

nothing about the manner, &c., of taking care of young fish. Have you no pamphlet giving such directions? I can easily arrange for the freight on the Red Star Line of steamers from New York to Antwerp, and from Antwerp here. I will see that all is paid, and so far as that is concerned you need not delay sending.

There are many canals in this country, very many of which communicate with the rivers direct, and at very short distances, making a network of canal and river extending over large areas of country. These canals have few locks, and are not usually drained or emptied. A look in the encyclopedia at Little Ghent will give you a better idea than I can in any letter. There are 27 canals, long and short, in this city, and 80 bridges.

My query is, Where, in such a system, ought young fish to be emptied? In the canals, or in the river? Ought they to have free access to the sea or lower river, or should it be to the upper river? There is one place which has been lately emptied and cleared of eels and everything, but it is closed at both ends by locks. With all this information, where and how should they be emptied?

A TRANSFER OF LEATHER CARP (CYPRINUS CARPIO) FROM THE GOVERNMENT PONDS AT WASHINGTON, U. S. A., TO SCOTLAND.

By A. WILSON ARMISTEAD.

DOUGLASS HALL, NEAR DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND,

December 6, 1881.

DEAR PROFESSOR BAIRD: You will be pleased to hear that the 25 leather carp have been safely landed after a very stormy voyage. The gale was a very severe one, and on Wednesday, November 23, the wind blew with hurricane force, and we were obliged to "heave to" for twenty-two hours; the seas were very large indeed. We shipped one during the night which disabled the four seamen on watch; one had two ribs broken and another his head badly cut; the other two were lamed. The wheel-house was "stove in" and the galley bulged in; one boat was carried away on deck, breaking down the chimney-stack of the donkey-engine. Through all this storm the carp did well. The temperature of the water was 50° Fahr. at New York, and during the voyage varied from 54° to 62½°. I also fed them with a little oatmeal and potato four times. The temperature of the water here at this time of year is about 44° to 50°, which, I suppose, will be rather too cold for the carp. I give them a little oatmeal, but think they don't touch it. My brother is much pleased with the carp, and would wish me to thank you for all your kindness. He will value these fish very much, remembering how he came to get them. We have got our fish-hatching house

up now and a few hatching-troughs with *Salmo levenensis* ova in, but the ponds outside will be laborious work. The hatching-house is 80 feet long by 30 feet, and built of granite. The first fry-pond is just finished, and is 60 feet by 4 feet, the bottom made of concrete and the walls built up with granite and Portland cement (three of sand and one part cement). This makes a capital pond. I will try and remember to send you a drawing of the fish-house as it is intended to be when finished. I think my brother has some drawings in hand, but probably it will be some weeks before I can send it.

POLLOCK-FISHING IN BOSTON BAY.

By S. J. MARTIN.

There is something strange about the pollock-fishing.

All through the summer the pollock are caught on the eastern grounds as far east as "Granman" Bank. After the 1st of November you can't find a pollock on the eastern shore. I have talked with four captains of eastern vessels. They tell me they don't come in on the eastern shore to spawn; if they did, there would not be so many eastern vessels fishing in Boston Bay. There is not a rocky spot in Boston Bay that has not plenty of pollock, although there is one particular place where the vessels all anchor. This is called the Old Southeast. It is 7 miles southeast from Half-way Rock. I have seen 75 sail of vessels at anchor in a place half a mile square. They lie so near together that they take the oars to push the vessels apart, and they have seines from one to another; with a sudden change of wind they have to cut cables to get clear. When it is moderate some of the vessels make fast to the vessel at anchor. Most of the vessels carry ten men each. They fish with two lines to a man. Some of the vessels have caught 30,000 pounds in 24 hours. They use some fresh bait, but mostly clams; the older the clams the better. They use clams that have been carried to the Banks. There are 40 sail of eastern vessels up here fishing for pollock. Sometimes on a clear night they catch as many as they do in the day. The pollock this fall have brought a good price, 80 cents per hundred pounds round. Last fall they sold for 60 cents a hundred pounds. The fish are large; the last ones averaged 12 pounds each. There is great excitement in catching them. Where the vessels lie so near, all hands may be heard shouting over the entire fleet.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., November 22, 1881.