

ance and in such circumstances as to show that when embedded in the clay the plant was *in situ*, and not drifted. This fact was noticed to be true concerning all the coal measures which Logan visited. As he went with unwearied patience from coal measure to coal measure, his eye was on the lookout for the *Stigmaria*, which he always found in the same conditions, thus proving conclusively that the origin of coal was by growth *in situ*.

Another of his important discoveries was made at Horton Bluff, a few miles from our University doors. It was a slab containing the footprints of some reptilian animal. This discovery was afterwards referred to by Sir William Dawson as "the first indication of the existence of reptiles in the coal period, . . . found by Sir William Logan at the Lower Coal formation in 1841."

Space forbids more than to mention that when the Geological Survey was finally decided upon by the Government in 1842, William Logan was highly recommended to the position of Director, by Sir H. T. De La Beche, Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, as well as by other prominent English men of Science.

In 1843 he commenced his arduous task, completing in this and the following year a thorough investigation of the topography and geology of the Gaspé Region of Quebec, where most interesting limestone and sandstone specimens were found.

In the year 1845, although he received a tempting offer from the Government of India, and although the survey had been carried on at considerable sacrifice of his own private income, yet, having been somewhat encouraged by a larger grant from the Government, he continued to prosecute his Canadian work. He associated with himself Mr. Alexander Murray, afterwards Director of the Newfoundland survey and Mr. James Richardson, a skilful geologist who afterwards spent a long and honorable term on the force of the Canadian Survey.

Every succeeding year Logan was at work on some new field, but his field-work was interrupted by the new duty of preparing a collection for the first great International Exhibition held in London in 1851. He was sent to London to superintend the exhibit, and was appointed one of the judges to award prizes in the Mineralogical and Metallurgical department. On account of the fact that the manager of the Canadian exhibit was one of the jurors, this exhibit received honorable mention, but no prize was awarded. Again at