

was heightened by his perfect familiarity with the French language, in which he could converse and lecture, even on the most abstruse themes, with as much ease and elegance of diction as in his mother tongue. The list of home and foreign societies which enrolled him on their honor-list would fill a page.

The government of France, in 1855, made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and subsequently conferred on him the higher rank of Officer of the same order. King Humbert decorated him with the order of St. Mauritius, and St. Lazarus after the Geological Congress of Bologna.

What he considered his most important contributions to science up to 1886, he embodied in two volumes, *Chemical and Geological Essays*, first edition published in 1874, second edition in 1878, and in his *Mineral Physiology and Physiography*, published in 1886. His mature views on the nature and effects of chemism he published in 1887 under the title of *A New Basis for Chemistry*, and applied the same principles to mineralogy in his latest work, *Systematic Mineralogy*, based on a natural classification published in 1891.

The only other book bearing Hunt's name was the special report on the *Trap Dikes and Azoic Rocks of Southeastern Pennsylvania*, published in 1878 by the Second Pennsylvania Survey.

From this incomplete sketch of his tireless and many-sided activity, we can form some idea of his learning and of his industry. He never knew what it was to be idle, and never wasted his power on irrelevant and desultory work; and thus he became the master of many sciences. He was a good mathematician. Although not himself a profound physicist, he was able to appreciate the more recondite results of modern physical investigations. He felt so keenly those ineffable affinities which bind every energy in nature to one central force, and had such a lofty conception of the interdependence of the laws of the universe and of the harmonious blending therefore of chemistry with physics, that he considered that a philosophical chemist must be a physicist, and that no physicist can be fully equipped without a knowledge of chemistry.

He was not fond of animals, and his dislike of living species betrayed itself in indifference to natural history and paleontology. But flowers he loved, almost passionately. He would fondle the leaves of a favorite plant with as much affection as if it were sensible of his devotion. To him botany was not merely a study of names, though his memory revelled in its accurate knowledge of the divi-