

His literary activity was prodigious, as evinced not only by the scope but by the number of his communications, among others, to Silliman's *Journal* (in the 2d series of this journal seventy-six articles appear under his signature), the *Canadian Naturalist*, the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Transactions* of the Royal Society, the French Academy of Sciences, the *Proceedings* of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Report of the Canadian Survey. His strictly official work as chemist and mineralogist would have been more than enough for most men; but he supplemented it by spending several months of each year in the field, and by assisting his chief, Sir William Logan, in the literary and administrative work of the survey.

Every year from 1856 to 1862, he spent the spring months in Quebec, lecturing on chemistry in the French language before the University of Laval; and for four years he filled the chair of applied chemistry and mineralogy in the McGill University of Montreal.

He severed his connections with the Geological Survey of Canada in order to accept the professorship of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he lectured from 1872 to 1878.

He was a juror at the Paris International Exposition of 1855 and 1867, and at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, and was an official representative of the Canada Geological Survey at the London Exposition of 1862.

His eminence in science was early recognized by his election in 1859 as a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, where for some years he enjoyed, I believe, the distinction of being the youngest Fellow. Early in his career, Harvard conferred on him the degree of M.A., and Laval that of LL.D. In 1881 the University of Cambridge, England, honored him with the latter degree, assigning him, on the occasion of his visit, as a guest-chamber, quarters near the very room occupied by Newton. There and at that time, he wrote part of his splendid essay on "Celestial Chemistry from the Time of Newton," under the influence of the place, if not of the spirit, of the immortal philosopher. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, was acting president in 1871 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and President in 1877 of our own Institute. He was first president by election of the Royal Society of Canada, and held office at every meeting of the International Geological Congress which his health permitted him to attend. His influence at these important conferences