

penter, long a resident in Montreal and equally esteemed and beloved for his scientific eminence, public services, and Christian character.

The following notice of Dr. Carpenter's life and scientific work is extracted from the London *Athenæum* :—

“Dr. Carpenter had a life of hard work. He was for years actively engaged in the drudgery of teaching; he was always preparing and compiling valuable manuals; and he was an energetic writer for, and editor of, periodical publications. The activity of many of his best years (1856-1878) was devoted to the interests of the University of London, and much of the high position which that examining body bears is due to Dr. Carpenter's character, feelings and pursuits. He was constantly engaged in elaborate researches into the general or minute structures of animals, and he took more than his fair share in the duties which scientific men owe to the scientific bodies with which they become connected.

“But, in addition to all these engagements and studies, Dr. Carpenter was essentially a good citizen. He took the highest interest in social questions, on which he threw the light of scientific knowledge; he persistently endeavoured to expose such superstitions or follies as were based on ignorance or neglect of a knowledge of natural laws; and he entered actively into the pursuit of objects which appeared likely to improve the sciences he had at heart. It is sufficient to refer to his lectures on temperance, his letters on vaccination, his exposure of phrenology, his treatment of the spiritualists and their doctrines, and the share which he took in the early days of deep-sea dredging and in advancing the general cause of marine zoology, to prove abundantly the statements just made; if any other proofs are needed, a file of the *Times* has only to be consulted.

“In the department of zoology we must make especial reference to his reports on the microscopic structure of shells, presented to the British Association in 1844 and onwards; his work on the Foraminifera (and the consequent discussions on the organic nature of *Eozoon canadense*) published in the Transactions of the Royal Society and in a