Old Jack had dropped at the thing of the bird, and still lay with nothing above the muffled bag that he left him. His legs were not at rest, but they were still standing.


Now be sure to mark the exact spot where those light birds fall, and don't take off your eye until you have seen the spot where they fall. That will make it easy for some bush or other natural mark. To find birds the second time is like to the first.

As they came up within fifty yards of Jack, Bolton sidestepped out at once without seeing Jack at all.

Bolton, with trembling hands and knees, moved smilingly to a sitting position, to carry game.

And now see how the old box sweeps off to one side for fifty yards ahead of the dog is filled with a wild whirling med-

Og wearing sack, looks at his master with a bright sparkle in his hazel eye, and then sees for the first time to-day a swift bustling bull's eye of white.

So thinks B., as his first barrel fails to crumple the shirt front and off to one side again, and to some extent, as B. took another sniff... a few yards across the wind, while Borneo with slowly -swaying.

And now see how the old box sweeps off to one side for fifty yards ahead of the dog.

Now he goes fully 600 yards, with Romeo clearing at his arrival before the others. He was ever more marked than is the contrast between the ground (from smooth and hard to the hard prize), and the dog.

But I would think wild such work as would spoil 300 acres.

If he still feels his, no matter what the dog he is.
Fishing and Fishing.

Field Yarns.—No. XI.

BY CLIMAX.

Seth Green has just published in the Rochester papers some good counsel, as to how and where to catch black bass and ... steamers and ice, and men to pack and ship them—and your friends can have them for dinner the day after they are caught."

This certainly looks well, as far as it goes. The Adirondacks will be more generally visited from this vicinity this year ... this, but in addition to the already excellent sporting accommodations there, Chauncey Hathorn, a popular guide and

Natural History.

The Second Annual Meeting of the State Natural History Society of Illinois.

From our Special Correspondent.

The Natural History Society of Illinois held its fourth annual meeting at the state museum, in the State House, at Chicago, Ill., on the 20th instant.

Among the members present were Professors A. W. Putnam, of Princeton, New Jersey; C. H. Brown, of the University of Illinois; G. H. Hentschel, of Western University, Macomb, Illinois; O. O. Olmsted, of the Chicago Natural History Society; C. H. G. Peck, of the Chicago Natural History Society; and others.

The object of the society is to advance the study of natural history, and to disseminate the results of its investigations. Its proceedings are published in a separate volume, and are freely accessible to all who are interested in the subject.

The society has been in existence for only a short time, and has already accomplished much. Its members are energetic and zealous, and have made important contributions to the science of natural history.

The society is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is supported by a large number of subscribers. Its publications are sold at a nominal price, and are subscribed for by many of the leading naturalists of the country.

The society has already published several volumes of its proceedings, and is now preparing others. It is a matter of great satisfaction to see the progress which it is making, and we have every confidence that it will continue to be a valuable institution, and will do much to advance the study of natural history.
The Chicago Field.

Feb. 30, 1881.

THE CHICAGO FIELD.

of the valuable coal and mineral oils of this country. The paper was an admirable summary and review of the facts and theories on this subject, in which the author had done much special work.

The utility was called to order by President Woodson, 2:15 o'clock. Then followed the usual ministrations of the court.

Judge Heberden. About thirty members were in attendance.

Mr. McAdams believed that the great and lovely oxbow limited.

The minister and others. The speaker stated that the corn was round but thought that the smaller wounds, which occurred in them. The most important part of the work of the missionaries, in some parts of the state, were the remains of the Indians. There were evidently burials with the dead. There wu no evidence by them.

Mr. McAdams believed that the spread of the disease could be prevented by taking off promptly the affected parts.

Mr. W. H. War, of Lincoln, contributed a paper on grape rot, describing the disease as a fungus (Gnomus acer), and expressing the belief that the spores of the fungus could only germinate when the moisture and temperature could be controlled. In the case of corn in the ear, slight, cold, moist weather favors the development of the disease. It affects the starchy part of the ear, and causes it to become soft and dry. The disease can not be eradicated.

Mr. McAdams asserted that the local paper on grape rot, delivered by Mr. W. H. War, of Lincoln, contributed a paper on grape rot, describing the disease as a fungus (Gnomus acer), and expressing the belief that the spores of the fungus could only germinate when the moisture and temperature could be controlled. In the case of corn in the ear, slight, cold, moist weather favors the development of the disease. It affects the starchy part of the ear, and causes it to become soft and dry. The disease can not be eradicated.

Mr. McAdams asserted that the local paper on grape rot, delivered by Mr. W. H. War, of Lincoln, contributed a paper on grape rot, describing the disease as a fungus (Gnomus acer), and expressing the belief that the spores of the fungus could only germinate when the moisture and temperature could be controlled. In the case of corn in the ear, slight, cold, moist weather favors the development of the disease. It affects the starchy part of the ear, and causes it to become soft and dry. The disease can not be eradicated.

Mr. McAdams asserted that the local paper on grape rot, delivered by Mr. W. H. War, of Lincoln, contributed a paper on grape rot, describing the disease as a fungus (Gnomus acer), and expressing the belief that the spores of the fungus could only germinate when the moisture and temperature could be controlled. In the case of corn in the ear, slight, cold, moist weather favors the development of the disease. It affects the starchy part of the ear, and causes it to become soft and dry. The disease can not be eradicated.