

purposes, was built by him, two years ago, and rented to the Government for about half the amount which he could have obtained from other tenants. To Logan also, McGill University owes much; for, in 1864, he founded and endowed the "Logan Gold Medal" for an honor course in geology and natural science, and, in 1871, gave \$19,000, which, together with \$1,000 given by his brother, the late Mr. Hart Logan, forms the endowment of the "Logan Chair of Geology."

Since resigning his position as Director of the Geological Survey, he has carried on explorations at his own expense, and at the time of his death arrangements had been nearly completed for putting down a bore-hole in the Eastern Townships, at a cost of \$8,000; as he thought that this would enable him to prove the truth of his views with regard to the age of the metamorphic rocks there.

Every one knows how nobly he acted when asked by the East India Company, in 1845, to make an examination of their territory for coal. The inducements were strong, and no one could have blamed him for giving up his Canadian appointment under the circumstances. But listen to what he says about it: "The field of research was new, and India a country attracting much more European attention than this. I felt perfectly certain the investigation would lead to a very extended reputation. The salary offered me was more than double what I have here, an efficient staff was to be provided, with all kinds of those aids which an Indian Government could so readily afford. But, influenced by a rooted attachment to this country, and feeling that perhaps some favor have been extended to me, because I am a Canadian, I did not accept the offer." *

Sir William was the first to give us any definite information about these wondrous old Laurentian rocks which form the backbone of our continent. He shewed us that they were older than the Huronian, and that they consisted of a great series of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, which are divisible into two unconformable groups, with a combined thickness of not less than 30,000 feet. The great beds of limestone which he found in the lower series, the plumbago, the iron ores, the metallic sulphurets, all seemed to point to the existence of life in the Laurentian days; but the discovery of *Eozoon Canadense* made

* Report of the Select Committee on the Geological Survey, p. 22.