

...the board want, even in individual  
 particular instance, the interests of the public at  
 and prior consideration.

to comment upon certain allegations in the  
 book exception; and, in the first place, stated  
 ion of night-fishing to the select committee  
 gestion of certain members of the board, and  
 ould be made to sufferers by the prohibition.  
 manating from Mr. Bund, he had no doubt the  
 they were worth, and, respecting the alleged  
 rvator, and yet carrying on net-fishing in the  
 t a man who honestly and fairly fished the

tion should receive the fullest consideration.

**GERMAN FISHERY OFFICE AT  
 ERLIN.**

herrings has been very satisfactory, and if the  
 ; until the end of autumn, "taking into con-  
 ending this undertaking," it is to be hoped that

igger arrived in the harbour of Emden from  
 received for the herrings sold by auction imme-  
 l has reached the sum of 30,000 dollars, the  
 e captain double that sum, the boys  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,

ained his rich experience at Vlaardingen, in  
 e with his untiring efforts, and in taking the  
 ged by the directors of the company. Much  
 g new nets and other fishing gear. According  
 entrance fee of 16 dollars per cwt. Now, at  
 nets could not have been meant, because they  
 existed. It is about six or seven years since  
 ng nets of this fabric. In consequence thereof  
 2000 dollars duty, which is a great hardship,

pany being composed of Dutchmen, they, on  
 nder the Dutch instead of the German flag.  
 ve taken place, and offer the following excuse  
 ngen for the first cruise, they were loaded  
 rvice of a German company, and threatened s  
 when out at sea. They therefore, for their  
 h flag when near Dutch or French fishing  
 no war-vessels to protect the German fishing  
 lmiralty have despatched a gunboat for the  
 North Sea. The commander of the gunboat  
 that he would most likely meet the luggers  
 nder the Dutch flag. Such a discreditable

(Signed) VON BUNSEN; MARCARD.  
 1 September.

**FATHER'S FISH-HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT AT  
 T, IN ALSACE.**

Berlin, 28th August, 1872.  
 t winter, distributed the following partly-  
 .....

499,000  
 748,000  
 228,000  
 1,051,000  
 (tern oder Sallblingen)..... 305,000  
 us (Feras oder Felchen) ... 1,107,000  
 ..... 109,000  
 ..... 4,047,000  
 y on the 4th December, 1871; the last on  
 ; the last on 11th March, 1872.  
 umber, 1871; the last on 23rd February,  
 1871; the last, 20th February, 1872.  
 being hatched at this establishment were  
 ressed, and posted; the first were sent on  
 ed on 30th December, 1871; the last on

MON.	SALMO UMBLA OR SALMO SALVELINUS	COREGONUS FERA OR COREGONUS LAVARETUS	HYBRIDS.	TOTAL.
3,000	191,000	1,050,000	90,000	3,067,000
3,000	37,000	..	5,000	137,000
3,000	50,000	..	8,000	437,000
3,000	22,000	57,000	..	233,000
3,000	5,000	..	..	114,000
3,000	..	..	6,000	57,000
3,000	..	..	..	2,000
600	305,000	1,107,000	100,000	4,047,000

e spring, the establishment has sent the  
 ) grayling. Total, 20,000.

...practical knowledge of the writer. His counter suggestion that anglers should cease from preserving  
 fish until more even justice is accorded to them by the Home Office, is about as sensible as it would  
 be to propose to the opponents of the income-tax to cease earning money until that objectionable  
 impost is removed. The presence of anglers on a river affords a check to poaching that no one  
 unversed in such matters can possibly to the water, as all the females and most of the males would be,  
 months, even were they not returned to the water, as all the females and most of the males would be,  
 would be no more missed than a few scores of cockroaches would be from a London kitchen. Close time  
 for rods is a mischievous interference with the salmon's best friends, resulting in an infinitesimal amount  
 of good at the expense of the greatest possible evil, the removal from the river side of their best  
 friends at the time when their presence is most necessary. As for the platitudes about fish being in a  
*more or less gravid state*, I venture to inform the writer that such is *always* the case *more or less*.  
 I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
 G. R.

**SALMON OVA.**—STR: 1, Would the ova of a female salmon, if impregnated by the milt of a  
 male trout, or *vice versa*, become living fish? 2, If the ova so impregnated became living fish, would  
 such fish become hybrids, i.e., partake of a species between the male and female? or 3, would such  
 fish partake of the nature of the female fish only?—PISCATOR.

[No. 1, Yes. I have done it myself by taking live trout from the Wandle to the Severn. The  
 result would be a hybrid fish half salmon, half trout, but as whether such fish would be mules, i.e.,  
 incapable of further breeding, there is at present no information in existence.—FRANK BUCKLAND.]

**THE KENT.**—At the Kendal Petty Sessions, last Saturday, the three men and a lad who had been  
 caught poaching in the Underbarrow and Crosthwaite Becks, under circumstances mentioned by us  
 at the time, were brought before the bench. Mr. R. F. Thompson, solicitor, Kendal, appeared for  
 the Kent, etc. Fishery Conservators, at whose instigation the summonses were issued. In the first  
 case, Nicholas Barrow was charged with shooting a trout in Crosthwaite Beck, and was fined 20s.  
 for disturbing salmon on their spawning beds, it being proved by the watchers that he (the son)  
 had by throwing stones in the beck so disturbed the fish. Joseph Thistlethwaite and Thomas Gass  
 were then fined 40s. each and costs for attempting to take fish from Underbarrow Beck during close  
 time, namely, on Sunday, the 17th November. In this case the same watchers saw the defendants  
 evidently attempting to catch fish with their hands, but they were not able to find any on these  
 persons, as both prisoners had had opportunity of getting rid of anything illegal they may have had  
 about them prior to their apprehension by the watchers. The case was fully proved, and a penalty as  
 above was imposed.

**"STRAKE" NETS.**—At an adjourned Justice of Peace Court, held at Jedburgh, on Monday last,  
 Hugh M'Levy, Hugh M'Levy, jun., and Forrest M'Levy, were charged with a contravention of the  
 50th sec. of the Tweed Fisheries Act, 1859, in so far as on the 22nd ult. they had in their possession  
 in their house in Dongate, Jedburgh, a "strake" net or engine of the description used for killing  
 salmon. They pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. Jeffrey. Evidence was led to show  
 that under a search warrant three police-constables had got the net in question in the dwelling-house  
 of the accused, and that it was a net used for catching salmon, but without mountings. For the  
 defence, a number of witnesses deponed that the net was a rabbit net; that they had ordered the  
 M'Levys to manufacture it for them for the latter purpose; and that it contained only some nineteen  
 meshes of square shape, while a salmon net had some fifty or sixty meshes of diamond shape. The  
 Justices expressed their difficulty in giving a judgment in the case, seeing that the evidence was so  
 conflicting, and to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, the charge was dismissed.

**Practical Natural History.**

**THE YOUNG HIPPOPOTAMUS AND THE YOUNG  
 RHINOCEROS.**

IT is the source of the greatest satisfaction to me to observe the very great interest  
 the public are now taking in the study of zoology. I well recollect when my  
 father first began his geological lectures at Oxford, the low ebb at which the study of  
 natural science was esteemed by undergraduates in general. My first master in  
 natural science was Dr. Kidd, Regius Professor of Medicine. He used to lecture in  
 the anatomy school connected with Christchurch. Close by the anatomy school was  
 a dark dismal corner, and this was known as "Skeleton Corner," and a very appro-  
 priate name it was. At that time Paley's Theology was all the rage—I wish it was  
 now—and Dr. Kidd had an admirable knack of illustrating this wonderful work with  
 capital preparations both of human and comparative anatomy; and yet if I recollect  
 right, there were only two or three other undergraduates in the class besides myself.  
 It was not fashionable in the University to study anatomy and physiology in any  
 way.

Again, I well recollect Dr. Daubeny's course of lectures on botany. There were  
 only two at his inaugural lecture, myself and a gentleman now an M.P. Dr.  
 Daubeny, with his usual good nature, lectured to us two, but it was rather a solemn  
 proceeding. At the conclusion of the lecture he said he would not lecture any more  
 unless there was a class of five. W. S. and I in vain endeavoured to get recruits for  
 the professor's botany lectures, but we could not get anybody to come. When the  
 next lecture-day arrived Dr. Daubeny made up his class by sending for his two nieces  
 and their mother, in order to make up the requisite magic botanical number, five.

My father's lectures on geology and palæontology in the Clarendon were also very  
 scantily attended, and the class was principally composed, not of undergraduates, but  
 of senior members of the University; and the late Philip Duncan, of New College,  
 was nearly always there, and he used to put the dean's stories into very clever verses,  
 many of which, I am happy to say, are still preserved in "Fugitive Poems, con-  
 nected with natural history and physical science, collected by the late C. G. B.  
 Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., some time professor of chemistry and of botany in  
 the University of Oxford. (Oxford and London: James Parker and Co., 1869.)" This  
 is a book I can commend to all old University men.

Matters are very much changed now, and I believe the Zoological Gardens have  
 had very great influence in attracting the public both at Oxford and in London to the  
 study of animal life. I think it is now about one or two and twenty years ago since  
 the old father hippopotamus first arrived in this country, and I believe it is to this  
 hippopotamus that the society owes much of its well-earned and increasing reputa-  
 tion and popularity. It is therefore very interesting to observe how that the third  
 son of this veteran animal has, like his father, gained so much popularity in all  
 circles of society. I am happy to be able to report that little "Guy Fawkes"  
 remains in a perfect state of health; he has grown amazingly, and is becoming  
 quite tame; he allows Prescott, the keeper, to tickle his ears, and he often opens his  
 great mouth quite wide, and delights in having his gums rubbed, especially at the  
 point where his tusks are just coming through; will nobody give him an ivory or  
 india-rubber ring?

He does not seem to mind the crowd a bit, and looks at them as impudently as  
 possible. When there is nobody in the house he hops and plays about as lively as a  
 kitten. I have received an exceedingly clever caricature of the baby hippopotamus  
 or hippopotamidion, which our friend F. K. Karslake tells us is the proper diminutive  
 for hippopotamus. Mr. K. seems rather to have been hesitating between this word and



another form of diminutive, namely "potamippodion," which, as he aptly observes, "would be barbarous." I think, indeed, there would be a good deal of barbarity if he insisted on substituting this tremendous word for "Guy Fawkes." This clever caricature represents the mother Hippo with a frilled nightcap lying in bed, the nurse—also with a hippopotamus's head, is in the act of putting a swathe band round the young one. Papa Hippo is standing with his back to the fire in earnest conversation with a lady friend who has just called in; all have the heads of hippopotami. This clever drawing has been made by Mr. E. Fairfield, who proposes to devote the proceeds of the sale to a charitable institution. The price is one shilling, and copies can be had through Mr. King, 78, Chancery-lane, and from Mr. Fairfield, 29, St. George's-square, S.W. I should certainly advise my readers to get a copy.

There is also a capital caricature in Punch's Almanack. Although I have such good news to report about the young hippopotamus, I am sorry to say that the baby rhinoceros is dead. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Rice did not deposit it at the Zoological Gardens, where it would have had the benefit of Mr. Bartlett's great experience and care. It was, unfortunately, allowed to remain in a portion of an ordinary stable, very roughly arranged for its reception. Somehow or other, the clumsy old parent rhinoceros managed to lie upon the young one, and killed it. This is very much to be regretted for many reasons, though of course the comparative anatomists will not be sorry having such a chance of a rare dissection. I understand the price of the two rhinoceri together was thirteen hundred pounds.

It is a very interesting fact that a young hippopotamus and young rhinoceros should be born in a few days of each other, in the middle of winter, in London. Giraffes breed in this country; so do elands. If, therefore, the above inhabitants of tropical climates breed here, and now that we know their habits and wants so well, may we not live in hopes that it may yet be possible that a young elephant may come as a Christmas box to the naturalist public for 1873?

FRANK BUCKLAND.

**EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTERS.**—Billy Waters—George Cruikshank drew a fantoccini, which has since been engraved by Mr. Henry White. You will find a copy of it in "Hone's Everyday Book," also an account of the exhibition. In the seventh scene, before the curtain drew up, the money-taker came forward and said, "This is the representation of Billy Waters, Esq.—when a puppet, Billy Waters appeared with a wooden leg and danced to the sound of a fiddle for a few minutes." Count Borrolousky—The following was written on this dwarf:—

"A dwarf from France arrived in town,  
Measuring but inches twenty-one,  
At court a wonder great was shown,  
Where he, though aged forty-six,  
Performed twenty childish tricks."

**Old Boots**—Old Boots is probably the Billy Boots, of Lynn, in Norfolk, whose right name was William Monson, a most eccentric character; having once joined some strolling actors, he continued to spout scenes from his favourite plays to the great amusement of every beholder, his attitude, action, and style, being perfect caricatures. He obtained the name of Boots, having, when tired of rambling, become a shoeblock. Clarke—The Clarke referred to, belonged to a family of tumblers who went about in a large caravan to different fairs; he made himself famous by his wonderful contortions, and could extend his body into all kinds of deformed shapes, stand on one leg, and stretch the other in a perpendicular line, half a yard above his head. Sam House—Sam House must be the bald-headed publican of Westminster who made himself of note by his answer to the poll-clerk who, when he was voting, asked him his trade, "I am a publican and republican," was his reply. Sam figures in a large engraving, "The Election for Garrett," where he is depicted as accompanying Sir William and Lady Blaise's equipage at Wardsworth, and seems to be enjoying the mock election as much as he is said to have done a real one. Nixon—There was an old book, printed 1701, called "Prophecies of Robert Nixon," which, on the death of Canning in 1827, was said to have contained a prediction of the statesman's decease, but it was afterwards contradicted, and some people asserted that Nixon the prophet never existed, and that the book was an entire hoax. Daniel Dancer—Daniel Dancer was a miser, and Madame Tussaud had, a few years ago, a wax figure of this dirty little specimen of humanity. Bamfylde Moore Carew was the king of the gipsies.—DANIEL H. WATNEY.

**SIR:** In last week's number of LAND AND WATER, Mr. Buckland asks for information of the curious characters figured on the print he had sent him. I forward an account of a few which is doubtless authentic. In an old work entitled, "A New Biographical Dictionary," by Stephen Jones, Longman, and Co., 1811, I find this book contains nearly five hundred pages, and gives a description of eminent men, who lived hundreds of years B.C. to the year A.D. 1810. The book is perfect, bound in leather, and handsomely lettered and gilded on the back, for which I gave the sum of sixpence at an old bookstall. Among the various biographies are—Bamfylde Moore Carew—He was the son of a clergyman at Bickley, in Devonshire, and was himself intended for the Church; but at the age of fifteen embraced the gipsy's vagrant life, and by his ingenuity and dexterity in raising supplies for his brotherhood, by begging under various deceptions, so ingratiated himself with them, that they elected him their king. He was born in July, 1693, and is supposed to have died about 1770. Daniel Dancer—Almost singular example of penuriousness with the means of plenty. He lived at Pinner, in Middlesex, with a sister of his, who was of a congenial disposition, and although possessed of three thousand a year, besides great sums in specie and bank-notes, concealed in different parts of his house, he denied himself the common necessities of life. He usually had his body girt with a lay-band to keep together his tattered garments; the stockings he wore had been so repeatedly darned and patched, that scarcely any of the original could be seen; but in dirty or cold weather, they were thickly covered with ropes of lay, which served as substitutes for boots. He rarely washed his face or hands, and never allowed his bed to be made, or his house to be cleaned. He hid bank-notes among the cowbells in his cowhouse, and guineas in the fireplace covered with soot. A number of singular eccentricities are recorded of him in "Biographical Curiosities, 1797." He died in October, 1794. Daniel Lambert—remarkable for having greatly exceeded the ordinary dimensions of mankind, was born at Leicester, March 13th, 1770, and died at Stamford, June 21st, 1809. He had exhibited himself in Piccadilly two or three years before his death; not long before which event, on being weighed, he was found to be fifty-two stone eleven pounds in weight (14lbs. to the stone), which is ten stone eleven pounds more than the great Mr. Bright, of Essex, ever weighed. His coffin was six feet four inches long, four feet four inches wide, and two feet four inches deep, and consisted of one hundred and twelve superficial feet of elm timber. Thomas Parr—an Englishman, and a remarkable instance of longevity, having lived in the reigns of ten sovereigns. He married his second wife when he was one hundred and twenty years of age; had issue by her, whose extraordinary feats of walking almost exceed credibility. His travels on foot between London and York were the occasion of large sums of money being won and lost; yet he himself was generally in very low circumstances, and died in indigence April 15th, 1793, aged fifty-nine. I find these biographies very difficult to get information on, but I will try my hardest to get more particulars of some others in the list, but perhaps some other of your correspondents may have already done so.—E. W. SEARLE.

**FOOD OF INDIAN MYNAH.**—**SIR:** A friend of mine has brought me an Indian mynah, which is a great favourite with my wife and children. I shall feel greatly obliged if you will tell me what is the most suitable food to give it. Hitherto it has had rice, bread, potatoes, and a little meat once or twice a week, but for a day or two it has appeared almost a little. You will no doubt have heard of the immense number of salmon on the spawning beds above Clitheroe; people come for miles to see them.—J. G. (Clitheroe).

[By the kindness of Mr. Bartlett I am enabled to give the following information:—The greater variety of different kinds of food given to the Indian mynah the better. A little flesh, cooked or raw, cut fine, hard-boiled eggs, chopped up with boiled rice, or potato, or bread, insects, such as meal worms, or young mice, or very young birds, fruit—or, in fact, anything that does not contain much fat or salt.—FRANK BUCKLAND.]

**WREN'S NEST IN DECEMBER.**—**SIR:** Yesterday, one of my brother's boys at Hill Farm, Kingsbury, Middlesex, took a wren's nest with two eggs in it.—C. GOODCHILD.

## Poultry and Pigeons

Secretaries and promoters of poultry and pigeon shows are requested to send their shows are to be held, with a schedule of prices.

### FORTHCOMING SHOWS

HEXHAM.—January 1, 1873. Sec., Mr. Michael Green, Fore Street, Hexham. Entries closed.	MAIDSTONE.—Good
WISHAW.—January 1. Sec., Mr. Thos. M'Millan, Shand-street, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.	stone
CORK.—January 1 and 2. Sec., Mr. Henry L. Tivy, 1, Patrick's Hill, Cork. Entries closed.	NENTHE, son, tries
PAISLEY.—Jan. 1 and 2. Sec., Mr. W. Houston, 3, West-street, Paisley. Entries close Dec. 23.	KENDAL. Choir
BALDON.—Jan. 2, 3, and 4. (Pigeons, Canaries, and British Birds.) Sec., Mr. J. Garnett, Baldon Hall, Baldon, Leeds. Entries close Dec. 26.	ABERDEE 11. ; Guild
BRISTOL.—January 3rd, 4th, and 6th. Sec. Mr. W. Roué, 165, White Ladies-road, Redland, Bristol. Entries closed.	19, M. Decei SELKIRK.
KIRKCALDY (Hife and Kinross Ornithological Society).—Jan. 6 and 7. Sec., Mr. Andrew Pratt, Milton-road, Kirkcaldy. Entries close Dec. 23.	Little GLASGOW Janur Buch

### THE HISTORY AND ART OF ARTIFICIAL HEATING

(Continued from Page 4)

IT appears evident from various sources that the impetus given to it through the popularity achieved by the subject was fully entered into by nearly every *Times* downwards, and several fresh attempts were made in new ideas in relation to it; but we only have one patent of May 29 of the latter year one Frederick Miller att "new and improved methods for hatching and rearing of fowls by artificial means"; but the limited amount of success of his apparatus upset his calculations for profit, and he very soon pocketed again, and his specification for patent was never published. We came across a very elaborately-designed apparatus of the Cantelo system in some respects, as this apparatus means for warming buildings and hatching eggs. It was invented in 1853 by J. Newton, and is described as a "new method of heating together certain parts so as to constitute a hot-water apparatus which is fixed or portable." There are very clear drawings of the apparatus, which fully describe the form and application of it. They are also sufficiently clear to us to assert that they could ever have been brought to life by the inventor, the parts were useful for the due regulation of the temperature, which, of course, are not required to be kept to a given point, but fully describes the construction and erection of warm buildings in inventor's ideas; but they are not novel. He lays down the following points of his patent—"In the use and application of the apparatus in combination with such said apparatus and flues, for the purpose of heating to such degrees of heat to which it may be required to warm any particular room or chamber of a dwelling-house or other building, a regular and uniform fixed degree of temperature of the hot-water apparatus, effected by the means of the horizontal legs of the thermometers acting upon one of the bulbs in the other leg, forces the mercury to rise or fall at the opposite end." Further on he says—"The principle of heating, when applied to the hatching of eggs, is to heat the buildings for horticultural and other purposes than the modes hitherto employed for similar purposes."

There is no question but what our inventor understood the value of his apparatus as applied to heating large buildings for the purpose of hatching, for creating, storing, and economically distributing the air or water apparatus. No special instructions are given for the use of the apparatus, and no direct *modus operandi* during the process; and without such being determined. We are not aware that any attempt was made to form a special apparatus for hatching purposes.

The next apparatus for which a patent was taken out so far as it clearly proves how completely in the dark we are as to the value of the apparatus, which perfect incinerators upon the system by which perfect incinerators place the name of Cantelo in juxtaposition with that of next to deal with—both men of clear intelligence, an investigation of the operations of the art; but both endeavoured for their apparatus, although each insisting on success the application of the heat employed to opposite parts upon top contact heat, whilst Minasi insists on bottom heat.

### HYDE POULTRY SHOW

AN excellent show of Poultry and Pigeons was held at Hyde, on the 13th and 14th. In Dorkings, E. 2nd. This class was very finely represented. The entries for this class were very numerous, and the quality of the birds was very good. Some fine birds were shown in the Buff and Cinnamon 1st and 2nd prizes. For any other variety J. Street Brahma Dark, the 1st and 2nd was awarded to T. F. very good. For black-breasted reds, T. Tomlinson to 2nd. In brown-breasted reds, the cup was won by C. 2nd. In any other variety Mr. Brierley also took 1st, J. a fine lot. In the golden-pencilled class, R. H. Ashton in silver-pencilled, J. H. Howe 1st. N. Marlow 2nd.