doing so I may be permitted to add a few remarks on the position accorded to him by men of science both in Europe and America.

Previous to his engagement with the Canadian Government, the reputation of Mr. Logan (as we shall still call Sir William in refering to his past career,) stood deservedly high, although his merits were then only known and appreciated by the comparatively few scientific men with whom he had direct communication. At an early period he made a very valuable collection of the birds and insects common to Canada, included in which were many species previously unknown, which he subsequently presented to the Institution at Swansea, of which he was one of the founders, and a zealous promoter of its interests during his residence in that locality.

But it was in the field of geology that Mr. Logan was destined to bear a conspicuous part, and it was during his residence in South Wales, that he performed a work which has been declared by the first scientific men in Europe to be "unrivalled in its time, and never surpassed since." This great work was his Geological Map and Sections of the Glamorganshire Coal-field, the minuteness and accuracy of which were such, that when the Government Survey, under Sir Henry de la Beche, came to South Wales, not one single line drawn by Mr. Logan was found to be incorrect, and the whole was approved and published without alteration. Nor was this all:—the system Mr. Logan had pursued in following out the details of the coal-field was so vastly superior to any hitherto adopted, that the principle has been fully adopted by the British Survey. Mr. Logan's map may be said to be the model one of the whole collection. It ought to be borne in mind also, that at this time he was not employed as one of the geological staff, but simply as an amateur, and that —in the same spirit as so many of his Canadian observations have been carried out,—he generously presented the fruits of his labors, without fee or remuneration, to the British Government.

While engaged in the examination of the coal-formation, Mr. Logan contributed many interesting and valuable papers to the Geological Society of London, among which may be specially noticed one on the "Stigmaria beds" or "under clays" which accompany every coal-seam; as from the observations recorded then, the long disputed theory as to the origin of coal was finally set at rest, and the inferences it led to universally acknowledged. Another paper, contributed prior to his connexion with Canadian Geology, also deserves notice here, as it refers to a matter in which a portion of Canada is deeply interested. It is entitled: "On the effect of the *packing of the Ice* in the River St. Lawrence opposite the City of Montreal." The principles laid