

clude the National Park in the north-west corner of Wyoming. It is not to be said that it will continually maintain all the physical conditions with which nature invested it, nor that its chief features in the flora and fauna departments will undergo no change or diminution; for already are there some of the conveniences of modern life within the broad area, and the outposts of civilization have drawn up well nigh to its borders. Those who have little regard for law and none at all for sentiment have very frequently plied the nefarious avocation of poacher within the preserves, and they do so yet, not because there is more or better game there than elsewhere, but because, we presume, that disposition in man which incites him to do that which he is forbidden to do to eat of the fruit which is denied him even though inferior to that on other trees, is not yet worked out of us although the experience of the great beginning as an example and the teachings and admonitions of all the intervening centuries as precepts are plainly and constantly before us.

It is gratifying to learn that poaching is on the decrease in the Yellowstone park. The government has provided the usual safeguard of a game-keeper who is constantly on the alert, but he is not ubiquitous and his watchcare is wide and capacious. While he is in one corner anybody can spend a day in the opposite one and that is usually about as much time as the average sportsman wants in one locality. Doubtless with the coming seasons and the number of those who are willing to run the risk of a predatory visit to the park increasing by reason of the drifting around of settlers, more thorough precautions will be maintained and whatever is needed to continue primeval conditions as nearly as possible be adopted.

In Utah we have, perhaps, some men of the kind spoken of, but we also have some of a disposition exactly the reverse. While the former are seeking to obliterate all traces of former wildness as relates to everything in nature, the latter are making efforts to preserve and if possible perpetuate some of the distinctively indigenous features. We have a buffalo farm at Lake Point, some twenty-five miles west of this city, where about a dozen of these animals roam unfettered and unmolested. Unless such immediate contact with civilization shall prove detrimental, there would seem to be no reason why they should not prosper and increase. It is to be hoped they will. They are certainly an interesting and pathetic spectacle. Probably there are not so many of their race anywhere else in the world, or perhaps we ought to say in North America, since they have never been found anywhere else. They have been hunted, driven, slaughtered and all but exterminated; indeed, except for the humane and public-spirited action of the gentlemen who got this herd together, it is questionable if there would now be so many of them alive at all and another year or two would see the last of the species. Perhaps they do not realize how sadly unique their position is, and perhaps they do; who can tell?

There are 2236 boys and girls of school age in El Paso county, Colorado.

THE HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The Christmas *Herald* made its appearance on Saturday night last and is all that was promised regarding it. Within a handsome lithographed cover are thirty-two pages of well printed matter, each page consisting of six columns of the regulation newspaper size. There are a number of illustrations representing men and places; the frontispiece is an excellent portrait of the late President Young, but there are others of which so much cannot be said. The matter is varied and interesting, running largely to statistics which will make it useful for reference hereafter. The advertising patronage is quite liberal. Altogether the work is a creditable one and will doubtless command a large circulation.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The literature of Utah has received a most valuable contribution in the appearance of the second and revised edition of *Domestic Science* by James E. Talmage, D. S. D., Ph. D., F. R. M. S.

From the time of the first publication of this exceedingly well written little volume it was adopted as a text book in the Church schools, but its merits were so apparent that it soon became a favorite with teachers in all the schools. To make it still better adapted for general use, the revision was undertaken with the best of results.

The general plan of the work is unchanged. It contains four parts, the first being devoted to air and ventilation, with chapters on heating and lighting; the second treats on water; the third on food and cookery; the fourth on cleansing agents, poisons and their antidotes. It is needless to say that each subject is handled in a masterly manner, like all that emanates from Dr. Talmage in speech or writing.

Among the changes most noticeable in this second edition are the new and fine cuts that illustrate the pages throughout; also the addition at the end of each chapter of questions and propositions reviewing the subject treated on; and, further, the elimination of all references to religious topics that might be taken objection to by teachers in schools where only secular instructions are given. In a letter to the publishers, Hon. Jacob S. Boreman, Territorial Commissioner of schools, says of it:

I have compared the new with the old edition and am pleased to say that you have complied fully with your proposition and the requirements of the text book convention. The revised edition is a great improvement upon the former edition, not only in appearance but in substance, with additions greater than were expected, and all passages of a sectarian bearing have been eliminated. The book is therefore entitled to its position as one of the text books adopted by the Territorial text book convention, for use in the district schools of the Territory.

Among the many excellencies of the little volume, it should be specially mentioned that it is strictly up to date, giving the results of the very latest experiments and investigations in the vast fields of science. We notice for

instance on page 117 a description of the dial-face thermometer and on another page reference to the hollow-wick lamp.

Another feature is the frequent recurrence to subjects of particular interest to local readers. On page 137 there is a table showing the composition of the various kinds of Utah coal. On page 178 a table shows the percentage of water in the plant products in this Territory, the results of numerous analyses by the author and others. On page 195 the Jordan water receives special notice. But close attention is also given to subjects of a general nature. Altogether the present edition of *Domestic Science* is a work suited for the schoolroom and for the home circle alike. The mechanical make-up of the little volume is as neat and handsome as the contents are interesting. It is published by George Q. Cannon & Sons Co., this city, and reflects great credit on that well-known literary establishment.

IN UNION IS STRENGTH.

The movement for the establishment of a business men's organization, inaugurated in this city last evening, with the objects of investigating, encouraging and supporting industries and enterprises that are calculated to promote the general prosperity, ought to meet with the warm approval of every citizen and the active aid of every public-spirited man in the community. It is superfluous to enumerate the avenues and channels through which such an organization can apply its talents and energies; it is not necessary to allude to the efficacy of united effort well directed; and it is quite impossible to set bounds and limits to the achievements and triumphs for the general good that union and vigor can effect. What this city needs is fewer restless, unstable men pulling apart and each one for himself, and more thoughtful, sagacious men pulling together and for the benefit of all. Assuming that the new organization contemplates this correction in policy and this supplying of a long-felt want, the *News* heartily endorses the movement and wishes it all success.

We have thought the same ends could be accomplished by an awakening of interest in and a more universal support of the Chamber of Commerce, an organization which, if sustained as it should be, would be proof against manipulation in the interest of the few and soundly potent in the promotion of everything looking to the welfare of the many. Impressed with the fact that it is concentration, not diffusion, that is needed, we have felt that any attempt to introduce weakness by stimulating rivalry should be frowned down. On the other hand, healthy competition, even among organizations working on similar lines, is always to be welcomed—each is spurred up to an activity that cannot but be beneficial all round. In the case in point, we do not understand that either association has purposes in antagonism to those of the other, but that, on the contrary, whatever of good may be set on foot or accomplished by the one will be received,