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December 8th—9th

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F. S. HODGMAN,	187 out of 200—93½%
CHAS. NEWCOMB,	187 out of 200—93½%
CHAS. MINK,	186 out of 200—93%

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Sam Lovel's Boy.

By Rowland E. Robinson. Price, \$1.25.

Sam Lovel's Boy is the fifth of the series of Danvis books. No one has pictured the New Englander with so much insight as has Mr. Robinson. Sam Lovel and Huldah are two of the characters of the earlier books in the series, and the boy is young Sam, their son, who grows up under the tuition of the coterie of friends that we know so well, becomes a man just at the time of the Civil War, and carries a musket in defence of what he believes to be the right.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

Where, When and How to Catch Fish on the East Coast of Florida

By Wm. H. Gregg, of St. Louis, Mo., assisted by Capt. John Gardner, of Ponce Park, Mosquito Inlet, Fla. With 100 engravings, and 12 colored illustrations. Cloth. Illustrated. 268 pages. Map. Price, \$4.00.

A visitor to Florida can hardly make the trip without this book, if he is at all interested in angling. It gives a very complete list of the fishes of the East Coast of Florida, and every species is illustrated by a cut taken from the best authorities. The cuts are thus of the most value to the angler, who desires to identify the fish he takes, while the colored plates of the tropical fish shown in all their wonderful gorgeousness of coloring, are very beautiful. Besides the pictures of fish, there are cuts showing portions of the fishing tackle, which the author uses. A good index completes the volume.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

THE GAME PRESERVES OF ASSAM.

It is only within the last five years that any attention has been given to the preservation of big game in Assam. There are three sanctuaries in the Kamrup district, and one each at Lukwah and Kasaranga in the Nowgong district. The remaining districts are left almost unprotected. With the exception of game in these sanctuaries, which are reserved for rhino-breeding, almost everything in the whole province is indiscriminately slaughtered. The game in Kamrup reserves is increasing, but it will take years to undo all the harm done. The Asian says it is painful to think that the viceroy's inroad into one special rhino reserve resulted in a bag of only one cow rhino, where twenty years ago, in and around this same spot, fifty could be seen.

On the south bank of the Brahmaputra there are still a few breeding places left, but these are inaccessible till about April, after the jungle has been burnt off. The government reserve forests in these parts can hardly boast of a rhino inside the areas. Their homes and feeding grounds are between the lower ranges at the foot of the Mekir and Garo Hills, in the low lying swamps and dollonies, covered with dense ekra and kagri, almost as thick as bamboos, growing to a height of from 15 to 20 feet, through which it is impossible to drive a hathi at the pace a rhino travels through it. There are very few shikaries who will attempt tracking them on foot through these runs, and when they do it invariably ends in disaster. The writer has known many good old cautious trackers who have had to pay the "extreme penalty" for attempting to follow up a rhino in these death-traps. Only four months ago Major Wood had the misfortune to lose an old shikari in one of these attempts, and nearly lost his own life in trying to save the man. The incident occurred in the Bisnath district and was one of the pluckiest attempts to save a man's life that has been heard of for a long time.

The forest officer of Kamrup and Darrang districts, who prepared and conducted the shoot for the viceroy, is the only man known in the whole valley who takes a keen interest and strictly enforces the government rules and regulations on big game. The man that is doing all the damage and driving rhino and tiger from their old breeding places is the Nepali and his Kutia. Government allow these Kutias to be erected and allow these men to bring in their large herds of buffalo who roam about at their own sweet will over every well-known breeding spot in Assam—grazing, and hacking down the best covers in the province. And for this government taxes them Re. 1 per head of buffalo. It can be truthfully said where one is paid for, fifty get off scot free. Every sportsman in Assam is aware that more harm has been done by these Nepali exterminators within these last eight years than has been done by shikar since Tea was first started. Unless government keep these outlaws within certain bounds there will not be a head of big game left in Assam in a short time. The Mungledye Sub-Division of Darrang, from Borpetta to Tezpur on the north bank, provides excellent sport for almost every kind of game, big and small; and no hard or fast rules or restrictions are made except in three or four small reserves where rhino are known to breed. These spots are the only places that get any special attention paid them to save the game on the north bank from extinction.

Due north from Mungledye to the end of North Lakhimpur on the borders of the Arka, Duphla and Sarogmiri Hills there is splendid Mithan shooting up the Karan, Belsiri, Borelli, Dekorai, Borgang, Derjoo, Ranganadi, Derpai and Subansiri Rivers, the latter being the largest feeder in the valley to the Brahmaputra. The finest masheer fishing in India can be got up the Subansiri from the end of October to the end of March. Some of the pools in this river, even in the dry season, are nearly 1,000 yards across, and the fish in these pools run up to 80 pounds and over. On or near the banks of all these streams herds of Mithan are to be

found where salt poongs abound, and if followed up from the mouths; and on several churs of the Brahmaputra tiger, leopard, and bear, etc., are sure to be found. And in the oloo grass and bheels around, some fine bags of duck, partridge, snipe, and florican are to be had. Perhaps the finest sport for a varied bag of both big and small game on the north bank is between the Geirborelli and the Subansiri. The grounds, as a rule, are easy to shoot over, and often the unexpected turns up and gives likelier chances to bag a fine specimen than in any other part of Assam of which we know. And the country from October to April is free to all, bar a few small forest reserves, and every facility is afforded and every help rendered to any keen outside sportsman by the hospitable planter.

If a man has the time, a visit to the Daphlas over the border may result in some real good sport in the way of wild goat, sheep, gurrul, etc., and he might possibly bag a hathi, while in all the places mentioned above numerous herds of wild buffalo are still to be found, and it is safe to reckon on getting a decent head. On the south bank in the Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts, however, big game is almost extinct and no measure of preservation is resorted to in the case of what little is left. Some hundreds of gun licenses have been granted indiscriminately to all sorts and conditions of natives who have wantonly destroyed everything they could lay their hands upon, regardless of the most ordinary principles of sport which should appeal even to this class of native shikari. Concrete instances of this departure from the accepted amenities of sport may be cited in numerous cases, of the native big-game hunter killing new-born calves in breeding and closed time. We are, however, glad to learn that the deputy commissioners in these districts are realizing these facts and are confiscating every gun and cancelling licenses whenever they get the slightest possible chance of doing so.

BIRDS SLAUGHTERED FOR MILINERY.

AIGRET feathers and plumes from the terns, gulls, grebe or any of the other native wild birds will soon be no more in the State of Washington. From present indications it is apparent that the Spokane milliners will not fight the State and national Audubon societies, but instead will give in and clear their stocks of the forbidden plumage, says the Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman.

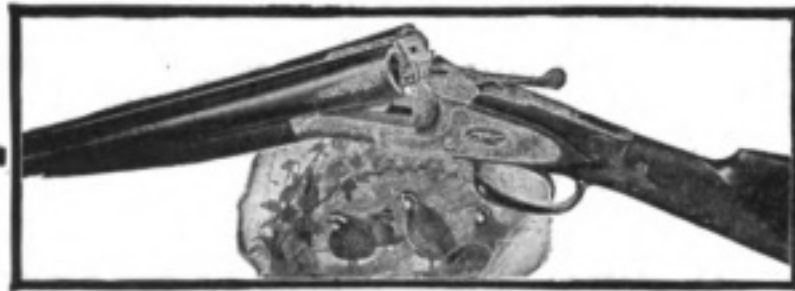
After seeing Oregon, New York and several other States test the protective laws and lose, Spokane milliners feel that they will not try to evade the mandates. As a further result, orders valued at several thousands of dollars will either be cancelled or the goods sent back to wholesale dealers in New York. The local milliners have, however, until Jan. 1 of next year to close out their stock, and as a result the orders for a fall trade will be less this year in that particular stock than in any previous season in Washington.

Speaking last night, Mr. Emery said:

"Local milliners are agreed that they will abide by the law. We have until January, 1910, to get rid of our stock, and we shall make endeavor to do it.

"To tell the truth, we won't have much to do to put the law into effect here. There is very little of the forbidden plumage in use in Spokane, and if the people will just stop ordering these forbidden feathers, the supply houses will be able to comply with the law easily. When January rolls around, if we have not been able to sell out all the stock, we can resell them to the milliners in other States where the law is not binding."

Heron's plumage is causing the greatest trouble in Washington. The most valuable aigrets and those proving most popular are coming from two species of the heron, the American egret and the snowy egret. From these birds the downs and attractive aigrets are taken during the breeding season of the birds, which abound in the Pacific northwest. According to William Lovell Finley, president



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