when overtaken by this terrible deluge. Pompeii was a scaport on the Bay of Naples, with about 20,000 inhabitants, and lay on the great road that led from Rome to Herculaneum. In one part was found the remains of a mother and daughter-the mother being about 30 and the girl 13; in others the remains of ladies with rings on their fingers, and a singular case where a young girl was found with her hands elevated as if strug-

gling with some unseen foe. In other cases there were boots and shoes found in singular preservation : but the most extraordinary circumstances of all was the discovery of the remains of a Roman soldier in full preservation, who was on guard at the gates of Herculaneum when the cruption happened. The boots of this poor fellow were in full preservation, and even the very nails in their soles could be counted. It was also a

very curious fact that when this eruption took place there was a contested election in those cities. In walking and looking through the streets of Pompeii we could not help observing that a Roman Thunites was there also; for everything was kept in good order, and there were absolutely the wine shops, dyers' shops, and greengrocers' shops, with their vegetables stretched out on their marble counters, and preserved to the



"MISCRIEVOUS PLAY."

men were found in Pompeii, for even among the remains was found a perfect pair of bagpipes. The hon, gentleman then, having given a cursory view of the state of art in the various countries in Europe, concluded by bidding them farewell.

THE SALT SPRINGS AND BUFFALO PRAIRIE, NEAR SLAVE RIVER, N. W. T.

The Slave River has a course of about two hundred miles in a northerly direction from Lake Athabaska to Great Slave Lake, whence the McKenzie River takes its rise. The Slave is, properly speaking, a continuation of the main branch of the McKenzie. The country on its west bank is described as having a soil of rich black mould covered with a growth of heavy wood towards the river, with extensive plains in the rear, frequented by numerous herds of buffalo. The east bank borders on the "barren ground, or North Hudson's Bay Terri- of saline particles. The plain itself was trodden into paths!

present day. He was happy to tell them that even Scotch- tory," according to Mr. Russell's division of the territory. by buffalo and other herbivorous animals." With the progress Though stated by Mr. McLean, to be suitable for agricultural purposes, the country on the Slave River is too far north, (between 58° and 62° north lat.), and the frost lies in the ground too near the surface, to tempt the farmer. Mr. Russell includes the land on the west bank in the McKenzie River territory, and that on the east forms part of the western boundary of the "north," or barren ground region. Mr. McKenzie found that the thaw had only penetrated the ground to a depth of fourteen inches, near Slave Lake, on the 9th of June, though the leaves of the trees had attained their full growth. This portion of the great North-West has, however, a store of wealth in its Salt Springs. These are described as producing whillocks of salt from fourteen to thirty inches in height."
When visited by Sir John Richardson, "the springs were dry,
but the surface of the clayey soil was covered to the extent

of settlement in the southern and central regions; and with the development of the reputedly rich fisheries of the McKenzie River, these Salt Springs will, no doubt, become a valuable source of wealth.

"ON THE RESTIGOUCHE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE BAY CHALEURS."-This illustration is from a sketch by Mr. A. J. Russell, of the Crown Timber office. It exhibits the natural features of the scenery on the Restigouche, near Campbelltown, N. B. Those familiar with the locality will readily recognise "Cross Point," as well as the "Sugar loaf," somewhat further in the distance. It is a small mountain elevation (taking its name from its configuration), along the base of which passes the line of the Intercolonial Railway.

Take it Coolie—the Chinese question.