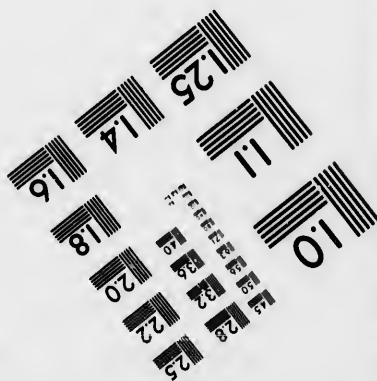
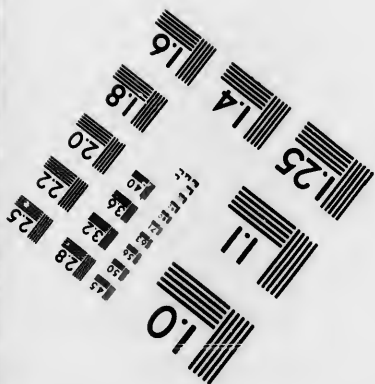
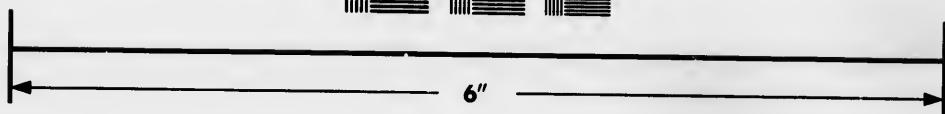
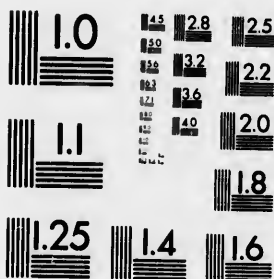


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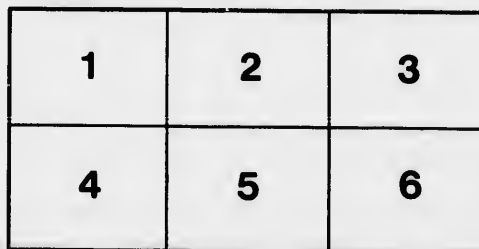
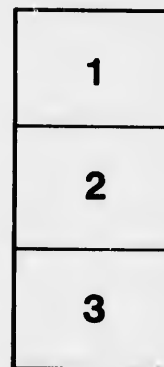
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McGill University,

PETER REDPATH MUSEUM.

GUIDE TO VISITORS.

PETER REDPATH MUSEUM OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

GUIDE TO VISITORS.

MAIN FLOOR OF MUSEUM.

[This consists of the ante-chamber at the head of the stairs, which is devoted to Archaeological and Palæontological specimens, and the principal Museum Hall, in which are the collections in Palæontology, Lithology and Mineralogy.]

I. ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

Cases on left-hand side and opposite stairway. These contain collections of specimens illustrating American Archaeology, including Dr. G. M. Dawson's collections from the Queen Charlotte Islands and Dr. Dawson's collections from the site of Hochelaga. In these are many interesting examples of Aboriginal wood-carving, pottery and stone implements and weapons. There is also a collection of American skulls, with those of other peoples for comparison.

Wall on right-hand side. Casts of footprints of *Sauropus unguifer* a large batrachian from the coal-formation of Nova Scotia—presented by the Geological Survey. *Orthoceras titan*, a gigantic shell allied to Nautilus, from the Lower Silurian. Footprints of a gigantic biped reptile (*Bron-tozoum*) from the Trias of Massachusetts.

In this room are also some casts of Greek and Assyrian Antiques, and a cast of the famous Rosetta stone which gave the key to the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics.

II. COLLECTIONS IN PALÆONTOLOGY.

WALL TO THE RIGHT OF DOOR IN PRINCIPAL HALL, AND SMALL TABLE CASE IN FRONT OF DOOR.

Fossil footprints from the Potsdam sandstone (*Protichnites* and *Climac-tichnites*). The former are believed to be due to crustaceans allied to the King crabs, the latter are of doubtful origin. The original slabs containing them were presented by the Heirs of the late Sir W. E. Logan, and form part of the Logan Memorial Collection. They were collected by Mr. James Richardson. Other specimens are casts presented by the Geological Survey.

TABLE AND UPRIGHT CASES ON RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF HALL.

[These contain the fossils of the Eozoic and Paleozoic formations, arranged in order of Geological age, from the Laurentian to the Permian inclusive.]

First Table Case. *Eozoic and Cambrian.* Contains *Eozoon Canadense*, the oldest known fossil, and fossils of the Huronian and older Cambrian on one side; on the other side, Cambrian fossils, including Trilobites, &c., from the Acadian group of New Brunswick, and *Scolithus*, *Lingule*, &c., from the Potsdam sandstone; also, Cambrian fossils from Massachusetts, Wales, Bohemia, &c. The wall case, adjoining this case, contains large specimens illustrating the same periods, such as slabs with *Eozoon* and a fine specimen of *Paradoxides Harlani* from Newfoundland, presented by Mr. S. McKay. The greater part of the specimens in these cases are from the collections of Sir W. E. Logan and Dr. Dawson.

Second Table Case. *Siluro-Cambrian.* The fossils in this case extend from the Calciferous to the Hudson River group, and are of especial interest as including the Quebec group of Sir W. E. Logan and the Chazy and Trenton limestones of the quarries near Montreal. The upright cases facing this case contain additional fossils of the same formation. The Graptolites from Levis and the Lower St. Lawrence, collected by Mr. James Richardson and presented by the Heirs of Sir W. E. Logan, are especially noteworthy.

Third Table Case. *Silurian.* This contains the formations from the Medina sandstone to the Helderberg inclusive. It is specially rich in the fossils of the Niagara limestone; many of them presented by Lieut.-Col. Grant of Hamilton. In the upright case are large and beautiful specimens of Clinton and Niagara fossils from the collections of Col. Grant and Dr. Spencer. On the opposite side are fossils from Anticosti, and Dr. Dawson's collections from St. Helen's Island.

Fourth Table Case. *Erian or Devonian.* This includes the Oriskany and Corniferous formations. On one side of the table case and the wall case facing it, is a fine series of the silicified Corals from the Corniferous limestone of Ontario, collected by Mr. DeCew, Mr. McOut and Dr. Spencer. In one of the wall cases is also a collection of Lower Devonian Fishes, presented by Dr. Dawson.

Fifth Table Case. *Erian or Devonian.* This contains animal fossils of the Upper Erian on one side, and on the opposite side and the upright case fronting it series of Fossil Plants from Dr. Dawson's collections, representing the Lower, Middle and Upper Erian. There is also a large series of Upper Erian Fishes in the opposite wall case, presented by Mr. Barnston, Dr. Dawson and the Geological Survey. The specimens of *Pterichthys* from Seauquenac are of especial interest. There are also among the fossil plants some fine slabs of the fossil fern *Archaeopteris Hibernicus* from Kiltoreen in Ireland, presented by Mr. W. H. Baily, trunks of *Prototaxites* from Gaspé and Baie des Chaleurs, and a remarkable base of a tree-fern stem from Gilboa, N. Y., the gift of Prof. James Hall.

Sixth Table Case. *Carboniferous and Permian.* Here are on one side animals of the Carboniferous and Permian, including the oldest known batrachians, land-snails and millipedes, and fossil fishes and insects, and in the other, series of Plants arranged to illustrate the Lower, Middle and Upper Carboniferous. These specimens are principally from Dr. Dawson's collections, as are those in the upright cases and on the stand in the middle of the room, which contain large specimens of fossil plants and remains and footprints of batrachians. There is also an interesting series of galvanoplastic casts of the batrachians of the Lower Permian of Bohemia, by Dr. A. Fritsch.

WALL AT LEFT-HAND SIDE OF DOOR.

Returning to the front end of the room, we find here fine specimens of *Ichthyosaurus* and *Pliosaurus*, from the Lias of Street, in Somersetshire, England, presented by Mr. T. J. Claxton, also casts of skeletons and footprints of other reptilian animals of the "Age of Reptiles." The cast of a paddle of *Pliosaurus* shows the great dimensions of some of the marine reptiles of this period.

TABLE AND UPRIGHT CASES AT LEFT-HAND SIDE OF HALL.

[These contain the fossils of the the Mesozoic and Tertiary Periods, arranged parallel to those of the older formations on the other side, and ascending from the Trias to the Modern.]

Seventh Table Case. *Triassic and Liassic.* On one side are fossils of the Trias, or new red sandstone, including reptiles, fishes, shells, plants, &c., and in the other those of the Lias limestone and shale, rich in Ammonites and Belemnites, and other forms of molluscan life, and abounding in reptilian remains. Most of the fossils in this case are European, but there are some interesting specimens from the Trias of New Jersey and Prince Edward Island, and a collection of fossil plants from the same formation in Australia. In the upright case fronting this are some large specimens illustrating reptiles and cephalopod mollusks of the Trias and Lias.

Eighth Table Case. *Jurassic.* This is the middle portion of the Reptilian age, and it is illustrated not only by remains of animals of this group, but by numerous mollusks, crinoids and corals. In the upright case facing it are some specimens of the fossil plants of this period and casts of the remarkable flying reptiles (Pterodactyles, &c.), also a good head of *Ichthyosaurus*, and a remarkable ganoid fish (*Dapedius*, with casts of a gigantic ammonite and crinoid.) Most of the fossils in this case are foreign.

Ninth Table Case. *Cretaceous.* The Cretaceous system closes the age of reptiles, of which, however, some gigantic types, as Mosasaurus, still remain. It is marked by the earliest appearance of the ordinary bony and horny-scaled fishes, of which there is a fine collection from Mt. Lebanon and from England, and by the great chalk deposits, with many sea-urchins, sponges and foraminifera—the latter composing the greater part of the chalk. Here also are the earliest broad-leaved fruit-bearing trees (Angiosperms), of which there are collections from Dakotah and the North-West Territory; the latter presented by the Geological Survey. Here also are the earliest birds, illustrated by casts of the genus *Hesperornis* of Marsh. Among the fossils in the table case are specimens from the cretaceous of British Columbia, presented by the Geological Survey.

Tenth Table Case. *Eocene and Miocene.* This introduces the age of mammals, and these are represented by specimens and casts of parts of the more important forms. There are also collections of the marine shells of the Paris Basin, of the French Faluns, and of the Eocene and Miocene of the United States, and some of the plants of the Laramie or Lignitic group of the West. Skulls of two of the earliest apes (*Dryopithecus* and *Mesopithecus*) are represented by casts.

Eleventh Table Case. *Pliocene and Pleistocene.* The Pliocene age is represented principally by fossils from the sub-Appenine beds of Italy and the English crag. The former are interesting as having been those which first directed attention to the study of fossils in a scientific manner. The Pleistocene is represented by Canadian examples, this for-

mation being extensively developed in this country. Among the specimens are fossil fishes of modern species from the nodules of Green's Creek on the Ottawa, and many species of mollusks, crustaceans, &c., nearly all of recent species, from Montreal, Rivière-du-Loup and elsewhere. The Pleistocene shells, &c., in this and the next case are principally from the collection of Dr. Dawson, which is the most complete in Canada, and probably in America. In one of the upright cases are models of Mont Blanc and Vesuvius, illustrating glaciers and volcanic action.

Twelfth Table Case. *Pleistocene and Modern.* In this the Pleistocene shells, &c., are continued, and there are also specimens of Post-Glacial Mammals from Europe, America and Australia. In this case, and one of the upright cases, are also bones of the Moas of New Zealand, and of the Dodo of Mauritius, which became extinct in modern times. In the upright cases, facing this and the last case, are bones of a whale found in Pleistocene gravel on the Canada Pacific Railway, near Smith's Falls, Ontario, as well as casts and specimens of various extinct Pleistocene Mammals. In one of the upright cases is a cast of the skull found with remains of the Mammoth in the Cave of Engis in Belgium, and a human skull from Illinois, said to have been found in a bed containing bones of the *Mastodon*. In this case are also specimens of stones and rock surfaces, striated and polished by the ice action of the glacial period.

LARGE CASTS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FLOOR.

The most prominent of these are a cast of the skeleton of *Megatherium Cuvieri*, an extinct gigantic sloth from the Post-glacial beds of South America, and a head and tusks of the American *Mastodon*. These form part of the Logan Memorial Collection. There is also a cast of the head of *Dinotherium*, a gigantic elephantine animal of the Miocene period.

III. MINERALOGICAL AND LITHOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

[The minerals and rocks are arranged in the semi-circular end of the Museum and in the three table cases immediately in front. The basis of the Mineral Collection is that purchased from the late Dr. Holmes, but many additions have since been made. The arrangement of the specimens in the flat cases is essentially that given in Dana's Systematic Mineralogy, and the species in the upright cases correspond, as far as possible, with those in the table cases opposite.]

First Table Case on the right. This contains native elements, sulphides, chlorides, fluorides, oxides, &c. There are several good specimens of native gold, one of which, from Baker's Mine, Oldham, illustrates well the mode of occurrence of gold in Nova Scotia. Native sulphur from Sicily, zinc-blende from Spain, tetrahedrite from Clausthal, and fluor-spar from a number of localities may also be mentioned.

In the adjoining Upright Case to the left is a large specimen of amethyst from Lake Superior, a fine group of quartz crystals from Hot Springs, Arkansas; bornite or horse-flesh ore from the Harvey Hill Mine, Q.; a large octahedron of magnetite from Ontario, crystals of pyrrhotite from Elizabethtown, Ont.; graphite from Buckingham, sulphur from Sicily, as well as a number of interesting specimens of fluor-spar, pyroxene, &c. There is also a cast of a large platinum nugget from the Vrais, and one of the "Welcome Nugget," a huge mass of gold found by a party of twenty-four men at Bakery Hill, Ballarat, Victoria, in 1858. The original was first sold in Ballarat for £10,500, and after being exhibited for some time in Melbourne, sold there for £9,325. Subsequently it was taken to London and melted in 1859.

Second Table Case. This contains a collection of the more important varieties of quartz, and a number of anhydrous silicates, including pyroxene, amphibole or hornblende, garnet, the micae, feldspars, &c. There are here interesting specimens of uralite from Templeton, Q.; of chromiferous garnet from Wakefield and Orford, Q.; and of blue sodalite from Montreal.

In the next Upright Case are two large crystals of scapolite from Renfrew, Ont., presented by Mr. J. G. Miller, mica from Grenville, Templeton, &c., and chromiferous garnet from Orford. On the shelves facing the third table case are specimens of several varieties of serpentine, and a mitten made from the fibrous kind called chrysotile, though often wrongly termed asbestos. There is also a series of specimens of apatite, a large crystal of sphene or titanite from Renfrew, Ont.; black tourmaline from Templeton, Q.; and pectolite from Bergen Hill, New Jersey.

Third Table Case. This contains specimens of tourmaline, titanite, staurolite and a few other anhydrous silicates, as well as a number of hydrous silicates, including talc, serpentine and the beautiful minerals known as zeolites. Of the latter there is a special collection presented by Dr. Dawson, and collected by him in Nova Scotia, where zeolites are found in great perfection. In this case are also specimens of apatite or phosphate of lime, mostly presented by Mr. J. G. Miller, pyromorphite or phosphate of lead, &c., &c.

The next Upright Case is chiefly devoted to carbonates and sulphates, and to the different varieties of mineral coal. Worthy of notice here is a beautiful stalactite from the Cave of Matanzas in Cuba, presented by Mr. Peter Redpath, and the large specimens of nail-head spar (calcite) from the Mile-End quarries, Montreal. Among the coals are specimens of Cretaceous age from some of the mines of Vancouver Island, presented by the Geological Survey. A collection of Canadian marbles, the gift of Dr. Selwyn, is also placed in this case.

Fourth Table Case. This contains sulphates (barite, celestite, gypsum, anhydrite, &c.), carbonates (calcite, aragonite, dolomite, siderite, dawsonite, &c.), as well as coals and related substances. The mineral dawsonite was originally found at Montreal, but has recently been discovered in Tuscany. It is specially interesting on account of its unusual composition, being a hydrous carbonate of aluminium and sodium. A collection of phosphates from the Island of Mona (W. I.), presented by Mr. J. G. Miller, is temporarily arranged in this case. In the upright cases at each end of the Mineral Collection, and adjoining the Paleontological Collection, are specimens intended to illustrate peculiar rock structures, effects of weathering, &c., mostly presented by Dr. Dawson. The Case on the right contains good examples of shrinkage-cracks, ripple-marks, rill-marks, slickenside, &c., while that on the left holds numerous illustrations of concretionary structures, contorted strata, dykes, veins, &c.

The long Table Case, facing the mineral collections, is devoted to rock specimens, and contains a small general collection of the more ordinary rocks, and several special collections. One of the latter is composed of eruptive rocks from Montreal and the vicinity, collected by Dr. Harrington. Among these may be mentioned as of special interest, the nepheline syenites, nephelinite, teschenite, and nepheline-basalt. There is also an interesting series of one hundred specimens of European rocks, the gift of Mr. J. F. Torrance, B.A.; another series from Europe consisting chiefly of volcanic rocks, and a small collection of miscellaneous rocks from New Hampshire.

The small square Case on the right contains a collection of miscellaneous Canadian rocks which formerly belonged to Sir William Logan; while the corresponding case on the left holds a series of Laurentian and Huronian rocks, collected by Mr. A. J. Hill, C. E., north of Lake Superior, and presented by him to the Museum.

UPPER OR GALLERY FLOOR

[On this floor are arranged the Collections in Zoology. The Invertebrate or lower animals are in the table cases, numbered continuously around the room, beginning on the right-hand side. The Vertebrate animals, including Fishes, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals, are in the alternating upright cases.]

IV. ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

TABLE CASES ON RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF GALLERY.

First Table Case. *Protozoa and Hydrozoa.* The Protozoa or lowest animals are represented by specimens and magnified models of foraminifera and of the sponges. In the latter group there is a good collection of the Canadian species, and there are some interesting foreign forms, as the Venus' flower basket (*Euplectella*) and the Glass-rope sponge (*Hyalonema*). On the opposite side are Hydrozoa or Polyps and sea-jellies. Some of the latter are shown by glass models, and there are numerous examples of the skeletons of the Hydroid Polyps, especially some very large and fine species from California. At the end of this case is a magnificent specimen of *Millepora* which belongs to this group.

Second Table Case. *Actinoids.* This contains specimens of the Madrepores or reef-building corals, and glass models of their animals and of the allied Actiniae or sea-anemones.

Third Table Case. *Acyonoids.* This contains the sea-fans and gorgonias, the tube-corals and the red coral of commerce, a very beautiful and interesting group of animal structures. At the end of this and the next tables are examples of the large sponge-like structure known as Neptune's Goblet.

Fourth Table Case. *Echinodermata.* Here are the sea-stars, sea-urchins and their allies. In the group of crinoids or stalked star-fishes there is a fine specimen of *Pentacrinus*, a modern representative of many curious fossil forms. There is also a very complete collection of the Canadian star-fishes and some large foreign species, and many very beautiful examples of the sea-urchins, and sea-slugs or holothurians.

UPRIGHT CASES ON RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF GALLERY.

These are occupied with the *Fishes, Batrachians* and *Reptiles*. Among the former is a collection of Canadian fishes, presented by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt. There is also a very complete collection of the modern representatives of the ancient milled and pavement-toothed fishes, as *Lepidosteus, Amia, Polypterus, Ceratodus, Lepidosiren*, and *Cestracion*. Among the reptiles are good skeletons of the turtle, alligator and snake, &c.

CASES AT CIRCULAR END OF GALLERY.

Eight table cases and the intervening upright cases are occupied with the *Carpenter Collection of Mollusca*, presented to the University by Dr. Philip P. Carpenter, and mounted on glass in the elegant and permanent method devised by himself. This collection is unrivalled on this continent, in its extent, arrangement and richness in varietal forms. Besides the general collection there is a special collection of Mazatlan shells.

It is intended to arrange the large collection of North-Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence shells accumulated by Dr. Dawson, uniformly with the Carpenter Collection at the other end of the Gallery. They are at present in the drawers under the Carpenter cases, and are now being mounted by Mr. T. Curry, Assistant Curator.

TABLE CASES ON LEFT-HAND SIDE OF GALLERY.

Returning by the other side of the Gallery, the three first table cases (Nos. 13, 14, and 15), are occupied with *Worms* and *Crustaceans*. These cases include a nearly complete collection of Canadian species, and a large number of rare and beautiful examples of foreign forms. The last table case contains a portion of the collection of insects; but the greater part of this is preserved in glazed cases in the drawers below.

UPRIGHT CASES ON LEFT-HAND SIDE OF GALLERY.

Of these four are occupied with the collection of *Birds*, representing most of the Canadian species. The greater part of these specimens belong to the *McCulloch Collection*, formed by the late Dr. McCulloch of Montreal and presented to the University by his heirs.

Two upright cases and two small wall cases are occupied with the collection of *Mammals*, which as yet is small, though it is rich in skeletons and skulls of Canadian species, and contains some good examples of edentates, marsupials and monotremes, as representatives of fossil forms. Among the former, the skeleton of the three-toed sloth is a miniature of that of the great *Megatherium* in the hall below, and the kangaroo rat, is a near relative of some of the most ancient mammals known. Specimens of the Western black-tailed deer, Rocky Mountain sheep and prong-horned antelope, presented by Dr. G. M. Dawson, are in one of these cases, and a large Canadian Lion or Puma, from the collection of Dr. McCulloch. There is also a skull of the small Greenland finner whale (*Balaenoptera rostrata*) the gift of Mr. P. Redpath, showing the baleen or whalebone in place. In the wall cases are skulls and a skeleton illustrating the higher apes, and several aboriginal American skulls.

ROOMS ON GROUND FLOOR.

V. BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS.

The room at the left-hand side of the Main Hall of entrance contains the Botanical Collection. This includes the Holmes Collection of Canadian plants, presented by the late Dr. Holmes, also a Canadian collection prepared by Prof. Macoun, and presented by the Canadian Survey. There are also other Canadian and Foreign collections and many specimens illustrating the organs and products of plants. Among these are large series of Canadian and Foreign woods.

In the room on the opposite side of the hall are sundry collections of fossils, rocks and minerals, for lectures and detailed study.

Both of these rooms are used as lecture rooms for practical and honour classes, while the larger classes assemble in the lecture theatre at the end of the building.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION

[Passed by the Museum Committee and approved by the Corporation of the University, October, 1882.]

I. The Museum shall be open every lawful day from nine to five, unless when closed for special purposes by order of the Principal or Committee.

II. The Principal shall have power to issue Sessional Tickets to Students.

III. The Secretary shall issue Family Tickets of Admission to Governors, Fellows, and Professors and Lecturers of this University, and also to the Clergymen of the City, to Graduates and to Teachers of Public Schools, on their application for the same, such Tickets to be for one year from date.

IV. Family Tickets for admission for one year may be issued by the Secretary for \$2.00, and single tickets for \$1.00. Classes from Educational Institutions may be admitted by the Honorary Curators, Dr. Dawson and Dr. Harrington, on such terms as may seem reasonable.

V. Incidental visitors, except when introduced by Members of the University, shall pay an admission fee of 25 cents.

VI. All rights under the above rules shall be forfeited by any person injuring the building or collections in any way.

VII. The hours of lectures for Students in the Class rooms of the Museum, shall be those fixed by the Faculties of Arts and Applied Science.

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