

*A collection of plastic fruits.*—The models are very remarkable. The samples were chosen by Mr Decaisne. They are different types to which can be referred the numberless forms produced by the diversity of cultivation and climate.

*A collection of natural fruits.*—A good portion of these specimens are used for botanical demonstration.

*A collection of mushrooms.*—It contains 112 specimens, modeled in *carton pierre* and painted in their natural colors. It is divided into three groups: the eatable, the suspected, and poisonous mushrooms.

*The herbarium.*—The last room contains the herbarium, divided into two distinct parts: the American herbarium (Canada and United States), and the general herbarium. The American herbarium is composed of the collections of C.-E. Perry, E. Hall and J.-B. Harbour, Chs Geyer, of Riedl, Leidenberg and Mr Vincent, besides a large number of samples obtained from Moser, Smith and Durand. Many plants bear labels written by Nuttall and Rafinesque.

The Canadian plants were collected by abbé O. Brunet. The dubious specimens were compared with those of Michaux, in Paris, and Sir W. Hooker, of Kew. Others have been named by Mr Asa Gray, Dr Engelmann and other renowned botanists. That collection was increased in 1887, by several hundred specimens named and given by Mr N. Saint-Cyr. A considerable collection of the plants of the North-West, named by Mr Macoun, of the Geological Survey of Canada, were also given by Dr Al. Selwin.

The herbarium of the University contains over 10,000 plants.