

THE LANGSHANS AGAIN.

We have, through the courtesy of the *Poultry Bulletin*, secured an engraving of this new breed of fowls from a drawing by J. W. Ludlow, a well-known English poultry artist. As the Langshans stepped into fame from England, the English should be considered competent authority on their pictorial points.

Of the derivation of the Langshan fowls the *London Live Stock Journal* says: "Shanghai became a treaty port in 1844, but it was not until 1862 that a light-ship was stationed off the Langshan crossings. Communications with Shanghai and the light-ship being irregular, the captain and officers landed, from time to time, to purchase stock. Seeing these fowls they

KODIAK ISLAND.

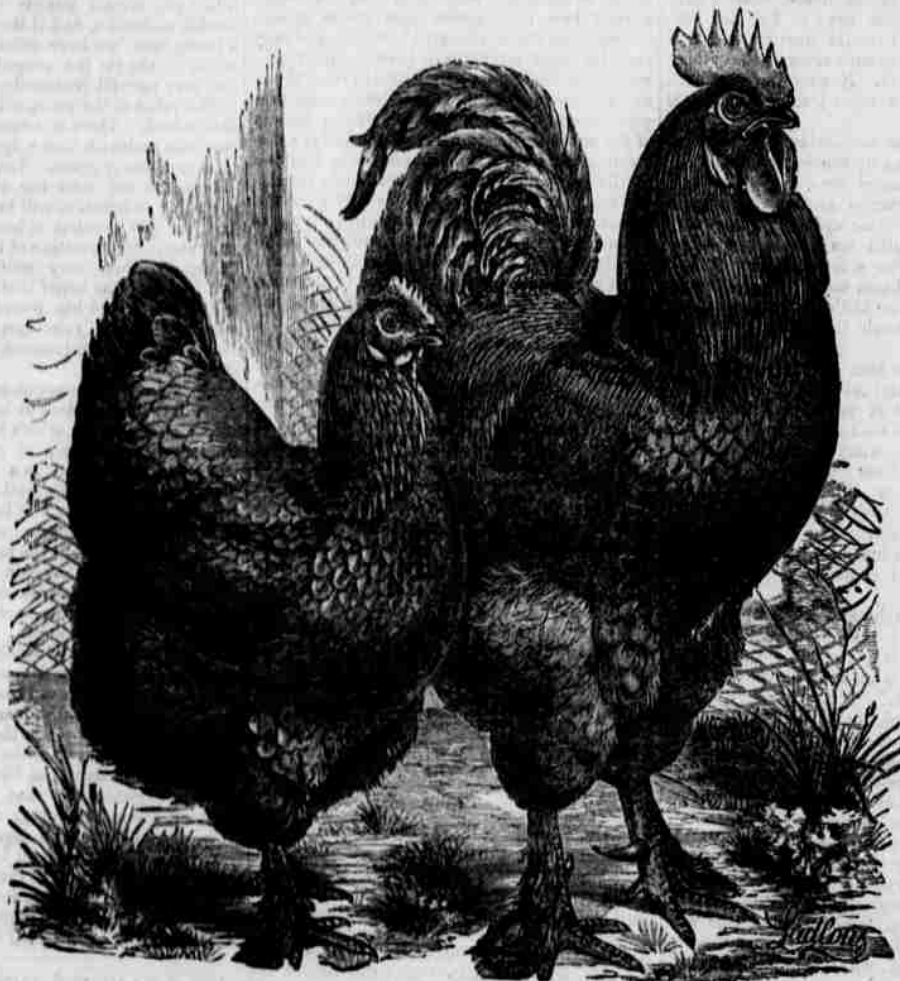
The following very interesting paper on Kodiak island was read by Mr. W. J. Fisher at a recent meeting of California Academy of Sciences:

In April last, I took passage on the whaling bark, *Mt. Wollaston*, Capt. E. Nye, for the harbor of St. Paul, on Kodiak island. After a two months' cruise along the eastern shore of Alaska, between Mt. Edgecumbe at the entrance to Sitka harbor and Mt. St. Elias, and on the so-called Fairweather ground, during which we touched at "Ochek" or Middleton island; we arrived at St. Paul on the 12th of June.

Our cruise along the different islands bordering the eastern shore of Alaska was very de-

extending to the ocean. In front of the largest, a point of land with a solitary tree on its extreme end, had been forced far into the ocean. Huge masses of floating ice were drifting in Icy straits, making navigation dangerous.

On June 6th we sighted Ochek or Middleton island. The island is about 16 miles in length and rises very abruptly from the ocean to a height of from 130 to 180 feet. The top of the island seemed to form a platform broken by numerous low hillocks. It is without trees, but covered with grass. It also has several fresh-water lakes, and is a great resort for water fowl. Both the north and south points of the island are prolonged by extensive reefs upon which the sea breaks heavily. Except in very calm weather it is difficult and dangerous to effect a landing. On account of the great number of sunken rocks, vessels should never ap-



ENGLISH BRED LANGSHAN FOWLS.

purchased some, not thinking anything of the breed, but more on account of their size. But being so pleased with their delicate flavor they now and then sent a present of some to their friends in Shanghai. These, in their turn, solicited the captain and officers to bring some for stock. When the natives became aware of this, they thought they might just as well send them direct to Shanghai themselves. Through the success of the sale of these birds at Shanghai, the breed became scarce in their native place, and the people would only dispose of them when they were in moult, and considered unfit for sacrifice; for there is, as I before told you, a temple at Langshan, and the Langshan is a 'yop,' or sacred bird."

TO REMOVE INK STAINS.—Wash carefully with pure water, and apply oxalic acid; and, if the latter changes the dye to a red tinge, restore the color by ammonia.

lightful. All the lower ranges of mountains were covered with either grass or forests, while the higher peaks still retained their winter habiliments of snow.

Very often natives in their boats boarded the vessel, offering skins and the products of the chase for sugar, molasses, tobacco and bread. All these natives were "Koloshes," the most warlike and enterprising Indian tribe inhabiting these latitudes. They seemed to be good-natured and jovial, but were extremely sharp in trade. The custom to paint the forehead, nose and cheeks black, with some pigment found in their country, did not tend to improve their appearance. The women, besides being painted, had a hole bored through their under lip, in which they wear a sharp, pointed piece of silver, or other bright metal.

About 40 miles north of Cross or Icy straits I observed two extensive glaciers, coming down the Mount Fairweather range of mountains and

proach this island nearer than three miles.

The island of Kodiak is situated between 56° and 58° north latitude and 152° and 154.42° longitude at its widest part, between Capes Greville on the eastern and Ikolik on its western side. It is deeply intersected by innumerable bogs and inlets, and bordered, especially on its eastern and northern sides, by a great number of islands and small islets.

Shelikoff straits, about 50 miles wide, divides it from the main land of Alaska on its northern side. It has a great number of small rivers, the largest and most important of which, the Karluk river, empties into Shelikoff straits.

When I arrived at St. Paul the snow had all disappeared except on the highest mountain ranges. The lower hills and the valleys were covered with grass already several inches high, and interspersed with numerous brilliantly colored flowers.

The mean temperature of air during the