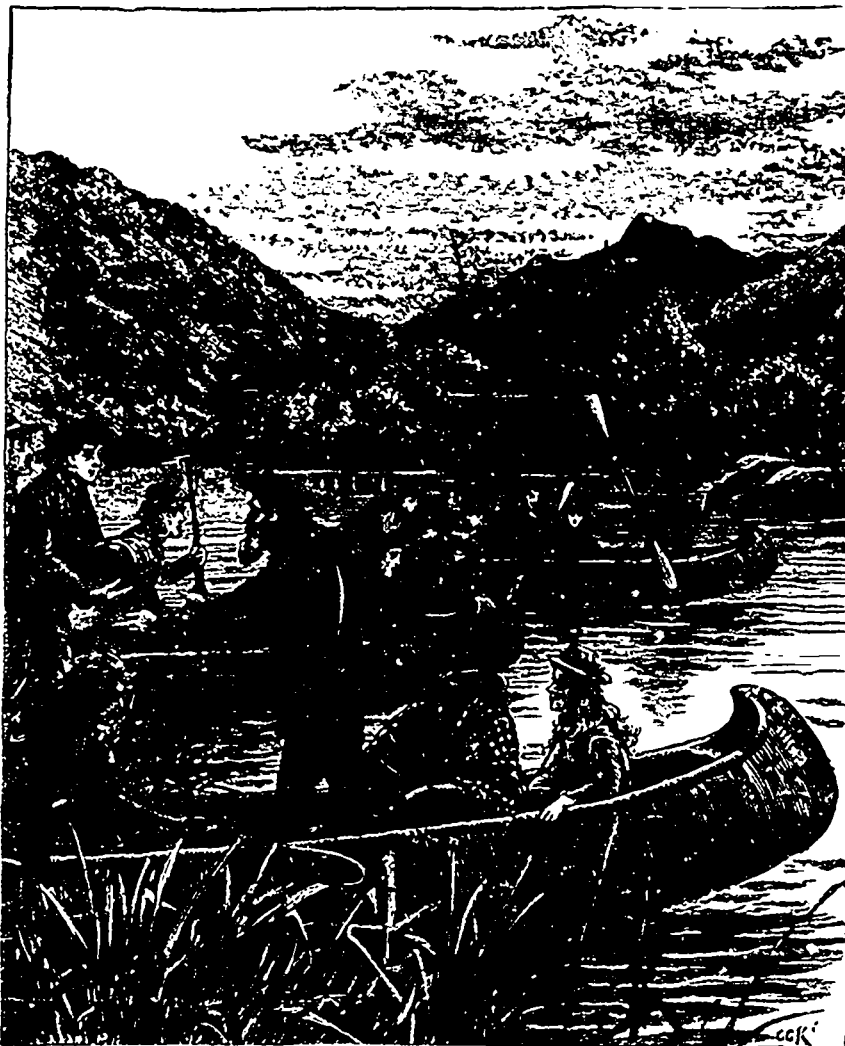
tween a greyhound, or stag hound, and a
 bulldog. He should have a good nose,
 that he may scent his game, he should
 be strong and full of pluck, as an "old
 man" kangaroo is a dangerous and game
 fighter; and he must be swift if he is to
 keep up with an animal that covers from
 twenty to thirty feet at one bound.
 Generally the dog seizes the kangaroo by
 the foot or hind leg and throws him;
 but some hounds wait until the kangaroo
 is thrown, and then grasp the throat,
 running considerable risk of getting
 tipped. Other dogs are so far mind-
 ful of the kangaroo's powerful claw that
 they take care not to get in front of the
 animal, but harass him from the rear
 and side. In the bush the dogs usually
 cannot see the kangaroo himself, so that
 the hunter, whose view from the back
 of his horse is much more extended than
 the hound's, must have him trained to
 go in a direction indicated. It often
 happens that the dogs of a pack put up
 several kangaroos and get separated in
 the pursuit of different ones. In this
 case the riders usually follow their own
 hounds or the hounds that are in pursuit
 of the kangaroo that, from his size and
 strength, offers the best chances of a
 good run. A kangaroo hunt is an ex-
 citing business, for the country over

should not be, the kangaroo being ex-
 clusively herbivorous. The flesh is
 somewhat dry, but this defect can be
 overcome by cooking it with fat or
 grease. It is like mutton, and is very
 savoury when prepared in the proper
 manner.

A kangaroo's tail is very large and fat,
 and makes an excellent soup, with a
 rich and gamey flavour. This soup is
 often relished by those who do not care
 for kangaroo steak.

The skins of kangaroo are not much
 valued, though the fur, when the hide
 has been carefully cured, is really hand-
 some. The difficulty about putting kan-
 garoo skins on the market in good con-
 dition is that the regions in which the
 animals are found in large numbers are
 remote from communication, and skilled
 labour is both difficult to procure and
 expensive. Dressed with the fur on
 kangaroo skins make excellent rugs and
 carriage robes, with the fur stripped off
 they make excellent leather.

A steel wire fly-wheel, twenty-five feet
 in diameter, and requiring 250 miles of
 wire in its construction, has been made
 in Germany.



CANOEING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

which it takes place is usually very
 rough, being cumbered with stones,
 rocks, logs, stumps, and fallen trees.
 Often, too, gullies, water-holes, and
 creeks have to be crossed. Yet the
 hunter must keep up, or game and
 hounds will soon be lost to view. At
 the end of a run the scattered party of
 hunters is recalled and gotten together
 again by "coolies."

A large kangaroo at full speed pro-
 ceeds by a series of great bounds, and as
 he comes to the ground, after a leap of
 twenty feet or more, he naturally
 thumps it pretty hard, so that all one
 hears is a series of heavy thuds on the
 earth, and all that one sees of the animal
 is as he rises in his leaps above the
 bushes. Downhill he makes a pace
 that no horse could keep up with. In
 rough country, where big stones and
 holes abound, the sport is dangerous and
 breakneck enough to satisfy any reason-
 able taste, and on level, open ground, the
 pace is tremendous.

When the kangaroo finds that he can-
 not any longer elude the dogs he turns
 at bay, his object being to catch a ven-
 turesome hound in his forepaws and rip
 his belly downward with his powerful
 and sharp hind claw. An old dog is
 therefore very chary of approaching the
 kangaroo in front, and attacks him from
 the side and back.

Australians do not much like kangaroo
 meat, though it really is very good to
 eat, as, indeed, there is no reason why it

CANOEING IN THE NORTHWEST.

Till within a very few years, all the
 transportation to the far-off forts of the
 Hudson Bay Company was by means of
 canoes. For hundreds of miles they
 followed the rapid rivers, making fre-
 quent portages, when the canoes, and
 everything they contained, had to be
 carried around some rapid or waterfall.
 Such a scene as that shown in our cut
 was of very frequent occurrence, and, in
 fine weather, a very delightful way of
 travelling it was.

LESSON NOTES.

THIRD QUARTER.

STUDIES IN THE ACTS AND EPISTLES.

LESSON VIII.—AUGUST 22.

**THE EXCELLENCE OF CHRISTIAN
 LOVE.**

1 Cor. 13. 1-13. Memory verses, 4-7.

GOLDEN TEXT.

And now abideth faith, hope, charity,
 these three; but the greatest of these is
 charity.—1 Cor. 13. 13.

OUTLINE.

1. Love Essential, v. 1-3.

- 2. Love at Work, v. 4-7.
- 3. Love Abiding, v. 8-13.

Time and Place.—Written by Paul
 about Easter, A.D. 57, from Ephesus.

HOME READINGS.

- M. The excellence of Christian love.—
 1 Cor. 13.
- Tu. Beauty of unity.—Psalm 133.
- W. The great commandment.—Matt. 22.
 34-40.
- Th. Sign of discipleship.—John 13. 31-35.
- F. New commandment.—1 John 2. 8-17.
- S. Christ's command.—John 15. 8-17.
- Su. Love is of God.—1 John 4. 4-14.

QUESTIONS FOR HOME STUDY.

- 1. Love Essential, v. 1-3.
 Define "charity," as here used.
 What three gifts may men have and
 yet live in vain?
 What will make these gifts available?
 What profit is there in almsgiving
 without love?
 What kind of giving did Jesus con-
 demn? Matt. 6. 1.
 What spirit of giving did he approve?
 Luke 6. 35.
- 2. Love at Work, v. 4-7.
 What trait of love is first mentioned?
 How does love make us regard the
 faults of others? 1 Peter 4. 8.
 What twelve marks of love are here
 given?
 What state of heart does envy show?
 1 Cor. 3. 3.
 How does the Lord regard pride?
 Prov. 16. 5.
 What four preventives of fault-finding
 in the seventh verse?
- 3. Love Abiding, v. 8-13.
 What three gifts are only for a time?
 What distinguishes love from all these?
 Why will love never fail?
 What mark of manhood is here given?
 When shall spiritual sight and know-
 ledge be perfect?
 What Christian graces are excelled by
 love?
 Which of the three is an attribute of
 God?
 How may we obtain this love?

PRACTICAL TEACHINGS.

- Where in this lesson are we taught—
 1. That love gives life to dead gifts?
 2. That a right heart makes right liv-
 ing?
 3. That living for self is living in vain?

According to Prof. Dewar, when the
 earth freezes and all forms of life dis-
 appear, there will float above the pre-
 sent ocean of water, long since changed
 to ice, an ocean of liquid air thirty-three
 feet deep on the average.

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