

flesh color with small bright spots, totally black head and black shield on the next segment. It is now half an inch long, shuts itself up in its cocoon and in a week or ten days emerges as a moth with white fore wings mottled greenish brown. There is a large grayish brown spot at the tips spotted with white, and another spot of darker shade towards the base of the wing. The hind wings are dusky. The egg is next deposited and remains until it is hatched with the bursting bud.

2. It is injurious to the trees, deforming the branches and retarding their growth. Saunders states that recently it seriously injured the orchards of Northern Illinois; but it has not to our knowledge been complained of in Canada.

3. Hand-pick them whenever any leaves are seen fastened down to the twig—or when the cocoon is being formed and before the pupa stage is past. When the moth appears it is too late. If numerous, a spray of Paris green or London paris is recommended—nearly a teaspoonful of the poison to the gallon of water. A small ichneumon fly has been found to be parasitic upon the larvæ, which cause them to die before the pupa stage is reached. Neither the bud-worm nor the ichneumon has yet been observed here. We give this outline description of *Eccopsis malana* to assist those interested in observing. The state of the twigs appears to plainly indicate the author of the mischief.

H. M. F. —Are carp really cultivated in Nova Scotia, by a Mr. Thomas MacDonald, at Durham, as one would infer from your May "Ferndale" article; and if so, has he been successful?

1. They are cultivated as intimated in the said article.

2. Mr. MacDonald answers the second question substantially, as follows:

In the fall of 1884, I received nineteen German Carp from Mr. Baird, Commissioner of Fisheries, at Washington. The largest of the number were about five inches in length, while the smallest were about two and a half inches. They were quite lively after their long journey. Their travelling house was a tin can, holding about one and a half gallons of water if full. But it was only half full on arrival. I gave them some small crumbs of bread which they soon devoured. I then placed them in the pond which I had prepared for them. This was late in November. In the summer of 1886 they had grown to over one foot in length. In the fall of that year I constructed two other ponds. The larger is about two acres in extent, while the deepest place in either pond is four feet.

I sorted the young fish from out of the pond in which the nineteen carp were originally placed after they had been there two seasons. This sorting gave me 2,500 small ones which I placed in the two new ponds. There was quite a number left in the first pond. My calculations, respecting the effects of freshets, however, were not correct, for the new ponds; and, as a consequence, I lost a good many of them during the following winter. But in the winter of 1888 I was more successful, so that now I have tens of thousands of fish in my ponds. There is certainly no fish whose spawning can be controlled which propagate so readily. And from my experience with them, I have no doubt that the raising of them can be made a grand success all over the dominion. They do not eat their young as many fish do. They will live on anything pigs will eat, in addition to the water grasses and weeds which should be kept growing in their wide, warm and shallow ponds.

Their flesh is as delicious for the table as good trout or salmon.

One season they were so domesticated that on several occasions they ate out of our hands. They are in every way extremely interesting and form quite an attraction on the farm.

EDUCATIONAL OPINION.

Inspectors all over the province have repeatedly urged the wisdom of adopting the "*one term system*." Students who attend college for one-half the year naturally favor a continuance of the existing *regime*. The law, however, is not supposed to consult the convenience of a class who confessedly make teaching a stepping-stone to professions which are conceived to be of a higher order. And as college faculties everywhere appear to favor an extension of their terminal sessions, students, if so disposed, could teach one year and attend college the next. This measure is entitled to thoughtful consideration.—*Inspector Gunn (N. S.)*

The course of study has been adopted with satisfactory results in most of the schools in the district. With few exceptions teachers are unanimous in their approval of its provisions. The failures which occur in its successful adoption are invariably made by those who could not successfully carry out any course of study. Of course due allowance must be made for irregularity in attendance and other causes which hinder the successful operation of any programme in the schoolroom.—*Inspector Morse (N. S.)*

Sixty-seven of the Cumberland teachers have been engaged in the profession over three years, and eighteen over seven years. Although poorly paid,