

C111
N910
.Q8
.A66
1901

500
47d

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

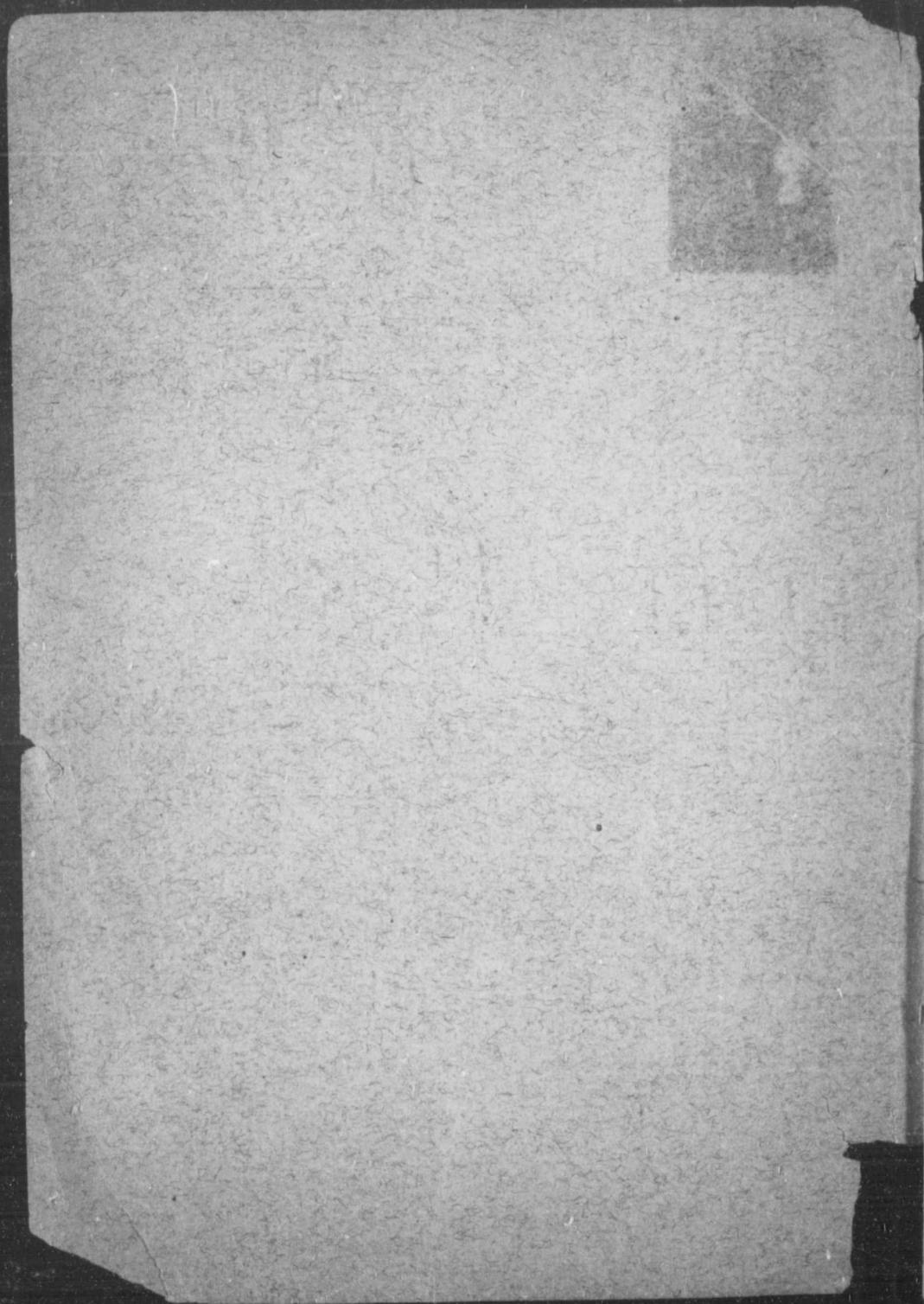
This Institution is open to visitors daily,
Sundays and Holidays excepted

Entrance fee : 25 cents.

Admission ~~free~~ on Thursdays, from 1 to 3 p. m. 100

1901

Printed by Leger Brousseau, Quebec





LAVAL UNIVERSITY

This Institution is open to visitors daily,
Sundays and Holidays excepted

Entrance fee : 25 cents.

Admission free on Thursdays, from 1 to 3 p. m.

1901



Printed by Leger Brousseau, Quebec



CEANE
N910
B8
A66
1901

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

The Laval University was founded in 1852, by the Quebec Seminary. The Royal Charter granted by H. M. Queen Victoria was signed at Westminster, December 8, 1852.

By the Bull *Inter varias sollicitudines*, May 15, 1876, the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX, of glorious and pious memory, has given to the Laval University its complement by granting it the solemn canonical erection with many extensive privileges.

By virtue of this Bull, the University has for Protector, at the Holy See, His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda.

The Supreme direction of doctrine and discipline viz, of faith and morals, is vested in a Superior Council, composed of the Rt. Rev. Bishops of the civil Province of Québec, under the Presidency of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, who is also Apostolic Chancellor of the University.

By virtue of the Royal Charter, the Visitor of the Laval University is the Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, who has the right of *veto* over all the rules and nominations.

The Superior of the Quebec Seminary is *de jure* the Rector of the University.

The Council of the University is composed of the Directors of the Quebec Seminary and of the three senior titular professors of each of the faculties.

There are four faculties, viz, that of Theology, of Law, of Medicine and of Arts. The professors of the faculty of Theology are named by the Visitor.

All the others are named by the Council and they can be deposed at will. The degrees which the students may obtain in each of the faculties are those of Bachelor, Master or Licentiate, and Doctor. Good conduct is an essential condition for obtaining degrees.

According to the decision of the S. C. of the Propaganda, dated February 1st, 1876, approved by His Holiness, the faculties of the Laval University have been extended to Montreal, granting that city all the advantages of the Laval University. The two sections of Quebec and Montreal have worked identically until 1889. But the Brief *Jamdudum*, dated February 2nd, 1889, has made important alterations and modifications to the decision of February 1876, by giving to the sections of Montreal a sort of practical independence.

What follows applies only to the organization of the University in Quebec.

ORGANIZATION OF TEACHING

The academical year comprises nine months and is divided into three terms. The first begins about the first of October, and ends at Christmas; the second ends at Easter, and the third about the end of June.

The teaching is given by titular professors, by fellows and by tutors. The first are properly speaking professors; they only can be members of the University Council, and have a debating voice in the council of the faculties. A titular professor in one faculty cannot be appointed titular professor in another, but can be a fellow or a tutor.

The lectures in the faculty of Theology, of Law and of Medicine are private. Nevertheless any priest can be admitted to the lectures on Theology; the same rule exists for lawyers with regard to the lectures on Law, and for physicians and surgeons with regard to the lectures on Medecine. In the faculty of Arts, there are public and private lectures; the latter are for the students of this faculty only.

Once a week, in the private lectures, the professor devotes the time of one lecture to examine pupils on the subjects studied during the week.

At the end of each term, all the students undergo an examination on the different matters taught during the term. The examination, which is oral, is before a jury of three professors. The result, which is inscribed in the registers, is noted by one of the six terms: *Very good, Good, Sufficiently good, Medium, Bad, Very Bad*, as the case may require. In the particular examination a pupil deserving any one of the last three notes prevents his obtaining any degree, until the objection is removed, at some futur time, by a satisfactory examination.

There are two classes of pupils: the *Inscribed Pupils, or Pupils*, who have undergone successfully the examination of Inscription in the faculty of Arts; and the *Students*, who have not undergone that examination. For the faculties of Law and Medecine, the young men who propose to pratice as lawyers, notaries or physicians in the Province of Quebec, must, even to be admitted as students, have been admitted by the respective boards of the Bar, the Chambers of Notaries, or College of Physicians of the Province of Quebec. Bachelors in Arts, Letters or Sciences are now admitted by the above Boards and Chamber on presenting their diplomas. These two classes of students are absolutely on the same

footing, the only difference consisting in some pecuniary advantages made for the first mentioned.

EDIFICES

The Laval University is composed of a main building, in which the lectures on Law and Arts are given, which also contains the museums and the library, and of other buildings, the principal of which are the following :

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, a three story stone building, 70 feet in front. The lectures on Medicine are given there. It has two museums very complete containing the following collections :

1. The different pathological affections of the bony system, monstrosities and compared anatomy. This collection contains over 600 natural pieces, prepared with the greatest care in France, by physicians and naturalists. Many of these pieces are unique.

2. A great number of pieces are preserved in alcohol, showing the pathological state of the fleshy parts. This collection is due to the professors of the University and to the generosity of other physicians who have kindly benefited the University by the precious result of their experience.

3. Artificial pieces used for the study of skin diseases and syphilitic affections. This part comprises 250 pieces made in Paris. Owing to the delicate cut of the models, the number and correctness of the details, these artificial pieces are accurate specimens and so instructive, that to see them once is sufficient to recognize immediately in nature the alterations they represent.

4. A collection of beautiful instruments which, with regard to the number, usefulness, and perfec-

tion of the pieces, are not inferior to the finest collections of other large institutions. These instruments were expressly manufactured for the Laval University, in Paris.

5. A very large and complete collection of medical matter specimens, prepared with care, and used by the professor of this branch of medical sciences in illustrating his demonstrations.

Only members of the Medical profession are admitted to visit these museums.

THE THEOLOGICAL FACULTY. A newly finished edifice, 260 feet long, five stories high, built of fire-proof materials. The Grand Seminary can accommodate over 100 students in Theology, besides the 20 or 30 ecclesiastical professors attached to the house.

THE LITTLE SEMINARY OF QUEBEC is connected with the University. It is the first affiliated college, and its class-rooms can receive over 500 pupils. Out of this number about 260 are boarders.

One wing of the Little Seminary was built by Bishop Laval himself, towards the end of the 17th century.

MUSEUMS.

The Hall at the entrance of the main building contains several paintings, the work of the Honorable Joseph Legaré.

1. St-Roch Suburbs, after the fire of May 1845, view from the top of Côte-à-Coton, looking towards the west.

2. Same fire, looking eastward.

3. The basin of river Etchemin, at St-Anselm, before the church was built.

4. Falls of Niagara.
5. Falls of the Jacques-Cartier River.
6. St-John Suburb's destruction by fire, June 1845.
7. Falls of Niagara.

INVERTEBRATE MUSEUM

This museum is composed of several distinct collections :

ENTOMOLOGICAL MUSEUM

This collection numbers over 14,000 specimens of insects from all parts of the world. It comprises several samples, the types of new species, classified by the first entomologists of the United States and Europe. The orders of the coleoptera, hemiptera and lepidoptera are really remarkable for their number and the brilliancy of their colors.

The entomological collection, being very delicate and fragile, is kept in closed drawers and can be viewed only for study's sake. To comply with the legitimate curiosity of the visitors, a certain number of duplicates with names, is exhibited in cases which represent the various orders of insects.

One can see with interest a complete collection showing the history of the principal silk-worms and of the honey-bee with some of its enemies; also remarkable specimens of the architecture of insects.

CONCHYLOGICAL COLLECTION

This collection contains more than 950 species of Canadian and foreign mollusks, nearly all classified, a good number of which are remarkable for their

brilliant colors, size and old forms. Such are the *Murex*, the *Strombus*, the *Dolium*, the *Cypræa*, the *Cassis*, &c. We may mention a magnificent American collection of the genus *Unio*, for which the Laval University is indebted to M. Isaac Lea, LL. D., a learned conchyliologist of the United States of America, and two beautiful samples of wood perforated by the *Teredo Navalis*.

The samples of invertebrates of the Atlantic form a very precious collection, which was given to the Laval University by the Smithsonian Institution through the Geological Survey of Canada.

ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUMS

Close to the Invertebrate Museum is the Museum of Ethnology. It comprises three divisions.

1. The Indian or *Taché* collection, so called as a token of gratitude for the late Dr J.-C. Taché, who has given the greatest part of these specimens. In this collection are a great number of Indian skulls of the greatest interest, as being quite authentic specimens characteristic of the Huron tribe. They have been gathered by Dr Taché himself from authentic Huron tombs. There is also a large variety of instruments used by the Canadian Indian tribes, precious pieces of earthenware, hunting and war implements, etc.

A great number of the specimens of this collection have been given by the late Mgr J. B. Z. Bolduc, and come from the Indians of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, where Mgr Bolduc has been one of the first missionaries.

2. The Chinese and Japanese collection, although of recent date, is already remarkable. Statues, bronze and chinaware vases are seen there, perfectly authentic and of great value.

This Museum is due to the initiative of the late M. Dallet, a missionary in China, and to the generous efforts of M. Favier from Peking and of M. Martinet from Shang-Hai.

3. The general Museum, comprising historical remains and souvenirs not belonging to the preceding collections. The abbé Bégin, now most Reverend Archbishop of Quebec, has enriched this collection by purchases made in Egypt, amongst which are two Egyptian mummies.

The Ethnological Museum increases very slowly, the additions being due merely to the generosity of friends of science. All kinds of historical remains, especially relics of the prehistorical times of Canada and America, are received with gratitude and enlisted.

RELIGIOUS MUSEUM

Under this title has been begun a special museum consisting of pious souvenirs remembering places, or persons, or institutions of a religious character.

The principal object of this Museum is the lead tomb with remains of the wooden coffin in which reposed for nearly two centuries the precious remains of Venerable Francis de Laval, first Bishop of Canada, and founder of the Quebec Seminary.

MUSEUM OF PAINTINGS

This museum is composed chiefly of the magnificent gallery of paintings, collected with much care and skill by the late Honorable Joseph Légaré, one of our first Canadian artists. Several of these paintings were sent to Canada by Abbé Desjardins, Vicar General of Paris, who resided a few years

in Canada during the French Revolution. He bought very cheap these paintings coming from the shutting of many churches and monasteries and sent them to this country. That accounts for so many old and valuable paintings which are to be seen here.

Many others were bought for M. Legaré, by Mr. Reiffenstein, during a trip to Europe. This gentleman was fortunate enough to find a whole collection of paintings belonging to a noble family then in financial troubles, which enabled him to purchase a good number of them for his friend in Canada.

After this explanation one need not wonder that the gallery of paintings of the Laval University contains one Lanfranc, one Lesueur, two Parrocel, one Romanelli, two Salvator Rosa, three Téniers, one Joseph Vernet, one Simon Vouet, one Tintoret, one Poussin, one Puget, one Albane, one Lebrun, &c.

- 1 St Monica presenting her son Augustine to St Ambrosius, Bishop of Milan.

C. Porta, Rome, 1878.

A gift from Rev. Father Rousseau, parish priest of St-Monica.

- 2 Hunting, *on wood*..... *Van Mulen.*
- 3 Cardinal P.-H. Van Steeland, after his death, 14th July, 16.5.
- 4 Flowers..... *J.-B. Monnayer.*
- 5 Serenading in the Streets of Rome.
- 6 St Peter and St Paul.
- 7 Butcher, baker and sailor..... *John Opie.*

The artist gave this to one of his friends, leaving for Canada, where he intended to open a tobacco store, the painter's desire being that his friend should use it as a sign. Mr. Legaré, after

having vainly tried to buy it from the owner during his life, succeeded in getting it from his heirs.

- 8 Monk studying by torch light; from the Seminary collection.
- 9 Aged Monk meditating by torch light; from the Seminary collection.
- 10 Shepherd and his flock.
- 11 Brazilian scenery.
- 12 Death sentence. *V.-H. Janssens.*
- 13 Landscape.
- 14 Cavalry encounter, between Saxons and Romans.
Joseph Parrocel.
- 15 Cavalry encounter, between Turks and Romans.
Joseph Parrocel.

Parrocel was a pupil of Bourguignon. His talent was noticed on his arrival at Paris and he received congratulation from Louis XIV personally. A battle painter, he had the courage of a real soldier. Thus, one day, on the Rialto at Venice, he alone chased away eight ruffians, who attempted to slaughter him. His figures are lively and expressive; his drawing full of enthusiasm and animation. He surpassed his teacher both in style and coloring.

- 16 The Blessed Virgin, St Ann, and the Infant Jesus blessing St John the Baptist. Given by Rev. F.-X. Tessier.
- 17 Fruits. *Grasdorp.*
Beautiful as regards drawing and coloring.
- 18 Nativity of Our Lord. *Antoine Coypel.*

This artist was born in Paris in 1661. He was his father's pupil and studied for a long time in Rome under his supervision. An earnest study of the great masters' works gave him a correct, grand and noble style. His profound knowledge is the secret of the remarkable perfection of his compositions. His coloring is natural and animated, the expression of his figures is always graceful.

- 18 A harem scene ; in the garden.
- 20 A harem scene ; in-door.
- 21 Martyrdom of St. Catherine *F. Chauveau.*

Chauveau was born in Paris, 1613. He was a very skilful engraver. Some of his paintings were greatly prized when he was living. LeBrun himself bought several of them. He had the habit of making his children read for him. after supper, the historical passages relative to the scene he desired to depict, and taking his graver. would at once trace out, on copper, the principal lines of the drawing.

- 22 St Elizabeth of Hungary.
- 23 St John the Evangelist.
- 24 Marine.
- 25 Marine.
- 26 Marine : a slavery scene, the punishment of the whip.

Some attribute these three paintings to Karl Veruet.

- 27 Vase ornamented with flowers, *on wood.*
S. P. Fiesne.

This charming composition was bought from an auctioneer in Quebec and presented to the University by Abbé A.-A. Blais, now Bishop of Rimouski.

- 28 Small farm (Flemish school), *on wood.*
- 20 Small farm (Flemish school), *on wood.*
- 30 Sea port. *Joseph Vernet.*

Famous for his Italian landscapes. He had the talent of giving his works all the charm of nature. His sceneries are marked for the fluidity of the waters and the perfection of the figures. Louis XV appointed him his marine painter. As a proof of the great interest then taken in his works, two of them, now in the Luxemburg museum. were bought by the Duchess Du Barry for the sum of 50,000 francs.

- 31 Landscape, card playing on the turf.
Salvator Rosa.

Famous for his landscapes, the purity of his drawing and the naturalness of his figures. His compositions are renowned. His touch is artistic, and coloring excellent.

32 Elias throwing his mantle to Elisha.

Albert Van Ouwater.

This artist born at Harlem in 1444, is noticeable for the grandeur of his style. His works are natural, lively and remarkable for the freshness of coloring. The heads in his paintings and the disposition of the draperies are drawn with peculiar care. In his sketches of landscapes, he shows himself superior to his contemporaries.

33 Landing of Jacques-Cartier at Stadacona and taking possession in the name of the king of France.....*Hawksett.*

Gift of M. Faribault.

34 Marine.....*Jean Lingelbach.*

35 Marine.....*Jean Lingelbach.*

36 The daughters of Jethro.

Giovanni-Francesco Romanelli.

This painter's drawing is considered more correct than even his master's Pierre Cortone. He was elected Prince of the Saint Luke Roman Academy, and afterwards called to France where he was commissioned by Louis XIV with the execution of many large pieces. His characteristics are a great facility of composition, correct and firm drawing, and very expressive figures.

37 Religion and Time. Spanish School.

Allegorical painting containing very rich contrasts.

38 Portrait of Cardinal Trivultius, prince of Aragon, 1643.

39 Landscape, hermitage.....*H. Vargasson.*

40 Portrait of a bishop.

41 Peaches and other fruits....*Andrea Monticelli.*

42 Saint Magdalen.....*Louis-Antoine David.*

Beautiful coloring, very fine expression.

43 Portrait, the poet Demetrius, *on wood. Browzig.*

44 Despair of an Indian woman in the forest of
America.....*Jos. Legaré.*

This painting was awarded a medal by the Montreal Society of Arts, 1826.

45 The Golden calf.....*Frank, junior*

He soon became superior to his teacher who was his father. All the subjects of his paintings are taken from the Ancient or the New Testament. His compositions are very good; he is nevertheless reproached with representing many subjects on the same canvass. This painting has been damaged by unskilful repairing.

46 Jesus meeting Saint Veronica. *Luis de Vargas.*

This painting was brought to Quebec by a merchant who bought it in Spain.

47 St-Michael vanquishing the devil. *Simon Vouet.*

Many of this painter's pupils have become great masters, amongst whom are Lebrun, Lésueur, Mignard, Du Fresnoy, &c.

48 The Magi adoring.....*Don Juan Carreno de
Miranda.*

49 Shepherds adoring.....*Same author.*

This artist was of noble extraction. He studied under the direction of Bartholomeo Roman, and was considered one of the best painters of the Spanish School. Philippe IV commissioned him with the decoration of his royal apartments and was so well satisfied that he appointed him painter of his Court in 1661. His drawing is correct; his coloring rich and brilliant, and very much according to Van Dyck's style.

- 50 Charming scenery, *on wood*.
51 School of Athens, from Raphaël.
Paul-Pontius-Ant. Robert.
52 Louis XV.....*Quentin Latour.*
53 Marie Leczinska, Queen consort of Louis XV.
Quentin Latour.
44 Louis, Dauphin, father of Louis XVI.
Quentin Latour.
55 Marie Joseph de Saxe, Dauphiness, mother of
Louis XVI.....*F. Boucher.*
56 Madame Victoire, daughter of Louis XV.
F. Boucher.
57 Madame Adélaïde, daughter of Louis XV.
F. Boucher.
58 Madame Louise, daughter of Louis XV, car-
melite.....*F. Boucher.*
59 Flowers and fruits, *on wood*.
60 David contemplating the head of Goliath.
Signed, *Pierre Pujet.*

Born at Marseilles in 1623. Pujet was at the same time a painter, a sculptor and an architect. He is ranked amongst the first sculptors. but this does not prevent his marine paintings and drawings from being greatly admired. His style and coloring seem to be an imitation after Buonarotti. His master had him work on the paintings he himself executed in the Pitti palace, at Florence.

- 61 Judith and the head of Holophernes.
62 Interior of a church.....*Peter Neefs, senior.*
63 Portrait of Honorable L.-H. Lafontaine.
Théop. Hamel.

The property of Mrs. Théop. Hamel.

- 64 Landscape, mountains and ruins.
65 Portrait of Honorable Baldwin...*Théop. Hamel.*

The property of Mrs. Théop. Hamel.

66 Landscape ; bridge, water falls.

67 Landscape.....*Andrea Lucatelli.*

This painter belongs to the Roman school. His landscapes are drawn with art and skill; the ruins and figures adorning his works are specially noticed. Owing to his eccentric manners, it was always difficult to get any of his paintings.

68 Ecstasy of St Magdalen.....*Albane.*

This painting was bought in Italy by Abbé A. A. Blais, now Bishop of Rimouski, and given by him to the Laval University. It is unquestionably one of the best of the whole gallery. Magdalen's face is particularly lively and expressive. The eyes are drawn in the most skilful manner.

69 Portrait.

70 Jesus on the cross [from the Seminary collection].....*Louis Carrache.*

71 St Benedict and a young disciple.....*Iesueur*

72 Young woman playing the guitar.

73 St Ambrosius and Theodosius.....*Segriso.*

An engraving of this fine composition is pasted behind the Canvass.

74 A monk praying [Franciscan], *on wood* [from the Seminary collection].

75 A monk studying [Capuchin], *on wood* [from the Seminary collection].

These two little pieces are perfect pictures of calm and tranquillity.

76 Martyrdom of Pope St Vigilius.

L.-W. Baumgartner.

An engraving of this picture's also pasted behind.

- 77 St Peter's denial.
78 Hunter and dog fight. . . . *Abraham Rademaker.*

This painter's compositions are highly valued. They are natural, animatedly sketched out, and greatly sought for by amateurs.

- 79 Portrait of Calvin and dead nature.
Leemans (Chs. Pierson).
80 St Michael triumphing over rebellious angels.
81 Roman antiquities. *Hubert Robert.*

Born in Paris 1762, Robert, in order to study his art, soon went to Rome, where he remained several years, devoting all his time to the study of Roman antiquities. This piece was painted during his sojourn in Rome. On his return to France, he was elected member of the Paris Academy, and on the occasion of his reception, executed a magnificent painting of the Roman Pantheon.

- 82 Landscape, rural scenery.
83 Gleeful bacchanal. *Palamède (Staeverst).*

A pupil of Vandervelde this printer died young and consequently his pieces are rare and eagerly sought for.

- 84 Bag-pipe player, copied from Van Dyck.
Jean Molinear.

This artist's works are often taken for those of Van Ostade.

- 85 St Jerome commenting the Scriptures.
86 The Virgin and Infant in the cradle.
87 Martyrdom of Mr. Robert Longé (1764).
H. Allès.
88 St Bartholomew. *V.-H. Janssens.*
89 Shepherds adoring. *Mignard.*
90 Portrait.
91 Battle.

- 92 Portrait.
93 Landscape in India.....*T. Daniel.*
94 Hunt.
95 Mater Dolorosa.....*Antoine Van Dyck.*

This splendid and precious piece, like all the works of this master, does not require any explanation. Mr. Legaré received it in a very bad condition from a Canadian missionary. Both skill and care were necessary to restore it as it now stands.

- 96 Hunt.
97 Scenery in Ireland.
98 Landscape, *on copper*.....*David Téniers.*
99 Landscape, *on copper*.....*David Téniers.*
100 Rural scenery, ruins.....*Peter Van Bloemen.*
101 Disciples of Emmaüs, on wood.....*Paul Bril.*
102 St Jerome in the desert.....*Claud Vignon.*

This artist, born at Tours, died in 1670, in a very old age. He painted in the style of Michael Angelo Carravaggio. The facility with which he executed his work was astonishing. He would lay on his colors at once without ever softening them by after touches and this gives his works a character easily known. He was an able man and competent judge of old paintings.

- 103 Portrait.
104 Fair.....*Monnicks.*
105 The Purification.....*Domenico Feti.*
106 Presentation of the blessed Virgin.
Domenico Feti.

Feti's works are held in great honor by amateurs. He gives his figures a very true expression. His coloring is full of brilliancy, his touch is lively and natural.

- 107 Diana of Poitiers.....*Jean Goujon*

Gift of Dr. Oliv. Robitaille.

- 108 A head (study) *on wood* *Stopleben*.
109 Toilet of a Flemish woman *G. Schalken*.
110 Attending a wounded soldier.
111 Coriolanus disarmed by his mother.
112 Burning of the Borgo in Rome, *from Raphael*.
113 Solitaries of Thebaida *Guillot*.
114 Solitaries of Thebaida *Guillot*.

The last two pictures are from the Seminary collection.

- 115 Ecce homo, *on wood*, bysantine school.
116 Moses *Giovanni Lanfranco*.
117 Medallion.
118 St Lewis Bertrand, Dominican.
Pisanello Vitore.
110 Medallion.
120 Landscape.
121 Portrait of a burgomaster.
122 Christ crowned with thorns . . . *Arnold Mitens*.
123 The coronation of the Virgin.
Giacomo Tintoretto.

This sketch by Tintoretto is remarkable for the boldness and sureness of the touch. Tintoretto, when a child, used to paint on walls and paper with the dyer's colors. Later on, his father brought him to Titian's school, but the latter's jealousy becoming alarmed at his pupil's success, he was sent back. Without being discouraged, Tintoretto went to Michael Angelo's studio, and then undertook to execute large pieces for a reduced price. This explains the excessive swiftness with which he worked, painting and finishing a piece in the time his rivals would only take to trace out sketches. This great rapidity is the cause of many inaccuracies which may some of his works.

- 124 Portrait of General Murray *Théop. Hamel*.

The property of Mrs. Théop. Hamel.

- 125 Landscape, cattle-herd and ruins.
Salvatore Castiglione.

- 126 Portrait of Josephte Ourné, age 25 years,
daughter of an Abenakis chief. .*Jos. Legaré.*
127 Landscape, woman milking her cows, ruins.
Salvatore Castiglione.
128 Woman returning from market.
129 Gluttony.
130 Wrath.
131 Sloth.
132 Pride.
133 Avarice.

The last five compositions are from Gerard Honthorst. He excels in the effects of light. All his works resemble one another, being executed in the same style. His special talent for the effects of light have gained him the surname of *Gérard des Nuits* (*Gerardo delle notte*) In this style he is unparalleled.

These five last pictures belong to Mrs. Théop. Hamel.

- 134 The Annunciation, attributed to *Marata* or to
the *Dominiquin*.

Presented by Rcv. F.-X. Faguy, *curé* of Quebec.

- 135 Vine and grapes.
136 Buonaparte, by *Pradier* after *David*.
137 Marine, *on wood*.
138 Vase with fruits..... *William Kalf*.
139 Vase with fruits..... *De Heem*.
140 Immaculate Conception.
141 A Flemish man, *on wood*.
142 William the Fourth, King of England.. *Legaré*.
143 The head of St John the Baptist presented to
Herodias.
144 Battle of Indians..... *Légaré*.

Besides this picture gallery, there is a fine and rich collection of pictures in the Hall for Literary Lectures. This collection comprises 47 paintings from Judge Bacquet's succession, given by the

Sisters of Charity of Quebec as a token of gratitude towards the Seminary. In the same room there are also two large paintings made and given by our Canadian artist, M. Antoine Plamondon, who died in 1895 at the age of ninety-one.

In the new Chapel of the Seminary, built on the same spot as the old one (destroyed by fire in 1888, together with ten of the finest paintings in America), may be seen several fine pictures, and among them a splendid Roman mosaic representing Titian's *Mater Dolorosa*. This is a gift of His Holiness Pope LEO XIII, and comes from the Vatican.

CABINET OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY INSTRUMENTS

The collection of natural philosophy apparatus is perhaps the most complete in the Dominion. It contains most of the apparatus used in the demonstration of all the principal physical phenomena and recent discoveries.

These instruments have for the most part been manufactured in England and in France, and consequently are as perfect as could be in correctness and precision.

Among others, we shall mention a large and very fine Ramsden electric machine; a Holtz machine, the plates of which are thirty-six inches in diameter; the instruments necessary for measuring electricity; a complete series of instruments used for the study of transcendent optics; Kœnig's apparatus for the study of the sound of vowels; Crooke's tubes for radiant matters; four magnificent models of hydraulic wheels; a complete series of instrument intended for mechanical demonstrations, &c., &c.

MINERALOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM.—The various collections which formerly composed the cabinet of Mineralogy of the Quebec Seminary, have been united together and systematically arranged by late Dr Th. Sterry Hunt. Several rare substances have been added to the museum, so that it is now one of the most complete of the University.

Independent of this general collection, many others, smaller but very complete, serve for the demonstration of certain special properties, namely: the degrees of hardness, the optical, electrical and organoleptic properties of minerals, cleavage, together with the different kinds of composition and structure.

The collection of Canadian and foreign marbles is particularly remarkable.

We also direct attention to a fine little collection made personally by abbé Haüy himself for the Quebec Seminary.

In the three first galleries are special cases containing Canadian collections. Amongst them are a general collection of the mineral species and rocks of Canada, copper ores of the Eastern Townships, marbles of St-Joachim, gold bearing quartz and alluvion of Beauce, iron ores of Leeds, of Saint-Urban and of Saguenap, slates of Melbourne, P. Q., a rich collection of abestos from Thetford and Coleraine, both raw and manufactured, and a very complete collection of the Ottawa phosphates with accompanying minerals.

The Mineralogical museum contains, in all, over 4,000 specimens.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—It comprises more than 1,500 specimens classified as follows;

1. A fine collections of stones belonging to the different formations, and characterized by some particularities of structure or composition.

2. A large collection of fossils partaining to all the geological epochs, and especially to the silurian and devonian of Canada. The latter were given by the Geological Survey of Canada, and the specimens have been named under the authority of Mr. Billings.

The museum also contains numbers of fossils given by private parties, friends of science. We shall mention, amongst others, a fine collection of tertiary fossils from the bassin of Paris, given by abbé Baret d'Amblaindille, a member of the Geological Society of France, and a series of fossils of the group of Saint-John, given by Mr. Mathew of New-Brunswick and named by himself.

The third gallery cases are partly occupied by the famous foot prints found on secondary sandstones. These samples were bought by Mgr. Laflamme at Turner's Falls, Mass., in the place where they were found ; they are, consequently authentic.

In the second gallery is a collection of plaster moulds representing the curious prints of the *protichnites* on the sand-stone of the Canadian Postdam farmation, given by the Canadian Geological Survey.

BOTANICAL MUSEUM

This museum occupies the last three rooms of the hall, next to the Geological museum.

First comes a collection of economical woods of Canada. Each tree of the Canadian forest is represented by two samples on a large scale, and disposed

in a methodical order. One of the two is planed, whilst the other is polished and varnished. A collection similar to this one has already obtained very flattering rewards in the last universal exhibitions of Europe.

The next room contains several collections, viz :

A collection of woods prepared for study.—Our indigenous woods are all represented therein and especially those well adapted for frame work, cabinet-making, &c.

Exotic woods.—In the case on the left hand side are found : 1. A very well classified collection of European woods, given by Mr. Lavallé, Paris. 2. A collection of stems used for botanical demonstrations, viz : palms, ferns, &c. 3. A very remarkable collection of commerce woods sold in the Liverpool markets. 4. A complete collection of New-Zealand woods, given by Dr. Marsden, Quebec. 5. A collection of the woods of the British Columbia, given by the Geological Survey of Canada.

Commerce woods.—In the glass-case table, in the middle of this gallery, are found samples of the woods annually exported from the port of Quebec.

A collection of plastic fruits.—The models are very remarkable. The samples were chosen by Mr. Ducaisne. 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. Geyder, of Ried, Ledemberg and 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.

ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Amongst the most important of the Canadian mammals are the elk, the moose, the bear, the raccoon, the otter, the beaver, and an American skunk with yellow fur. There are also several foreign mammals, among which are many species of the monkey, a large wolf from the forests of Ardennes, a gigantic bat from Oceania; a kangaroo, a tatou, a duck-bill or platypus, &c.

The ichthyological and herpetological collections contain many specimens worthy of notice: as the enormous sword-fish, a thrasher shark, a mackerel-shark, several rays of a large size, and a gigantic halibut.

Among the reptiles are a crocodile bought from

Senegal, a large alligator from Florida ; also several snakes, with different kinds of tortoises.

The ornithological collection comprises about 600 species represented by over 1200 specimens from every part of the world. Specimens of almost all the birds of Canada are here and the European fauna is widely represented by rare species. The order of shore-birds includes a great number of varieties remarkable for their form, size and rarity.

The species of water-birds are often represented by individuals of different ages, and this permits to follow, with great facility, the transformations of plumage.

The order of percher birds is very numerous and rich as regards rare and foreign species. The humming-birds, parrots and other climbers deserve a special notice for the variety and beauty of their plumage. One can also admire a beautiful lyra-bird and two magnificent paradise-birds.

The collection of birds of prey, both diurnal and nocturnal, is almost complete with regard to our Canadian species ; it also includes several very rare exotic specimens.

LIBRARY

The library of the University contains 140,000 volumes, which can be classed as follows :

1. History of Canada, Canadian politics and jurisprudence ;
2. Sessional documents of the different legislative assemblies of the Dominion of Canada ;
3. Education and pedagogy ;
4. Litterature of different languages ;

5. History of the Church, both general and particular ;
6. History of America, outside of Canada ;
7. Civil and political history of all the other countries in the world ;
8. Intellectual and moral philosophy ;
9. Natural and physical science ;
10. Medicine ;
11. Law and jurisprudence ;
12. Dogmatic, moral and canonical theology ;
13. Holy Scripture, religious controversy, preaching, and ascetism ;
14. Bibliography ;
15. Scientific, historical and political reviews and newspapers ;
16. Religious and civil archeology ;
17. Fine arts ;
18. Agriculture, horticulture, &c.

The librarians of the University have been the abbés C.-H. Lacerdière, Mgr M.-E. Méthot, Mgr A.-A. Blais, E. Marcoux, L. Beaudet and Mgr T.-É. Hamel.

The library of the University is open to strangers at any time when the University is open to them ; professors and students are admitted to the library daily (Sunday, Thursday and vacation excepted).

PROMOTION HALL

A large hall with lateral galleries which can accommodate over 1500 persons.

It is in this apartment that the solemn distribution of diplomas take place, at the end of every academical year. The official receptions at the Uni-

versity also take place in this hall. In it, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales received the respectful compliments of the University Staff, in 1860. It was on this occasion that His Royal Highness founded the prize of the Prince of Wales in the Little Seminary of Quebec. This prize is now left to the discretion of the Faculty of Arts. It was also in this hall that the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were received when they paid their official visit to the University.

His Excellency, Bishop Conroy, Delegate Apostolic to Canada, was also the recipient of a solemn reception in this hall, and later on, a reception was given to His Excellency, the Abbot Dom Henri Smeulders, Commissary Apostolic.

RECEPTION HALLS

ENTRANCE

- 1 Portrait of the historian abbé Ferland.
Livernois.
- 2 Portrait of Dr Morrin, late professor of medicine, and also a benefactor of the University.
T. Hamel.
- 3 Plan of modern Rome, engraving.
- 4 Portrait of abbé Plante, a Canadian bibliophile and antiquarian..... *W. Lamprech.*
- 5 Portrait of Brother Louis, deceased at Quebec, in 1848..... *Jos. Légaré.*
- 6 A mother copied from Mazzolini by Sister Mary of Jesus, Good Shepherd, Quebec.

- 7 Portrait of Rev. P. Lagacé.....*Livernois.*
8 Plan of ancient Rome, engraving by
J. D. Rubeis.

GRAND HALL

- H. M. Queen Victoria.....*J. Légaré*
Portrait of Bishop Laval, founder of the Quebec
Seminary.
Portrait of Archbishop C.-F. Baillargeon, 2d. Visitor
of Laval University, 1870.....*Livernois.*
Portrait of abbé L.-J. Casault, 1st Rector of Laval
University.....*Théophile Hamel.*
Portrait of Archbishop E.-A. Taschereau, 2d Rector
of Laval University.....*Pasquaboni.*
Portrait of Mgr M.-E. Méthot, 3rd Rector of Laval
University.....*Eug. Hamel.*
Portrait of Mgr Thos. Hamel, 4th Rector of Laval
University.....*Eug. Hamel.*
Portrait of Mgr Benj. Paquet, 5th Rector of Laval
University.....*Eug. Hamel*
Portrait of Mgr J. C. K. Laflamme, 6th Rector of
Laval University.....*C. Huot.*
Portrait of Cardinal Ledochowski.....*Carnevali.*
Portrait of Cardinal Simeoni.....*Pasqualoni.*
Portrait of Cardinal Franchi.....*Fontana.*
Portrait of Cardinal Barnabo.....*Pasqualoni.*
Portrait, full size, of Pius IX.....*Pasqualoni.*
Portrait of Lord Elgin, presented by Sir Francis
Hincks.....*Théop. Hamel.*
Portrait of Bishop E.-J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston,
one of the founders of Laval University.
Théop. Hamel.

On the table is a rich casket containing the Bull
of canonical erection of the University.

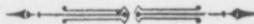
NUMISMATIC MUSEUM

This museum contains over 3,000 coins and medals, enclosed in 14 glass-cases.

In the first case, are shown the ancient Roman coins and others from the Frémont collection. In an other case are the medals of the Popes. These medals are very fine. In the Canadian collection can be seen the medals given by Louis XVI, Louis XV and George III to some Indian chiefs of Canada, the medal of the Confederation, that of the "Quebec Fishing Club" which is considered unique, the *monnaies de carte* of the end of the French Domination, the *Vexator canadensis*. One of the rarest of this collection, *Kabaka liberata*, is a gift by late J.-C. Tché.

France is represented by numerous specimens amongst which a commemorative medal of the foundation of the Seminary of Foreign Missions, at Paris, which, until the conquest of Canada by the English, had been the mother-house of the Quebec Seminary.

The gold, silver and bronze medals, which the University has given on several occasions as prizes for French poetry, are in the Canadian collection, together with those presented to the various institutions of the country by Their Excellencies Lord Dufferin and his successors.



28/5/70

LEGER BROUSSEAU, PRINTER, QUEBEC.

