

quired in the construction and use of this apparatus, as results fatal to life have sometimes occurred. The unfortunate Professor Richman was, on the 6th of August, 1753, at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, when the sound of distant thunder caught his ear. He hastened with his artist to his observatory, and while intent upon examining the electrometers, a spark passed through his body, instantly depriving him of life. A red spot was found on his forehead, his shoe was burst open, and the door of the apartment was torn to pieces.

The method I have adopted to obtain enlarged outline copies of the snow crystal, consists in first throwing a magnified image either on photographic paper or by means of the common camera obscura. By this means the different angles may be measured and drawn out on paper. The copies now shown are obtained by the chromotype process, which consists in exposing to the sun for a few minutes paper prepared by washing with a solution of chromate of potash and sulphate of copper having the outline-drawing superimposed; it is then washed with a weak solution of nitrate of silver, and afterward with water, and then allowed to dry.

I have now only to express my regret at not being able to be present this evening; but circumstances, over which I have no control, have been the only cause of my absence; for it would have been to me a source of great pleasure to be *one with you*, to render honour to Sir William E. Logan, who, though tardily, has yet received that especial mark of her Majesty's favour, to which he was so well entitled, together with the approbation of the Emperor of France; and I feel that he will cherish these honors as an acknowledgment of his unwearied exertions in that laborious department of science to which he has devoted so many years of his life, and to which he has contributed so much. With a wish for his future prosperity, and for the prosperity of the Montreal Natural History Society, its office-bearers and members, I conclude this brief and imperfect sketch.

Dr. Holmes afterwards addressed the meeting at considerable length, sketching the History of the Society, of which he was an original member, since its formation, and dwelling upon his early friendship with Sir William Logan, and the many agreeable associations connected therewith.

And the President, in conclusion, thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their attendance; and referred to some interesting points noticed in the several addresses—more especially to the place which Canada, and British America in general, might take in the department of original scientific investigation; glancing at the past and present progress of Canadian science, and anticipating still greater results in the future. He also noticed the remarks made on the subject of making science popular and attractive, and thanked Dr. Holmes for his observations on this subject, in which he expressed his cordial concurrence.