

We accept this hall of science as a noble contribution to those higher agencies; and now before this assembly, made august by the presence of our distinguished guests, true kings of the realm of thought, and in the presence of the benefactors of this University, enlightened men, and not less sympathetic and generous women, we dedicate the Peter Redpath Museum to the study of the varied and wonderful manifestations of God's creation, and emphatically we dedicate it to the use of earnest students, who in reverent questioning of the works of living nature, and the records upon the stony tablets of a dead and buried world, seek that vital truth, which, above all other things, it imports the immortal spirit of man to know.

DR. CARPENTER was then briefly introduced by the Chancellor. He said that when he received an invitation to take part in this meeting he felt that he could not refuse, if for no other reason, because he wished to give expression to the very strong and earnest interest he felt in the city. Nothing had been of greater interest to him since he had been in the city than to be accosted on all sides as the brother of Philip Carpenter, whose collection, he was glad to say, formed one of the ornaments of this museum, and he trusted would long remain to cultivate and extend the knowledge of the science which he loved. He rejoiced to do honour to the great and good man who had given this noble building for the reception, not only of the collections of the University, but to afford an illustration of the great principles of natural science. He alluded to the great value of the collection of Fossils contained in the building; and more especially as having a peculiar interest to himself in connection with his own researches—those representing that remarkable fossil, as he believed it to be, *Eozoon Canadense*, discovered by Principal Dawson and Sir William Logan. He then spoke of the slender opportunities which existed when he was a young man, and of the great value to this young country of institutions for the study of natural history, both as promoting a high kind of education and as tending to practical progress. He rejoiced at the thought that natural science was now fully admitted to be an important part of collegiate education, and he was confident that it would keep pace with all the great departments of physical science. In conclusion, he dwelt on the value of science as a means of disciplining the mind and of preparing the young for the efficient discharge of the duties of life.