LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY SINCE MAY 1ST.

CLASSICS.—*Xenophon's* Hellenica, edited Dindorf; *Curtis*, The Greek Verb; *Homer's* Odyssey, 13-24, edited Merry; *Virgil* by Nettleship; *Homer's* Odyssey, 1-12, edited Merry and Riddell; Cicero de Officiis, edited Holden; *Livy*, Book 1, edited Seeley; *Aristotle*, Rhetoric, edited Cope; *Catullus*, by Munro; *Munro*, Pronounciation of Latin; *Roby*, School Latin Grammar; *Mahaffy*, History of Greek Literature.

CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—*Bruce*, Lapidarium Septentrionale; *Wilmann's* Exempla Inscriptionum Latinarum.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.—Marquess *Wellesley*, by Torrens; *Freeman*, Comparative Politics; *Bismarck*, Letters; *Martini*, Regni Sinensis, &c., Enarratio; *Burckhardt*, Renaissance in Italy; *Rambaud*, History of Russia; *Geddes*, John de Witt; *Max Muller*, Growth of Religion; *Hearn*, the Aryan Household; *Wilson*, Memorials of Edinburgh; *Sparks*, Life of Washington; *Mad. de Remusat*, Memoirs; *Burton*, Reign of Queen Anne; *Simon*, Government of Thiers; *Milton's* Life by Masson, Vol, vi.; *Helps*, Spanish Conquest in America; *Seeley*, Life of Stein; *Freeman*, Norman Conquest; English Men of Letters, *Chaucer*, *Bunyan*, *Cowper*, *Byron*, *Pope*; *St. Simon*, by Collins; *Todd*, Parliamentary Government in Colonies.

CANADIAN HISTORY, &c.—*Bouchette*, British America, three vols.; *Sebastian Cabot*, Memoirs of; *Kalm*, Travels; *Weld*, do; *Hawkins*, Picture of Quebec; *Bosworth*, Hochelaga Depicta; *Canniff*, Settlement of Upper Canada; *Sir Francis B. Head's* "Narrative;" *Hubbard's* Indian Wars; *Sandford Fleming*, Reports of Canada Pacific Railway, 1877-80; *War of 1812* by *Van Rensselaer*, *James* and *Auchinleck*; *Lamb*, American War; *Theller*, Canada in 1837-38; *Rolph*, Statistical Account of Upper Canada; *Murphy*, Conquest of Quebec; *Morgan*, Celebrated Canadians.

ANTHROPOLOGY, &c.—*Topinard*, Anthropology; *Peschel*, Races of Men; *Keller*, Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland; *Pouchet*, Plurality of the Human Race; *Gastaldi*, Lake Habitations of Italy; *Rutimeyer*, Thierreste a. d. Pfahlbauten, &c.; *Boyd Dawkins*, Early Man in Britain.

METAPHYSICS, ETHICS AND CIVIL POLITY.—*Lewes*, History of Philosophy, last edition, two vols.; Problems of Life and Mind, two vols.; Physiology of Common Life; *Taine* on Intelligence; *Bastian*, Brain as an Organ of Mind; *Spencer*, Ceremonial Institutions and Education; *Bucke*, Man's Moral Nature; *Cairnes*, Character, &c., of Political Economy; *Ueberweg*, Logic.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—*Shakespeare*, fac-simile of edition of 1623; *Wilson*, Spring Wild Flowers.

PHILOLOGY.—*Pott*, Wurzelworterbuch d. Indogem. Sprachen, eight vols.; *Farrar*, Language.

NATURAL HISTORY.—*Claus*, Traite de Zoologie; *Huxley*, Anatomy of Vertebrates; *Diagrams* and *Charts* of Natural History.

FRENCH.—*Wall*, Student's French Grammar; *Littré*, Supplement to Dictionary.

GERMAN.—Dûntzer's Erläuterungen z. d. deutschen Klassikern; *Goethe*, Faust, Dramen, Lyrische Gedichte, &c.; *Schiller*, Dramen, &c.; *Klopstock*, Oden; *Lessing*, Dramen; *Uhland*; *G. ieb*, Dictionary, two vols.; *Grimm's* Goethe; *Freytag*, Staat Friedrichs des Grossen; *Immermann*, Oberhof; *Vischer*, Goethe's *Faust*; *Goethe*, Faust, edited Von Loeper; *Schmidt*, Gesch. der deutschen Literatur, 1781-1867; *Palleske*, *Schiller's* Leben, &c.

CHEMISTRY.—Berichte d. deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft, 1868-79, nineteen vols.; *Wiesner*, Technische Mikroskopie; *Hoppe-Seyler*, Handbuch d. Chemischen Analyse.

MINERALOGY, &c.—Palaeontographical Society's Memoirs, 1870-79, ten vols.

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, &c.—*Hirsch*, Algebra; *Barnard Smith*, Arithmetic; *Bindseil*, Akustik; *Chladni*, Akustik and Neue Beitrage; *Gavarret*, Acoustique Biologique; *Mach*, Optisch-Akustische Versuche; *Melde*, Schwingungscurven; *Marielle*, Repertoire de l'école polytechnique; *Moigno*, Projections; *Müller*, Physiologie des Menschen; *Opelt*, Theorie d. Musik; *Pisko*, Apparate d. Akustik; *Radau*, l'Acoustique; *Jamin & Bouty*, Cours de Physique.

University of Toronto, Library, 6th October, 1880.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Literary Society, with a view to an arrangement by which the McMurrich medal,—awarded for the best essay on some scientific subject—be transferred to the Association.

MR. C. C. MCCAUL read an excellent paper on 'Misconceived Ideas of Evolution.' He urged that erroneous conceptions of the theory, were in many cases the instigators to opposition. The various Schools of Evolutionists are unanimous in the belief, that the higher types are developed from a primeval organism, though by no means admitting thereby that all forms of life, living and extinct, constitute the links of one long chain.

To each form, can be assigned a place on a 'Genealogical Tree,' giving specialization the widest range in the branches most distinct. This 'doctrine of divergence' accounts for the occurrence of '*missing links*.' Evolution satisfactorily explains all biological phenomena; it is in fact the key to biology, and bears to this science the same relation as the Atomic theory does to Chemistry. A man may be at once a consistent Christian and a genuine Evolutionist, for in no respect do these beliefs clash.

MR. G. A. SMITH read a paper on 'The Distribution and Development of the Tissues in the Vascular Stem,' which was in the main explanatory.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

(*Concluded.*

And now at this time the water-covered world lies surrounded with a heavy cloudy sky. The sun is blazing, but his powerful rays cannot pierce this gloom of vapor, but by degrees the vapors thin out, light struggles through, and the atmosphere comes out bright and clear. This atmosphere as we now have it is composed mainly of two ingredients, Oxygen and Nitrogen, the former life-giving, but being of too intense a nature is diluted with the latter, while a third element, Carbonic acid gas, is added, now present in small quantities, at this early period of the world's history, however, this latter gas existed in great quantities, so that no living beings could have breathed the vaporous atmosphere and lived, but by a process which will be presently alluded to, the preponderance of this gas was gradually reduced, by being eliminated from the atmosphere so that now the great aerial ocean stands pure and perfect from the lowest valley to the highest altitudes.

Following the arrangement so happily given by Dr. Carpenter in his "Story of Creation," I now desire to call your attention to the *order* of creation, as given in the first chapter of Genesis, presenting it in a tabular form, the substance of which is to be credited to Professor Gayot. You will notice as we go over the scene, that so far as we have gone, science corroborates the order as thus given, and this will be still more observable as we deal with the facts which are still to follow. The outline of creation contains first an "Introduction," then the work of the six days, in two chapters, the work of the first three and the work of the last three, and then winds up with a conclusion. Thus the Introduction gives us:

1. *The origin of matter*—In beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
2. *Matter Nebulous*—And the earth was without form and void.
3. *Motion and Potencies*—And the spirit of God moved on the face of the waters.

THE SIX DAYS.

The First Three Days.	*The Second Three Days.*
1. Light.	4. The Lights.
2. Firmament dividing the waters.	5. Birds that fly in the Firmament and fish that swim in the waters.
3. A Double Work.	6. A Double Work. (1) Land animals.
(1) Dry Land. (2) Highest unconscious life.	(2) Highest form of conscious life.

CONCLUSION.

7. Creation Ended. Rest on the Seventh Day.

It is very instructive and at the same time interesting to note the resemblances between the work in the two series. The first, beginning with the formation of light, the latter with the great sources of the same, the sun, moon and stars. The first with the firmament, the second with creatures moving in the same, and then on the third day of each chapter a double work, as just mentioned, first unconscious life, then conscious life, allowing its highest creation in *the Human*.

And now let us pursue our work of investigation. We left our world a world under water, the storm age was over, the rain had poured down for years and now the water had sway. It was a deluge that has left its imprint on all the continents of the world, for they all shew that they had their foundations laid under the surface of these primeval seas. There are rocks in the interior of continents, as Sir Charles Lyell remarks, at various depths in the earth and at great heights above the sea, almost entirely made up of the remains of zoophytes and testacea, and we have only to study the Geology our own Dominion to have ample corroboration of this generally accepted fact. How then came it that these vast continents were raised above the surface of the seas that swept without obstruction from pole to pole? From the evidence which we now have before us in the present age, of forces still acting in a similar manner, it is apparent that the work of uplifting the vast continents must have been a slow process, it was not a work of twenty-four hours. Formed below the surface of the water, the mountain ridges caused by the wrinkling of the earth's surface, would first make their appearance, and then by slow degrees the rest would appear. We see a similar action still going on in the world around us. At St. Augustine in Florida, the stumps of cedar trees can be seen standing where they grew but completely submerged and not appearing even at low tide, says Professor Mitchell in his Sketches of Creation. In the harbour of Nantucket the, upright stumps of trees are found eight feet below the lowest tide with their roots still buried in their natural soil. The Island of Grand Manan off the mouth of the St. Claire River, whose picturesque beauty has been made familiar to us by the brush and pencil of our fellow townsman, Mr. L. A. O'Brien, the worthy President of Art Union of Canada, is said to be slowly rotating on its axis, gradually subsiding on the South coast and being gradually elevated on the North coast. I might give numerous other illustrations along our own coast and that of the United States and in Ontario, Norway, and other parts, of a similar rising and depression of the land. Thus we see, as a writer remarks, that "the mountains from their rude and shattered condition bear testimony to repeated violent convulsions similar to modern earthquakes, while the higher table lands and that succession of terraces by which the continents sink down from their mountain ranges to the plains of the ocean and even below it, shew also that the land must have been