The Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1886. (From the Colonist Holiday Number.) GAME OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Partial List--Its Distribution and Relative Abundance.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. Fannin curator of the Provincial museum, we are en abled to present to our readers to-day, chapter from a forth-coming book upon which Mr. Fannin has been for some time engaged, and whose title, "British Columbia: Forest, Stream, and Mountain," will give a pretty clear idea of its scope and object. We believe it i intended to publish the book next summer, and we are sure it will be both a welcome and a valuable addition to Provincial literature, as the author will bring to his work not only proved ability as a writer and a wide theoretical know ledge of his subject, but the results of a lor and varied experience in well-nigh every corner of the Province, and the enthusiasm of a keen

sportsman. MOUNTAIN SHEEP (Big-horn).

MOUNTAIN SHEEP (Big-horn). Ovis Montana. — This animal is found on near-ly all the mountains of the interior, from the forty-ninth parallel to the Arctic slope, ap-proaching the coast in the neighborhood of Howe sound to within a distance of eight or ten miles. Very abundant in the mountains of the Similkameen and Ashanola rivers, Bridge river and Douglas. A wary animal, keen of scent, fleet of foot and difficult of approach, it affords the hunter the rarest of sport. The general color of the mountain sheep is dark brown, with portions of the underparts, muzzle, and a large patch on the buttocks, white. The cost, which is of hair, resembles that of the caribou. Both male and female have forms, those of the female small and curved backwards and outwards. The flesh of the mountain sheep is excellent, and firsh of the mountain sheep is excellent, and with some hunters stands at the head of all our game in this respect. An adult male will weigh 300 pounds, the head and horns alone weighing fifty or sixty pounds.

MOUNTAIN GOAT.

Aplocerus Columbianus.—Abundant through-out the mountains of the interior and coast range, from our southern boundary to the water-shed of the Arctic. On the mountains of water-shed of the Arctic. On the mountains of Burrard inlet and Howe sound, on the Hope and Similkameen mountains, and in the neigh-borhood of Pitt and Harrison Jakes are the places most convenient to the settlements where this animal may be found in fairly abundant numbers. Although an animal of the mountain voche net during the winter mouths it way he peaks, yet during the winter months, it may be found on the lower levels within a short distance

peaks, yee diming in a striking a

of the whites. These blankets are made in the following manner: The wool is taken from the hide and spun by the squaws by twist-ing it with the palms of their hands on the bare knee; it is then wove on a rude kind of loom by passing the weft over and under the warp with the hand only and without the use of a shuttle. Both male and without the use of a shuttle. Both male and

and under the warp with the hand only and female of the white goat have horns of jet black, those of the female averaging longer than the below the timber line and not on the remotest poking animal, with short stout legs and large hords, but probably the most sure-footed one in animal, with short stout legs and large hords, but probably the most sure-footed one in animal, with short stout legs and large hords, but probably the most sure-footed one in and under the most sure-footed one in and thardly. I think he relished by may and will hardly, I think her elished by may and will hardly. I think her elished by may and will hardly. I think her elished by may and will hardly. I think her elished by may and will hardly. I think her elished by may and will hardly. I think her elished by may when the report of the hunter's rifle warms it of the presence of danger, it does not always show and to the great difficulties which generally have to be encountered in reaching the home of this animal and the very few people who have hunted them, very little is known respecting it, and a few writers taking advantage of this genorance, have told some wonderful stories concerning it, all of which have about as much hole following effect: "That the animal when the following effect: "That the animal when the following effect: "That the ainmal when the following effect: "That the ainmal when the following effect is mover of sticking out is hair to a great length, thus giving itself and her average hunter generally threw down his is mortane.

MOOSE. Alce Americana. - This animal is strictly an inhabitant of the far north, and its occurrence on the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains, in British Columbia, is rare, though it has been taken in the neighborhood of Fort George

ains with us to say. I say genera on of the country lying between the Hope nountains and Kamloops, and southward to the oundary line. They are generally found or upying the higher altitudes. Some of the most stream and the source of the source o xtraordinary forms occur in the antlers of hese animals, and in their growth nature apthese animals, and in their growth nature ap-pears to revel in abnormal and fantastic shapes. A pair now in the possession of a gentleman at New Westminster is peculiarly interesting in this respect. The weight of the mule deer runs from two hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds, and when in good condition its flesh is about as fine an article of food as the hunter generally falls in with in the mountains.

WHITE TAILED DEER.

WHITE TALLED DEER. Cervus Leucurus. — Much the same distribution as the last species, and it is said also te occur west of the Cascades, though I have never met it there. It may be found along the willow bottoms and borders of streams, and in the many wooded ravines which occur in the open districts east of the Cascades. I also found it on the summit of Mount Abachha value of the the summit of Mount Ah-ach-ho, valley of the Ashanola. BLACK TAILED DEER.

> OUR GOLD MINES. Quartz Mining.

BLACK TAILED DEER. Cervus Columbianus.—A Pacific coast species, which does not extend its range much east of the Cascades. It is abundant along the coast of British Columbia from our southern boundary to Alaska. It is found on Vancouver and near-ly all the islands of the gulf, (not on Queen Charlotte) and is the one so plentiful in our mar-kets during the season of game. White deer of

ly all the islands of the gulf, (not on Queen Charlotte) and is the one so plentiful in our markets during the season of game. White deer of this species have been frequently taken along the lower Fraser and Pitt rivers.
The weight of this deer runs from seventyfive to two hundred pounds, the latter weight being rarely exceeded. Some very fine specimens of this deer are taken at the Skeena, Naas, and in the neighborhood of Wrangel.
On Vancouver and other islands of the gulf, the opportunities for still hunting this animal are more favorable than on the adjoining mainland, as the tangled net work of undergrowth so characteristic of the coast district of British Columbia, sets up an almost absolute barrier in this respect, in consequence of which the rather unsportsmanilie, method of hounding its sometimes resorted to.
BOMAS Umbelle Sabewie.—This is the Pacific coast variety of the bird which is known in the eastern and northern states as pleasant. The two birds are easentially the same, the only difference being that of color. It is abundant along the coast of British Columbia from the southern boundary to Alaska, on Vancouver Island and most of the islands of the gulf. Now that railway construction within the Province has been completed for the present-

though it is hoped that many of the numero projected lines will shortly be commencedthere is time to look after some of the im portant industries, and to a certain extent this has been done during the past summer. Among

Province is quartz mining, and this branch dur-ing the past year has been paid particular

coast of British Columbia from the southern boundary to Alaska, on Vancouver Island and most of the island so of the gulf. Along the borders of creeks, in crab-apple thickets, in patches of the wild rose and the different kinds of berries peculiar to the Pro-vince are favorite resorts of the ruffed grouse, and its loud whirr sometimes startles the hunter as he explores the gloomy solitude of the deep forest. The drumming of the ruffed grouse may be heard every month in the year, though more frequently in the spring. This is the bird so abundant in our markets during the open season. large developments.

GRAY RUFFED GROUSE.

Bonasa Umbella Umbeloides. — Another variety found only east of the Cascades, along the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, in Cariboo and southward to the boundary fine. A magnificent looking bird. Tolerably abundant. DUSKY GROUSE (Blue Grouse, Mountain Gro

DUSKY GROUSE (Blue Grouse, Mountain Grouse). Canace Obseura. — From the Rocky Mountains to the sea coast, and from our southern boun-dary to Alaska. It is abundant on Vancouver and nearly all the islands of the gulf. In some portions of the Province, for instance, some of the islands up Howe Sound, on the summit of many of the mountains along the Similkameen and Ashanola valleys, this grouse is exceedingly plentiful. Richardson's variety of this bird, lacking terminal band on the tail, occurs east of the Cascades. I have found blue grouse breed-ing within a short distance of the sea level and ing within a short distance of the sea level and also above the timber line.

FRANKLIN'S GROUSE (Spruce Partridge, Fool hen). FRANKLIN'S GROUSE (Spruce Partridge, Fool hen). Canace Canadensis Franklinii. —In the tim-bered districts east of the Cascades, north to Dease lake, south to the boundary line. Not found on the coast. Abundant on the summits of the Hope mountains, in the Carbboo district and nearly all the wooded portions of the interior. It is strictly an inhabitant of the thick timber, among the groves of spruce and fir. A beautiful bird, but not so highly prized as an article of food as any of the former, though it often occupies a very welcome place on the bill of fare at the camp fire of the hunter and miner. Stupidity appears to be peculiar to this bird, and the most simple means are often used in its capture. SHARP-TATIED GROUSE (Prairie Chicken). Pediscets Phasianiellus.—Irregularly distri-

SHARF-TAILED GROUES (Prairie Chicken). Pediacotes Phasianellus.—Irregularly distri-buted throughout the open grassy country east of the Cascades. Tolerably abundant in the Similkameen valley, the Nicola and north and south forks of the Thompson, as well as other places along the line of the C. P. R. By the lovers of sport with the dog and gun this bird is much sought after.

BLACK-TAILED PTARMIGAN.

Lagopue Rupestris.—Pretty well distributed throughout the Province, from the Rocky Mountains to the ceast and north to Dease lake; also Vancouver island. Fairly abundant along

closely a species of marine shell may be found, which goes to prove that the clay itself was de-posited in some sea into which the glacies slid and through which it sailed as an iceberg. Many other interesting facts in connection with geology might doubtless be discovered if a little time were occasionally bestowed upon this subject. For although the above remarks may be no new thing to a great many, still if by have the effect of causing even a few of the young to look around them, and to observe na-ture in their rambles, it will have done more good than many of the weary hours spent in fearning geography. What a sublime truth is that to which Shakespeare gives atterance when he mids "Torgues in trees, books in the running brook. Sermons in stome, and good in everything." remains with us to say. I say generally desire able, for it is to be regreted that in some instances sportamen who come so far to snjot hist favorite pastime are not over scrupulous as to the number of animals they kill; they influes a number of animals they kill; they influes of many and the probable construction of a feeder in make the same bast he lives of many and the probable construction of a feeder in mediately east of the Rocky Montains could for make the same boast, but an authority area and they not the sound from the C P. R., will likely induce a nare could go into the mountains of the weak after mouth airs of the ware raveled through the mountains of the weak after weak and month after month we have traveled through the mountains of the weak after weak and month after month we have traveled through the mountains or sought of the assore aportsman, had not inade his appear that hey have proceeded to that pass inco been so effectually taught. Then the sheep have retreated to the high appear that be previously would not pay to work on a large purposer. The saminals were tareled through the mountains or sought of the fourts, the asser aportsman, had not inade his appear to an earnest effort to save the free demizens of our wook and prairies tro withing fields are being provided, and many fields that previously would not pay to work on a large through the sale of the mountains or sought other disting the case of the save this part of the builts or any other exceeding the save the part of the homely or used. The save this part of the builts or any thing that seeme of the constrict of the save the part of the publics. Kootenay district will return about the same

bestow on anything that seems common, not-withstanding that some of the most instructive as well as entertaining books that have ever been written treat of what seem very commonplace things. Hugh Miller's grand work "Foot Prints of the Creator," hinges on the identity of a fossil fish bone. Professor Huxley's "Forms of Water," needs but to be mer tioned as another case in point, and R. A, Proctor's numerous essays on every day matters what will in the near future prove to be the are probably still better illustrations. Readers who have read Rev. Charles Kingsley's "Town Geology," will readily call to mind the intense interest which that talented author creates for the soil of the field, the pebbles in the street most important factor in the prosperity of the attention. The richness of the ore and the extensive character of the deposits has long been and the stones in the wall, showing how these known, but the fiasco upon the first introduction

of quartz machinery and the great work later of building the Canadian Pacific through the Province served to keep the quartz interests in a dormant condition. However, they are on the eve of a revival and the coming year will see

large developments. Probably the greatest effort being made in the Province to work a mine is the work now pro-ceeding on the Foster Milling & Mining Co.'s

Province to work a mine is the work now pro-ceeding on the Foster Milling & Mining Co.'s property, with works at what is known as the Big Slide, some fifteen miles below Clinton. This company have qurtz mill and chlorination works in position, have unlimited water power, and, so far as known, a continuous body of rich paying sulphuretic ore. Assays and mill tests go to prove that it will pay richly for its treat-ment, and a result will soon be known. The Banous ledges of Carloo in the immediate vicinity of Barkerville are again being developed. The British Columbia Milling & Mining Co., with works at Lowhee creek, have begun to de-velop their extensive property. This company have already complete buildings, magnificent quartz mechanery and engines. Their mine has been prospected sufficiently to show a body of ore eighteen to twenty-five feet in width, and mill tests and assays have proved that it will pay for its being treated. Considerable work is now being down in sinking a working shaft, drifting and cross-cutting. The Island Mountain Mine, owned principally by Mr. P. Dunleyy of Soda creek, is also being developed. During the present winter tram-ways to the mine, tunnelling and drifting and the removal of the mill and other machinery to hake, is being carried on, and it is expected that during the coming summer matters will be work of crushing and reducing the ore. To the old Steadman ledge, crossing Williams creek at Richfield, a small sum will be spent in plaging the tunnel in good shape and extend-ing it. Besides these works, various other ledges of <text>

THE SNOW IMAGE. A Childish Miracle. BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Kind Mr. Lindsey, breaking away from his two children, entered the garden. As he ap-proached, the snow-birds took to flight. The little white damsel, also, fied backward, shaking her head as if to say, "Pray, do not touch met" and roguishly, as it appeared, leading him through the deepest snow. Some of his neigh-bors, meanwhile, seeing him from their win-dows, wondered what could possess Mr. Lind-sey to be running about his garden in pursuit of a snow-drift, which the west-wind was driving hither and thither! At length, after a vast deal of trouble, he chased the little stranger in-to a corner, where she could not possibly escape him. His wife was wonderstruck to observe how the snow-child gleamed and sparkled, and how she seemed to shed a glow all around about how she seemed to shed a glow all around about her; and when driven into the corner she posi-tively glistened like a star! It was a frosty kind of brightness, too, like an icicle in the moonlight. "Come, you odd little thing!" cried the hon-

BY NATHANTEL HAWTHORNE. One afternoon of a cold winter's day, when the sun shone forth with chilly brightness, after a long storm, two children asked leave of their mother to run out and play in the new-fallen snow. The elder child was a little girl called with the rborcher was known by the style and title of Peony, on account of the ruddiness of his broad and round little phiz, which made everybody think of sunshine and great scarlet flowers. The father of these two children, a certain Mr. Lindsey, was an excellent but ex-ceedingly matter of fact sort of man; the mother's character, on the other hand, had a train of poetry in it. The good lady bundled up her darlings in worken so their necks, and a pair of striped gaiters on each little pair of legs, and worsted mittens on their hands and gave them a kiss of peace by way of spell to keep away Jack Frost. Forth sallied the two children with a hop-skip-and-jump, that carried them at once into the heart of a huge snow-drift, whence Violet merged like a snow-bunting, while little Peony foundered out with his round face in full bloom. "You look exactly like a snow image, Peony," said Violet, "if your cheeks were not so red. And that puts me in mind! Let us make an image out of snow-an image of a little girl-and it shall be our sister, and shall run about and play with us all winter long. Won't it be nice." mittens on their names and gave them at has on peace by way of spell to keep away Jack Frost.
Forth sallied the two children with a hop-skip-and-jump, that carried them at once into the heart of a huge snow-build, whereas to be in spite of yourself. Come along in."
And so, with a most benevolent smile on his sagacious visage, this very well-meaning gentleman took the snow-child by the hand and led her toward the house. She followed him, drooping and reluctant, for all the glow and sparkle was gone out of her figure; and whereas just before she had resembled a bright, frosty, so red. And that puts me in mind! Let us make an image out of snow—an image of a little use the out sister, and shall run about and play with us all winter long. Won't it be nice."
"And fortawith the children began this great bount; while their mother, who was sitting a the window and overheard some of their talk, could not help smiling at the gravity with while they set about it. They seemed really to imagine that there would be no difficulty what to do, while, with her own't delicate fingers she shaped out all the nicer parts of the snow figure. It seemed, in fact, not so much to be made by the children, as to grow up under their have rested on the lower the story store and looked just as warm as it to to so much to be made by the children, as to grow up under their have rested on the lower the story store and looked just as warm as it to to furme and bubble with excitement. A warm, sulty smell was difference betwits the atmosphere here and the cold, wintry twilight out of doors, and the store store store store in creating a little live wret with a head core in the lower increated and the lower is to pot furme and bubble with excitement. A warm, sulty smell was difference betwits the atmosphere here and the cold, wintry twilight out of doors, and accerted and looked just as warm as it to to so much to be made by the children, as to further talk of the pare (Noipe the store strong of lowis the store stor

"Here they are, Violet." answered the little boy. "Take care and do not break them. Well done! How pretty!" "Does she not look sweetly?" said Violet, in a very satisfied tone; "and now we must have some little shining bits of ice to make the brightness of her eyes. Mamma!. Look out, and see what a nice little girl we are making!" The mother put down her work for an in stant, and looked out of the window. But it s stant, and looked out of the window. But it so happened that the sum—for this was one of the shortest days of the whole year—had sunken so nearly to the edge of the world that his setting shine came obliquely to the lady's eyes. So she was dazzled, you must understand, and could not very distinctly observe what was in the garden. Indistinctly as she discerned the snow child, the mother thought to herself that never before was there a snow figure so cunningly made, nor ever such a dear little boy and girl to make it. All of a sudden Violet called out loudly and joyfully: "Look here, Peony! Come quickly!

But the common said he, "let her have a pair "Come, wife," said he, "let her have a pair of thick stockings and a woollen shawl or blan-ket directly. For my part I will go around among the neighbors and find out where she be-lows"

THE OLDERING THE WEEKLY HANDER DELIVERY, YOU ANOU AMOUNT OF AUSSORPTION HONEY ONDERS, CON MO PAPERS ECAYE THIS 5 THE SUBJORTION MAS. 5, AND NO NOTIOE IS TAK MER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPAN-MEY. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND

Acekly. Colo

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24

THE WEEKLY COL

SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUT AKE, METCHOSIN, SOKE, OTHER DISTRIOTS NOT REACH DAY'S MAIL SE PRINTED EVER MORNING AND DISPATCHED TO OSTOFFISE.

NOTICE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS AND

Persons residing at a distance from define to insert a notice of Bir. h in The Colonist, must enclose w. Dottans AND FIFT CENTS in P. O. , bills or coin, t ensure insertion

"Come, you odd little thing !" cried the hon-est man, seizing her by the hand, "I have caught you at last, and will make you comfor-able in spite of yourself. Come along in." And so, with a most benevolent smile on his

child on the hearth-rug right in front of the hissing and fuming stove. "Now she will be comfortable !" cried he, rubbing his hands and looking about him with the pleasantest smile you ever saw. "Make yourself at home, my child !" Sad, sad and drooping, looked the little white maiden, as she stood on the hearth-rug, with the hot blast of the stove striking through her like a pestilence. Once, she threw a glance wistfully toward the windows, and caught a glimpse through the red curtains, of the enow-covered roofs, and the stars glimmering frostily and all the delicious intensity of the cold night. But the common-sensible man saw nothing amiss.

Local and Provincia From the Daily Colonist. NOTES FROM BARKE

Work on the Quartz | Wedding Bells

There are two matters of are agitating the public mind ville; 1st, quartz; 2nd, the mat

wille, 1st, quartz; 2nd, the may parson. Quartz is looming up here who can are going to work in a The Island Mountain Mine c for the ledge in quart compare with the best ore California mines, and they des for their energy. The B. C. Mining company has graded of their ledge for hoisting works, so cut through a solid vein o twenty feet, some of it showin I am informed they have let a sinking a shaft to the depth of feet. The Steadman compo feet. The Steadman compa work cleaning out their shaft sunk to a depth of 50 feet—in Mr. W. Craib may get some of that depth to test its val numerous other locations, the their assessment work put of have them laid over till nex together the quartz interest and there is no doubt that the far distant when old Cariboo to none other in her mining in Now for the second topic locally speaking. Mr. Stone locally speaking, Mr. Soule, postmaster, express agent, a operator, is about to lead to t altar one of the belles of R dil, the great event is to tak s. m. sharp on the 16th inst. an eavestropper states that Lothario called on his honor is code to make a record an eavesdropper states that Lothario called on his honor in order to make a record that Mr. B. was so that he took the parson by while tears ran down his ch maked him in slow but conv "Are you really in earnest?" awared in the affirmative, I "Well, I will not enforce th limitations, and will, there that on the above hour an endeavor to help you along." In Barkerville everybod smile a welcome to the do the on our old friend the doc ward to what another yee forth in-quartz. Since the advent of Mr mining expert from Galifon us, times have been lively in Besides being full of pra-knowledge, he is the pera-good nature, and is a whole aelf when there is any fun-his errival here to permanen his arrival here to permanent was in poor health, but the effect of his mountain rides

two ledges he has in char him in the best of health, medating proprietor of the acdating proprietor of t as increased his culinary i neet the demand.

Methodist Sunday

The new Sunday school ro tion with the Methodist ch pleted yesterakay, and will opened to-day by a bazaar. is constructed entirely of bri of the handsomest edifices in John Teague was the archite M. Humber and T. G. Bayn The plana have been carr letter, and the masterly sty work has been done is credit the above named gentlemen. ove named gentlemen. with account to the second of the second of

and but arrangements have not been arrangements have not been are as nicely arranged building will be used prin Sunday school services, of bassars, etc. The committee based bas

have shown great enterpris

which the members will no ate. The bazar will commend thay and a lunch will be pro-from 12 to 3 o'clock. If it church will be encased in it tant date. If this idea is Methodist body will have plate place of worship north cisco.

Fino, For the Indian And Co Tros. -W. Doherty & Co., facturers, Olinton, wishin their well-earned reputation for, have made a large shi celebrated "Doherty organs ial and Indian exhibition, samples of their principal irated in their catalogue, a their enstemmers in Canada.

their customers in Canada, their customers in Canada, thirty organs sent were dor manual organs operated lever. The cathedral, be dent's practice organs w ine specimens of Canadia

ine specimens of Canadia and will certainly do credit

and will certainly do credit exhibit. The perfection at judgment and taste displat organs show that they haw of study to attain the 1 found only in their organs. Mores 31, 1886. E. O. Printing and Stati access.

MR. ALEX. MCDONAL from an extended visit to bia, with which province ly well pleased. He re and other members of the well and prospering. Mr

and other members of the well and propering. Mr purchased property at Vic poses removing thither ne ed mechanics, he says, a employment there, but if it somewhat disadvantage labor. The only necessi-tith are sown butter and

high are eggs, butter and MaDonald enjoyed the c who had preceded him a

eason was unusually dr

and the stones in the wall, showing how these, the very commonest of the common, have in deed an astonishing biography. Little as one would imagine, it is nevertheless a fact that the very slate which, alas, is so often such a bugbear to the schoolboy, offers a subject upon which a bulky volume might be written. How in time gone by the substance of which it is composed formed a portion of some mountain and was ground to fine powder by the nation of ice; how it was deposited as mud in some that we now apply to so many purposes. All this and a thousand other facts which would be perhaps cause many a school boy to look at the homely slate in his hand and consider if such strange things could have happened; and of the sumed in the transformation.

PLAYING WITH HEARTS. Mr. Banker was sitting at the breakfast tabl

Mr. Banker was sitting at the breakers with with his two daughters. Gertrude, the elder daughter, was a ravash-ing blonde beauty. Nellie, the younger, had very irregular feat-ures, but one could not call her homely. Her face was expressive, and lit up by a pair of clear hazel eyes, that indicated soul and intel-last

lect. "Heigh ho !" exclaimed Mr. Banker, "up to-day, and down to-morrow, and vice versa." "What's the matter now ?" asked Nellie, who was always interested in what her father said. Gertrude asks no questions. It is too much trouble.

jects as Nellie does. But then, Gertrude makes no pretence of hav ing any brains. course not. Why should she ?

Why should she ? Beauty and brains. Whoever heard of such a thing i And then the men are so very sensible about such things, Gertrude thinks. They always fight shy of clever girls. So she sipped her coffee, not in the least in-terested in what her father was saying. "Why," said Mr. Banker, in answer to Nel-lie's query, "Edward Morse, who was working for a clerk's salary last week, has been left about eighty thousand pounds." "Oh, papa, is it possible ? I'm so glad !" said Nellie clapping her hands. Gertrude dropped her spoon, and looked up at her father, who had risen from the table, and was putting on his coat.

at her father, who had risen from the table, and was putting on his coat. She could scarcely believe what she had heard. She was interested in something at last. "Now, my dears, you mustn't mention it. Edward wishes it kept quiet for the present. Well, bless my soul ? Now I come to think of it, he didn't intend for me to tell you." "Really. Gertrude, I cannot tell you how glad I am," said Nellie, when her father left the room.

nehow, she cannot get interested in sub

eathers black at all seasons. WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN.

and stuar's lake; and I have been morined by a gentleman of this city, whose opportunities for knowing are unquestiouably good, that the distribution of the moose has changed materially in the last two years, and that its occurrence in these two localities above mentioned is now more frequent than formerly. It is plentiful in the Peace river country and in the district of Cassiar Lagopus Laucurus. -Much the same distrib

Lagopus Laucurus.—Much the same distribu-tion as the last species, though I do not think it approaches so near the coast. Both are found in the Cascades, and in Cassiar and Cariboo. In winter the white-tail is often found in the wil-low patches along river banks. Both species change their plumage from white in the winter to a reddish brown or mottled gray and white in summer. Specimens of all the above birds can be seen in the Provincial museum. The moose is the largest of the deer family, the moose is the largest of the deer family, the weight of a full grown male being, by some, placed as high as 1,500 pounds. The horns are palmated, of immense size, and after the second year are shed annually, during December and January.

WOODLAND CARIBOU. GAME PROTECTION.

Who owns the game? To whom belong th wild creatures of the forest, stream, and moun

WOODLAND CARBOU. Rangifer Caribou.—Irregularly distributed through the interior of the province from the forty-ninth parallel to the water shed of the Arctic. It is found in the Selkirk mountains, in the Cariboo country, along the North Thomp-son, Skeena, Naas and Stickeen rivers; and in the far north, when deep snows cover the high nills, and arctic frosts have chained the rivers and lakes, the chase of this animal is the chief sport of the hardy miners who brave the long winters of Cassiar. tain? The question, I suppose, was answered whe The question, I suppose, was answered when the Creator of all gave to man dominion over fish and fowl, and "every living thing that moveth upon the earth." In this case, as in others, mem have sought to shut out their fellow-men from the enjoyment of the Creator's gift; and in this case, as in others, also, men have failed to remember that the gift brings duties and responsibilities along with it. Hence the necessity that the Government should pro-tect by law this heritage of all from the greed and wantonness of the few. Should pass laws not only to regulate the manner of taking game, but to define the time and seasons in which it may be taken. vinters of Cassiar. The Barren Ground Caribou, which is said to

be a distinct species, though its only difference is that of size, the woodland being the larger, is found north of the sixtieth parallel of north

HORNS OF THE FEMALE CARIBOU. may be taken. The desire to kill—to destroy life without an

BORSS OF THE FEMALE CARIBOT. I take the liberty here of quoting the follow-ing authors on this subject: Sir John Richardson, ("Fauna Boreali Ameri-coma") says: "The old males have, in general the largest and most palmated horns, while the young ones and females have them less branched and more cylindrical and pointed, but this is not uniformly the case, and the variety of forms assumed by the horns of the caribou is indeed so great that it is difficult to comprehend them all in a general description." — Prof. Owen, ("Anatomy of Vertebratis," Lon-don, 1860.) says: "The chief peculiarity in the skull of the deer tribe is the annual develop-ment, from the frontals, of the solid deciduous ecotosis, which serves as weapons during a por-tion of the year, in the males of all kinds, and in both sexes of the reindeer." The Hon. J. D. Calon, the best living author-ity on all subjects relating to the deer family, in is "Antelope and Deer of America," says of the caribou: "Antlers of the male curved, long and slender, with branches more or less palmat-dender with branches more or less palmated "

may be taken. The desire to kill—to destroy life without any reasonable cause for so doing—crops out here and there it individual members throughout the whole animal kingdom. It shows itself in the great northern Shrike whén he impales his poor little victim on a thorn and leaves it to rot in the sun. It is active in the sportsman (1) who never misses an opportunity of establishing his reputation as a crack shot at the expense of some beast or bird, and it takes a very aggra-vating form in the hunter who paddles his boat up to a swimming deer and blows out its life with a shot gun, calling the murder sport. Unfortunately the desire for indiscriminate slaughter is not confined to the "pot hunter," but too offen shows itself in those who are pleased to consider themselves "gentlemen ment for himself, his family or his friends; he does not shoot for glory or "count," he takes what he can make good use of and is content. Indians are pot hunters in the strictest sense of the word, and yet a useless destruction of game is not prominent aomng the many faults of the poor savage, and wherever white men have in-abundance, and on many a hunting trip through British Columbis I confess to having been tangint more than one lesson of frugality by the Indians. and stender, with branches more or less pannat-ed and very irregular in form. Antlers of the female smaller and less palmated " My own experience with the caribou, so far as it goes, certainly confirms the evidence of the authors above quoted, nor would I allude to it here, were it not for the fact, that many hunt-ers and mines with when I here conversed on British Columbia 1 conress to having been taught more than one lesson of frugality by the Indians. The game laws of British Columbia have, up to the present time, answered very well the purpose for which they were passed, but the time has arrived when other and more stringent laws will have to be framed, and the question may be worthy of attention at next session of

here, were it not for the fact, that many hunt-ers and miners with whom I have conversed on this subject, maintain the absence of antlers on the females at all seasons, while many others as stoutly affirm that they are so armed like the males, and it seems strange that in British Col-umbia, where the opportunities for observing this animal are so frequent, where it is to be met with in the neighborhood of nearly every mining camp from Big Bend to Cassiar, such a difference of opinion should exist concern-ing it.

ing it. , ELK (Wapite.)

ELK (Wapite.) Cerons Canadensis.—This noble animal at one time ranged through many portions of British Columbia, where it is now and has been for year's unknown. It was found on the peninsuls be-tween Burgard Inlet and Fraser river, and from there to the boundary line; also at the head of Pitt lake. A few places yet remain not too remote from the settlements where it may be hunted with success, such as Campbell and Salmon rivers and other localities further north on this island. MULE DEER.

The mas arrived when other and more stringent laws will have to be framed, and the question may be worthy of attention at next session of parliament whether to merely restrict the kill-ing of game within certain periods is sufficient. We are not now as we were a few years ago, isolated from the rest of the world. The iron band just stretched across the continent brings us within a few days travel of the great centres of population in the east, and eastern tourists and eastern sportsmen are now turning their at-tention to this wonder-land of the west as a field for the gratification of their respective tastes. Our grand scenery and our still abundant game will, of course, be the chief attraction for these. Our scenery, fortunately for us, is safe, even though a delegation of bodle aldermen should visit us; but how long our game will re-main to swell the volume of our resources—to furnish to our people incitement to healthy ex-ercises, and to serve as a strong attraction to t MULE DEER. Cerms Macrotis.--Habitat, east of the Cas cades only. They are abundant along that por-

past year in prospecting ledges and prove machinery to crush or smilt the same. In the Selkirks and Rocky Mountains are wonderful deposits of galena and large deposits of gold bearing rock. North and south of the line of railway, in the Big Bend, along the shores of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers and lakes the capitalist and prospector have visited, and there is every promise that soon the rocky canyona and shores and hills will be compelled to yield up their precious treasures to man. Coming nearer home, several discoveries have recently been made on Vancouver Island, with bearing rock, but none of these have been thoroughly tested, though assays and mill test have proved that there is gold in quantity sufficient to entitle their being milled if the ledges prove to be continuous in extent. "The has heen considerable enquiry from in all probability nothing more nor less than the i

sufficient to entitle their being milled if the ledges prove to be continuous in extent. There has been considerable enquiry from many portions of the Dominion, United States and England as to the minerals of this Province, and many assurances have been given by men of capital that they will invest money in the de-velopment of the quartz mining industry. Taken altogether the work accomplished toward creat-ing an activity in quartz mining in the past year must be regarded as satisfactory, and it is not too much to hope that 1887 will witness a pro-gress and prosperity in this individual industry that will be of the greatest benefit.

Placer Mining.

These grooves run right under the hill, which makes it evident that the hill itself was a subse-quent event in the history of the locality, and is in all probability nothing more nor less than the mud, etc., brought down by the glacier. If the rocks in the park are examined carefully the same grooves are to be found. On Church Hill they are equally visible, and in fact if any of our readers are curious and do not mind a walk, they will find the same traces of the glacial period on the very summit of the hill overlook-ing Foul bay. These markings of the rocks around Victoria early attracted the attention of geologists and may be said to have had the honor of having decided finally the presence of the northern wift on the Pa-cific slope of the Rocky mountains. Two sets of ice grooves running at right angles to each other have been observed in the vicinity of Vic-toria and it yet remains for some aspirant to scientific honors to find out the exact locations and propound a satisfactory theory to explain the raison d' etre of these two sets of grooves. At the junction of Quadra and Cornorant streets the general direction of the grooves was much more westerly than those on the rocks near Beacon hill but here again the "levelling tendencies of all things modern" has long since had the rock blasted out and broken into ma-cadam, thus forever preventing would be geolo-gists from seeing these things with their own ayes. Another peculiarity in the scenery around

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He looked down at her now with a light

them. He looked down at her now with a light in his eyes that she misunderstood, and which em-boldened her to continue. "Oh, Mr. Morse, if you only knew how I re-gret the past. If I only had the courage to let Henry Allison know I care nothing for him." "Mr. Allison does know it," said a voice be-hind her, and starting up from her chair, Gert-trude stood face to face with Henry Allison. "How unfortunate I am," said Gertrude to herself, all the way home. "To think that he should step in just to hear my remark. But *k*'importe, Edward Morse is mine again." Was he, indeed ? Then what meant the solitaire that sparkled on Nellie's finger the next day ? "How unfortunate I am ?" ored Gertrude. Years have passed away since then, and still Gertrude cries. "how unfortunate ! She has never changed her name. A HAPPY HOME.

She has never changed here name. A HAPPY HOME. In a happy home there will be no fault-find-ing, overbearing spirit; there will be no peevish-ness or fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or be found on the tongue. Oh, the tears, the sighs, the wasting of life and health and strength, and of all that is most to be desired in a happy home, occasioned merely by unkind words! A celebrated writer remarks to this effect, namely, that fretting and scolding seem like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no more right to be guilty of this in than we have to curse and swear and steal. In a happy home all selfshness will be removed. Its members will not seek first to please them, selves, but will seek to please each other. Cheerduness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does a sweet smile, emanat-ing from a heart fraught with love and kind-ness, contribute to make home happy. At even-ing that beam from the eye and burst from the inmost soul of those who are dear and nearl the interest of the setherful looks, these confiding smiles that beam from the eye and burst from the interest to return to the paternal root two it hastens the return of the father, lightens the cares of the mother, renders it more easy for youth to resist temptation, and drawn by the orto of a diffiction, how it induces them with lowly hearts to return to the paternal root then then the most home happy. "Dear father," said Violet, "this is our anow image which Peony and I have made, because we wanted another playmate. Did we not, Peony?" "Yes, papa," said crimson Peony. "This be our 'ttle anow aister. Is she not beau-ti-ful?" "'Poh, nonsense, children!" cried their good honest father. "Do not tell me of making live for the father. "Do not wife, this little

to the cords of affection, how it induces them with solut if the water gets into the paternal roof "Seek, then, to make home happy. Mr. Moody, in one of his sermons, said "Christians should live in the world; but not be filled with it. A ship lives in the water; but if the water gets into them, they sink!" The grave buries every error, covers every to defect, extinguishes every error, covers every its peaceful boson spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down punctious throb that he should have warred with the poor handful of dust that lies before him? "Point into the spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down punctious throb that he should have warred with the poor handful of dust that lies before him?

lets of golden hue, playing about the garden with was clad, the child seemed to feel not the alightest inconvenience from the cold, but danced so lightly over the snow that the tips of her coes hardly left a print on its surface, while violet could but just keep pace with her, and row short legs compelled him to lag behind.
Once, in the course of their play, the strange child placed herself between Violet and Peony, and taking a hand of each, akipped merrily forward, and they along with her. Almost immediately, however, Peony pulled away his little fist, and began to rub it as if the fingers were tingling with cold; while Violet also an taking that it was better not to take hold of hands. The white robed damsel said not a word, but danced about, just as merily as emed to have been friends for a long time. If violet and Peony did not choose to play with ker, she could make just as gord and to brak west wind, whick kept blowing her all about the garden, and took such liberties with her that they as now drift could look so very like a little girl some drift. Yoilet, my daring, what is the child's mame? Toes she live near us?"
Wuy, dearest mamma, "answered Violet, august a word, why, dearest mamma, "answered Violet, also chooses to go. On their arrival a state of the chooses to go. On their arrival and the show of cooses to go. On their arrival a state of the chooses to go. On their arrival a state of the chooses to go. On their arrival a state arrival a state of the chooses to go. On their arrival a state arrival and the chooses to go. On their arrival and the chooses to go. On their arrival a state arrival and the state arrival arriv

She called Violet and whispered to her.
Wiolet, my darling, what is the child's name?
We why, dearest mamma," answered Violet, and the second of the time.
"Why, dearest mamma," answered Violet, and the second of the time.
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"At this instant a flock of snow birds came fitting through the air. As was very nautral, they avoided Violet and Peony. But- and this to the second of the time.
She, on her part, was evidently glad to see these little birds, full wither's grandchildren, as they were to see her, and welcomed them by holding out both her hands. Hereupon they and the mamal fingers and thumbs, crowding one another off, with an immense fluttering of the time.
What to do, the street gate was thrown and her husband appeared, wrapped in a pilot cloth sack, with a furce of drawn down over his ears, and the thickest of gloves drawn upon birds fluttering shout her head.
"That what to do, the street gate was thrown so open, and her husband appeared, wrapped in a show yers sensible man. "Sizely her mother must be crazy to let her go out in such birds, such and the flock of snow birds such and the flock of snow birds fluttering about her head.
"That was the thicke are flock of snow birds were y sensible man. "Sizely her mother mother at song you sunged to me is a mark, with a furce ap drawn down over his ears, and the thicke are flock of snow birds fluttering shout her head.
"The was the ther go out in such birds, the said to her, "
"Mat her instand appeared, wrapped in a stange

When little Louis's mother was putting him to bed the other night, he said to her, — "Mamma, sing that song you sunged to me last night." "But I sang several last night, Louis. Which one do you mean ?" "O that pretty one you sunged." "But how can I tell which one you mean ? Can't you remember some of the words that

"But how can I tell which one you mean?
Can't you remember some of the words that were in it? What was it about?"
"I guess it was about Jesus and the pump?"
"Jesus and the pump? Why, what a strange boy! There isn't any such song."
"Oh, yes, there is, mamma!"
The mother thought long and earnestly, and at last it dawned on her what the boy meant, and so she sang, to his entire satisfaction, —
"Jesus the water of life can give. Freely, freely."
The more approach is association in the infantile

IN DISTRESS. —Steams the bark Edinburgh fife Oape Flattery, with spar-endeavoring to make the going near the distress was firing rockets, the c Oaptain Huntington to assistance. Upon arr finn was sent to Port the has gone to bring th FUNERAL. - A large

passed through the stree noon. The gongs were in usual to which the hi ad dialite. The Chines Hight to a functal as true, but if they would mony in a more ords yould confer's favor u general. Don't pongar to go and the heautiful it is rand opening of the m day and to-morrow.