TRAVEL AND COLONISATION.

SHOOTING AND POLICE WORK ON THE STAMESE FRONTIER.

SHOOTING AND POLICE WORK ON THE SIAMESE FRONTIER.

In SEPTEMBER, 1891, after repeated applications, it was my good fortune to be posted to the Tavoy District, a district bordering on Siam. Tavoy and Mergui (the next district Tavoy) are the only districts in Burmah in which rhinoceros are fairly reaching Tavoy I found the usual difficulty one finis in Burmah, namely, that no trackers or hunters were forthcoming. I therefore deemed it best to send to Pegn for my tracker, Aung Kett, a tried sportsman, who has been in with me at the death of over 100 head of big game, including elephants, bison, and him (Garows sondairus). Pending his arrival, I sent out instructions to my police stations to report the whereabouts of any rhinoceros in their vicinity, arrived. Having heard that there were rhinocers denoted the state of the state o

core tiger and deer, solid lead with steel tip and steel core for elephants, bion, hisno, &c. I have repeatelly stopped charging beats with it, and on one occasion scored an elephant right and left—the one through the brait, the other through the brait; by this means preventing a herd, returning on its tracks, from running over an interest of the control of the co

FRUIT FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.

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Sir.—In your issue of the 3rd inst, you have a long letter on Fruit Farming in Californiu," and I cannot allow the sweeping section of your correspondent to pass unchallenged. I am persetly willing to admit that there are and have been real estate gents who have delibentely swindled people into buying land at a nap price, and even have sold land which never existed, but it does thereby follow that all agents are like there rogues. There are cool and bad in every business and profession, but I am confident at the vast majority of British settlers thank the agent who assisted that the vast majority of British settlers thank the agent who assisted trange country. You find discontented people everywhere, but very any of their complaints will not bear investigation. Many men go ut to Cal fornis, buy land through an agent, and then think they

have done all that is necessary, and can sit down, smoke their pipe, and rake in the dollars without working for them. Such men tell their friends the estate agent swindled them, and all because they were too lazy to work, and sold out at a big loss.

I say distinctly that, much as we want men to go out and settle, we recommend many to stop away rather than have drones. At them to-day are hanest traders who have a reputation to kep up, especially in a new country, where one has to look to the future more than the past. Personally, we can give applicant's references as to our position which are indisputable; and I may add that, of the many who are now fruir ranching under our guidance, there is not one but firm, and the property of the prope

firm. 21, Spon-street, Coventry, Feb. 8.

HOP GROWING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HOP GROWING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SIR,—I see that Mr St. Barba, in what it to me a recent issue of your naper, complains of inaccuracies in my figures on long growing in B.C., as set down in one of your September issues. Mr St. Barbe has compiled a valuable Government bulletin on hop growing here, and has spent some time in studying the subject, and I am sure has every desire to be accurate; but, in self-defence, I must point out tatal I carcrilly stated in my article that (file Mr St. Barbe) I was every desire to be accurate; but, in self-defence, I must point out tatal I carcrilly stated in my article that (file Mr St. Barbe) I was information of the best available sutherfits and to rely upon the information of the best available sutherfits and to their statements I appended their names. There is just this to add, which may replaim much-Sanaiho of which Mr St. Barbe writes, is our Vancouver Island; Agussiz, of which I wrote, is a district on the maintainad, some sity miles from the coast by the C.P. Ry. I do not wisited Agussiz. Those who are really interested should take my oft repeated advice, "Do not buy ap pig in a poke, come and see for yourselves."

THREE WEEKS' HOLIDAY AT SEA.—Would any reader of the Field inform ms as to the best and cheapest way of spending three weeks' holiday on the sea? I should not mind roughing it a bit, Would a trip in a fishing smack do?—VAN DUNCKE.

[Advertisement,] — Burbe rys' Gabard'ne is the one material for colonists. It resists waita bit thorns, spear grass, and bush. Superior to Karki, it stands rougher wear than any known material. Estimates (very moderate) given for Sporting and other Outfits.—T. Burberry and Sons, 30, Haymarket, London.

GARDEN AND WOODLAND.

THE EARLY-FLOWERING IRISES.

THE EARLY-FLOWERING IRISES.

TF THEEE were not so expensive they would be grown far more in gardens than is at present the case, but, except Iris reticulatame common netted Iris, the most beautiful of all for the rich violet and gold flowers, as strongly sented as those of the violet—they are little known. At Gunton Fark, Norfolk, it is thoroughly established in the open, and is proof against rabbits. The great thing is to give little known. At Gunton Fark, Norfolk, it is thoroughly established in the open, and is proof against rabbits. The great thing is to give getting damaged by wind and rain. Few buths are more charming when grown in pots. Iris reticulata has given rise to many forms. Indiced a break of that rather new kind amade sophomenes in bloom many days ago, the flowers braving the wintry weather. They vary considerably in colour, but the finest is the cell purple, relieved only by the central golden line on the lip, so to say, of the flill. Some forms are very dill coloured, Kerlagei for instance, but very hardy, and brautiful in colour, sky blue, with a bright orange blotch from about the apar to the base of the falls. A few days ago I noticed, against a warm wall and in a sanny sheltered position, several clumps of I. stylosa in full beauty. This is a teautiful species, the flowers sky blue in colour and very fragrant, and there are forms of it, but none more interesting than the type. It is a great matake to give a single state of the s

WILD GARDENING IN WOODS.

SIR HERRERT MANNELL SENDER us some photographs showing effects of snowdrops and enowlakes on his estate in Wigtonshire. He are very charming and effective, the foregrounds being flul of naturally grouped masses of these early flowers by attenuites through much might be done in many country seaks by a good choice of all the lovely hardy flowers of Europe, Asia Minor, and the northern world generally. We have now got a whole set of new snowdrops in addition to the old kind. Sir Herbert writes, "The spring smowlake has great beauty now as the smowdrops are failing." This is a charming hardy early flower, and we should like well to see the pictures that cound be made by the use.

TREE PRUNING.*

TREE PRUNING.*

We regrt to see Professor Sargent's name on this triding and mialeading book. It reminds us of some lady contributor to one of the illustrated papers, who wrote that the latest notion of pruning frent trees was to pinch them at two leaves beyond the joint. The advice of this book has been also also the latest notion of pruning frent trees was to pinch them at two leaves beyond the joint. The advice of this book has been also the property of the same and the property of the property of the woodland—a very common quantity in the woodland districts of England—and imagine men going round on ladders and pruning and tarring up old and sickly trees over such a space, like a surgeon among the wounded after a battle! The edy and distorted oaks rigured in surveyor who understood his work, as on much rubbish ear-cely worth tying into faggots. A forcest is not an asylum for crippled, pruned, and tarred trees. Aburd spoon-shaped diagrams are given in the book as the "correct" form for a tree (p. 21). From the artistic and tree forestry point of view, nothing could be more false. Get England, where there is anything like a fair growth of oak, or beech, no other native trees. The natural shape of a tree is enormously better than this "correct form" given in the book. In well managed woods, trees are "praned" in much bolder ways. This tinkering, villa garden idea of pruning trees may be very wood, and optic unnecessary. If we plant trees in ill-chosen positions, or big trees in narrow streets, we have to torture and prune, but to call this forest pruning is absurd. In our country forestry is so little understood, that puerlie work of this sort may be taken as serious; but imagine its application to thousands of acres and then even in Britain wools in France and Germany, and one of the property of the pruning its application to thousands of acres and then even in Britain wools in france and Germany, and one of the property of the pru

*DES CARS—SARGENT.—Tree Pruning, a Treatise on Pruning Forest and Ornamental Trees. By A. Des Cars. Translated from the seventh edition ty Charles S. Sargent, Professor of Arboriculture in Harvard College, U.S.A. London: William Rider and Son, 14, Bartholomew. close, E.C. Price 2s. 64

mo means. A good timber surveyor or woodman "prunes" his woods by taking away distorted, worn-out 'rees, and giving room to you have been also also been als

GARDEN NOTES AND QUERIES

GARDEN NOTES AND QUERIES

BERRY-BEARING PLANTS FOR COVERTS.—In reply to "Denmark's "query re above, we can strongly recommend Cotonesster Symondeil.—JOHN WATERER.—Is there any evidence of the food-value of this? We find it very free and hardy, but the fruit is not so good as that of brambles, we think.—Eb.]

PLANTING RHODDENDRONS AND AZALEAS.—Is it too late to plant includent of the property of

re-established.—ED.]

REPLANTING LAND.—Can anyone tell me if it is advisable to leave for a few years land unplanted where larch trees have recently been cut down, to recuperate the land; and also, when replanted, about what destince apart trees from 21°L to 8th high should be planted ?—G. T. E. [Little good will be gained by leaving the land unplanted; but change the crop if you can Look around your own will not suit, plant an evergreen confier like the Riga Pinus sylvestris, the Colocado Douglas fir, the silver fir, or the Scotch or the spruce SULPPHAFE OF TOTAL & A Mosc BYLVAND.

the Co. and 1 Mongles early the silver fit, or the Scoke or the sprease in most January Januar

growth in two years from seed. Small plants are very cheap per thousand, and it might be planted in that way as well as raised from seed.—ED.]

THE MEZEREON.—We la'ely saw a group of the Daphne Mesereum bursting into bloom, and although as well known by name as any hardy shrub of the garden, it is seddom planted in a bold way in gardens. This group consisted of about thirty plants, neat librabhes, which, if mild weather continues, will be a mass of purple, giving out a rich fragmance of colour in the garden thus early in the part. It likes an open goot, away from shade, and grows in o dinary soil. Some of the varieties are worth growing, sepsially the white, which is quite as free as the type, and blooms a little later. In every large garden a group of the mesereon should be plan'ed on the outsites of the law, and lills may be planted between the compact bushes. One usually finds the mesereon in cottage gardens, but it is said to be a supplement of the case into the contract of the contract of the case into the contract of the contract of the case into the contract of the contract of the case into the contract of the contract of the case into the contract of the contract of the case into the contract of the con

harden ill de in the ordinary soil of a dietriet. Can some of our readers cell us how the Douglas grows as a forest tree in various parts of Britain ?—En.]

BRAMELE FOR COVERT.—I see that in a recent Field you recommend the common bramble as a food-producing covert for game. My experience is that, although there is no better cover than the bramble, rot under trees it is almost totally unproductive of read. What seems to est it, salve under strong hunger pressure. On an open piece of ground, lying between two woods of mine, are half a dozen dumps of very luxurant brambles, every season covered with most abundant bunches of fruit. The woods contain a very fair stock of wild phesanats; rocks, blackbrids, and magpies shound, yet not one of these most tempting looking, dumps of the pressure, and advantage of the covert. Another berry-bearing plant, the berberis, which was thoroughly recommended to me as a pheasant-feeling plant, has also every year lots of berries, but nothing seems to eat them—AQUARIUS. We did not advise its use under trees. We had always thought blueburies, were good food blueburies, and many of our readers have opportunities of observing what becomes to eat them—AQUARIUS. We did not advise its use under trees. We had always thought blueburies are supportunities of observing what becomes of the present of the support of