

every manufacturer in the country; it heaped unmeasurable scorn upon the Province of Quebec; it blundered with a foolish and shameless attack upon the mill operatives; it flung about charges of corruption in a manner as false as it was reckless; no epithet was too foul to apply to a political opponent, no personality was too coarse, no weapon too cowardly—the *Globe* took them all and used them all, until many an honest Liberal held down his head in shame at the tactics of the organ of the party. SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S triumph at the poles, he owes in some measure to the *Globe*.

A. J. BRAY.

OUR SCIENTIFIC VISITORS.

During the last week of August the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold, in our midst, their thirty-first meeting. This will be the second occasion on which Montreal will have had the honor of receiving such important guests, the eleventh meeting of the Association having been held here in 1857. Since that remote period, a quarter of a century ago, both the American Association and Montreal have changed in many respects—both have grown in extent and in importance. In 1857 the Association met in the Court House and listened to and discussed some fourteen papers, that being the number on the published list, which concluded with the announcement that "when this list is exhausted the Chairman will call for papers that may be found on the Register since yesterday, and it is hoped some gentlemen will come prepared to respond." This year the nine sections will occupy rooms in the large group of buildings at the University of McGill College, and will have to dispose, somehow, of probably more than one hundred papers on all sorts of scientific subjects. These papers are the result of the work of the past year, in some cases of the work of many years, on the part of members of the Association, and the reading and publication of them serves as a most valuable record of scientific progress. The systematic discussion of such matter is extremely useful, too, as affording laborers in the fields of science opportunities to exchange ideas and to place on record their claims to valuable discoveries in the special departments of their work. While the Association will, this year, bring very much more work with it than it did last time, the arrangements for its reception and the conveniences at the disposal of science in Montreal are so much greater now than they were formerly that no trouble whatever will be experienced in allotting to each section a sufficiently spacious hall with every necessary appliance at hand. Section C (Chemistry), for instance, will meet in the lecture room adjoining the laboratory of McGill College; Section G (Histology and Microscopy) in a hall in the Redpath Museum.

The number of visitors expected is very large—it may, perhaps, be larger than at any previous meeting of the Association. Canada, in August, has great attractions for Americans, and Montreal and Quebec, not to mention Ottawa, besides being favorite places of resort, offer a greater change to our American cousins than Cincinnati, Boston, or St. Louis. Then there is the powerful attraction sure to be exerted by the presence at the meeting of an unusually large number of distinguished scientific men from Europe. Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, will all be represented by such men as HAUGHTON, of Trinity College, Dublin; DR. WILLIAM CARPENTER, HERBERT SPENCER, and others, and there is the bare possibility of the presence of a real Prince of scientific tastes from Japan. All this will, probably, result in the presence among us of some fifteen hundred strangers from among the most intellectual and cultivated of our American and European neighbours. This large influx will, undoubtedly, tax to the utmost the resources of the city at a time when we are accustomed to see our streets

full of visitors; but we do not think that we need fear the result. The committee of citizens is not only large, but it consists of the leading men of Montreal, and they have shown a willingness to work and a determination to make perfect the mechanical arrangements that have, already, placed the entire matter on a perfectly safe foundation. These gentlemen are ably led by Dr. DAWSON, President of the Association for the current year, and by Dr. HUNT, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee. No one, probably, has had more experience in meetings of this kind than Dr. HUNT, and all the details are carefully supervised by him. Dr. DAWSON'S tact and ability as a Chairman and President are too well known in Montreal to need mention, and he possesses, besides, that happy faculty of making things go off well, which is so valuable on occasions of this kind.

The programme of proceedings, outside of the scientific discussions has already been provisionally arranged for almost the entire week during which the Association will be in Montreal. These arrangements include Excursions to Ottawa, Quebec, Newport and St. Hilaire; Steamboat trips on the Harbour and to the Victoria Bridge and G. T. R. Works, and numerous receptions and garden parties. The daily programme will consist merely of morning and afternoon sessions for business, reading of papers and general scientific work, a lecture in the Queen's Hall by some of the most distinguished guests from eight to nine o'clock each evening that is not taken up with some special ceremony such as the inauguration of the Redpath Museum; after which the remainder of the evening will be spent at the various receptions or in resting for the labours of the morrow. The Excursions will be arranged to take place on Saturday and at the close of the meeting.

All the meetings and lectures are open free to the citizens who may, also, become members of the association by causing their names to be presented and by payment of the usual fees. This, however, is not enacted as a necessary condition of attendance at any of the meetings or lectures. There is little doubt but that the meeting in August will be creditable to the American Association and to the City of Montreal. Our guests will come in large numbers and with much scientific work prepared, and we shall be able to afford them every convenience for their labours and ample amusement and relaxation for the intervals of their labours. In this age when science seems to reach every where and to affect everything, the gathering together, in our midst, of its representatives and exponents is an event of no small importance, and it is to be hoped not only that the presence of the Association may do good to science in Montreal, but, also, that Montreal by careful preparation and by a fair exhibition of its scientific and economical capabilities may produce a favourable impression on our scientific visitors.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

A SUMMER RAMBLE.—Who has not experienced the delight of such a stroll as is depicted upon our first page is indeed to be pitied. When the sun has lost its power, and the evening shadows begin to fall, lucky indeed are those who can find so fair a scene in which to stroll; luckier still those who are blessed with a companion to whom to whisper soft nothings to the accompaniment of the evening breeze.

THE NEW JERSEY SHAD-FISHERIES.—The shad-fisheries on the Jersey shore of the Delaware River have always been an important interest, but have become especially valuable since the State undertook the work of encouraging and protecting them. In all, some 3,500 men are employed in the drift-net business on the Delaware below tide-water. Some of the most important fisheries are at Gloucester City, to which an official visit was recently made by the State Commission. The spectacle of casting the nets and hauling them in is a most attractive one. A correspondent thus describes it: "A long flat-boat manned by a score of men darts out from the beach like an arrow. The net, piled up in the stern, is allowed to drop off as the boat proceeds until it is all stretched out in the river. Then the boat turns and the lusty fishermen pull one end towards the shore to the point of starting. It is hard work, but they make quick time, and in a

few minutes both ends of the rope to which the net is attached are fastened ashore. They are then fastened to two great windlasses and the fishermen take hold of the bars, and with the aid of two horse's wind the rope slowly, drawing the net towards shore. More than half of the men are colored, and when they are fairly started they raise their voices, with weird and beautiful effect, to the melody of the plantation songs. There is a pause while each man is served with an extra gill of grog, and then the work goes on. Soon the net itself approaches the shore and the men wade into the water to aid in hauling it. The windlasses are next stopped, and as the long oval made by the net-buoys grows smaller the men go further into the stream, and their song rises higher and stronger as they pull at the seine in time with the music. When the net has been reduced to a circumference of perhaps one hundred feet they begin to 'bag' it. A circle is formed about it and the size is constantly decreased until the great weight of fish is gathered in one small pouch of the seine. The 'market-boat' is brought alongside, and stout men with a great basket scoop up the finny beauties and roll them into the boat, which immediately starts for the city market."

A delicacy peculiar to Gloucester City is the shad "planked." Epicures agree that the fish is never so toothsome as when served in this form. The shad is fastened to an oak plank, placed before a hot fire of coals, and in that position slowly toasted, the cook meanwhile industriously "basting" it with a savory dressing. The merit of this process is that all the juices of the fish are preserved, while every part of it is equally well cooked. In South Jersey the man who is not able to dispose of an entire fish thus prepared is considered worse than a heathen and barbarian. Our illustrations show both the method of catching and of "planking" the shad.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.—The situation of affairs both at Cairo and at Alexandria continues to occasion the most serious anxieties. The Khedive of Egypt, Twilik Pasha, has been unable to reduce the military rebel, Arabi Pasha, to due obedience; and the Ministry of War, and command of the army and forts, are still in Arabi Pasha's hands. He has desisted, however, at the Khedive's urgent request, from threatening the British and French squadrons at Alexandria by constructing batteries which might be used against them. The Sulean of Turkey, through Said Pasha, Foreign Minister of the Porte, has replied to the French proposal, which the British and other foreign Governments had accepted, for holding a Conference of the European Powers, at Constantinople, to settle the Egyptian difficulty. The Sultan does not consider this necessary, but has sent his own Special Commander, Dervish Pasha, with two assistant diplomatists, to communicate his will to the Khedive and Arabi Pasha. Great excitement prevails among the Mohammedan population of Cairo, who resent the interference of Christian nations with their domestic concerns. Arabi Pasha, with Ali Fehmy Pashi, and Abdellal Pasha, his colleagues in the Ministry, do not spare appeals to Mussulman fanaticism, and to Egyptian national sentiment, against England and France. It is still hoped that no acts of violence will be perpetrated at Cairo; but a large number of the European residents, with their families, alarmed at the state of the country, have departed from Egypt; and business is quite at a standstill, to the great loss and distress of the trading and labouring classes.

THE JEANNETTE.—We have already given more than one account of the sufferings of the crew of the *Jeannette*, and this week we supplement them by an engraving of the terrible march across the ice-fields, in which the unfortunate men suffered so much.

WITHERED FLOWERS.—The engraving of "Withered Flowers" may be allowed to speak for itself, as may also the engraving from Mr. Melton Fisher's, Academy Gold Medal picture of the story of Job's losses.

IN continuation of the views of Old Quebec which we have before published, we give this week to our readers an engraving of the Jesuit College and Chapel as it appeared towards the end of the last century taken from the photograph of a picture bearing the date of 1790.

THE LACHINE CANAL.—We present this week a panoramic view of the Lachine Canal from Ogilvie's Mills to the Grand Trunk Railway Bridge (north side), shewing all the principal buildings and manufactures throughout its length. The Lachine Canal is in its present condition the principal Canal on the River St. Lawrence. Its entire length is eight miles and a half of which about one-half appears in the present drawing. It connects Montreal with Lachine and thus avoids the rapids of St. Louis, which are situated a short distance above Montreal and connect the termination of ocean navigation. The Lachine Canal was enlarged in 1877 to 200 feet in width from Wellington Bridge to Cote St. Paul, and 150 feet thence to the mouth of the canal. At this time the work of building new locks was also commenced, the present ones standing by the side of the old. These locks measure 270 by 48 feet. The Wellington Basin from which the canal starts out measures 1,250 feet by 225, and is nineteen feet deep. This basin was represented in the NEWS among the other improvements of the canal in the early part of 1877. Since then a second basin has been completed to the south of this measuring 500 feet by

300. The opening of this last year has afforded a double entry to the canal, the value of which will be easily recognized.

PERSONAL.

THE return of Canon Carmichael to St. George's Church is a most welcome event. When he left us for Hamilton a few years ago, the Canon was the recipient of a handsome testimonial even from his Catholic friends.

THE new Dean of Montreal comes from good stock. He is the nephew of Robert Baldwin, one of the few great statesmen that Canada has produced.

PRINCIPAL GRANT, of Kingston, has been taking his usual prominent part in the Presbyterian Conference in New Brunswick.

SEVERAL of our leading clergymen are preparing for their summer holidays.

THE Rev. Father Garceau has just founded a house of the Jesuit order in his native Three Rivers.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH is on his way home from Rome, and Bishop Duhamel has arrived at Ottawa, after a short visit to the Eternal City.

IT is expected that Hon. W. Lynch will assume the Attorney-Generalship of the Province on the 1st of July, thus standing forward as the leader of the Protestant minority in the Cabinet.

THE Hon. M. Chapleau is winding up important business prior to his departure for the south of France on the 22nd of July. He is in indifferent health and will be away some three months.

THE Hon. Mr. Fabre has not yet sailed for Paris to enter upon his new duties there.

IT is said that Mr. Bunting, ex-M.P., and proprietor of the *Mail*, will be raised to the Senate. Another tribute to journalism.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, M.P. for Frontenac, is already spoken of as the new Speaker.

THERE appears to be no doubt that in the event of his not succeeding in obtaining a constituency, Mr. Josiah Burr Plumb will be made a Senator. Sir John is much attached to him.

THE Marquis of Lorne is of retired and studious habits. He remains at work in the Quebec Citadel, while the Princess is off fishing down the river.

IT looks as if Hon. John O'Connor had retired altogether from public life.

IT would surprise no one, and please many, if Hon. Peter Mitchell were called back to his old Department—the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries. With her present stand against the Government, Prince Edward Island can expect no special recognition, while New Brunswick has partially wheeled into line.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S election for two constituencies is an unprecedented event in our legislative history, at least since the Union of 1840.

IT will be a novel and pleasing spectacle that of father and son sitting in the Commons together. Sir Charles Tupper has herein accomplished another *tour de force*. Did not the two Papineaus thus meet in the old days of the Canada Assembly?

THE Hon. Mr. Chapleau has done only right in promising that the Exhibition shall be held yearly in this city, and nowhere else. The permanent buildings which cost so much money will thus have their use.

SIR JOHN and some of his Ministers sent telegrams of congratulation to most of the newly elected members. Such attentions cost little and go a great way.

MR. MACMASTER and others of his successful colleagues, are to be tendered a public banquet in this city.

SO soon as he can finish some public business still on his hands, Sir John will go down and occupy his villa at Rivière du Loup during the canicular season.

MR. MACKENZIE is steadily recovering his health, at which the whole country will rejoice.

MGR. BOURGET is leading a quiet life in his retreat at Saint au Reculet. In spite of his great age he is in the enjoyment of good health.

MR. J. M. LEMOINE will entertain literary friends and members of the Royal Canadian Society of Canada on Dominion Day, at his charming residence at Spencer Grange.

M. LOUIS FRECHETTE will spend the summer months at Nicolet and devote his time to the composition of new poems.

AMONG the principal poems commemorative of the death of President Garfield, lately collected in a book, at Boston, that of Mr. John Read, M.A., F.R.S.C., stands pre-eminent.

NOTWITHSTANDING the suspension of the *Canadian Monthly*, the versatile and graceful pen of Mr. Mercer Adam will not be lost to the cause of Canadian periodical literature.

HON. MR. JOLY will be invited to read a paper before the American Forestry Association which meets here in August.

MR. CHARLES GIBB, of Abbotsford, has gone to the Manchuria district of Russia to study its remarkable trees *in situ*, with the view of introducing some of them in this country.