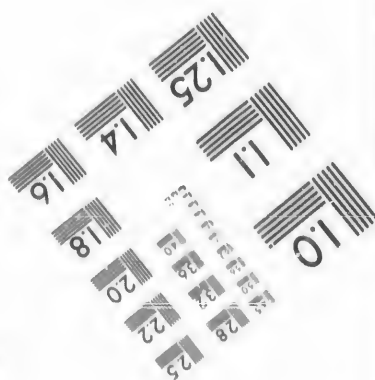
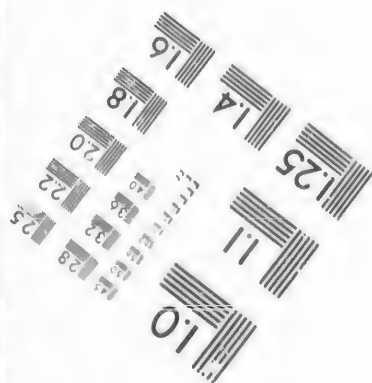
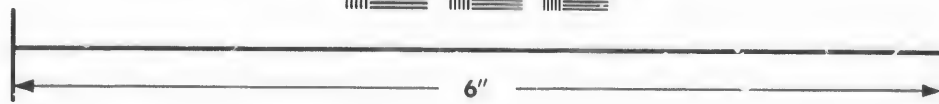
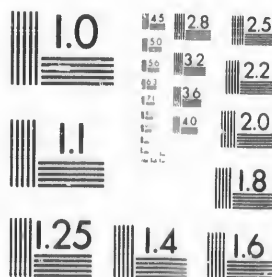


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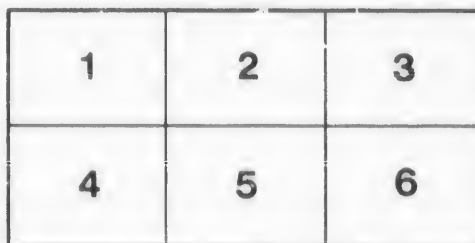
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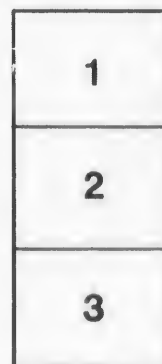
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LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

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, 1875, 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 Quebec, 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 1876, the faculties of the Laval University have been extended to Montreal, granting that city all the advantages of the Laval University ; that is to say, the number of professors in the various faculties has been increased so that the same lessons are given in Montreal and in Quebec. Thus each faculty is now divided into two sections which have both a dean and a secretary, the section of Quebec and the section of Montreal. The sections of faculties established in Montreal, constitute in that city, the teaching body of the Laval University, and the corresponding sections in Quebec form the teaching body of the Laval University in Quebec. Although those faculties do not form a distinct body in Montreal and in Quebec, the faculties in Montreal are known under the name of *Succursale* of the Laval University, or merely *Laval University in Montreal*. The sections of Montreal and of Quebec are absolutely equal, as far as their attributions are concerned, since they are parts of the same faculties. In Montreal and in Quebec, they have to teach and examine, and they are consulting committees for the University Council, which sits in Quebec.

According to the Royal Charter, confirmed by the decision of Rome, there can be but one faculty of each denomination. The professors of the same faculty in Quebec and in Montreal, are consequently absolutely under the same footing, governed by the same rules and enjoying the same privileges.

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 at the beginning of July.

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. Since the year 1871-72, a titular professor in one faculty can no longer 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 Medicine. 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. This 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 degrees, until the objection is removed, at some future 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 Medicine, the young men who propose to practise 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 Chamber of Notaries, or College of Physicians of the Province of Quebec. 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 perfection of the pieces, are not inferior to the finest collections of other large institutions. These instruments were expressly manufactured for the Laval University by Mr Mathieu, 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.

THE UNIVERSITY BOARDING HOUSE, answering the same purpose as the Family houses, [*Maisons de familles*] of the french catholic Universities. It is a five story building, 230 feet in length, and fitted up to accommodate over 100 students. It is intended to receive the students of the faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts, whose parents do not live in the city.

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 200 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 contains several paintings, the works of the Honorable Joseph Legaré.

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

2. Falls of Niagara.

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.

5. St-Roch Suburbs, after the fire of 1845, view taken from Côte-à-Coton, looking westward.



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 Legaré, one of our first Canadian artists. Several of these paintings were sent to Canada by Abbé Desjardins, priest of the Foreign Missions in Paris, who resided a few years in Canada during the French revolution. He bought these paintings from some noble families which were leaving France, and sent them to this country.

Many others were bought for Mr 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, etc.

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

C. Porta, Rome, 1878.

- 2 Hunting, on wood..... *Van Mulen.*

- 3 Cardinal P.-II. Van Steeland, after his death, 14th July 1615.

- 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 Lezaré, 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 Two angels ; from the Seminary collection. *Lebrun.*

- 11 Brazilian scenery.

- 12 Death sentence..... *V.-H. Janssens.*

- 13 Scenery.

- 14 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

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personally. A battle printer, 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 superintendence. An earnest study of the great master's 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.

19 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 Elisabeth 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 Veret.

- 27 Vase ornemanted 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.

- 28 Small farm [Flemish school], *on wood*.
29 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 charms 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 grass.
Salvator Rosa.

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

- 32 Elias throwing his mantle to Elisha.
Albert Van Ouwerker.

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 extremities of his figures 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. *Harksett.*

Gift of M. Faribault.

- 34 Marine. *Jean Lingelbach.*
35 Marine. *Jean Lingelbach.*

Two fine little paintings, both lively and natural.

38 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.

42 Portrait, the poet Demetrius, *on wood. Brownziy.*

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

The 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 New Testament. His compositions are very good: he is nevertheless reproached with many subjects on the same cloth. This painting has been damaged by unskillful repairing.

46 Jesus meeting Saint Veronica... *Louis 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, Lesueur, Mignard, De Fremy, etc.

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. Philip 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 Raphael.

Paul-Pontius-Ant. Robert.

52 Louis XV..... *Quentin Latour.*

53 Marie Leczinska, Queen consort of Louis XV.

54 Louis Dauphin, father of Louis XVI.

Quentin de Latour

55 Marie Josephe de Saxe, Dauphine, mother of Louis XVI.

56 Madame Victoire, daughter of Louis XV.

F. Boucher.

57 Madame Adelaïde, daughter of Louis XV.

48 Madame Louise, daughter of Louis XV, carmelite *F. Boucher.*

56 Flowers and fruit, *on wood.*

60 David contemplating the head of Goliath.

Pierre Pujet.

Born at Marseilles in 1323. Puget 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 Buonarroti. He was Pierre de Cortone's pupil. His master had him work on the paintings he himself executed in the Pitti palace, at Florence.

- 61 Judith and the head of Holophernus,
from Alloric.
62 Interior of a church *Peter Neefs senior.*
63 Portrait of Honorable L.-II. Lafontaine.
Théop. Hamel.
64 Landscape, mountains and ruins.
65 Portrait of Honorable Baldwin. *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, 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 St Hilarius *Salvator Rosa.*
70 Jesus on the cross [from the Seminary collection]. *Louis Carrache.*
71 St Benedict and a young disciple, *from Lesueur.*
72 Young woman playing the guitar.
David Téniers.
73 St Ambrose 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 [Capucin], *on wood* [from the Seminary collection].

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

- 76 Martyrdom of Pope St Vigilus.
L.-W. Baumgartner.

An engraving of this picture is 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 1752, 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 bachanal. *Palamède [Staevarst].*

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

84 Flute player, copied from Van Dyck.

Jean Molinaer.

This artist's works are often confounded with those of Van Ostade.

85 St Jerome commenting the Scriptures.

86 The Virgin and Infant in the cradle.

87 Martyrdom of M. Robert Longé [1764].

H. Allès.

88 St Bartholomew. *V.-H. Janssens.*

89 Shepherds adoring, attributed to. . . *Mignard.*

90 Portrait.

91 Christ, copied from Guido Reni's painting, at the museum of Bologna. *Falardeau.*

Chevalier Falardeau is one of our best Canadian artists. His success at Florence, the land of artists, has, for several years consecrated his reputation. This beautiful painting is a gift by the artist to the museum of the University.

92 Portrait.

93 Landscape in India.....*T. Daniell.*

94 The eight Beatitudes....*J. Carneill, junior.*

95 Mater Dolorosa.....*Antoine Van Dyke.*

This splend'd 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 Teniers.*

99 Landscape on copper.....*David Teniers.*

100 Rural scenery, ruins....*Peter Van Bloemen*

101 Disciples of Emmaüs.....*Paul Bril.....*

102 St Jerome in the desert....*Claude Vignon.*

This artist, born at Tours, d'ed in 1670, in a very old age. He painted in the style of Michel Angelo Caravaggio. The facility with which he executed his work was astonishing. He would lay on his colors at once without even 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 God the father surrounded by angels.

N. Poussin.

104 Fair.....*Monnickx.*

105 The Circumcision.....*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 Birth of Our Lord announced to the shepherds. *Cornelius Paelemborg.*

This author's style is entirely peculiar to him. He has succeeded especially in paintings of small size. His large pieces are inferior to

these. His manner, though uncertain and indefinite, yet sometimes has a good effect.

- 108 A head [study] *on wood*. *Siopleben*.
- 109 Toilet of a Flemish woman. . . . *G. Schalken*.
- 110 Attending a wounded soldier.
- 111 Coriolanus disarmed by his mother.
- 112 Burning of a village, *from Raphael*.
- 113 Solitaries of Thebaida. *Guillot*.
- 115 Solitaries of Thebaida. *Guillot*.

The last two pictures are from the seminary collection. Evidently, they formerly constituted a single composition.

- 115 Ecce homo, *on wood*, bysantine school.
- 116 Moses. *Giovanni Lanfranco*.
- 117 St Ignatius of Loyola. *P. Laurie*.
- 118 St Lewis Bertrand, Dominican.

Pisanello Vittore,

- 119 The Holy Family and the family of St John the Baptist, *from Raphael*. *Lorenzo Gramiccia*.
- 120 St-Jerome, hearing the trumpet of judgment, 1717. *D'Ulin*

From the seminary collection. One of the finest paintings in the museum.

- 121 Portrait of a burgomaster.
- 122 Christ crowned with thorns.
- 123 The coronation of the Virgin.

Giuseppe 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 color. 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 mar some of his works.

124 Portrait of Sir G. Prevost . . . *Théop. Hamel.*

125 Landscape, cattle-herd and ruins.

Salvatore Castiglione.

126 Portrait of Josephite Ourné, aged 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 *Gerard des Nuits* (*Gerardo delle notte*). In this style he is unparalleled.

CABINET OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY INSTRUMENTS.

The collection of natural philosophy apparatus is perhaps the most complete in the Dominion. It contains, over one thousand instruments, including most of the apparatus used in the demonstration of all the principal recent phenomena and 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 secondary piles of Planté ; a complete series of instruments used for the study of transcendent optics ; Kœnig's apparatus for the study of the sound of vowels ; Crookes tubes for radiant matters ; four magnificent models of hydraulic wheels ; a complete series of instruments intended for mechanical demonstrations, etc., etc.

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 Mr 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 compositions and structure.

The collection of Canadian and foreign marbles is particularly remarkable. It is situated in the second gallery, in the case against the long wall.

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 Saint-Joachim, gold bearing quartz and alluvion of Beauce, iron-ores of Leeds, of Saint-Urbain and of Saguenay, slates of Melbourne, P. Q., and a rich collection of asbestos from Thetford and Coleraine.

The Mineralogical museum contains in all, over 4000 specimens.

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

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

2. A large collection of fossils pertaining 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 classified have been named by the courtesy 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 basin of Paris, given by abbé Baret d'Amblainville, a member of the Geological Society of France, and a series of fossils of the group of Saint-John, given by M. Mathews 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 the professor of Mineralogy 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 formation, given by the Canadian Geological Survey.

CONCHIOLOGICAL MUSEUM

This museum contains already over 950 specimens of Canadian and exotic mollusks, almost all named, a large number of which are remarkable for the brilliancy of colors, their size, or the particularity of their forms. Such are the *Murex*, the *Strombus*, the *Dolium*, the *Cypræa*, the *Cassis*, etc.

Special attention is invited to the specimen of *Fasciolaria gigantea*, the largest gasteropod ever known and which extends two feet in length. Also to the splendid American collection of the genus *Unio*, for which the Laval University is indebted to the kindness of Mr Isaac Lea, LL. D., a distinguished conchylologist of the United States.

BOTANICAL MUSEUM

This museum occupies the last three galleries of the hall.

The first gallery contains a collection of economical woods. 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 second gallery 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, cabinetmaking, etc.

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, etc. 3. A very remarkable collection of commerce woods sold in the Liverpool markets. 4. A complete collection of New-Zeeland woods, given by Dr Marsden, Quebec. 5. A collection of the woods of British Columbia.

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

A collection of plastic fruits.—These models are very remarkable. The samples were chosen by Mr Ducaisne. They are different types to which can be connected 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, modelled in *carton pierre* and painted in the natural colors. It is divided into three groups: the eatable, the suspected, and poisonous mushrooms.

The herbarium.—The third gallery 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. Harbort, of Chs.-S. Geyer, of Riedl, of Leidenberg and Mr Vincent, besides a large number of samples obtained from Moser, Smith and Euraud. Many plants bear tickets written by Nuttall and Rafinesque.

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

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

ENTOMOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The collection of insects is placed in the last gallery of the Botanic museum, on the left of the herbarium. It numbers now 14,000 specimens from nearly 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 coleoptera, hemiptera, and lepidoptera are really remarkable for their number as well as for their colors.

ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The first gallery is mostly occupied by the ethnological collection of Joseph-Charles Taché, Esq., Deputy-Minister of the Department of Agriculture of Canada, at Ottawa. This collection consists of a considerable number of indian skulls, the forms of which, if compared to the pre-historical skulls of Europe, present the greatest interest. There is also a number of instruments used by the canadian indian tribes, various pieces of earthenware, hunting and war implements, etc. These relics of a former age, have for the most part, been collected from ancient Huron burying grounds.

An Egyptian mummy with its sarcophagus is also seen in the same museum. Another one is placed in a lateral glass-case, in the next gallery.

The Chinese and Japanese Collection although commenced but a short time ago, is already remarkable. Statues, bronze and china-ware vases are found in it, perfectly authentic and of a great value. These objects were bought from China and Japan by a missionary, for the Laval University.

ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The third gallery contains the first samples of the museum ; they are the Canadian mammals. Amongst the most important are the elk, the moose, the bear, the raccoon, and the otter ; two american skunks are also shown, the hair of one is yellow. There are also several foreign mammals, among which are many species of the monkey, a large wolf from the forests of Arden-nes, a gigantic bat from Oceania, a kangaroo, a tatou, etc.

The ichthyological and herpetological collections near by, contain many objects 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 brought from the Senegal, a large alligator from Florida ; also several serpents with different kinds of tortoises.

In the same glass cases is also a valuable collection of typical invertebrates of the northern Atlantic, given by Mr. Spencer Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, through the medium of The Canadian Geological Survey.

The last galleries of this museum contain the ornithological collection. It comprises about 600 species represented by over 1200 specimens, coming 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 tribe of wading-birds includes a great number of varieties remarkable for their form, size and rarity.

The species of aquatic fowls are often represented by individuals of a different age, and this permits to follow, with great facility, the transformations of plumage.

The tribe of the singing 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 plumage.

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 100,000 volumes (in 1887), 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. Literature of different countries ;
5. History of the Church, both general and particular ;
6. Civil, political and graphic history of all the countries in the world ;
7. History of all countries in North and South Americas, except Canada.
8. Intellectual and moral philosophy ;
9. Natural and physical science ;
10. Medicine ;
11. Law ;
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. Laverdière, M.-E. Méthot, A.-A. Blais, E. Marcoux, L. Beaudet and Mgr T.-E. 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.

Several precious works are to be seen, among which :

1o A Mediaeval manuscript on parchment, ornamented with miniatures ; it is a prayer book which belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots.

2o A considerable number of *incunables*.

3o A large collection of works of the history of America and especially of Canada.

4o The original manuscript of the *Journal des Jésuites* edited by the abbés Laverdière and Casgrain.

5o The most complete collection of the *Relation des Jésuites* existing in America.

Besides the principal gallery, comprising the last two stories of the University, the library includes the two adjoining halls, which are also used as reading rooms.

PROMOTION HALL

A large hall with lateral galleries capable of holding over 1500 persons.

It is in this apartment that the solemn distribution of diplomas takes place, at the end of every academical year. The official receptions of the University 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 Princesse 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 Plan of ancient Rome, engraving by
J.-D. Rubeis.
 - 2 Destruction by fire of St-John suburbs, June
28, 1845 *Jos. Legaré.*
 - 3 Portrait of the historian abbé Ferland
Livernois.
 - 4 Portrait of Dr Morrin, late professor of medicine,
and also a benefactor of the University
T. Hamel.
 - 5 Plan of modern Rome, engraving.
 - 6 Portrait of abbé Plante, a canadian bibliophile
and antiquarian..... *W. Lanzprech.*
 - 7 Portrait of brother Louis deceased at Quebec
in 1848..... *Jos. Legaré*
 - 8 A Mother copied from Mazzolini by Sister
Mary of Jesus, Good Shepherd, Quebec.
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GRAND HALL

- 1 Tableau of Immaculate Conception of the
Most Holy Virgin, patron of Laval Uni-
versity..... *Pasqualoni.*
 - 2 Portrait of Bishop Laval, founder of the Quebec
Seminary.
 - 3 Portrait of Archbishop C.-F. Baillargeon, 2d
Visitor of Laval University, 1870.... *A. Pla-*
mondon.
 - 4 Portrait of abbé L.-J. Casault, 1st Rector of
Laval University..... *Théophile Hamel.*
 - 5 Portrait of Archbishop E.-A. Taschereau 2d
Rector of Laval University..... *Pasqualoni*
 - 6 Portrait of abbé M.-E. Méthot, 3 Rector of
Laval University..... *Eug. Hamel*
 - 7 Portrait of abbé Thos.-Hamel, 4th Rector of
Laval University..... *Eug. Hamel.*
 - 8 Portrait of Cardinal Simeoni..... *Pasqualoni.*
 - 9 Portrait of Cardinal Franchi..... *Fontana.*
 - 10 Portrait of Cardinal Barnabo..... *Pasqualoni.*
 - 11 Portrait, full size, of Pius IX.... *Pasqualoni*
 - 12 Portrait of Lord Elgin, presented by Sir
Francis Hincks,
 - 13 Portrait of Bishop E.-J. Horan, Bishop of
Kingston, one of the founders of Laval
University.
Théop. Hamel.
 - 14 An Indian war scene..... *Jos. Légaré.*
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NUMISMATIC MUSEUM.

This museum contains over 3000 coins and medals, enclosed in 14 glass-cases.

In the first case, are shown the ancient Roman coins and others from the Frémont collection, together with a series of coins of His Holiness Pius IX. The commemorative medals of this Pontiff's reign are in the 2nd glass-case. These medals are very fine.

The Canadian collections are in the 6th and 9th cases. We can see there medals given by Louis XIV, 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 cartes* of the end of the French Dominion, the *Verator canadensis*.

France is represented by the specimens in the 12th case. There, is to be seen 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.

In the chinese works, amateurs can examine some chinese numismatic curiosities in the 13th case.

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 the Marquis of Lorne.

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