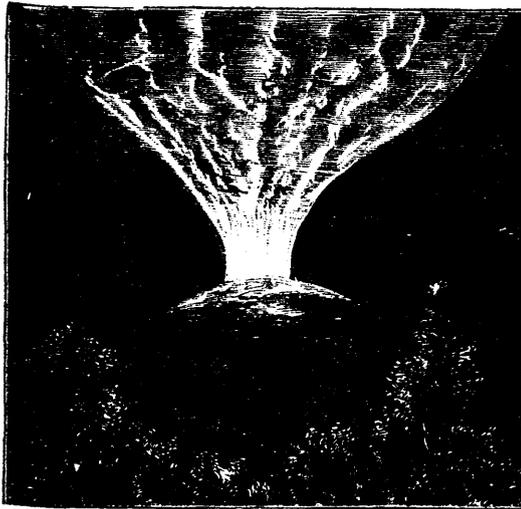


THE GREAT ERUPTION AT HAWAII.



VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT HAWAII—Fig. 2.

THE GREAT ERUPTION AT HAWAII.

M. Baillieu, Consul of France at Honolulu, has sent to his government a detailed account of the great volcanic eruption which occurred at Hawaii on February 14 last. The phenomenon took place on Mauna Loa, at about nine o'clock in the evening. Nine great jets of flame and smoke burst from the crater of Mokuaweeweo, and united in an immense column which rose to a height of 16,000 feet. The nine fires appeared to form two groups—one of four and the other of five columns, the latter being the more brilliant. The scene is depicted in the engravings herewith given, which we extract from *La Nature*. Fig. 1 also conveys an excellent idea of the location of the volcano. N and S respectively indicate the north and south points, + is the crater of Mokuaweeweo, ++ is Mauna Loa, +++ the central plateau, ++++ is the town of Kaw; A represents Kawaihe, and B Hualailai. Viewed from Hilo the jets all seemed joined in one vast spout of fire, as represented in Fig. 2.

The eruption, a full description of which we published some time ago, lasted but six hours, and was followed nine days afterwards by earthquakes and a submarine eruption near Hei Point.

WAX POLISH FOR FURNITURE.—Pure beeswax, 1½lb.; linseed oil, ¼lb. Melt together and remove from the fire, and when the mixture has cooled a little, add one quart of turpentine and mix well.

SOME Russians lately found in Siberia another elephant perfectly preserved in ice; they were able to eat its flesh. Mr. Bayle, in announcing this fact to the Zoological Society of France, said it did not prove that elephants has lived in the country, but that, in a time of great cataclysm, there bodies may have been transported by a very strong current from the Himalayas on to Siberia, where they were stopped by the ice; the time necessary for such transport is much than would be generally supposed. The elephant, very numerous at that epoch, had not been all carried to Siberia, many had been stopped *en route*, and nothing had been left of them but their bones and tusks; it was the latter that had been long since used by the Chinese for their works of cut ivory. With regard to the cataclysm carrying elephants to northern regions Count Hugo has pointed out that every year English and American fishermen have brought up elephant tusk in their nets. The number of these got annually may be estimated, without exaggeration, at about a thousand.

pared, the case is placed in the vertical position, in a bridge fixed across a great tub, which is then filled with water almost to touch the flat bottom of the case; the latter is now heated in the furnace as quickly as will allow the uniform penetration of the heat. When sufficiently hot, it is removed to its place in the hardening tub, the cover of the iron box is removed, and the neck or gudgeon of the cylinder is grasped, *beneath the surface of the carbon*, with a long pair of tongs, upon which a couplet is dropped to secure the grasp. It only remains for the individual to hold the tongs with a glove whilst a smart tap of the hammer is given to their extremity; this knocks out the false bottom of the case and the cylinder, and the tongs prevent the cylinder from falling on its side, and thus injuring its delicate but still hot surface. For square plates, a suitable frame is attached by four slight claws, and it is the frame which is seized by the tongs; the latter are sometimes held by a chain which removes the risk of accident to the individual. The steel comes out of the water as smooth to the touch as at first, and mottled with all the beautiful tints of case-hardened gun-locks.