

When the Royal Society of Canada was founded by the Marquis of Lorne, it was made to include Newfoundland, and Murray was appointed one of the original Fellows. In 1882 he contributed to its Transactions an interesting paper on "The Glaciation of Newfoundland." He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1870, and in 1878 was created a C.M.G. through the recommendation of Sir John Glover, then Governor of Newfoundland.

When Logan and Murray commenced the Geological Survey of old Canada the greater part of the areas of both provinces were uninhabited, unsurveyed and unknown. The problem before them was to ascertain the general geological structure and the geographical distribution of the rock-formations, in spite of these difficulties. The region was so vast that it required some courage for two men to undertake this task. It was impossible for them to map out the rocks without making their own topographical surveys simultaneously with the geological ones. They could only do this by following the rivers and lakes through the forests and mapping them out as they went along. These surveys have subsequently proved to be wonderfully accurate, considering the difficulties under which our pioneers had to labor, and ever since they were made they have been found to be of the greatest service, even up to the present time; and, as topographical surveys alone, they have repaid many times over their small original cost.

But in addition to much of this kind of work, Murray made regional geological surveys of a considerable area on the north side of the North Channel of Lake Huron, of the area south and west of a line from Kingston to Penetanguishene, including the lake peninsula of Upper Canada, and of the country between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, as far west as a line from Kingston to Bytown. Besides assisting Logan in exploring parts of the north shore of Lake Superior, Murray's own work on that lake consisted of surveys of the Kaministiquia River, Dog Lake and River, Michipicoten River and Batchawana Bay, and also an examination of the south shore as far west as