

the college student and of the people in general. The third refers to the effect which must be produced by the contemplation of the *best* in any given line of exhibit. To these three functions might be added a fourth, that of downright utility to the miners and manufacturers.

Toronto is the capital of Ontario, it is the great centre of population, it is the heart of the educational system of the province, it is the point where all of Professor's Bather's objects can be best achieved, yet the capital of the banner province of Canada is without a museum. There is no material for the investigator, no arranged series for the student and no inspiration for the general public.

The writer would not be narrow in regarding the future provincial museum, he would have it embrace the whole field of human activity and all branches of geological and biological science. An ideal museum should reach from chemical manufacture to the fine arts and from petrographic collections to archaeological curiosities. Before this Institute, however, the claims of such a museum would be out of place; we must confine our attention to that branch of museum work with which we are especially concerned. From our point of view the subject might well be presented under familiar heads:—

MINERALOGY.

For reference, for comparison and for study a complete collection of minerals is imperative. This should be supplemented by a collection of Canadian minerals, kept constantly up to date. Small cabinet specimens are not the only ones required; but large, rough pieces with the accompanying rock. We all know that beautifully crystallized cabinet specimens are not the kind of material commonly found in the field; the mining man and prospector would like to see the impure, dirty ore and rock that he encounters in his work. Material of this kind arranged on an economic basis, and above all, kept up to date, would be of incalculable benefit to the mining men of the province.