

cal Seminary in Hamburg and at the schools in Heidelberg. In Paris he attended special lectures at the National University of France, and also pursued a course in private lessons. He received the degree of M. A. from Acadia University in 1884.

Prof. Wortman is accomplished and exceptionally painstaking as a teacher, and his private and social life is adorned and rendered highly reflexive, by the possession of many estimable Christian qualities.

Science and Scientific Men.

SIR WM. LOGAN AND THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The establishment of the now eminently useful and fruitful Geological Survey of Canada was attended by circumstances of great and peculiar interest. It was one of those institutions which have been borne into existence on the shoulders of one enthusiastic, persistent and devoted man. When such is the case interest attaches to the narrative.

Sir William Logan, through whose untiring efforts the survey came to be a permanent success, was the first appointee of the Government of Canada to the position of Director of the Geological Survey. He was born in Montreal in 1798. He was of Scotch descent, and was sent by his parents to the Edinburg High School, where he graduated in 1817. He spent the following ten years in his uncle's counting house in London. While here he probably devoted himself to some extent to pursuits of a scientific nature, for when he went to Wales in 1827 to take charge of his uncle's copper smelting works there, he soon developed that great fondness for geological research which afterwards became the ruling enthusiasm of his life. He investigated the copper and iron ores of Wales and made a special study of the nature of the vast coal areas in that section of country.

Returning to America he examined the coal measures of Pictou and Joggins, N. S., and Pennsylvania. These investigations were very important. The question of the origin of coal was then in an unsettled state, and to Sir William Logan belongs the honor of settling forever that much debated question. At Wales he had noticed a bed of clay beneath the coal strata, which the miners called "underclay." The examination of this underclay revealed remains of a peculiar plant called *Stigmaria*. These remains were found in abund-