

PALAEOLOGICAL CABINET.

1. The fossils of New Brunswick—from which, in many cases, the age of the rock-formations have been determined. [Some of these fossils, such as Primordial Trilobites and Devonian Insects, are of peculiar interest, as being the earliest known representatives of their type on the continent, and in the latter case, in the world.]

2. Fossils of Nova Scotia, including many fine specimens from the celebrated coal-sections of the Joggins, Pictou and Cape Breton.

3. Canadian and North American Fossils characteristic of the different periods of American geological history.

4. A collection of foreign Fossils, 500 in number, arranged according to the arrangement of an eminent French Palaeontologist, Bronn.

To the above may be added a large number of Miscellaneous Articles, such as

Models of Crystals; Sopwiths Geological Models; Models of Iron and Steel Furnaces, &c.; Pottery Works and Tools; Glass Furnaces, Iron Rollers, &c. Furnace Products, Slags, &c.

Maps—Geological and Physical; Charts.

Plates—Chemical, Anatomical, Botanical, Geological, &c.

And finally, a

MICROSCOPICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL CABINET.

Embracing (in all over 200 slides,)

a. Animal Tissues (Bones, Teeth, Muscle, Glands, Lungs, &c.)

b. Vegetable Tissues, (Wood, Seeds, &c.)

c. Sections of Fossils, &c.

d. Objects for illustrating the phenomena of polarized light.

Such is the condition of our Cabinet at the present time, a condition upon which to congratulate ourselves, but as certainly not one capable of great improvement, but in the better display of what we already possess and in the addition to many departments of articles in which we are now deficient.

The advantages attending the possession and use of such a collection are almost too obvious to need enumeration, yet I would briefly call attention to a few of them, as bearing upon their educational value, and the consequent importance of their direct connection with a school of learning like our own.

1. In the first place then, they present in a condensed and systematic form an epitome of all organic and inorganic nature. They exhibit, side by side, natural objects from all quarters of the globe, illustrating their relationships and contrasting their differences, and thus afford a clear