

Franklin; his success in raising a monument to Lieutenant Belot, of the French Navy; his advocacy of the explorers of Central Africa, Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, and especially his friend Livingstone, are among the proofs of his earnest self-devotion to the cause of Geographical research.

Amongst the many workers in the fields of science how few there are whose actual published labours extend over half a century; yet almost the last Blue Book which has appeared, namely, "the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the several matters relating to Coal in the United Kingdom," (Vol. I. General Report and Twenty-two Sub-reports, folio, 1871), bears Sir Roderick's name second on the Commission.

The Council of the Geological Society awarded him the Wollaston Gold Medal, in 1864, in recognition of his contributions to geology as an inductive science. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin have also bestowed on him their Honorary Degree.

He held for many years the post of a Trustee to the British Museum, with great advantage to the Natural History Departments in that Institution, which he specially promoted.

Sir Roderick was created, in 1863, a Knight Commandant of the Order of the Bath (civil division), and in the following year he received the prize named after Baron Cuvier from the French Institute. In 1859 the Royal Society of Scotland presented him with their first Brisbane gold medal, for his scientific classification of the Highland rocks, and for the establishment of the remarkable fact that the Gneiss of the north-west coasts is the oldest rock in the British Islands. He was created a baronet in January, 1866.

One of his latest acts consisted in offering the munificent sum of £6,000 to found a Chair of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, on condition that the Government would supplement the proceeds by an annual grant of £200. This was duly acceded to, and the chair so endowed, is now held by Professor Geikie, F.R.S, etc.

The death of Lady Murchison in 1869 was most keenly felt by Sir Roderick, indeed it may be said to have given him a shock from which he never wholly recovered. He was first attacked by paralysis in December, 1870, but gradually rallied until two months since, when he had a second stroke, but the symptoms had lately abated. A slight attack of bronchitis, caused