

frequent its neighborhood. Why do the Fishery Department allow the waters of this river to be poisoned, when its officials are aware that a statute exists to punish any one who willfully do so? We demand inquiry and some explanation must be given in regard to this filthy drainage. The Department at Ottawa should see that a river long known to have been frequented by Salmon, and in which Sea Trout were seen a short time ago, is not to be destroyed with impunity. We are determined to expose every case of this nature coming to our knowledge, and when the parties or authorities who should abate the nuisance are slothful, we will have no mercy, but lash with the full force of our will.

C.

### CANADIAN MUSEUMS.

When this Magazine was issued last January we intended to give sketches of the Natural History Museums of the Dominion, their means of support, and how the material is procured; in fact, all our knowledge regarding them, together with the influence they are supposed to exert in the instruction of youth. We, therefore, commence with

#### THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC.

This is, probably, the oldest Literary Institution in Canada. It has been, however, very unfortunate—fire having destroyed its library and collections on two occasions, at least. Its present Museum was started when the Society became tenants of Morrin College, in 1861, after the fire which destroyed its library and Museum in the Banque Nationale building on John street, Quebec. The Museum is now on St. Stanislas street, in the College building. The collection is slowly increasing, but the room is too small, and poorly lighted. The collections of animals and birds are in good preservation, and there is also a fair show of ethnological material, affording instruction to students attending the College. Therefore, it is useful in its present position. We have seen enough of isolated collections or museums

in this country to speak intelligently on the matter, and we may say that, outside of an educational point of view, the public take little interest in them; but when connected with an educational institution, parents will support them because they are cognizant of the fact that the youth have a chance of obtaining a more accurate knowledge of forms preserved from every branch of nature. When Natural Science is taught in schools it is highly necessary that collections of minerals, shells (fossil and recent), and a good herbarium should be at hand, to illustrate lectures. When youth is determined to study, it is proper that the love for it should not be cooled by other objects in the way of arriving at the truth. We say that every University, College or School having a good Museum, claims the hearty support of the public, because the material forming these collections cost a large amount of money. Since the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec became associated with Morrin College, its Museum is a source of attraction, and many donations have been made to it of late years.

C.

### REVIEW.

The Annual Reports of the Montreal Horticultural Society, and Fruit Growers Association of the Province of Quebec, are full of original matter, and extremely interesting during the last five years. We are pleased to state that the issue of 1880 is the best of the series. The article on "Forest Tree Culture," by the Hon. H. G. Joly, is just what we would wish to insert in our journal, and we have a peculiar feeling—not jealousy—when we cannot procure these profound investigations. Mr. Joly is a noble example of the son following the footsteps of his father. We have had the pleasure of being acquainted with the latter; it will suffice to say that in a scientific view one is the prototype of the other. Mr. Joly's experiments are well worth repeating. "Forestry in Canada," by A. T. Drummond, a gentleman who has devoted much leisure in promoting modes for