

Then, where can they be more profitably cultivated than on Anticosti? The numerous bays around the island are, at this day, teeming with them, and we are pleased to learn that a Company from New Brunswick is to take advantage of this fishery next season.—C.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

This European introduction, which at one time was looked upon with so much favour, is now pretty generally regarded as a pest; careful observations made during recent years having proved conclusively that these birds possess few redeeming qualities to compensate for the great amount of damage they are credited with doing. The Colony of Australia appears to realize the serious disadvantages of their introduction, their increase there has been so rapid, and their depredations so marked, that they are now considered an equal nuisance with the imported rabbit, and in that prolific land will probably be as difficult to get rid of. The Australian Government has lately offered a bounty of sixpence per dozen for the heads, and two and sixpence per hundred for the eggs, which will probably have the effect of reducing their numbers.

Here, in Canada, our severe winters have, to a certain extent, checked their increase, but they are in some places already too numerous, and ere many years will, no doubt, multiply to such an extent that we, also, may be obliged to adopt some means for their extermination.—WALLACE.

NEW BRUNSWICK SALMON RIVERS.

THE RIGHT TO FISH FOR SALMON.

A landowner, named Phair, was arrested while fishing with rod and line for salmon in the Miramichi river, opposite his own property. The arrest was made by W. H. Venning, the Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick. Phair refused to give up his fishing rod, &c., to the officer, but he yielded

when Venning presented a revolver. Phair brought an action for damages for the seizure of his tackle, and the suit was brought before the Circuit Court of Fredericton. The attorney for the Government moved for a nonsuit, on two grounds; first, that the defendant was acting in the capacity of a Justice of the Peace, and was entitled to one month's notice of action; and second, that the plaintiff was illegally fishing. The judge overruled both these objections, and charged in favour of the plaintiff on points of law, but he disagreed on the matter of damages. The jury, however, decided to award \$511. The Government or the Chief of the Fishery Department, with the consent of the Privy Council, should recognize riparian rights in navigable or unnavigable rivers where fish occur. It will save money and litigation, and the earlier this annoyance is abated the better for both parties.—C.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

The approaching Fisheries Exhibition to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, next April, will be open to all countries. It is under the patronage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland. It will include everything connected with or as an illustration of the fisheries of the world. The exhibits are to be divided into twelve classes, embracing models of boats; of fishing-boat harbours and fishermen's houses; nets, lines, rods, artificial bait, tackle, piscicultural apparatus, fish ova, and young fry; stuffed fish and aquatic birds; paintings and casts of fish models, of fish passes and ladders; life boats, fishermen's dress and equipments; specimens of fresh, cured and canned fish; samples of preparation for preserving fish and specimens of such results; models and other means of illustrating the life, habits and social condition of those engaged in the fisheries; treatises on the pollution of rivers and the best means of remedying the evil. A loan collection will be included, and the Asso-