facts are very familiar to Geologists; yet they merit, especially with regard to the older formations, more attention in some res-

Fig. 6.—*Chazy Limestone, Island of Montreal,* (10 *diams.*)

pects than they have hitherto received. Microscopic examinations of organic limestones may serve to show the precise species which have most contributed to their accumulation, and the conditions under which their remains were spread abroad, and cemented into stone. They might also serve to identify limestones not containing entire organic remains, by showing the species out of whose fragments they had been formed. To do anything really valuable toward these objects, would require the patient preparation and examination of a great number of specimens; but, to any one who has leisure for the task, it might form a very interesting field of study.

ARTICLE XII.—*On Ozone.* By CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Meteorology in the University of McGill College, Montreal.

(Presented to the Natural History Society.)

The investigations on the nature and properties of Ozone, have within the few past years engaged the attention, and become the subject of enquiry, alike of the chemist, the meteorologist and the physician. The chemist has found its manifestations and properties approximate to, if not identical with Oxygen in a peculiar state of existence or development. The meteorologist (especially of the European continent) has proclaimed it to be the instrument, or medium, that Providence has secured to provide for the production of the grand phenomena of nature; that its action can explain the formation of all meteors, as well as the fluctuation and diurnal changes in the pressure of the atmosphere indicated by the oscillations of the Barometer, and that it is the true cause and