THE NATURALIST.

THE PACT that the dreaded almon disease (Saproleguis forax)

1. In a sppeared this year for the first time amongst the graving of the Teme, in the neighborhood of Ledon-a reported in the auging columns or it, will remain with regard to the life-history of the search of the columns of the search of the columns of the search of the columns of the colu

fungus, the swarm spores consequently being in the water absorbed by each individual. As the overcrowding of human beings and crowding of fishes in foul streams causes salmon disease. As healthy organisms they can resist the epidemic; and unwholesme surroundings they are ready for disease.

A study of the section in De Bary's profound and philosophic work dealing with animal and vegetable parasites can hardly fail to impress the reader with the great similarity between many of the lowly functions of the section of the same properties of the same state of the same

smoonsider that selency is on the verge of fresh discoveries in this respect, which will revolutionise the theories of the development of sporadic organisms.

C. PARKINSON.

SPRINGTALLS.

IN COUNTRY HOUSES it is not uncommon to see an active the control of the

MEASUREMENTS OF HORNS OF AFRICAN ANTELOPES. Sir, -In reply to the inquiry in your columns as to the size of horns of African articlence I harawith give measurements of some I

brought Sable			, tip to cer	atre of base	261in.			
33	.11	39						
. 11	99	23						
These	horns	are ev	en and ve	ery heavily ringed.				
Sable .	Antelop	e (cow)	, tip to cer	atre of base	25%in.			
		33						
	19			circumference (base)	7hin.			
This	was a y	oung c	ow in spl	endid condition.				
Water	buck (F	Crinkga	t), old bul	l, tip to centre of base	20in.			
		n		round curve	23;in.			
37				greatest circumference (base)	9in.			
This l				tough, and the horns, though	h short			
Tsetsil	oi (Zulu	harteb	eeste), cov	w, tip to centre of base	Ilin.			

SIZE OF BUFFALO HORNS.

SIZE OF BUFFALO HORNS.

SIR.—In reference to the dimensions given by "Cantah" of the best specimen of his buffalo horns—which are 2lin from point to point, and 32lin, from extreme outer bead to outer. bend-I wish to draw his attention to a pair of buffalo horns which we're engraved in the Field of March 6, 1899, and I quote the measurements taken in the Field Office: Distance between two tips, 26jin.; extreme width of horns, measured from the outer part of the curves of each, 42lin.; extreme length, measured from the tip along the outer curve and across centre of the forehead to the tip of the opposite horn, fit. 2in. I may add that the spiral character of these horns is most remarkable. The animal was shot by me in the Zulu country.

If any of your correspondents have a larger pair, I stall be glad to have measurements.

THE BORNEAN RHINOCEROS.

THE BORNEAN EMINOCEROS.

Sir,—In his notes on Rhinocerors in your issue of June 18, Mr Lydekker says that the Javan rhinoceros is found in Borneo. I should like to know on what authority this statement is made, as the only species known to me in North Borneo is R. sumatrenis, and northern part of the island.

The statement that the Sumatran rhinoceros is now becoming rare in most parts of Borneo is also open to question. Fifteen years ago the existence of any rhinoceros in Borneo was only trail-thours; no authentic account of the occurrence of one being on

record; but when this country (North Borneo) was opened up, it as well as the elephant was found to be fairly common and well distributed, and the Hapse of time has only confirmed this observation. Last wock I came upon three within a very few miles of this town; a for terrier I had with me bayed one of them. The horns of the Sumatran rhinoceros we find are very unlike the description given by Mr Lyddeker.

MYNAII, Sandakan, North Borneo.

NOTES AND QUERIES ON NATURAL HISTORY.

SOLITARY SNIPE IN YORKSHIRE.—While shooting near Bedale on Oct. 4, 1 killed a great, or solitary, snipe which weighed Soz. I should have had it preserved, but as it was rather hard hit, I made up my mind to have it cooked. It was very fab, and of excellent flavour.—MAJON BELL (Alskew, Bedale).

NATURE - MASOR BELL (Alskew, Becney,
WOODCOCK IN THE CITY.—It may interest some of your
readers to know that a fine plump woodcock was this morning picked
up on the roof of a house in the Old Jewry, Cheapside. The bird
had evidently killed itself by flying against the overhead wires, and
was quite warm when found.—O. E. H.

was quite warm when found.—C. E. H.

JACK SNIPE NESTING IN ENGLAND.—In the letter on
'Snatching,' in the angling columns of the Field of Sept. 24, the
writer mentioned a "Major, jun," having a collection of 18,009
British birds eggs, the arrest amongst them being four juck snipes'.
It would be of interest to readers of the Field who are naturalists if
the writer of the letter would accertain from "Major, jun," and
inform us when and where the four jack snipes' eggs were obtained
by him.—LLANGEN.

oy nim.—LLANACH.

THE PIED FLYCATURER IN WALES.—I overlooked Mr
Swainson's note in the Field of Oct. I, asking for information as to
the distribution of the pied flyeatcher (Massicapa atricupilla) in
Wales. It is an occasional vistor to Montgoneryshire, but I have
only noticed its occurrence here twice to a residence of the control of

the me old parks church of Meifod.—ALPRED GRONGE (Meifod, Montgomershire).

RESVE IN DERBYSHIRE.—When stips shooting on the sawage farm near Burton prior. The prior of the pr

always ben'top by themselves.—W. P. BlackErsburg.

Whose, Newbury).

QUAILS IN HERTFORDSHIRE.—Until some rix or seven years ago we ured to kill several qualis at Ashwell, Herts, during the participe season, in some seasons a desen or more, but since that time-ingras Sandon, about four miles to the south-east of Ashwell, two qualis rost an appear to turnips, and I was fortunate enough to kill them right and left, and pick up both of them. They were young brids. I hear that this year one of my ne ghours has killed threen qualis, and another two; so that perhaps we shall mind a few against a first and read to the south-east of Afghanistan in England east of the Afghanistan, and is apported to India. But the tree will not grow in that country, as for as I am aware, at a less leavation than 9900 or 10,0001; I have sent home some of the cones and the fruit of this tree, and should be very glad to hear whether there is any prospect of their coming to anything. The cones were growing the India, if the best known peak.—S. H. G. The Chilgoa (Firms Gerariana) was introduced into England about the year 1890, according to Veitch's "Manual Confirence," It is hardy in the south-west of England, where there are some very beautiful specimens of it. In the Official Guide Kew Gardens it is stated that this pine does not grow well as K.

MARTEN SWIMMING.—On the evening of Oct, 3, just before many thing the south-east of the south-

to Now Unrigens It is stated that this pine does not grow well at Kew.—Ed.)

MARTEN SWIMMING.—On the evening of Oct. 3, just before muset, while fashing at Fredan, in Upper Austria, I noticed a marten (Mustela foina) coming towards me. I cronchaid, and the animal approached within twelve yards of me, when, after a preliminary survey, he entered the river and started for the opposits bank. As soon as he was in deep water—that it to say, had to swim—I ran in, and without difficulty tailed him. The little bease—he was not quite unable to get him to the property of the same than the same than the same that it is a same that same that it is the same that it is the same that it is the same that it is claws, and, pulling himself up with these, came within an ace of putting his tech into my thum be fore! I could drop him. In a second or two he was out of sight.—PIELACH.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Date.	Name.	Country.	How obtained.	Where located in the Gardens.	
Oct.	1 Vulpine Phalanger (Phalangista vulpina) d	Australia	Presented by Master H. H. Barret	House	
	1 Canarian Laurel Pigeon (Columba lauri-	I. of Gomera, Canary Isles	Deposited	Western Aviary	
,,	vora) o * 2 NicobarPigeons (Calce-	Indian Archi-	Ditto	Ditto	
,,	nas n'eobarica) 3 Ringed Plovers (Ægia-	Brit. Islands	Purchased	Ditto	
**	litis hiaticula) 2 Dunlins (Tringa	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
4	alpina) 1 Macaque Monkey (Ma- eacus cynomolgus)	India		House	
5	1 Grey Ichneumon (Her- pestes griseus)	Ditto	Presented by Mrs Wyndham Bewes	Small Cats House	
6	1 Indian Muntjac (Cer-	Ditto	Purchased	Gazelle Shada	
7	yalus muntjac) 2 2 Raccoons (Procyon	N. America	Presented by Capt. Sharp	Raccoons	
**	lotor) 1 White Stork (Ciconia	Europe	Presented by Sir H. Rae Reid, Bt.	Storks Fad-	
	8 Negro Tamarins	Guiana	Deposited	Monkey House	
	(Midas ursulus) 1 Stanleyan Chevrotain	Java	Presented by Mr Chas, J. Noble	Marsupial House	
11	(Tragulus stauleyanus) 1 Ostrich (Struthio camelus)	Africa	Pr sented by Her Majesty the Queen	Giraffe House	
**	1 Ringed Plover (Ægia-	Brit. Islands	Purchased	Western Aviary	
91	litis hiaticula) d 1 Chameleon (Chame- leon yulgaris)	N. Africa	Presented by Mr Davidson	Reptile House	

[Advertisement,]—Erm's COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING,—"By a therough knowle jee of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the the properties of woil-selected COCOA, Mr. Eppi has a careful application of the fine properties of woil-selected COCOA, and Eppi has many save us many heavy doctors' stilled it by the judicious use of such articles of dist that a continuous may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to decase. Hundreds of subtiliation of the continuous control of the decase. Hundreds of subtiliation of the control of the control of the by keeping considers well fortified with pure blood and a property countributed frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Solid only in packets, by Gorocea, latelled. Anness Pape and Co., Homozopsinic Chemista, London.