

branch of the Survey work has been executed, and the publications on this subject are regarded as of the greatest value by the learned societies, both of Europe and America. Equally inconspicuous with the botanical collection in the rooms of the Museum building are the magnificent collections, illustrative of the insect life of our country; and probably most of those who wander through the corridors of that building are unaware that such beautiful specimens are there stored. These have been brought together in various ways, since the resources of the Survey have not yet permitted the employment of a regular entomologist. The great importance of this branch of science is, however, acknowledged by the Government, and at the Central Experimental Farm the study of the insect life, of certain areas at least, is carried out and their benefit or injury to plant life carefully ascertained; but while these studies are of the greatest practical importance to the agriculturist they cannot, of course, fill the place which the science of entomology requires in a purely scientific department.

In the division of ethnology also much work has been done. Extensive collections, illustrative of the manners, customs and institutions of the various Indian tribes which now inhabit our country, have been made, as well as large quantities of remains and relics of former races. The ornithology and to a certain extent the zoology also of the Dominion are well illustrated by means of a good collection of the principal birds and mammals, the further expansion of which is sadly hindered by a lack of space for their display. The various species of land and marine shells are exhibited and though in but few of these are the collections by any means exhaustive, and though the Museum space at the disposal of such branches of the department's work is of necessity utterly inadequate, sufficient has been done to show that the comparatively newer branch of natural history has not only not been neglected, but that the results already obtained are large and important.

But while the main purpose of a geological department may be held to lie in the work of the geologist, very frequently that work is so clearly associated with the investigations of his confrere, the paleontologist, that the work of the one generally involves the assistance of the other. In this branch, and in mineralogy also, the Geological Survey of