

At the time work was commenced on the Canadian Survey, field geologists were often subjected to a kind of annoyance from which they are now almost free, thanks to the greater enlightenment of the present time which has given most people some notion of what they are doing. I refer to the fact that a geologist when seen at work was generally mistaken for a lunatic. In case this may be doubted by young geologists who have never been so misunderstood, I will give in the course of my narrative two or three out of a large number of cases of Logan's difficulties which occurred mostly between fifty and sixty-five years ago. Even strangers who were otherwise well enough educated, on noticing Logan pounding rocks, have been known to enquire, "is he all right in the head." Logan's indifference to appearances in the matter of dress often added to his troubles in regard to his supposed insanity, as we shall see.

Logan was born in Montreal of Scotch parents. As a young man he had been engaged in the copper-smelting business at Swansea in South Wales. In connection with the coal supply required at this centre of metallurgical industry he was led to make a geological survey of one of the Welsh coal fields, which was found to be so complete and accurate that it was soon after adopted *in toto* by the official Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Logan's selection as Provincial Geologist of Canada was due partly to the fact just stated and partly to his being a native Canadian. Mr. Alexander Murray from Scotland, a naval officer who had a liking for geology, was chosen by Logan as his chief assistant.

When the Survey was commenced in 1843 that of the State of New York had already made some progress and as the same rock formations extend from that State into Canada, Logan wisely adopted the formational names of the New York geologists in order to secure as much uniformity as possible.

One of his greatest services to geology was his early investigation of the ancient crystalline rocks, his separation of the Huronian from the Laurentian, to which he gave those names, and his working out of some areas of the Laurentian in the Ottawa Valley as well as his cooperating with Murray in defining the Huronian in the Lakes Superior and Huron regions.