

a knife. Sometimes the kangaroos jump into the water when they are hunted, and if the dogs follow them they seize them with their hands, pull their heads under and hold them there until they are drowned. The kangaroos can swim as well as run, and they take to the water when possible.

LITTLE KANGAROOS. at in pairs. You The Kangaroos go

Special Snap Shot Photos for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter. 

Complaining about your Soap Powder?-look at your pack-age; you'll find it isn't PEARLINE. Women are correct thinkers as a rule, but some only think they use PEARL.

Annmaraial Malianal Deal

paints, etc. PENNSYLVANIA SALT M'F'G. CO.

usually see a male and female together and often spy a little head of a baby kangaroo sticking out of the mother's pouch. The animals are very small, when born and they live for eight or nine months in the pouch. It is said that the baby kangaroo is not more than an inch long when it first sees the light of day. It has no hair and it is almost as transparent as an earthworm. Its mother puts it into the pouch, and there it lies and sucks until it grows big enough to come forth and eat grass. Even then it crawls back into the pouch whenever it is tired or at the least sign of danger, poking its head out now and then to see if the coast is clear. It leaves the pouch only when it weighs eight or ten pounds, at which time it becomes too heavy for the mother to carry.

## KANGAROOS WHICH LIVE IN TREES.

Until within a few years the kangaroos were supposed to be confined to the plains. They were looked upon as grass feeders. Carl Lumholtz was the first to discover a variety of these animals which lives in trees. He found them through the blacks of North Queensland, and through them was able to get several specimens. I saw some in the museum at Sydney and am told that others have been sent to the mu-seums of Christiania and London. The tree kangaroo is a baby beside the big gray and red kangaroos. It has a head like a squirrel's, and a body which is better proportioned than that of the kangaroos of the plains. It has arms and legs about eight or ten inches long, a tail about two feet four inches long and a trunk two feet long. It spends the most of the time in the trees, sleep-ing there in the daytime and coming down only at night. Its food is tree leaves and it seldom comes out of the tree except for water. This animal is esteemed a great delicacy by the blacks. They spend much time hunting it, and have so trained the dingoes or native dogs that they will track it and tree it. After the kangaroo has been treed the natives climb not only the tree upon which it is, but all the other trees nearby, in order to catch it if it

jumps from branch to branch. There are a score or so of small kan-garoos in all parts of Australia. One of the most common is the wallaby which is killed for its skin, as are many other varieties. There is a great de-mand for kangaroo leather for bags, shoes and other things, and quite a lot is yearly exported to the United States. The musk kangaroo is so small you can put it in your pocket. There is a kangaroo, which looks like a rabbit, known as the hare kangaroo, and another like an enormous rat, which is called the rat kangaroo.

THIS ANIMAL LAYS EGGS.

The eggs of the United States are laid by fowl, fish, tortolses and reptiles. THE WILD DOGS OF AUSTRALIA. Bown here there is a curious little beast which produces its young in this way. Have you ever heard of the platy-pus? It is the connecting link between the mammals, birds and reptiles, hav-ing some features common to all, it has a bill like a duck, and its feet are covered with webbing, so that it can swim through the water. It cockles its young like a mammal and it bores in the water life useally found along the fresh water streams of Tammania and Victoria. It lives in little tunnels, one of the openings of which is below the water and the oth-er in the land above it. The platypus has two doors to its house, one of

The platypi feed upon small water in-sects, shell fish, bettes and vegetable particles. They are sometimes speared OUEER AUSTRALIAN BIRDS. by the blacks, and the whites sometimes catch them with night lines.

WHERE THE MERMAIDS COME FROM.

Some of the queerest things of this continent are found along the coast. You can see penguins on some of the islands of the far south, and the billed petican is common, especially in the coral reefs off Queensland. There are also seals, and a sort of sea cow, which excited great interest some years ago on account of its likeness to the fabilious mermaid. In the first days of Ausiralla a fisherman who was on a party collecting beche-de-mer off North Queensland imagined he saw some of these wonderful creations, half-woman, half-fish. He came running to the boat, saying that he had seen a party of mermaids lying among the sea grass, roihng about and disporting themselves. One of them had raised her head and shoulders out of the water and looked at him. He was so terrified that he had fled to the ship as fast as his legs could carry him. Later on the man discovered that the sup-posed mermialds were the Australian dugongs, the mothers of which con-stantly hold their young to their breasts, and while so doing look net unlike the traditional mercedid.

The dugong is somewhat like a por-olse. It has a smooth half round body, a broad, fat tail and two anterior flip pers which are short, thick and fleshy Its head has a rounded muzzle and the bouth of the male has projecting tusks. When grown the dugong is from eight to ten feet in length, but it sometimes attains to as much as twelve feet. It is a sort of a sea cow, the animals as-sociating in herds of from half a dozen to forty. They swim about in little colonies, the females being more nu-merous than the males. The mother dugongs cry like human beings when nursing their bables, and it is probable that the dugong which posed as a mer-maid was nursing at the time she took in the sallor.

terior.

THE FESTIVE CASSAWARIES.

You may have heard of the touching

These dugongs are chiefly found in These dugongs are chiefly found in the tropical waters about the north coast. The naives hunt them under the superintendence of Europeans. They chase them in beats or bark canoes, spearing the cows with harpoons to which long lines are attached. The to which long lines are attached. The best place to strike is through the tail. This causes the dugong to entangle itself in the line, and by means of a second spear it is dispatched. The blacks are very fond of dugong flesh. They cook it and eat it, boiling down the fat for the oil, which has a medicinal value, bringing on the second medicinal value, bringing as much as \$5 per gallon. The hides are worth

about 10 cents a pound, and the large tusks of the male about 75 cents a pair. THE WILD DOGS OF AUSTRALIA.

er in the land above it. The platypus has two doors to its hruse, one of which leads it into the stream and the other into the ocean. Its next is in the tunnel, half way between the two. Here it lays and hitches its yound, by ing two eggs for each setting and sit-ting an them as birds do. The fur of the blatypus infinite a the out of the stream and the that it is hardly an article of com-merce. I have a skin about twelve inches wide by eighteen inches long, which cost me \$4. The fur is as soft and smooth as moleskin, but the bill and legs are as hard as horr. The skin is sometimes used to make rugs, a g od platypus rug being worth at least \$125.

little poem by the small boy who was indignant at his pennies going into the Sunday school box, one verse of which QUEER AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.

I wish I could show you some of the In the wilds of Timbuctoo, Wouldn't I eat a missionary,

odd birds of Australia. The continent has more than seven hundred varieties, some of which are found nowhere else. Skin and bones and hymn book, too! Here in the Brisbane museum there are Australia is as much the land of the scores of different kinds of parrots, cassowary as the emu. The northern part of the country has thousands o some as white as snow, others of a dell, cate pink and others as red as fresh part of the country has thousands of these great birds, which resemble the ostrich and the emu, but which have many peculiarities of their own. The ostriches and emus live on the open plain. The cassowaries are found in the forests and brush woods. They are very wary birds and seldom come cut of the involve. blood. One of the curious birds is the lyre bird, which has a tail shaped just like a lyre, and another is the satin-bower bird, which builds up a play-ground near the tree in which its nest is. These playgrounds, or assembly platforms, are sometimes three feet in diameter. They have a floor raised in the center made of sticks woven toof the jungles. I have seen a number of their during my stay in Australia. The full-grown bird is about four and a half feet high, having black feathers, brown at the base. They have eyes gether. Upon this central place they build a little hower of woven twigs and corate it with all the beautiful things like an eagle and long, thin necks, with decorate it with all the beautiful things they can find. They weave gay feath-ers of parrots and other birds among the sticks, put bones and shells here and there, and collect everything that they can to beautify it. Some bowers which have been found in the yieldity like an eagle and long, thin necks, with stately, naked heads, and flat, but powerful bills. Their necks are bright red and blue where they join the fea-thers. They have very strong legs, which look more like clubs than bird legs, and end in three large claws like those of an end. which have been found in the vicinity of settlements are ornamented with pieces of broken china and glass, and those of an emu,

THE NATIONAL BIRD OF AUS-TRALIA.

one was recently discovered in which a number of blue cotton rags, evidently The emu is the national bird of Auspicked up from a deserted native en-campment, had been woven. These traila. It is larger than the cassowary, These often five or six feet in height and sometimes over seven. It is very much bowers are not nests nor are they the homes of the birds. They are supposed like the ostrich, except that its legs are shorter, and its body more thickset and clumsy. Emu feathers look more like to be the rendezvous or playing grounds at pairing times, when the little birds run in and out of the parsages, apparcoarse hair than feathers, and emu skins are sometimes used for rugs. The

run in and out of the parsages, appar-ently having a game together. The bowers are built by the females. The bower birds are bright green when young, but when full grown the males are of a deep, shining blue black closely resembling satin.] They have blue, built, yellow at the tin and their cases warles have no hair on their heads, but the heads of the emus are completely feathered, or I might say haired. The plumage of the emu is a dull brown spotted with dirty gray here blue bills, yellow at the tip, and their legs and feet are yellowish white. The females are green and brown, with bills of a dark horn color. The birds are found all along the east coast of Australia and in more tasks of and there. The wings are so short that they are invisible when held close to the body; they are clothed with feathers, but not with the beautiful plum-Australia and in many parts of the inage of the ostrich. The birds are guite dangerous and their kick is strong mough to kill a dog or a man,

EMU HUNTING. One of the favorite sports of Austra-

## EUROPEANS LIONIZE HENDERSON.

In these days of our prosperity out European friends are falling over themselves in their efforts to show their esteem for America. Under these circumstances the speaker of the United States House of Representatives is a dig-milary much in demand in European capitals. Speaker David B. Hender-son, who is now making an extended tour abroad, finds himself much lion-



