

James's Bay, south to Virginia, and west to Nebraska. This map, on a scale of twenty-five miles to the inch, remains the most complete attempt to delineate the geology of the region. His other published works are confined to the reports of the geological survey, and a few papers to scientific societies on kindred subjects. He had little aptitude for literary labor, and found the work of composition difficult. He rendered good service to science and to his native country at the international exhibitions of 1851 and 1855, being a juror at the first, and a commissioner at the second. On the latter occasion he was knighted by the Queen, and by the Emperor Napoleon made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in which order he was subsequently raised to the rank of officer. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, of the Imperial Leopoldo-Carolinian Academy of Germany, and of many other scientific societies. In the year 1857, he was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In 1869, his advancing years and failing health, together with the necessity of devoting more time to his large estate, led him to resign his position as director of the geological survey, though he still continued to spend a portion of his summer in geological exploration, much of which was in the western parts of Vermont and Massachusetts. The incompleting results of these last few years, however, remain unpublished. He left his home in Montreal in August, 1874, to spend the autumn and winter in Great Britain, intending to return to his geological labors in the spring; but, his bodily ailments increasing, he died and was buried at the home of his sister in Wales.

Sir William Logan was unmarried, and, though genial and kindly in his social relations, led a solitary and very retired life. His work in science was neither that of a paleontologist, a lithologist, or a mineralogist; in all of which departments he was, throughout his career, ably seconded by the labors of James Hall, Sterry Hunt, Dawson, and Billings. His great merit was the possession of a rare skill in stratigraphy, and an amount of patience, industry, and devotion to his work, which has rarely been equalled, and has enabled him to connect his name imperishably with the geology of the older rocks.

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