

have no doubt it would also double our number of students, and enable us to carry education to a much higher point. In the Faculty of Applied Science we are suffering from deficient means of instruction in Mechanical Engineering, and from the want of a special building with proper appliances. The Faculty of Medicine has more than any other been independent and self-supporting, and the energy and enterprise of its professors as well as their liberal contributions of their own money, have enabled it to distance every similar school in this country; but for this very reason it deserves to have means given for its more full development, particularly in modern specialties. The Faculty of Law greatly needs endowments for one or two chairs to give it a more stable and progressive position. All these and other needs are sufficiently obvious to those acquainted with the inner working of the University; but for the present we must endeavour to counteract the resulting deficiencies by any sacrifice, till means can be supplied to give us more freedom. Nor can we hope to surmount all such difficulties at once. In the nature of things they must be met and conquered one by one. Of two or three equally necessitous demands it must constantly happen that one may be satisfied while the others must wait, and must feel even more keenly their destitution by contrast. Yet, we shall never succeed by refusing to accept one favour till we can secure another, or by simply waiting till something may turn up. We must constantly press forward, however slowly and painfully; and successes apparently sudden are usually connected with long antecedent preparatory struggles.

As a noteworthy instance of this, I may be excused for referring to the magnificent donation of Mr. Peter Redpath, which almost at a bound places our appliances for the teaching of Natural Science on a level with any on this continent.

In 1855, when it fell to me to deliver the first course of lectures on Natural History in the McGill College, there was absolutely no collection of specimens. I had, fortunately, brought somewhat extensive collections with me; and with the aid of the museums of the Natural History Society and the Geological Survey, secured sufficient material for my first course. But, unhappily, a large part of my private collection was destroyed by fire, without any insurance, in Burnside Hall, and the College was quite unable to replace it. Within a short time, however,