

New chairs formed
at McGill -

Zoology. Prof Mc Bride

Chemistry & Mineralogy
Dr Harrington.

etc

Penhallon &
Adams.

1

Natural Science in 1855

It seems appropriate in connection with the appointment of Prof. Max Peck to the new Chair of Zoology, endorsed by Lord Glenelg, to mention the financial position of the whole important department of the Academical or Arts Faculties of the University.

In 1855 the department of Natural Science was instituted under the then new Principal Dr Dawson, as Professor of Natural History. It devolved on him with only such temporary assistance as he could obtain, and without any Museum or material except the specimens in his

private collections to deliver
 the lectures in Geology, Zoology,
 Botany and such elements of
 Chemistry as were necessary for
 the junior students in Arts,
 and the work was necessarily
 limited in a great degree to
 the attempt to qualify students
 to enter on the study of the
 Zoology and Geology of their
 own country. Since that time
 the subjects have been sub-
 sided and better means of
 study have been obtained ~~but~~
~~made for some~~ more especially in
 connection with the large and
 important gift of Mr Peter
 Redpath of the beautiful and
 well-arranged Museum building

which bears his name, and for the maintenance of which he has funded.

With the exception of the Chair of Zoology however the professorships are as yet poorly funded for and there are no endowments for assistants laboratory work and materials or for providing for new specimens demanded for the museum by the advancement of science and which might be procured were there means available to take advantage of opportunities for procuring them.

The Logan chair of geology has an endowment of only \$20,000 and the David Fairbanks chair of chemistry is entirely funded with only \$ while

one endowment for the chair
of Botany commenced by a
Lady of Montreal in memory
of the great arboricultural and
nurseryman the late Mr Charles
Sible, amounts as yet to only
\$8000, and there is no
endowment whatever for the
Botanic Garden. The support
of these chairs and their
accessories and equipments therefore
falls heavily on the general
funds of the College which are
expended in other directions.

It is to be observed also
that these chairs and ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{instruments}
of Botanic Garden ^{not as per the acts &} provide for such
instruction in Geology, Zoology, Botany
and ~~Chem~~ as is required for the
students in Medicine ^{including} and
includes ^{under} ~~under~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{Royal}
^{Victoria} ~~Victoria~~ ^{College}
^{for women}

Veterinary Science and also for the course of Practical Chemistry in the Faculty of Applied Science so that their benefits are widely extended. ~~The Students of the Donaldson Special course Royal Victoria College for women will also~~

It may be added that the portions of the University course are of more practical value than those which enable the student to understand and deal with the natural resources of his country and to control against and control the natural enemies of its arts and industries,

while from the point of view of
general education and
development few acquisitions
are more valuable than the
habits of observation comparison
and classification and the ap-
preciation of the intricate and
beautiful harmonies of
nature cultivated in the
study of any branch of
natural science.

but in Zoology there was
merely a lectureship, held
from Sepm to Decem in a
very efficient manner by
Dr Deeks, an honour
graduate of the University,
having at the same time
a medical practice in the
City.

Next session with the
new professorship of Zoology
there will be the Greenfield,
Chair of Chemistry and
Mineralogy (held by Dr Harrington,
F.R.S.C., F.S.S., F.C.S.) the
Chair of Botany (Prof Penhallow
F.R.S.C.) and the Logan Chair
of Geology & Palaeontology (Dr
Adams, F.R.S.C., F.G.S.)

David Greenhalgh Professor of Chemistry
and Mineralogy in the University

of Harrington F.R.S.C. F.S.S. &c, has
just had added to his other
titles that of Fellow of the Chemical
Society of London, a well-merited
recognition of his long and able
services in original investigation and
^{in Canadian Science in the}
^{Special Department,}
in the higher and more practical
walks of chemical education.

Dr G. has been able while en-
gaged in arduous educational work
to contribute many valuable reports
and papers on original chemical
researches to the Memoirs of the
Geological Survey the Transactions
of Societies and Scientific Journals.

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Peter Redpath
Museum

P.S. Have you seen the
article on grandfather
called "Sir Wm Dawkins &
Evolution" by J. C. Sutherland
in Queen's Quarterly for Jan. Feb,
March 1910?

XIV

14. The Peter Redputt
Museum, and
Mattus Cuneel
Theerutt, ~~State~~
Scientific work.

1880/81

Take out of the
College curriculum

~~The~~ The Peter Redpath Museum
and other matters connected
therewith

The Peter Redpath Museum of the
 Ill Museum, makes the culmination
 of a series of efforts in the direction
 of zoology in Montreal an active
 and busy centre of original ^{research} ~~work~~
 and educational study in zoological
 Science. When I came to
 Montreal in 1885 I brought with
 me my own collection including not
 only a great number of specimens
 collected in the Maritime
 Provinces, but many obtained
 by purchase and exchange from
 abroad. One of my first inquiries
 in relation to the city was as to my
 collection of night hawks. The then
 Secretary to whom the question was
 addressed, informed me that
 there was no museum, but
 procured a payment of a
 Curator General of the
 Jardin Montpelier and in-
 formed me that this was the
 only specimen deposited of the ~~University~~
 I asked him to hand it to me

the greater part of the Geological and
Zoological Specimens

x Cole Dr Holmes, and he generously
presented his collections of plants
which I culled from the remainder
of my collection,

as the nucleus of our future col-
lection. Many of my own specimens
were burned in the disaster fire
which had no warning and the burning was unable to repair my losses,
about 1856.

This was a serious drawback, but when
the new building was erected a
few cases were ~~erected~~ ^{procured} for the Natural

History & Geology and in these
the specimens were introduced to replace the Mineralogical Collections of the
the Museum was begun. On the
completion of the ~~College~~ College building
in 1862 a suitable room was erected

and we had already received a
full & respected. There was no money
to purchase specimens, but I collected
myself in the long vacation and
made exchanges with friends abroad
and devoted to this purpose the fees
of lectures in Boston which came
and I was aided by students and friends.

I never referring I kept steadily
in view the idea of forming type col-
lections in ^{Boston} ~~the~~ Mineralogical specimens
useful for teaching purposes and for
aid to students and to pro-
vide ultimately a well added general
Academical Collection.

Shuttleworth afterward we arranged
with Dr Philip P. Carpenter who had
made his home in Montreal to place
his collections of shells in our Museum
in our private free-press accommodation
for their and paper cases and
mounting materials. Ultimately he
presented this magnificent collection
to the University Museum, of which
his state a chief ornament.

diff. as an early loaned 1861. long

The material I'm exceedingly
satisfied too large for a space
and I was hoping to come what
was to be done, when ~~two~~ in
1881. — New circumstances as
I had received a very tempting
offer from the United States which
would have greatly improved
my financial position and
could have given greater scope
for original work. I consulted
my friend Mr Peter Redpath
on the subject, who very
decidedly objected to my
removing from Montreal
and from Her Majesty's do-
minions, and at the same
time stated that he
meditated the foundation of
a museum in regard to
which he needed my
aid. I at once informed
him that this alone would
be a determining consideration, and
that one of my special wishes

Had any been a suitable and
safe place in which the large
collections accumulated by the
College, the magnificent collection
of shells presented by Dr P.P. Carpenter
and my own ^{large} collections ^{of fossils} could
be preserved permanently and
safely. Thus originated the
Peter Redpath Museum, the
greatest gift ever made by a
Canadian to the cause of
Natural Science. Another de-
termining motive to this benefaction
was the projected removal
of the collections of the
Geological Survey of Canada
and of Dr Wm Logan from
Montreal to Ottawa, which
rendered it the more necessary
to augment our College
collections. In connection with
this certain claims were
made by the ~~the~~ Executors of
Logan of whom I was one
on account of Books and

instruments purchased of him and
collected were to be the property
of the Society so long as it re-
mained in Montreal. Under
the terms of Lacombe's will the
Government could be indebted
to him in a large sum on
account of advances thus made
out of his private fortune; &
these claims could not in
part be legally enforced ^{and} the
Government could go no
farther than the Court letter
of the case, & still a certain
sum was received and of
this the heirs gave the handsome
gift of \$4000 to procure specimens
to constitute a memorial Col-
lection in the new museum,
thus was inaugurated what
is now and probably will
long remain the most important
educational museum in
Canada. The foundation stone
was laid by His Excellency the

on the part of
Dr. Huxley
and myself,

Marquis of Lorne in 1880 and
by great exertions the specimens
were transferred ^{to the locality} to a time
in the meeting of the American
Association in 1883. Among the
advantages the purpose of the
Magnificent building largely con-
tributed to the ability of the
Union to furnish rooms for
the meeting of the American
Association in 1882 and the
British Association in 1884.
At the latter meeting the Uni-
versity and its affiliated
Colleges afforded ample ac-
commodation for the lectures
and reception rooms, the
Queen's Hall being used for
the larger evening meetings.

~~I may be purchased
here for reference to a part in
connection with the Peter Rad-
path Museum of expense
incurred to myself. The gift
was first publicly announced~~

The proceedings on occasion of
the formal opening in 1883 were
of a very interesting character and
may be summed up as follows:—

In order that the occasion might be as agreeable as possible to our friends from abroad, Dr. Dawson had arranged to make the opening the occasion of his reception of the members of the American Association. Invitations were sent to His Excellency the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor and other official persons, and a large number of citizens were also invited. Refreshments were provided by Mr. Joyce, and in the course of the evening the lecture theatre was occupied by Dr. Hovey, assisted by Mr. Prowse, who exhibited a beautiful series of original photographs of interiors of American caverns. The guests, numbering about 2000, found ample accommodation in the large hall and its galleries.

When the company had assembled, the Chancellor, Judge Day, took his place on a dais at the end of the large hall, along with Mr. Redpath, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Hall and Dr. Dawson. The meeting having been called to order, Mr. Redpath formally conveyed the building to the Chancellor on behalf of the University in the following terms:—

“Mr. Chancellor, I fain would have had ceremony dispensed with on this occasion, but as some ceremony seems to be demanded, I am here by invitation for the purpose of transferring to you as the representative of McGill University, in the presence of this distinguished company, all my right, title and interest in the

building in which we are assembled. The conveyance, without other condition than that the building shall be maintained for the purpose for which it has been erected, will be found in the document which I now place in your hands. The undertaking was not begun without deliberation, and now that we have come to the end under such happy auspices, I see no reason to regret what has been done. I trust that the benefits which it was intended to confer will be realized."

The Hon. CHARLES DEWEY DAY, the Chancellor, then said: Mr. Redpath, it is my good fortune as Chancellor of McGill University, to be its mouth-piece on this auspicious occasion. In the name and on behalf of that institution, I accept the gift of the Peter Redpath Museum now formally conveyed to it. It is a difficult task to express in fitting words our sense of the obligation under which you have laid, not only the University, but the friends of education, in the interesting and important department of science which your liberality is intended to promote. The architectural beauty of this edifice in which we are assembled—its classic design—the elegance and completeness of its finish, make it in itself an education of no small value; while joined to these excellencies, its ample proportions and perfect adaptation to its destined uses indicate the munificence and wisdom of its founder. We trust it will remain for future generations what it now is, a majestic monument, bearing the honoured name of him in whom the power of riches has been added to the better gift of distributing them with a bountiful hand for the welfare of mankind. You will be gratified to learn that the valuable assemblage of objects of natural science for which you have provided this stately depositary has been enriched by the addition of the life-long collections of our learned and honored Principal, Dr. Dawson—a gift by him to the University of great pecuniary and far greater scientific value, and let me add that it is but one of a long series of benefactions and self-sacrifices by which he has earned our gratitude. Acts like these extend further than their first manifest object. They give an impulse to philanthropic hearts, while they furnish a standing protest against the selfish and ignoble use of wealth. The prodigious growth of material prosperity in this our age, the marvellous creations of art and industry which cover the face of the civilized world, and the consequent increase in dangerous luxury, have in them a voice of warning. History tells us what they mean if left to themselves,

without the restraining and elevating agencies which build upon them a true and permanent civilization. We accept this hall of science as a noble contribution to those higher agencies; and now before this assembly, made august by the presence of our distinguished guests, true kings of the realm of thought, and in the presence of the benefactors of this University, enlightened men, and not less sympathetic and generous women, we dedicate the Peter Redpath Museum to the study of the varied and wonderful manifestations of God's creation, and emphatically we dedicate it to the use of earnest students, who in reverent questioning of the works of living nature, and the records upon the stony tablets of a dead and buried world, seek that vital truth, which above all other things, it imports the immortal spirit of man to know.

Dr. CARPENTER was then briefly introduced by the Chancellor. He said that when he received an invitation to take part in this meeting he felt that he could not refuse, if for no other reason, because he wished to give expression to the very strong and earnest interest he felt in the city. Nothing had been of greater interest to him since he had been in the city than to be accosted on all sides as the brother of Philip Carpenter, whose collection, he was glad to say, formed one of the ornaments of this museum, and he trusted would long remain to cultivate and extend the knowledge of the science which he loved. He rejoiced to do honor to the great and good man who had given this noble building for the reception not only of the collections of the University, but to afford an illustration of the great principles of natural science. He alluded to the great value of the collection of fossils contained in the building; and more especially as having a peculiar interest to himself in connection with his own researches—those representing that remarkable fossil, as he believed it to be, *Eozoon Canadense*, discovered by Principal Dawson and Sir William Logan. He then spoke of the numerous opportunities afforded to students to acquire scientific knowledge as compared with the opportunities which existed when he was a young man, and of the great value to this young country of institutions for the study of natural history, both as promoting a high kind of education and as tending to practical progress. He rejoiced at the thought that natural science was now fully admitted to be an important part of collegiate education, and he was confident that it would keep pace with all the

great departments of physical science. In conclusion he dwelt on the value of science as a means of disciplining the mind and of preparing the young for the efficient discharge of the duties of life.

Professor HALL, who followed, directed attention particularly to the arrangement of the Museum. The collection in palæontology had been placed in an order which would enable the student to obtain clear and definite ideas of the succession of life from the earliest to the most recent geological period. In the connection of the Museum with the University and its staff of teachers, there was a guarantee that all these valuable objects would be made available for educational use and would not be permitted to lie idly on their shelves. The Museum would thus be a source whence able and active naturalists would go forth to increase and extend our knowledge of nature, and especially of the natural history and resources of Canada. The building was in itself a beautiful object of art, and it was also admirably adapted for the purpose of instruction and for guiding the mind to an appreciation of the still higher beauties of nature. He concluded with expressing his concurrence in all that had been said respecting the high value which should be attached to natural science in education, and with reference to the growth and development of nations.

Dr. DAWSON said that on this occasion he desired to appear, not as the Principal of McGill College, but as the President of the American Association. In that capacity, and as representing a body deeply interested in all that tended to advance the study of science, as well as on his own behalf as a student of nature, he most heartily thanked Mr. Redpath for his noble benefaction. He had the greatest possible faith in well arranged collections, as in themselves a means of education; and here, where they were united with admirable rooms for teaching, and were likely to continue to be provided with teachers, there was the best reason to hope that the Peter Redpath Museum would be a large and constantly increasing factor in the educational life and growth of Canada.

During the meeting of the Association at Montreal, the following

Public announcement made by
Mr. Redpath at banquet

This reminds of another matter
on which I have often been
subjected to ill-natured remarks
namely the unequal value of
the endowments ~~for~~ & expenditure
for particular subjects & departments.
In any large educational
institution there are as many
publics and interests as there
are individual officers. Every
one sees only the advancement
of his own special as the
one thing needful. On the other
hand donors and benefactors
have their special ideas, and
there often being fixed and
unalterable. In Spain where
learning is general superintention

apparently ~~is~~ pushed on
some particular line, this must
not be ^{repeated but may be} used as an argument to
stimulate them in favour
of some other improvement
which may for the time have

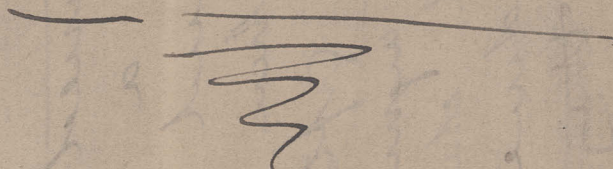
has of course to correct the views
of every department as fair and
equal as possible; but in this
he is sure to satisfy no one
fully and he must proceed
in the directions indicated by the
Means offered and the Con-
ditions imposed & done. My
own rule has been frankly
to accept every reasonable
beneficial, and not to
attempt any division of
it to objects ^{unless my advice was asked} however ^{useful}.
I have felt that every primary
institution must advance
by successive steps, now in this
direction now in that; and
of the liberality or zeal of
certain friends its interests are
apparently much pushed on
some particular line, this must
not be ^{referred to} ^{but may be} ^{used} as an argument to
stimulate them in favour
of some other improvement
which may for the time have

to be put forward. This whole matter
is however a source of much
concern and of no little an-
noyance, when one finds that
very liberal gifts are regarded
almost as injuries by zealous persons
who would deem to have done
they else done in which for
the time they may be specially
interested.

a Stimulated to improve
gifts

Articles, Newspaper
notices, & miscellaneous.

Regarding Sir J. W. Dawson



McNeill Munro

