

as a ground work a good common school education, and that without such qualification no person need apply for admission.

2. All Students will be expected to conform to the established regulations of the Normal School in respect to conduct, lodging, etc.

3. Persons intending to apply for admission should notify the Principal of the Normal School at the earliest date possible. Inquiries respecting studies, etc., should be addressed to Prof. H. W. Smith, B. Sc., Truro.

LIST OF CATTLE REGISTERED IN
NOVA SCOTIA HERD BOOK
FROM SEPT. 28TH TO
NOV. 17TH, 1885.

AYRSHIRE BULLS	
199 Prince George	201 Dog n
200 Selwin	
AYRSHIRE COWS.	
235 Juliette	240 Nettie
236 Julia	241 Pink
237 Bonny Lass	242 Bell
238 Pearl Drop	243 Maud
239 Minnie	
JERSEY BULLS.	
102 Poundmaker	103 General Gordon
JERSEY COWS.	
171 Mayflower	176 Lena of Maitland
172 Primrose	177 Florence of Draffan
173 Maggie Jane	178 Fannie
174 Floris	179 Bess of Elmsdale
175 Joan	180 Florence of Elmsdale
DEVON COWS.	
57 Daisy 4th	60 Moss Rose 3rd
58 Moss Rose 2nd	61 Red Rose
59 Jerpoint	

A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows in regard to Fish Culture, but we fear his recommendations are not extensively applicable to this Province:—

MR. EDITOR,—I have thought for some time of writing a letter for your paper on "Fish Culture," but not being used to writing have put it off until now. If you think the following worth publishing, do so and oblige a reader.

Respectively yours,

W. BAIRD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

I have a few thoughts to present to my fellow-farmers all over the country. I know the times are hard and we are all anxious to turn an honest penny. When wool is only 28 cts. and wheat at 80 or 90 we must look sharp to make both ends meet, and a free exchange of thought often does much to assist us. I feel that I owe all I have to ideas gleaned from different papers. I bought a farm near the city in 1881. Then it was thought that everything was at its lowest and times must brighten up. But expecting good times did not make my payments and I could not raise sheep, hogs or grain with any profit, so I was driven to look for something new. I struck on raising fish. I will say to start with that the government is doing all in its power to

advance fish culture and will give to and one, desiring to start in the fish business, from 12 to 20 "German carp" fish to breed from. This is a valuable field any one almost entirely unoccupied. One-eighth of an acre devoted to "German carp" will make a clear profit of \$800 at the very lowest estimate. I think I hear a host of my fellow-farmers say just as I did, "I would like the \$800, where can I get information regarding the fish business?" Write to the U. S. Fish Co., Columbus, Ohio, inclosing a plainly addressed envelope and you will receive free the information you desire. Will they tell me how to get the fish promised by the government to beginners? Yes, they will send you *blanks* to be filled out by which you can get the fish without cost. Is there any doubt of my making money in the fish business? No. Do you think the government would go to the expense of raising fish, shipping them to different parts of the U. S., and then giving them to her citizens without any pay, unless she was positive it was a profitable trade for her citizens to engage in? How large a pond must I have for a start and what will it cost? A pond 15 or 20 feet across will do for a start, and it will cost nothing but a little digging. There is no stream on my lot. What will I do for water. Carp do not require running water. They do better in still water even in swamps. They delight in mud. What sections of the U. S. is best for raising fish? Any part will do. Carp are such excellent fish that they command a good price and ready market everywhere. Will it not take a long time to get a start with the 20 fish offered by the government? No indeed. Each female carp lays from forty to fifty thousand eggs every year. They increase amazingly fast and will increase your dollars just as fast if attended to. What is the best season to make a fish pond? Right away. The government will send you fish between Nov. 1st and March 1st. Do you have to feed the fish in winter? No, they eat nothing during the cold months but lie in a dormant state, while sheep and cattle are eating their heads off. If the government would offer to send a fine pair of pigs to any one who asked for them, every farmer in the land would send in his name. Then why not get some fish when they cost you nothing, care for themselves and bring you more money than any kind of farm stock. I wish every paper in the land would urge this matter on their readers, as I know they would be conferring a lasting benefit.

W. B.

Lucyfield, 18th November.—The Short Horn Cow Second White Rose dropped a red-roan Heifer Calf, sired by Hon. A. C. Bell's Bull Rob Roy, 172.

We have been favoured by Mr. A. T. Drummond, Montreal, with an advance copy of his paper on "Forest Preservation in Canada" presented at the annual meeting at Boston of the American Forestry Congress:

Each of the Provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada, excepting Manitoba, has control of its own crown lands, and hence it is difficult to secure one uniform series of measures for the protection of the timber upon these crown lands. Circumstances are different in each Province. In British Columbia, the forests are largely yet untouched, excepting along the Pacific Coast, and there is thus the opportunity still there of carefully conserving the forests, so that they may be a continued source of revenue, instead of allowing fires and the lumberman's axe to have unrestricted sway among them. Between the Rocky Mountains and the boundaries of Ontario it is rather a question of how far forests are to be created, as the country is chiefly open prairie. In Ontario and Quebec, along the streams which fall into the Georgian Bay, and at the sources of the Ottawa, St. Maurice and other great rivers and their tributaries, there is still a considerable area of White and Red Pine, but the trees are of diminished size compared with the splendid trunks common on the Ottawa twenty years ago. The lumbermen are fast approaching the northern limits of the growth of these trees. In Ontario, the provincial finances are in good condition, and the Government there, can, if it will, readily curtail its revenues from timber and timber limits; in order to prevent waste of its crown lands, and to preserve them in condition to yield revenues to the Government and profit to the lumbermen who may work them in years in the future. In the Province of Quebec there is more difficulty in dealing with the question, as the Province has a very heavy funded debt, the interest of which, in addition to ordinary expenditure, has had to be provided for, and as a consequence every possible source of revenue has been made available to the utmost. New Brunswick has still some forests of Pine and Spruce, but the area is, compared with the Ontario and Quebec forests, relatively small, whilst Nova Scotia has, on the whole, but little timber of good merchantable size left, and has correspondingly less interest in the question of forest preservation. The crown lands are under Dominion control only in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and some steps have been taken to preserve what timber exists there.

As is well known, the system prevails in Canada of leasing from year to year large areas of crown lands under the