conclusion, he proposed his resolution, and sat down amidst loud applause.

Thanks were then awarded to the Local Committee, the Natural History Society, President, Principals and Fellows of McGill College, and the British representative of the Society.

The votes of thanks were severally responded to.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Chairman announced the selection by the Standing Committee of the following gentlemen as officers of the Association for the ensuing year:—

President.—Professor Jeffries Wyman, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.
Vice-President.—Professor J. E. Holbrook, M.D., Charleston, S. C.
General Secretary.—Professor Wm. Chavenet, M.D., Annapolis.
Treasurer.—Dr. A. L. Elwyn, Philadelphia.

The Association then finally adjourned, to meet again next year, in the city of Baltimore.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Of the 127 papers announced in the programme for reading, about 100 were read, in the several sections. In section A, devoted to Mathematics and Physics, there were ten papers read the first day, five the second, eight the third, five the fourth, twelve the fifth, and ten the sixth and last—making in all fifty papers. In section B, in which subjects on Natural History, Geology and Chemistry were taken up, there were twenty-nine papers read. Five were read the first day, seven the second, four the third, seven the fourth, six the fifth, four the sixth. This section was subdivided into a section for the discussion of Ethnological, Statistical and Politico-economical subjects. This subdivision did not take place till the second day, when four papers were read, three on the third day, four on the fourth, nine on the fifth, and three on the sixth. As there was not time, several of the papers on the programme were not read, but were referred to the Printing Committee.—[Prepared from the reports of the *Leader* and *Globe*.]

SKETCH OF SIR WILLIAM LOGAN, LL.D., F.R.S.

Before taking a final leave of matters connected with the recent Scientific Meeting at Montreal, it may not be inappropriate to give you such details as I have been able to collect concerning the history of our distinguished countryman, Sir William Logan.

William Edmund Logan was born in Montreal, of Scotch parentage. He was at an early age sent to Scotland, where he received his education, first at the High School of Edinburgh, and afterwards at the University of the same city, where he graduated. After returning to Canada for a short time, where his attention was drawn to the geological characteristics of the country, he again crossed the Atlantic, and took up his residence in South Wales, at Swansea, where, for seven or eight years, between 1830 and 1840, he was engaged in partly directing the operation of a large copper smelting company. The nature of this pursuit increased his taste for geological studies. He made himself thoroughly acquainted with the then known principles of the science,—frequently made observations in the open field, and when he became cognizant of the main features of the country, devoted all his leisure time to the delineation of a geological map of the Glamorganshire coal fields. This map is so accurate that when Sir Henry de la Beche, the Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, made the acquaintance of Mr. Logan of Swansea, and was informed of the extent of his labors, he immediately expressed a wish to become possessed of it. Mr. Logan generously acceded to the wish, and the map, illustrated by beautiful horizontal and vertical sections, was transferred to the Government authorities, and by them incorporated with their own surveys. For a year after this, M. Logan continued to afford valuable assistance to Sir Henry de la Beche in the capacity of an amateur geologist.

In 1840 or 1841, Mr. Logan gave up all connection with the company he had previously assisted to direct, and was appointed to carry out the geological survey of Canada, which the Canadian Government had been induced to commence. In 1842, he began operations, and in the same year secured the co-operation of Mr. Murray, as first assistant, whose experience had been gained in the field under Sir Henry de la Beche, previously alluded to. The Canadian survey has already led to great results; but is far from finished yet. The severe labor of conducting it is hardly dreamt of by the "gentlemen who sit at home at ease." Year after year camping out in the open air in all weathers, with little society save that of the Indian guides and canoe makers, the little band of geologists have steadily labored on.

In 1851 the Canadian Government sent Mr. Logan to the World's Exhibition in Hyde Park, London, England, in charge of the Canadian Geological Collection, which had been made by himself or under his immediate direction. It was exhibited with great skill and judgment, displaying to the best advantage the mineral resources of Canada. The labor of arranging the specimens was very great, and so enthusiastic was Mr. Logan, that he frequently sallied out at eight or ten in the morning, and would work for twelve hours without waiting to take refreshment. He had the satisfaction of knowing that his countrymen appreciated his services. Medals in profusion were allotted to Canada, and the Royal Society of London elected Mr. Logan a Fellow—the highest attainable British scientific distinction.

M. Logan also had charge of the Canadian department of the Exhibition of Paris in 1855 The specimens were here much more numerous, and made a much stronger impression in Europe than even those sent to the Exhibition of 1851. All the gold and silver medals that it were possible for any one department to obtain, here fell to the share of Canada. The Emperor Napoleon gave the cross of the Legion of Honor to Mr. Logan as an acknowledgment of his merits, and also to Mr. T. Sterry Hunt. Moreover, on Mr. Logan's return to England, as a reward for his great scientific eminence and extraordinary services (especially towards the Province of Canada in bringing her mineral wealth so prominently before the world) he received the honor of knighthood at the hands of his Queen.

Since that time he has been busily employed on the geological survey of this country. How high an appreciation is felt of his worth in Britain may be known by the fact that when the Nova Scotians asked for a fit person to conduct their survey, soon to be commenced, they were referred to Sir William as one who could find them the man for the occasion. How highly the Americans estimate his acquirements was very evident at the late meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, at which every one seemed to refer to his opinions as not to be controverted. It is to be regretted that his exertions, which powerfully contributed to render the meeting so successful as it has been, brought on an attack of illness which prevented his taking an active part in the proceedings. It remains for us to hope that the indisposition will be but temporary.—*Quebec Correspondence of the Hamilton Spectator.*

CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, MONTREAL.

With what success the establishment of our Provincial Geological Survey has been attended is in general imperfectly known. Those who have attended the present session of the Association have been enabled to form some adequate idea of the value of this survey. Through its agency, men like Sir William Logan and Mr. T. Sterry Hunt have usually been found upholding the fame of Canada, but specially so at the present juncture. And they have done so most creditably. They have not only contributed many valuable papers, but have shown a thorough comprehension of the subjects in all their bearings. The more they were questioned by the members present, the sounder their views appeared. This much may at least be said of the Provincial Geologist. America boasts of many eminent professors in this science. But, without any undue disparagement, it can scarcely be said of her that she possesses any superiority over us in this respect.

Little is generally known of the geological museum. Many of the oldest inhabitants have known nothing of its whereabouts. A brief notice of it will not, therefore, be out of place. It is situated in the building occupied as the Crown Lands Department before the Government was burned out of Montreal. It is divided into three compartments—the rooms on the ground floor being denominated the Economic Department; those on the second floor of the Lower Silurian Fossils; and those on the upper story the upper Silurian. The arrangement of this museum is really admirable, and has drawn forth the highest encomiums of its visitors Not only have its general divisions been clearly and scientifically arranged as a whole, but each subdivision, each case of that subdivision, and each article exhibited, has been arranged and labelled with the utmost care and exactitude. It is, all together, just such a collection as is calculated to produce the highest feelings of pleasure in a geologist. No graceless labelling or malarrangement is apparent look where you will. All things have been arranged neatly and in order. Each label contains a specification of the name of the article, the name of the township in which found, that of the concession, of the lot, of the owner of the lot, and also of the referee. To give any thing like a comprehensive sketch of such a museum is an effort beyond my very limited time just now. The merest notice of a portion of its treasures is all I can give. In the Lower, or Economic Department, specimens of gold, agates, jaspers, copper, iron, marble, granite, slate and whetstone are abundant. The gold was contributed by the Canada Gold Mining Company of Fief St. Charles, Aubin de l'Isle, and is given in nuggets as well as gold dust. The copper pyrites are from the Bruce Mines, and are pronounced very good specimens. The district round Lake Huron furnished the jasper bars, while the Lake Superior district yielded the agates. Both stones are very beautiful, and are much prized. Of the lithographic stone some qualities from Marmora were exhibited. One of these is the specimen which was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, and on which the autographs of the several