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sed him, as it s or books of far as in his of the works of a scientific character possessed by the latter at the time of Dr. Robb's decease, shows with what judgment his selections were made. The extent of this collection would have been much larger had it not been for the unfortunate shipwreck, on Sable Island, of a steamer containing a large number of books, among them the publications of the Ray Society, destined for him, besides a large quantity of furniture. crockery, etc. He must also have had an extended correspondence, one proof of which is of personal interest to the writer. Soon after assuming the duties laid down by Dr. Robb, he had occasion to make a detailed inventory of the apparatus and specimens in the chemical laboratory and museum of the college, and quite early in the search was at once surprised and gratified by finding a considerable number of packages, the written labels of which were recognized as being in the handwriting of the writer's father, the late Prof. J. W. Bailey, of West Point, N. Y. They contained samples of the so-called Fossil Infusoria, and, as the gentleman last referred to was at that time the principal authority in America on these microscopic organisms, he had evidently been written to by Dr. Robb that the latter might thereby be the better able to identify any similar forms which he might meet with here.

Dr. Robb's choice of apparatus, like that of books, was most judicious. Nothing but the best would satisfy him, and his chemical laboratory, though small, was a model of convenient arrangement, and, for the time and place, of ample equipment. The necessities of the case made him also his own mechanic, and in one of his letters he refers to his having been required to polish and repair a lot of instruments injured in, but recovered from, the Sable Island disaster, and which he describes as a "shocking wreck." His laboratory was fully supplied with carpenter's tools, and there is no doubt that he knew how to use them. He was a good analyst, and many specimens of ores now in the university collection are accompanied by labels bearing the results of his quantitative determinations.

His association with the Fredericton Athenaum has already been referred to. In this connection he prepared and published an almanac, of which he says, in a letter to his mother, "I can tell you it cost me a good deal of work." It was issued in 1849, is a volume of 142 pages, of which the object, as avowed on the preface, was neither profit nor remuneration, but the "furnishing of a compendium of information, useful for the time and place." He adds, "In a colony like this, where as yet food for the mind is but scantily supplied, care ought to