

XIII

Chilwe
Hume
1870

Travels to Britain in 1865 & 1870

In 1865 I reunited England with
my daughter (Mrs Mr Hanning) and enjoyed
for the first time the great pleasure of
a visit to the Continent of Europe.
On our way to Paris we stopped
at Amiens to see the graves of the
Romans then exciting so much attention
as evidence of pre-historic man and
collected some of the flint "barbs" found
there noting their mode of occurrence
and relations to the flint graves.
We visited the fine Gothic cathedral
and were witnesses to a grand pro-
cession and celebration on the part
of the clergy of the diocese, one feature
of which was an elegant sermon on the
the degeneracy and shortcomings of the
times. Proceeding to Paris we devoted
a few days to its various sights but especially
to the vast collection in the Jardin des
Plantes and its museum. We then

Made our way with travelly sequel
Map in hand to Idun and thence
over the Jura to Geneva, where
we got on foot new of snow-capped
Mountains of Switzerland and where
we were to spend many pleasant
days.

The road to Chamounix was full
of wonderful ~~scenes~~ surprises in Mountain
Scenery and Geological Structure and
on arrival there we made our
Head-quarters for excursions to the
Mer de glace the Bossons & Argentiere
Glaciers and the Flegge which com-
mands to give a view of the Gump
of Mt Blanc glaciers. I was especially
anxious to judge for myself as
to the motion and alleged erosion
power of glaciers, and soon became
a convert to the granulation theory
of Forbes and while I became
a confirmed convert I kept as
to glacier erosion, finding that
the aqueous agencies were so much

More apparent in this, that the glaciers
might rather be regarded as protective
coatings, through their agency in polishing
and smoothing and in grinding up and
carrying to lower levels the debris which
falls on their surfaces looks very crumbly,
I was much struck also with the invasion
and overridy of rocks and the enormous ^{elevation} folding and
denudation in the hills near Chamouni
and the changed condition of the
Carboniferous shales and cretaceous
greensands. ~~Some of my impressions~~ Some of my impressions
of the Alps and its glaciers are contained in the following notes (let)
from Chamouni in paper.

At Martigny & the Letic Noir pass, Col-
leby & the way in the hard mountain
states find plants of the same species
I had known in the low fields of Nova
Scotia, and compare at the same
time the alpine vegetation with
that of the American hills. Our
course was then through a part of
Switzerland, down the beautiful Rhine
across to Birmm and thence back
to England, in time to attend the
meeting of the British Association that
year held in the very & public-spirited City of Birmingham.

At the Birmingham meeting of 1885-
my friend Prof John Philips of Oxford
~~was the~~ one of the founders of the
Association was the ^{id} President, and
the subjects of geology was especially
well represented, Mr. Darwin the President
of the section and I felt the part
the President, were acknowledged heads
and leaders of English Geological Science
Notwithstanding their age equal was not
present but I saw him afterwards at
Cambridge. I had the honor as
a Scientific man from over the sea
to be one of the Vice Presidents of the
Geological Section. In the introduction
~~to my Presidential address in the~~
~~Birmingham meeting of 1886, the~~
~~following reference was made to~~
~~the previous meeting at the same~~
~~place.~~ — (But) Twenty years after,
in 1886 I had myself the honor to occupy
the Presidential chair in the same city,

Before going to Birmingham I had time
to visit Edinburgh & then returned to
England in company with Sir David
Beauregard and other Scottish friends
who were going to the meeting in
Birmingham.

The advocate street and the
friends met at the meeting.

* At the later meeting in
1886 Marrow College and
other important buildings
had been added and
the whole aspect of the
city greatly improved.

To an observer in 1865, it seemed
that an age of geological grants was
passing away to be succeeded by smaller
men. The state of

(All these men were gone by
the meeting of 1866, except Owen and he
was not present at the meeting of 1865-
and has since passed away, departed
full of age and honors.

In connection with this visit to England
I have to note the kindness and hospitality
of my old friend Dr. Beryl B.S., a true
Man of Science and an earnest Christian
and full of a warm and genial
spirit which endeared him to young
and old. In addition to his kindness
when in London he was for many
years one of my most valued corres-
pondents, sending me notes of the
scientific gossip and minor events
not chronicled in public prints, and
copies of new memoirs and papers
I was not likely otherwise to meet
with. ~~I have reason to have~~
Beryl had many years before been
a member of the boundary survey of
Canada, knew much of that
country and always took a deep
interest in it. I have reason to
thank God for giving me the friend-
ship of this excellent and able
man.

I may to
Humble Supplement episode
of this unit. ~~Letting~~ The old world was
a corner of ~~the world~~ ^{the world} deluged in
Munkat, an ~~epoch~~ ^{epoch} ~~was~~ ^{was} on the
British Association in the South
County and another on Bellville
and Mt. Blanc. They were
a contribution to the interests of
the young men's Christian Soc.
location of Munkat, at
that time in a depressed
condition as to its finances, and
by ~~the~~ ^{the} aid they gave helped to form a training = point in
its fortunes.

~~I should have stated that in
this occasion I visited Schuyler and
we went thence to Bishop's in Company
for Edwin Dr. Boeck and other old
friends.~~

The year 1870 again took me
again to Britain, this time in
company with my dear wife
who had me before revisit
her native land, but without
me. My scientific banner on
this occasion was to bring the
newly discovered Devonian flora
under the notice of British
geologists, and I carried
with a dozen of large boxes
of specimens most of which
I left behind as donations
to various museums and
societies in England and
elsewhere. Our second object
another object was to ^{see} our eldest
son now Dr S. M. Dawson, who
had entered the Royal School of
Mineralogy, London. It was his
first winter from home. Our
friends in London had received
him with great kindness, but
his health had been shattered

and we wished to see for Mr.
Selmer how he had stored
the Semm's work and to
take him with us for the
summer to some resting place
in the country. We arrived
in London in the end of April
and remained there two
months and had the satis-
faction of knowing that our
Mr had taken the highest
honour at the close of his
Session. When in London at
this time I was invited by the
Royal Society to make my Ser-
mon plants the subject of the
Bakerian lecture, and had
also the honour of lecturing at the
Royal Institution on Primitive
Vegetation. I had much pleasure
in attending the meetings of the
Royal and Geological Societies

and read before the latter my
paper on the *effluents of*
Cretaceous of the more common
Coal-formation plants)

I had the pleasure of spending
a short time at Oxford as
the guest of Dr Hatch and with
my friend Mr Peter Redpath
visited Cambridge - I was especially
glad to know what was being done
there in relation to the higher
Education of women. I owned
a pleasant boat to the Leas
Quarries of Fleet in Somersetshire
and to the Glentworth to a
Cromwellian Green to me by a
friend in Montreal* to purchase
for the museum specimens of
the fossil marine reptiles whose
skeletons are found in great
perfection in the Cretaceous and
Shales of that part of England.

* Mr J. D. Clouston

Our leaving London we took
up our summer quarters at
Bromfield, where I made
the acquaintance of Mr
Gosse a successful collector
of the fossils of the tertiary
Carboniferous beds in that
district and was the means
of introducing him to my
friend William of Manchester
to whom I right judged the
wonderfully preserved fossil
stems in the happean ash
of the Lign was turned he
permeated me in his brilliant
investigations of the structures
of fossil plants. We afterwards
visited Manchester and enjoyed
the hospitality of Dr Williams
and attended had much
pleasant intercourse with the
Professors of Owens College
Learning many things as to the

collegiate institution which has
more in common with ours in
Canada than most others
in Britain.

I was obliged to return
early to resume my duties in
Montreal so left my wife
in Scotland and crossed over
to Belfast, proceeding thence to the
junior's care and meeting
my steamer at Londonderry.
At Belfast I made the
acquaintance of the late Dr
Wm. Thomson, a most genial
and estimable man, and a
naturalist of very wide attainments.
He was surrounded
at that time with numerous
treasures of the deep sea
the result of the recent Atlantic
dredgings & many of which
he introduced me for the
first time, and which have
thrown a flood of light on

the extinct animals of past
geological periods, Colt Pot
then I noticed the strange
local alteration of the ^{of & contains} ~~masses~~
beds resembling what I had
seen in the Alps, and
while admiring as every one must
these grand, basaltic beds
which are the ruins of the
old tertiary volcanoes of
the North of Ireland and the
West of Scotland, was even
more interested in the lignite
and plant-bearing shales in-
cluded in the igneous beds.
My knowledge of the precise locality
of this and determination to
reach it astonished our old
Celtic guide who accompanied
me, and who was unhesitating
of the existence of a stranger who
took so much interest in what was
none else cared about, Before

During the early part of autumn I
have made microscopic studies
of specimens of the indurated
Chalk and knew that it
was composed of foraminiferal
shells similar to those of
the English Chalk and
that owing to its hardness
these could easily be examined
in translucent sections.

XIV

W. England

Europe

1787-70

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XVI XVII

~~The Royal Society and American Association~~
~~France, Sweden and Denmark,~~

Travels in the West
The Years from 1870 to 1882

My next visit to England in 1883 was so immediately connected with the foundation of the Royal Society of Canada and the acts of the American and British associations for the advancement of Science that I may preface it by reminiscences of preliminaries which led up to these and which take me as far back as the first meeting of the American Association in 1857.

On arriving in Montreal in 1855 I had connected myself with the Natural History Society of Montreal the oldest Scientific Society in Canada. It already possessed a valuable Collection, more especially of Canadian animals and had in its membership nearly all the Gentlemen in the city who were interested in Natural Science. The late Sir William Logan and the late Dr. A. F. Holmes a good Mineralogist and Botanist, ^{the late Dr. Hall, the late Dr. Silliman, and Dr. McKim, the late Dr. Van} were active members and there were a number of young men of Scientific tastes. In 1856 the members of the Society conceived the bold project of inviting the American Association to hold one of its meetings in Montreal. Sir William

* I find that I have been 15 times elected President of this Society of which I am now honorary President.

Sagan then Director of the Geological Survey entered warmly into the movement, and the college authorities agreed to hear them first. A deputation of which I was a member was sent to the meeting of the American Association in Albany. Our invitation was accepted and we prepared to welcome the Association in its first meeting on Canadian soil. Remembering our British Connection we endeavored to secure the presence of representatives of British and Continental Science and were so fortunate as to secure Prof Ramsay, afterwards Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and some other successful men of note. The meeting was successful, well attended by members from the United States and by a much larger number of Canadians than had previously been present at the meetings. Many important papers were read, among others the address on which Prof Hall of Albany expounded his views of the building up of the Appalachian Sedimentary rocks and of the mountains of Eastern

fluence.

To Canada and to Montreal in particular the meeting did much good. It directed the attention of Scientific Men in the United States and Great Britain to our resources and to the Scientific work in progress in Canada, and it gave our citizens new ideas as to the value of Scientific investigation and as to the estimation in which our own Scientific workers were held abroad. This meeting rendered it easier to provide for the larger and more important meeting of the same Association held in Montreal in 1882, for which meeting the Association did me the honour to elect me President. This meeting again had a certain influence in promoting the establishment of the Royal Society of Canada and the invitation given to the British Association to meet in Montreal in 1884. These latter movements I have sympathized with the Marquis of

I have at a later date

XVI
American Ground & Motion Label

It was in the same year that witnessed the organisation of the Royal Society of Canada and partly I believe in consequence of correspondence between the Marquis of Lorne and the President of the Royal Society of London and the British Association, that a motion was made in the General Committee of the latter at its meeting in Southampton ~~that~~ in favour of a meeting in Canada*. The next meeting was fixed for Southampton in September 1883; but the idea of a meeting in Canada ^{in 1884} was far more entertained pending the necessary arrangements could be made, and Sir Frederick Temple who visited Canada immediately after the Southampton meeting was full of the idea, and discussed it with the General and other leading men. I confess that the difficulties appeared to me very formidable, and that I did not encourage Sir Frederick to persevere, though of the meeting

* attended by the late Capt. Bedford Prynne. Suggested by

in Canada were decided on, I promised
every effort on my part to make it a
success. As in the case of the American
Association, Montreal was ready to
come forward. The City Council, the
University, the Natural History Society
and offered their aid. The leading citizens
took up the matter warmly, while the
Dominion Government came forward with
a handsome offer for free or assisted
passages, and the Canada Pacific
Railway granted a granite excursion
as far as the Rocky Mountains.
My own arrangements had been
made for spending the winter abroad
and taking a rest from college
work. In connection with this I must
not forget the generosity of friends
in Montreal who placed the
sum of \$5000 at my disposal
toward the expenses of my
journey — a sum which I regarded
as a sacred deposit in aid in the

Misses J. & M. W. Hart

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Sir William Dawson's Children

George -

Anna married to B. J. Harrington

William " " Florence Elliott.

Raukine " " Glo Coats.

Eva. " " Hope T. Atkin.

In 1847 he was united in marriage to Margaret A. J. Mercer, youngest daughter of George Mercer Esq of Edinburgh, a lady who has been in all respects a helpmeet, and who by her accomplishments, ~~and~~ ^{and high christian character,} social qualities, has gladdened and dignified the public and private life of her husband in all the positions in which he has been placed,

Biography

From the Popular Science Monthly 1875, (with additions).

Sir John William Dawson,
SKETCH OF PRINCIPAL DAWSON.

N.S.

Sir JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1820. He received his early academic training in the College of Pictou, then one of the best Institutions of higher education in Nova Scotia, and under the principalship of the Rev. Dr. McCulloch. Here, while prosecuting the regular course of study, he made extensive collections in the natural history of his native province, thus early manifesting a taste for original scientific inquiry.

Having finished his course at Pictou, he entered the University of Edinburgh. After a winter's study he returned to Nova Scotia, and devoted himself with ardor to geological research. He was the companion of Sir Charles Lyell during his tour in Nova Scotia, in 1842, and followed up his researches by studies of the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, on which he contributed two important papers to the Geological Society of London.

his two first published papers

In the autumn of 1846 he returned to the University of Edinburgh, his special objects of study being now practical chemistry and other subjects, of which he had found the necessity in the original work in which he was engaged. On returning to Nova Scotia he pursued his geological investigations with renewed energy.

In 1850 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia. This office he held for three years, and rendered valuable service to that province at a time of special interest in the history of its schools and educational institutions. He also took an active part in the establishment of a Normal school in Nova Scotia, and in the regulation of the affairs of the University of New Brunswick, as a member of the commission appointed by Sir Edmund Head, then Governor of the Province, for that purpose. In connection with these educational labours he published several elaborate Reports on the Schools of Nova Scotia, and a work on Agricultural Education entitled "Scientific Contributions toward the improvement of Agriculture," which went through two editions, and was of much practical utility.

has recently resigned.

In 1855 he was called to the position which he still holds, that of Principal and Professor of Natural History in McGill College and University, an Institution which, situated in Montreal, the commercial capital of Canada, draws its students from all parts of the Dominion. The University has prospered under his management beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends and promoters.

Invited at the instance of Sir Edmund Head, who had become Governor General of Canada,

*Micro-
scopic
examination of
fossils,*

*While a
Public School-
boy he made
collections of
Carboniferous
plants from
the beds of
Shale in
his native
place, and
having pro-
cured a
Microscope,
made drawings
of hydroids,
embryo-
mollusks
and Me-
dusae, from
the waters
of Pictou
Harbour,
which at*

a later period he used as illustrations for lectures.

much

The raising of McGill College to its present position would have been work enough in itself for these years, but in addition to this Dr. Dawson has had under his care the Protestant Normal School. From his position there, he has had a great deal to do with the moulding and controlling of the school system of the country. After many years' faithful work, he withdrew (in 1870) from the active duties of the Normal School, retaining however, a connection with it as Chairman of its Committee of management.

His special work in connection with the University and the Normal School took up much of that time which would have otherwise been devoted to original investigations in his favorite science, *but he has*

A review of his more important scientific labors will show us how much may be done even in the midst of engrossing educational occupations. As early as 1830 Dr. Dawson began to make collections of the fossil plants of the Nova Scotia coal formation. In 1841 he contributed to the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh his first scientific paper, on the species of field-mice found in Nova Scotia. In 1843 he communicated a paper on the rocks of Eastern Nova Scotia to the Geological Society of London; this was followed in 1844 by a paper on the newer coal formation. In 1845, besides exploring and reporting on the iron mines of Londonderry, ~~Nova Scotia~~ he published a paper on the coal formation plants of that province.

During the winter of 1846-'47, while studying in Edinburgh, he contributed to the Royal Society of that city, papers on the "Formation of Gypsum," and on the "Boulder Formation," and an article to Jameson's *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, on the "Renewal of Forests destroyed by Fire." The facts embodied in the last were subsequently employed by him in combating the exaggerated periods of time assigned to such changes by European geologists.

From 1847 to 1849 we find him, with the same never-flagging zeal, pursuing his geological researches, and giving the results to the world in frequent papers. The most important of these are: 1. "On the Triassic Red Sandstones of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island;" 2. "On the Coloring Matters of Red Sandstones;" 3. "On Erect Calamites found near Pictou;" 4. On the "Metamorphic Rocks of Nova Scotia." He also published his "Handbook of the Geography and Natural History of Nova Scotia," and delivered courses of lectures on Natural History and Geology in the Pictou Academy, and in Dalhousie College, Halifax, and reported to the Nova Scotia Government on the coal-fields of Southern Cape Breton.

In 1852, in company with Sir Charles Lyell, he made a re-examination of the Joggins section, and visited the remarkable deposit of Albertite at Hillsborough, New Brunswick. A memoir soon appeared on the former district, giving a more full exposition than any previous one of the structure and mode of formation of a coal-field. The Albert Mine was also made the subject of a paper. In the further study of the Joggins section, microscopic examinations were made of coal from all its beds, as well as of coal

* Notwithstanding these engagements contributed a large number of original papers to the Geological Society of London, the Canadian Natural History Society of Montreal, the Royal Society of London, and the Royal Society of Canada.

from other sources, the results being published in papers on the "Structures in Coal," and on the "Mode of Accumulation of Coal."

It was during the visit to the Joggins, just referred to, that the remains of *Dendrerpeton Acadianum* and *Pupa vetusta* were found. With the exception of *Baphetes planiceps*, which Dr. Dawson had discovered in the year previous at Pictou, but had not described, *Dendrerpeton Acadianum* was the first reptile found in the coal formation of America; *Pupa vetusta* was the first known Palæozoic land snail. These discoveries were followed by the finding and describing of several other reptiles, and of the first carboniferous millipede (*Xylobius sigillariae*). About this time, also, a second report on the Acadia iron mine was prepared, and an elaborate series of assays of coal made for the General Mining Association.

In 1855 he published the first edition of his "Acadian Geology," a complete account, up to that date, of the geology of the Maritime Provinces of British North America. In 1856, though now trammelled by the arduous duties incumbent upon the principal of a University, he still continued his geological work in his native province, and prepared a description of the Silurian and Devonian rocks. During the same summer he visited Lake Superior, and wrote a paper and report on the copper-regions of Maimanse and Georgian Bay, in which he discussed the geological relations of the then little known copper-bearing rocks of the North Shore of Lake Superior, and the origin of the deposits of native copper.

In the two following years he made a number of contributions to the *Canadian Naturalist* and the *Journal of the Geological Society*, and commenced the study of the Post-pliocene deposits of Canada. In 1859 his "Archaia," or studies of creation in Genesis, appeared, a work showing not only a thorough knowledge of Natural History, but also considerable familiarity with the Hebrew language and with biblical literature.

In 1860 Dr. Dawson issued a supplementary chapter to his "Acadian Geology." He also continued his work in fossil botany and in the Post-pliocene, publishing several papers on these subjects, as well as desultory researches on such subjects as the "Flora of Mount Washington," "Indian Antiquities at Montreal," "Marine Animals of the St. Lawrence," "Earthquakes in Canada," "Classification of Animals," etc.

In 1863 he issued his "Air-Breathers of the Coal Period," a complete account of the fossil reptiles and other land animals of the coal of Nova Scotia. This publication was followed, in 1864, by a "Handbook of Scientific Agriculture." It was in 1864, moreover, that Dr. Dawson made what may be considered as one of the most important of his scientific discoveries—that of *Eozoon Canadense*. This fossil had already been noticed by Sir William Logan, but Dr. Dawson to whom Sir William submitted his specimens, was the first to recognize its Foraminiferal affinities, and to describe its structure. Previous to this the rocks of the Laurentian age were looked upon as devoid of animal remains, and called "Azoic." Dr. Dawson now substituted the term "Eozoic."

In 1865 Dr. Dawson, at the meeting of the British Association at

Birmingham, gave illustrations of his researches on the "Succession of Palæozoic Floras," the "Post-pliocene of Canada," and the "Structure of Eozoon."

In 1868 appeared the second edition of "Acadian Geology," enlarged to nearly 700 octavo pages, with a great number of illustrations from the author's drawings; and which still remains the standard work on the geology of the Maritime Provinces, while it also treats of many of the more difficult problems of general geology.

While in England, in 1870, Dr. Dawson lectured at the Royal Institution. He also read a paper on the "Affinities of Coal Plants" before the Geological Society, and one on the "Devonian Flora" before the Royal Society. The same year his "Handbook of Canadian Zoology" appeared, being followed in 1871 by a "Report on the Silurian and Devonian Flora of Canada," and a "Report on the Geological Structure of Prince Edward Island," in which he was ably assisted by Dr. Harrington. His studies of the Devonian plants were begun as early as 1858, and Gaspé, St. John's, and Perry in Maine, were twice visited in order to collect material to aid in their prosecution.

4/10
His "Notes on the Post-pliocene of Canada" were published in 1873. From them we learn that the number of known species of Post-pliocene fossils had been raised, principally by his labors, from about thirty to over two hundred. We also find that Dr. Dawson is still what he has always been, a staunch opponent to the theory of general land glaciation. "The Story of the Earth and Man," issued in 1873, was a republication of papers published in the *Leisure Hour* in 1871 and 1872. It gives a popular view of the whole of the Geological ages, presented in a series of word-pictures, and with discussions of the theories as to the origin of mountains, the introduction and succession of life, the glacial period and other controverted topics. A report on the "Fossil Flora of the Lower Carboniferous Coal Measures of Canada," and communications to the Geological Society of London, on the probable Permian age of beds overlying the coal-measures of Nova Scotia, and also occurring in Prince Edward Island; on recent facts as to the mode of occurrence of Eozoon in the Laurentian rocks, and on the Phosphates in the Laurentian rocks, are still more recent labors. A course of six lectures delivered in New York in the winter of 1874-'75 has been largely circulated both in America and England, under the title "Science and the Bible;" and in 1875 there also appeared in London and New York, a popular illustrated *résumé* of the facts relating to Eozoon and other ancient fossils, entitled "The Dawn of Life." At the Detroit meeting of the American Association, Prof. Dawson, as Vice-President of Section B, delivered an address in which he vigorously combated the doctrine of evolution as held by its more extreme supporters.

Dr. Dawson was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1854, and of the Royal Society in 1862. He is a Master of Arts of Edinburgh, and Doctor of Laws of McGill; and is an honorary ~~corresponding member of many of the Scientific Societies on both sides of the Atlantic.~~

Fellow of the Edinburgh Geological Society, an honorary member of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, of the Academy of Sciences of New York, and of the Liverpool Literary & Philosophical Society, of the Philosophical

Society of Leeds, and of the Philosophical Society of Princeton, of the Boston Society of Natural History and of the Maryland Academy; and is a Fellow or Corresponding Member of several other Scientific Societies in various parts of the world.

In 1882
an elaborate
paper on
the Results
of recent
Explorations
of Great
trees, con-
taining also
fossil remains
appeared
in the Trans-

actions of the
Royal Society of London
with 9 plates. It was
the completion of the
work of years in
carefully and study-
ing the remains con-
tained in the
great sigillariae of
the Nova Scotia Coal formations.

In 1883 he read ^{before} the Royal Society of Canada a ^{memoir} ~~paper~~ on the Antiquities of the N.W. Territories which was pub-
lished with 7 quarto plates in its Transactions and a continuation with 4 plates appears in the volume of the Transactions now in the press. Followed by several papers in continuation in the same Transactions.

In 1882 he received the Lyell Medal
of the Geological Society of London
an ~~honour~~ ^{honour} doubly grateful to him
as bearing the name of his
early patron and friend.

In the same year he was selected
by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General
of Canada to ^{organise} ~~organise~~ the Royal
Society of Canada and to be its first
President, and in this capacity
he had to gather around the
Society in friendly and united action
the leading scientific and literary
men of the different provinces
of the Dominion and of the
English and French nationalities. In
this his extensive personal acquaintance
with the leading prominent men
of all parts of the Dominion gave
him great advantages; and the
undertaking was successfully accom-
plished and the Society has ever
since been vigorous and harmonious
and its ~~for~~ work and publications
have been creditable to Canada.

x It was after
the organization
of the Lyell
Society that
on the recommendation of
the Governor General
he was created
C.M.S.

In 1882 he was the President
of the American Association for the
Advancement of Science, which

includes the Swampy men of the
Canada as well as of the
United States among its members
and officers and in his address
as retiring President at the
Minneapolis meeting took up
and discussed with much ^{vigour} ~~force~~
and originality the ^{subject} ~~question~~ of
unresolved ~~problems~~ in geology.

In the early part of 1883
he made a busy ~~tour~~ ^{down} along
the line of the Canadian Pacific
Railway as far as the Rocky
Mountains and published his
geological observations in the
Journal of the Geological Society
in advance of the ^{meeting} ~~meeting~~
of the British Association in Montreal.
In the autumn of the same
year he attended the meeting
of the British Association at ^{Southport,} ~~South~~
~~port~~, and with Mr Charles Tupper
represented Canada in the invitation
then ^{formally accepted by} ~~presented~~ to the Association.
At the meeting and subsequently
in the Council meeting in London
he took an active part in ~~promoting~~
promoting the arrangements for the

meeting and in meeting the various
difficulties which necessarily ^{arose} ~~arose~~
in connection with this new
departure. In the winter of
1883-4 he travelled in Egypt
and the East and returned
with ~~rich~~ stores of facts respecting
the geology of those countries some
portions of which he has already
published in the geological Magazine.
the Transactions of the ^{Logian} ~~Logian~~ ^{Victoria} ~~Logian~~
Institute and his little ^{book} ~~manuscript~~
on the relations of the Physical
Geography of Egypt & Syria to Bible
History. In the Spring of 1884 he
was present at the Lecturing of
the University of Edinburgh and
received the degree of Doctor from
his Alma Mater. In the autumn
of the same year on occasion of
the meeting of the British Association
in Montreal he received the honor
of Knighthood.

x was
fully
published
in 1888
in a volume
entitled
"Modern
Science
in Bible
Lands"

~~Really was
+ also pub. published in 1888 as
"Modern Science in Bible Lands"~~

In 1886. Sir William was President
of the British Association at its
Meeting in Birmingham England
taking for the subject of
his Presidential Address "The
Geological History of the
North Atlantic".

From 1886 to 1892

* and that not many
years of active
labour
remained
Sir William feeling the approach
of age and infirmity was much
occupied with efforts to ^{bring} ~~bring~~
to complete success his
enterprises connected with the
University and so as to be able
to leave it in as complete a
condition as possible, and in
preparing for the ^{press} his ~~works~~ ^{works}
"Salient Points in the Science of the
Earth" and the "Canadian Ice-Age"
- both intended to run up his
columns in different directions

In the midst of these
efforts—too great perhaps
for his remaining strength and
impeded by several unforeseen
delays and accidents— he
was stricken down by an
attack of Pneumonia, in
consequence of which it became
nearly impracticable to complete
all his educational en-
terprises. Should he
be permitted a few more
years of life he hopes to
devote these means to
Science and Christian work.

The Following are the more
important ^{popular works} ~~books~~ of which
Sir William Dawson is the
author and many of which
have gone into several Editions

Canadian Geology pp 694 &
Appendix 100, 800
The Origin of the World, pp 452

The Story of the Earth, pp 408

^{Fossil}
~~Fossil~~ Men 1 pp 354

The Chain of Life in
Geological Time, pp 274

Life's Dawn on Earth pp 239

Nature & the Bible ^{Scriptures} pp 256

Facts & Fancies in Science pp 238

Modern Science in Bible Lands pp 606

The Geological History of Plants pp 290

Some Subvent Points in the
Science of the Earth London 1893
pp 499

The Canadian Ice Age 1844 Montreal
pp - 300

In colonial Communities men
are often called on to play many
parts and this has given a
varied character to the pursuits of
the object of this sketch. His early
researches prosecuted in the Carboniferous
districts of Nova Scotia naturally
led him to the study of fossil
plants and of the land ani-
mals associated with him and
to these pursuits he has always
returned whenever possible throughout
his life. He used his position as
Superintendent of Education in which
capacity he had to visit nearly
every part of his native province
to forward his geological pursuits
and when he transferred his
residence to Montreal the receipt
of a geological teacher in the midst
of Huronian and Laurentian
districts obliged him to attend
to these pursuits. At the same
time the interesting Pleistocene
formations of the St Lawrence
valley attracted his attention
in connection with early studies
of the Marine animals of the

St Lawrence many of which he
had collected and studied
microscopically almost in his
boyhood and when little at-
tention was given to such
pursuits in educational in-
stitutions. Still later his
studies of fossil plants have
been extended into the
valuable material collected
in the Cretaceous rocks of
the Western Territories more
especially of his ^{son} ~~son~~ or George
M. Dawson. With all
this he has been an educational
communicator, a teacher, a
popular lecturer & writer and
a worker in religious and
benevolent enterprises.

It may truly be said of Sir William
Lawson, "nihil legit quod non ornavit," and of
those who have been associated with him, and of
the hundreds of students, during his 38 years
connection with McGill College, it may be
recorded

"None knew him but to love him,
None name him but to praise."

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C. J. F. H.
Bibliography