

— The Report of Progress from 1863 to 1866, has just been issued by the Geological Survey. It is a book of 321 pages, and contains nine different reports regarding the geology of different parts of the province. Five of these are written by Sir W. E. Logan, Dr. Hunt, and Mr. Richardson, the permanent officers of the Survey, and the remaining four are by Messrs. Michel, Macfarlane and Bell, who do not seem to have been employed for more than one season. The following table shows the number of pages contributed by each of these gentlemen to the Report of Progress, and the number of pages written by each of them annually is also given as a sort of index to the quantity of work done:

	Total No. of pages.	Annual No. of pages.
Sir W. E. Logan.....	25	8
Mr. Richardson.....	44	15
Dr. Hunt.....	123	41
Mr. Michel.....	29	29
Mr. Macfarlane.....	72	72
Mr. Bell.....	15	15

From this it will be seen that among the regular officers of the Survey, Dr. Hunt has displayed the greatest amount of diligence, while on the whole the comparison is much in favor of the occasional explorers employed by the Survey. When it is remembered that there is a large staff of officials connected with the Survey, besides those above mentioned, we cannot feel at all impressed with the amount of work done in three years towards the delineation of the geological structure of the province. With regard to the quality of the work done the following seem to be the principal results brought out by the reports in the volume before us: Sir W. E. Logan divides the Quebec group into the Lévis, Lauzon and Sillery divisions: again promises the geological map of the Eastern Townships, minutely describes the "Eozoon Canadense" and refers to some occurrences of iron ore and plumbago in Buckingham and the adjoining townships. Mr. Richardson also subdivides the Quebec group, and describes some copper mines occurring in it, and gives a list of the copper locations in the Eastern Townships. Mr. Michel shows that with proper appliances the gold of the Chaudière could be made to pay. Mr. Macfarlane gives minute descriptions of the character and association of the rocks of Hastings and Lake Superior, which, however, to judge from the foot-notes appended to his reports, do not seem to have met with the full approval of the Survey officials. He describes iron, lead and copper mines, in both regions, and gives valuable hints regarding the manufacture of iron, and the development of the mineral resources of the North shore of Lake Superior. Mr. Bell, besides describing the geology and minerals of Grand Manitoulin Island, gives notes regarding its soil, trees, climate and productions. Dr. Hunt contributes numerous assays of gold ores, describes minutely the mineral veins in the Laurentian region, enters into the geology of the petroleum and brine-springs—giving analysis of the latter; experiments on the porosity of building stones, and refers to the applications of peat. His report is highly interesting and exhaustive, and, on the whole, this report of progress contains much of scientific interest and value. It is, however, strange that Mr. Billings, the paleontologist of the Survey, gives no report on the new fossil of the Laurentian rocks, and this fact would lend support to the rumor which affirms that he does not believe it to be a fossil.—*Abridged from the Daily News.*

— At the fourth monthly meeting of the Natural History Society of Montreal, Mr. H. G. Vennor presented a catalogue of the birds noted on the Great Manitoulin Islands, and accompanied it with a few observations on its physical features. Having given a brief topographical description of the Island and a sketch of its geology, some of the silicified fossils of the Clinton group from the neighborhood of Lake Manitou were exhibited; also photographs of glacial groovings and scratchings on rocks on the south shore of the island. The following are extracts from the notes then read:

"From the village of Manitouaning, a fair portage road or trail leads off to the first and largest lake on the Island, Lake Manitou, or the Lake of the Great Spirit. The portage is about three miles in length and runs through fine open woods, comparatively free from under-brush. For the information of any who may hereafter visit the Great Manitoulin, I may state that no canoes are to be had on any of the interior lakes of the island, and that it is not unusual to paddle for days on these, without even meeting with an Indian family. Consequently all canoes and Indians required have to be procured either at Little Current or Manitouaning. . . . Manitouaning Bay is ten miles long, and reaches to within two and one-half miles of South Bay, on the South side of the Island, thus nearly cutting off the unceded portion of the Island.

"The waters of Lake Manitou are beautifully clear, and abound in fine fish—such as Black-bass, Salmon and Brook-trout, White-fish, and Perch.

"At the extreme Western end of this lake the Indians cross by a portage to another large lake called 'Mindemooya' or 'Old Woman's Lake'; here canoes have also to be portaged,

"The whole of this portage is strewn over with very fine Clinton fossils. The cliffs around this lake lie at some distance from the shores, so that we were not much surprised at finding a belt of good and well timbered land, between these cliffs and the shores. On such land we noticed large crops of corn and potatoes. From the middle of the lake rises Mindemooya Island, which is said to be much infested by snakes. Farther westward we have another large lake called Kagaweng, and numerous smaller ones generally distributed over the island.

"Oil wells were being successfully worked at Wequemakong by the Great Manitoulin Oil Company. The oil from this locality is of the finest description. An office has been opened in Montreal in connection with this Company.

"On the interior lakes the bald-eagle and fish-hawk were very numerous; the former bird apparently living by the toiling of the latter species. Ruffed-grouse, Spruce-partridge and Wild-pigeons were very numerous all through the interior of the island. The islands in the lakes swarmed with the Silvery and Black-backed gulls, while the waters resounded with the cries of the Loom. The Whip-poor-will might always be heard along the rocky shores and particularly near the mouth of rivers."

On the whole, the reader remarked that the Great Manitoulin presented many advantages to the settler; for although perhaps one third of the island was of a rocky and consequently barren character, the remaining two thirds contained land of the finest description, covered at present either by Indian crops, or splendid hard-wood forests, which have yielded large quantities of maple sugar—generally at the rate of 1,000 lbs per acre. Mr. Vennor concluded by expressing a hope that ere long we might be able to hear of this great Manitoulin Island as being the home of the white settler, where he might be seen surrounded by waving fields of grain, and possessing not only the comforts, but also the luxuries of life.—*Canadian Naturalist.*

NECROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

— The death of the only son of the late Sir Louis H. Lafontaine while yet a little child, extinguishes one more baronetcy, leaving but one remaining, we believe, in Lower Canada, and only one other, in the Upper Province. The little Sir Louis was, we understand, a child of great amiability, and of a character which won for him many friends. A large concourse of people followed his remains to the grave yesterday, thus paying a further tribute to the memory of his father, and manifesting regret at this utter wreck of the hope that the name and honours of the great Lower Canadian chieftain should be perpetuated by his descendants.—*Montreal Gazette.*

— We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Eugène Méthot, at the Quebec Seminary, on Wednesday (17th April, 1867), at the age of 30 years. The Rev. gentleman, who had been some time ill, was the son of the Hon. Mr. Méthot, was ordained priest on the 17th Dec., 1864, and was a very promising young clergyman.—*Daily News.*

— Bishop Timon, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Buffalo, whose death was announced yesterday, was widely known throughout Canada, in many parts of which he occasionally officiated. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and was consequently 71 years of age at the time of his death. In early life he was engaged in business, but having a strong desire to become religious he was received by Bishop Roseth, of Missouri, into St. Mary's College, Perryville, in that State. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Buffalo, when there were only three Roman Catholic churches in that city—one English and two German. The great zeal and energy with which Bishop Timon discharged the duties of the see is shown by the fact that there are now nineteen churches of that denomination in the city, the cathedral, of which Bishop Timon was the projector, being one of the finest edifices of the kind in the United States. There are also many charities which owe their existence to his fostering care, and the people of his faith in the city number now nearly 60,000. The deceased prelate was greatly respected in Buffalo by Protestants as well as Roman Catholics. Although earnest in his religious belief he was tolerant of the opinions of others and never wilfully gave offence to any. He was a traveller in the prosecution of his benevolent labors, and during his life visited Europe no less than ten times, as well as many other parts of the world. He was attended during his last illness by Bishop Lynch of Toronto, and Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton.—*Exchange.*

— William Price, Esq., of Wolfe's field, died recently. He had attained a ripe age, the greater portion of which was spent in carrying on business in Canada. The operations of the firm of which he was so long the head, in the manufacture and shipment of the great staple of the country, have, for many years, been of the most extensive description. To his spirit of enterprise and energy is wholly due the progress made in the development of the resources of the vast and picturesque region known as the Saguenay district. His name is indelibly connected with the opening up of those branches of industry which have attracted a population to its shores, and the increase of which cannot fail, ere long, to lay open the whole of that