

the reindeer. The wild cattle are captured with the lasso, and often enough Lapp and reindeer roll over and over on the grass in desperate conflict, until at last the animal gives in, is tethered to a tree and handed over to the milkmaid. On another occasion we may see a herd of reindeer, perhaps a thousand in number, turned out to pasture. The dappled herd rushes in mad career up the mountain side, and the branching horns toss like the waves of an angry sea beneath the light green foliage of the birches. In winter the adventurous sportsman may make the somewhat risky experiment of driving out with a reindeer in the traces. The passenger takes his seat in the singular, boat shaped "pulka," the reindeer is harnessed to the vehicle, and off they go at a headlong pace, the snowflakes whirling in clouds under the reindeer's hoofs. To avoid an upset, and to guide the untractable reindeer in the right direction, no little skill is necessary. The Laplanders are also masters in the use of snow-shoes (skies). At a wolf-hunt they can follow the quarry with such unflagging speed that it finally drops from exhaustion.

The Swedish post-office, which, as early as 1636, was made a government department, annually transmits more than thirty million letters and parcels. The post offices number more than 2000.

Sweden has more than 5,500 miles of telegraph lines, those of the railways not being included, the length of wires being altogether about 15,000 miles.

The telegraph has not reached a very high state of development in Sweden (the number of telegrams not being fully two millions a year, for close upon five million inhabitants), but so much more progress has the telephone made. This novel means of communication has been eagerly embraced by Sweden to an extent which, relatively speaking, far surpasses that of any other country in Europe. The total length of the connections is about 40,000, and the number of apparatuses 27,000. An enormous amount of telephoning goes on, especially in Stockholm, where there are more than 8,500 apparatuses in use for a population of 257,000. Even in the United States, the birth place of the telephone, there is not found a companion picture to this fact. Stockholm is the greatest telephone city, and Sweden the greatest telephone country in the world.

In all large communities in Sweden swimming-baths of different sizes exist, generally spacious and well equipped—mostly at the expense of the communes—where workmen, children attending schools, and the poor may obtain a refreshing bath, either at greatly reduced rates or entirely gratis. The art of swimming is encouraged by competitions, usually in connection with the conferring of the so-called "master of nation" degree. The city of Stockholm has erected magnificent baths with numerous large and small floating swimming-baths, where 300,000 to 400,000 dips are annually enjoyed; 150,000 of those being taken by scholars, who at the same time receive instruction in natation, so that each child can obtain about forty baths gratis. The poor pay but 1½ cent for each bath taken at this establishment.

The right of manufacture of whisky

("brännvin") in Sweden has been gradually restricted by the enacting of new laws, at the same time that the tax has been raised, and the right to sell has been limited and separated from other branches of trade.

The change in country places was immediately for the better, but in the cities a new condition of things was first brought about by the so-called "Gothenburg System," employed first in Gothenburg, but afterwards into 93 per cent of the towns of Sweden and also into many country villages. The object of the "Gothenburg System" is to make the sale of intoxicating drinks independent of profits to the seller, to diminish the abuse of such drinks and to increase the difficulty of obtaining them. The latter is accomplished by setting the price high, limiting the times of sale, and by degrees decreasing the number of selling places.

Influenced by the change in the public opinion and an energetic temperance propaganda, the object of which is to ensure total abstinence, legislation on the subject is becoming by degrees still more restrictive, and is, perhaps, one of the most palpable results of the temperance struggle, a result, in the accomplishment of which it must be acknowledged that the Swedish women, both in private and as members of the large temperance unions, have been most actively engaged.

The most considerable donation ever given by a Swedish woman is that which was bequeathed by Mrs. Wilhelmina Hierta, widow of Lars Hierta, a well-known politician. Besides 100,000 crowns given for the establishing of a professorship in national economy at the university of Stockholm, she left 400,000 crowns to a fund for an institution called "In Memoriam of Lars Hierta," which has to work for the progress of humanity, by promoting and advancing such scientific inventions and discoveries, social improvements and liberal reforms as are to benefit mankind generally and the people of Sweden especially.

TO PROTECT LABELS.

An act to protect associations, firms and persons in their labels, trade marks and forms of advertising.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. Whenever any person, association or firm whether incorporated or unincorporated, have adopted or shall hereafter adopt for their protection, any label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement announcing that goods to which such label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement shall be attached, were manufactured by such person, or by a member or members of such association or firm, and who shall have complied with section 3 of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement. Every person violating this section shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or both.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall use any counterfeit or imitation of any

label, trade mark or form of advertisement of any such person, firm or association, knowing the same to be counterfeit or imitation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. Every such person, association or firm that has heretofore adopted, or shall hereafter adopt, a label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement as aforesaid, who desire protection under this act, shall file the same for record in the office of the secretary of the Territory, by leaving two copies, counterparts or fac-similes thereof, with the secretary of the Territory, accompanied by a written declaration, verified by the person, or by a member of a firm, or by an officer of an association or corporation applying, to the effect that such party has at the time a right to the use of the trade mark, sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, association or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive, and that the description and facsimiles truly represent the trade mark sought to be registered; said secretary shall deliver to such person, association or firm so filing the same a duly attested certificate of the record of the same, for which he shall receive a fee of two dollars. Such certificate of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this act be prima facie evidence of proprietorship and proof of the adoption of such label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement, and of the right of such person, association or firm to adopt the same. Provided, That no trade mark which is simply the name of the applicant or any other person, or any name which is simply descriptive of the article sought to be protected shall be registered under this act. No label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement shall be recorded that would be liable to be mistaken for any label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement already of record.

Sec. 4. Every such person, association or firm adopting a label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement who have complied with the requirements of this act, as aforesaid, may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of any such counterfeits or imitations; and all courts having jurisdiction thereof may grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale, and shall award the complainant in said suit, such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale, as may by said court be deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendants to pay to such person, association or firm the profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale; and said court shall also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant to be destroyed.

Sec. 5. Every person who shall use or display the genuine label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement of any such person, association or firm in any manner not authorized by such person, association or firm shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. In all cases where such association or firm is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prose-