THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"Harper's." The November number of Harper's Magazine opens with an interesting and instructive article on "Fish Culture in America," with illustrations showing how the operations of fish hatching are carried on. Mr. J. Ross Browne's second paper on "Explorations in Lower California' is abundantly illustrated and decidedly entertaining. The article on the "Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace in 1868" is illustrated with portraits of distinguished singers who participated.

The other contributions are "Miss Worth's Competitor:" "A Bureau Major's Business and Pleasnres;" "Household God;" the continuation of Mrs. Dinah Muloch Craik's novel of "The Woman's Kingdom;" "The Visit;" "Ru ral Life;" "A Moving Tale;" "With a Book;", "Lucy Ruthven's Will;" "Mehemet Ali, o Egypt;" "Flower Songs;" "Martyrdom;" "Democracy of the Chinese;" "Editor's Easy Chair:" "Monthly Record of Current Events;" and the "Editor's Drawer."

The author of the article on "Fish Culture 'n the United States," after speaking of the Clinese and Roman methods of practice, gives the following sketch of the rise and progress of the art in modern times: -

The Chinese do not understand the art of artificially fecundating fish ova, and it is not certain that the ancient Romans did; yet we caunot claim it as a modern discovery of civilized man. The secret has been twing loss and twice rediscovered. Without doubt it was known as early as the fourteenth century; how much earlier it is impossible to tell. But M. Jourdier, in his work on pisciculture, tells us that it was discovered (or perhaps rediscovered) and practised by a monk of the monastery of Reome, in France, named Dom Pinchon. Like a true monk, he was metted to the study of the subject by the necessities of himself and fellowmonks, who required a full and constant supply of fish wherewith to satisfy the cravings of the appetite on the numerous fast days of their Dom Pinchon invented a method of fish hatching very similar to that in use at the present time, and practised it in the monastery for years. But the secret of the artificial im-pregnation of the eggs appears to have died with him; at least it was not again practised largely until the increasing necessities of the

age led to its rediscovery.

This time it was no monk, but a soldier—a
Hanoverian lieutenant named Jacobi—who made the discovery. He at least, announced it as a new discovery, and his claims to the honor, with an explanation of his experiments and their results, were proclaimed in a series of papers published to the years 1763-4-5. His process of taking and impregrating the eggs is very like that now in use. Although this plan was not given to the public until 1763, it is known that Jacobi had been ergaged in fish culture on the same system for many years-before 1733, in tact. On his plan he built, under government auspices, a large fish-farm in Hanover, and the fishes there raised became an important article of commerce, being sold in France and England. Jacobi was much honored by his government at home; his papers on the subject were translated and republished in France and England, attracting much attention in the latter country from Bir Humphrey Davy; and he was pensioned by the English Government possibly as an evidence of its interest in the subject, but it is probable that the idea of honoring the Hanoverian licutenaut was suggested to the Hanoverian King of England by other considerations. At least his information seems to have been put to no immediate practical use in England, nor indeed in Europe, and a century had almost clapsed before his ideas were again experimented upou.

A Mr. Shaw, of Dramlaning, Scotland, appears to have been the next practical piscicalturist after Jacobi, unless we are disposed to allow the claims of the Rev. John Bachman, of Charleston. South Carolina, well known as a naturalist and collaborateur of Audubon in the preparation of his elephantine work on the "Mammals of North America." This gentleman, in a paper read before the Agricultural Society of South Carolina in 1855, declared that he had raised trout in this country from artificially impregnated ova in 1804. The reliability of his statement has been frequently called into question, but pisciculturists of the present time appear generally disposed to allow Dr. Bachman's claims. The Mr. Shaw aliuded to began his experiments in 1833, for the purpose of settling some disputed points in the natural history of the salmon. His efforts are more familiar to naturalists than pisciculturists, as a part-and the most important part-of the "part controversy." In January, 1837, Mr. Shaw captured male and female salmon in the river Nith, expressed the soawn and milt, hatched the eggs, and reared the young to the age of two years, when they ceased to be "parr," became smolts, migrated seaward, and returned the next season to deposit their nest

But the piscicultural efforts of Messrs. Bachman and Shaw, and indeed those of all experimenters from the time of Jacobi down to 1838-39, were made in the interests of science, and to add to our very limited knowledge of ickthyology, not to repleaish the rapidly failing rivers. The first really practical pisciculturists the founders of the present system of raising ush, and the persons from whom it received the impetus which gave it its present vitality-were Joseph Remy and Gebin, two French fishermen who had long pursued their vocation in the rivers of Eastern France, but principally in the head waters of the Moselle. These two men. poor and illiterate, with only the scant know ledge of the habits and nature of the animals which they had picked up during a lifetime of avgling, had long witnessed, with deep regret gradual decrease of the trout hapiting the streams in which they fished; and, under the impulse of the necessity of providing for the better protection of the eggs and the young of their prey, they began the study of the problem. During three years which they devoted to it the entire process of natural impregnation was observed by them with the greatest care; in one instance, during a full moon, they kept a school of trout constantly in view during four consecutive days and nights. After many failures, which would have dis-couraged any one possessed of less energy and perseverance, they at length succeeded in discovering that which had been twice before discovered, and artificially impregnated and natched the ova of the trout, and grew the fish to perfection, and in such quantities that they were soon able to restuck the streams in the De-

They met with their first success in 1842, but it was not until 1848 that their claims to public attention were recognized. In that year Dr. Haxo, the secretary of one of the agricultural or emulative societies among the farmers of the Department of the Vosges, drew the atten-tion of his association to the fish farm of Gehin and Remy. Subsequently he wrote to the French Government authorities in regard to it, and at the same time forwarded his report on the operations to the French Academy. M. the operations to the French Academy. M. Jean Jacques Coste, a member of the latter body, and Professor of Embryology in the College of France, was deputed by the Government, at that time deeply interested in the subject in consequence of the total failure of the oyster, mussel, and other fisheries throughout the republic, to visit the Voscean form and the recublic, to visit the Vosgean farm, and critically and scientifically examine the work accomplished by Gehin and Remy. He found, as the practical results of their labors for five years, that the Moselle had been restocked with salmon, trout, ombre, and fers, and that in their hatching-boxes and ponds were eggs and young fish enough to restock all the rivers of France. Delighted with these results, M. Coste lost no time in presenting the subject to the Government through the medium of an elaborate report to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and urged the establishment of a fish-

farm on a large scale.
This report attracted the attention not only of the French Government but of the entire scien-

tific world. Envoys from the Academies o France, Germany, Holland, and England visited the small farm of the Vosgrean fishermen, to be a sured by personal observation of the truth of the wonderful accounts which M. Coste had given. The fishermen were invited to Paris; Remy was incapacitated for travel in consequence of disease brought on by days and nights of exposure in pursuit of the secret of impreg-nating ova, and only Gehin obeyed the sumnating ova, and only te-hin obeyed the sum-mons. He went with M. Coste, and modestly, speaking in his provincial patols, detailed the particulars of the joint labors of himself and his indefatigable colleague to the learned members of the French Academy—that most powerful and influential of all scientific associations. He subsequently dined with Louis Napoleon. President of the Republic. After a thorough examination of the subject, it was finally decided to build a government fishery; thirty thousand france (\$6000) were appropriated for the purpose; M. Coste was placed in charge of the enterprise; Gehin and Remy were engaged to perform the practical part of the work, and the following year saw the establishment of the famous fish tarm at Huningue, Since that time the interest in the subject has

never flagged; pisciculturists have increased in every civilized country; fish-farms have sprung up all over Europe, and there are now numbers of them in this country; and the rivers of Eu rope and America are being rapidly restocked with every variety of table fish.

From "A Bureau Major's Business and Plea-

sures" we extract the following: -Most of the difficulties between whites and blacks resulted from the inevitable awk waruness of tyros in the mystery of free labor. Many of the planters seemed to be unable to understand that work could be other than a form of slavery, or that it could be accomplished without some prodigious binding and obligating of the hireling to the employer. Contracts which were brought to me for approval contained all sorts of lucicrous provisions. Negroes must be respectful and polite; if they were not respectful and polite, they must pay a fine for each offense; they must admit no one on their premises unless by consent of the land-owner; they must have a quiet household and not keep too many dogs; they must not go off the plantation without leave. The idea seemed to be that if the laborer were not bound body and soul ne would be of no use. With regard to many freedmen I was obliged to admit that this assumption was only too correct, and to sympathize with the desire to limit their noxious liberty, at the same time that I knew such limitation to be impossible. When a darkey frolics all night, and thus renders himself worthless for the next day's work; when he takes into his cabin a host of lazy relatives who est him up, or of thievish ones, who steal the neighboring pigs and chickens; when he gets high notions of freedom into his head, and feels himself bound to answer his employer's directions with an indifferent whistle, what can the latter do? My advice was to pay weekly wages, if possible, and discharge every man as fast as he got through with his usefulness. But this policy was above the general reach of Southern capital, and beyond

the usual circle of Southern ideas.

One prevalent fallacy was the supposition that the farmer could, of his own authority, impose times; in other words, that he could withhold all or a part of the laborer's pay if he left the farm before the expiration of his contract, The statement, "You cannot take your man's wages for July because he has refused to work for you during August," was quite incomprehensible from the old-fashioned, patriarchal point of view.

"But what am I to do with this fellow, who has left me right in the hoeing season?" demands a watchful planter.

"You have no remedy except to sue him for damages resulting from a failure of contract." "Sue him! He ha'n't got nothing to collect

"Then don't sue him." Exit planter, in helptess astonishment over the mystery of the new system, and half inclined to believe that I have been making game of him. I could, of course, have sent for the delinquent, and ordered him to return to his work; but had I once began to attend personally to such cases I should have bad business enough to kill off regiment of Bureau officers; and, moreover, I never forgot that my main duty should consist in educating the entire population around me to settle their difficulties by the civil law; in other words. I considered myself an instru-

ment of reconstruction. The majority of the complaints brought before me came from negroes. As would naturally happen to an ignorant race, they were hable to many impositions, and saw their grievances with big eyes. There was magnitude, too, in their manner of statement; it was something like an indictment of the voluminous olden time-the rigmarole which charged a pig-thier with stealing ten boars, ten sows, ten shoats, etc. With pomp of manner and of words, with a retundity of voice and superfluity of detail which would have delighted Cicero, a negro would so glorify his little trouble as to give one the impression that humanity had never before suffered the like. Sometimes I was able to cut short these turgid narratives with a few sharp questions; sometimes I found this impossible, had to let them roll on unchecked, like Mississippis. Of course the complaints were immensely various in nature and importance. They might refer to an alleged attempt at assassination, or to the discrepancy of a bushel of pea-vines in the division of a crop. They might be against brother freedmen, as well as against former -lave-owners and "rebs." More than once have I been umpire in the case of a disputed jack-knife or petticoat. Priscilly Jones informed me that her "old man was a-routin' everybody out of the house, an a-breakin' everything;" then Henry Jones bemoaved himself because his wife Priscilly was going to strange places along with Tom Lynch; hen Tom Lynch wanted redress and protection because of the disquieting threats of Tom Jones. The next minute Chlor Jackson desired justice on Viney Robinson, who had slapped ner face and torn her clothes. Everybody, guilty or innocent, ran with his or her griefs to Bureau officer; and sometimes the Bureau officer, half distracted, longed to subject them all to some huge punishment. Of the complaints against whites, the majority were because of the retention of wages, or of alleged unlairness in the division of the crops.

-Our Young Folks for November is apparently made up for the special delectation of the very young folks, and the boys and girls who are some degree advanced beyond babyhood will, we fancy, think it hardly up to the usual average of excellence. The contents are "How Querous Alba went to the lower world, and what came of it;" "More about Trotty," by E. Stuart Phelps; "The Burgomaster's Gull," by Celia Thaxter; "Icilus," a declamation, by Elijah Kellogg; "Mary's First Trial," by Mrs. A. M. Watts; "Sympathy," by Charlotte F. Bates; "Third Lecture on Heat," by Louise E. Chollet; "Toodles," by C. H. Webb; "When I Was a Little Girl," by the author of "Sister Goldthwaite; "Half Hours with Father Brighthopes," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Lilly Dilly," by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; "Little Dandelion's Grief," by Clarence Cook; "Music, Theme and Variations," by Hummel; "Round the Evening Lamp;" "Our Letter-box." The illustrations are only so-so.

-The Little Corporal for November comes to us enlarged and improved. There is a sufficient variety in the contents to satisfy every description of taste, and the stories, poetry, and sketches are of a kind to please juvanile readers. The Little Corporal is published by Alfred L. Shewell, Chicago, Ill. Attractive premiums are offered as inducements for new subscribers or the renewal of subscriptions.

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1868. WALNUT BOS, AND PLANK: 1868
WALNUT BOS AND PLANK: 1868
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK.

1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, 1868 WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

8. SEASONED POPLAR, 1868.
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