

able cases as to display conspicuously their most important and characteristic features. They should not be so crowded as to confuse sight, nor so separated as to make their comparison difficult. They should, moreover, be room not only for the most unique specimens, but also for all such as illustrate possible variations from the typical forms. And lastly, there should be sufficient space for the future requirements of the Museum, for the storing of duplicate specimens to be used in exchange with other institutions, and for the purposes of classification.

These objects, I need scarcely say, cannot be attained within the walls of the present University building, where the space which is now occupied by the Museum and Library is already wanted for the accommodation of resident students. They can only be fully and satisfactorily accomplished by the erection of a new building, especially designed for this purpose. Such an edifice, if properly constructed, and stored with our rapidly increasing collections of natural objects, would become not only a means of imparting a higher and more perfect instruction to the students of the University, but would at the same time become an object of interest to the community in general.

Such a building might readily answer other purposes at the same time with those of the Museum. With suitable construction it may be made to combine the Library as well, and (as is very desirable) a Chemical Laboratory. Another advantage attendant upon the possession of such a building is, that it would, in its Library, furnish an ample Hall now much desired, for the annual University public examinations, as well as perhaps, for the Encoenial celebrations, the meetings of the associated Alumni, and other kindred purposes.

I may observe in addition to the above remarks that the objects which, in the event of increased facilities, I propose to devote more particular attention in the future, are chiefly the following:—

1. The preparation of a special cabinet illustrating the structural and physical characters of minerals, including their Crystallographic relations to Heat, Light, Electricity, Cohesion, Gravity, &c.
2. A metallurgical collection, designed to illustrate the various subjects presented by the more important ores, the mineral accompaniments of the latter, and the processes employed for their extraction.
3. A local "Cabinet of Phenomenal Geology," showing the mode of operation and results of some of the more important geological agencies.