Scrapbook
clippings on death
of JWD

Handwriting is William Bell Dawson's,
I believe; later rubrics by ADH.

Faith Wallis 12.5.83

The Gazette.
November 20th 1899

DAWSON—On Sunday morning, November 19th, at 293 University street, Sir J. William Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., aged 79 years.
Funeral on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m., from the Centre Building, McGill University.
Please omit flowers.

SIR WM. DAWSON

Died Yesterday at the Age of Seventy-Nine.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

The Story of a Well Spent, Arduous and Useful Life.

It is with very great regret that we record the death yesterday noon of Sir William Dawson, for thirty-eight years principal of McGill University, one of the leaders in Canadian science, education, and religious work for two generations. Sir William has been in failing health for a long time, owing to his advanced years, but he maintained his intellectual vigor to the last. He kept up his interest in public questions, and was within the last few months a contributor to our columns, writing his letters with his own hand. He continued to conduct his own correspondence, and to write scientific and biblical treatises up to a week or two ago. His death was due not to any specific disease, but the gradual decay of his physical powers, although the direct cause was a paralytic stroke, and consequent effusion of blood on the brain.

For many years he has made Little Metis his summer resting place, and especially in the later years of his life he derived much benefit from its bracing and invigorating climate. During the summer just ended his advanced age and successive weeks of inclement weather prevented to some extent the long walks and drives which he was in the habit of taking. He was unable therefore to derive the utmost good from his stay there. Although upon his return to town a few weeks ago his health was better than when he left, it necessitated the almost constant attendance of trained nurses. His decline from that time until his death yesterday was almost imperceptible to those around him until nearly the very end, which came quietly and painlessly. It is hardly more than a week since he took his last drive through the campus of McGill. Only a few days before his death he was busily engaged in the completion of a scientific paper upon the presence of gold in some mineral, for some learned society. His medical adviser for a number of years was Dr. Alex. Blackader, who was assisted latterly in consultation by Dr. Stewart.

SIR WILLIAM'S FAMILY.

He was married in 1847 to Margaret A. Y. Mercer, daughter of George Mercer, Esq., of Edinburgh. Throughout all their married life, she was (to use his own words), "a worthy helpmeet and a wise adviser." Lady Dawson, in her bereavement, will have the deepest sympathy of all who knew her venerated husband. There are five surviving children, Dr. George Mercer Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., director of the Geological Survey of Canada; Wm. Bell Dawson, M.A., C.E., engineer in charge of Tidal and Current Surveys for Canada; Dr. Rankin Dawson, M.A., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), a medical practitioner in England; Anna Lois, wife of Dr B. J. Harrington, F.G.S., professor of chemistry and mineralogy in McGill University; Eva, wife of Hope Tweedale Aiken, Esq., of Birkenhead, England. Lady Dawson, Dr. G. M. Dawson, and Mrs. Harrington were present at the last.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 2.30, from the centre building of McGill College. At noon today a meeting of professors and other members of the teaching staff and students of all faculties will be held in the Molson Hall, to give expression to their sense of the loss the university has sustained. In the afternoon there will be a special meeting of members of the corporation, to be immediately followed by a general meeting of convocation, which includes all graduates and members of the teaching staff.

SIR WM. DAWSON'S CAREER.

The story of Sir William Dawson's career would, if worthily told, fill one of the largest chapters in the record of higher educational development in the Dominion. It would also be commensurate with what is most memorable in our scientific progress. His maturer life may be said to cover the period of the union and the first quarter century of the federal regime. His earlier life extended from the union of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton into a single province under the Earl of Dalhousie to the administration of Lord Falkland. His appointment to the important position which he held with such credit to himself and advantage to the institution divides his life into two almost equal portions. He came to Montreal in the prime of his intellectual vigor, with his first laurels won in the fields of education and science still fresh, and under auspices most hopeful for the seat of learning which he helped to raise from feebleness and obscurity into a renowned stonghold of higher culture. To what extent the rich results which have marked his principalship were due to able and devoted colleagues some of our readers are doubtless aware, but after the fullest allowance has been made for the co-operation of professors and the munificence of opulent helpers, it must be admitted that to the earnestness, industry and tact of Sir William Dawson the success of McGill University has been pre-eminently due. The history of that institution from its inauguration to the time when Mr. Dawson assumed charge of it was not satisfactory to the friends of education. The condition of it then, the motives which led the new principal to accept the invitation of the governors, and the researches which had hitherto engaged a large share of his attention, are succinctly set forth in the Inaugural Discourse, which the illustrious educationist delivered in November, 1855. After referring modestly to his own deficiencies and confessing that, in view of them and of the difficulties of the situation, he might nautrally have recoiled from such a responsibility, he thus continued:

"Believing, however, that in connection with this institution, and in this the chief city of British North America, I should have the best oppor-

tunities of promoting the study of the subjects to which I have devoted myself, and at the same time of advancing the cause of education, I determined without hesitation to cast in my lot with yours; and I humbly trust that with the blessing of God and diligent effort, I may be able to carry out the objects of my appointment.

He then went on to say that his special field of activity had been "the study of nature, especially in those bye-gone aspects which it is the province of geology to investigate." But Mr. Dawson was more than a specialist in science, and, although he spoke of it with the same reserve that qualified his remarks on his geological researches, he had already been a leader in Nova Scotia in the broader path of endeavor, the higher ranges of which he was now about to ascend. "My only other special qualification for my present position depends on the circumstance that the wants of my native province have induced me to devote much time to enquiries and pursuits relating to popular education. I come to you, therefore, as a naturalist and an educationist, trusting that I may be enabled in these capacities to render myself useful, and asking for my youth and present inexperience in the affairs of this institution your kind indulgence, and for the work in which I shall be engaged your zealous co-operation."

In these words the late principal of McGill University first disclosed himself to the people of Montreal, who, in years to come were to know and appreciate him so thoroughly. He had then just entered on his 36th year, having been born at Pictou, N.S., on the 13th of October, 1820. The innate bent of his mind combined with the peculiar character of his native province to mark him as a geologist. Sir Charles Lyell, no sooner became aware of his gift and bent than he gave him ample opportunity to put his aspirations to the test. Mr. Dawson was then in his 23rd year. He went to Edinburgh, after exhausting the learning of Pictou pedagogues and returned a graduate and an author and a scientist of more than promise. He was no sooner back than he began with Sir Charles an examination of the strata of Nova Scotia, especially of the coal field. This inspection proved preliminary to a regular and careful survey, undertaken at the request of the Government, and the first thorough revelation of the underground wealth of the province. His report marks the elaborate and formal starting-point of a series of studies on Nova Scotian geology. Henceforth, he was looked upon as an authority whenever any question touching the geology of that manifold field came up for discussion. At the age of 30, Mr. Dawson, now a scientist of repute in both hemispheres, was asked to organize the common school system of Nova Scotia. He placed education there on a footing which it has never lost, and today, almost half a century after he undertook that difficult task Nova Scotia may recall with gratitude the services rendered by his timely initiative. He was thus called to the arduous duties of an educationist, and it was well that he did not decline the invitation. But he was not unfaithful to his first love. When he came to Montreal in 1855, he was a member of the Geological Society of Great Britain.

We are now again at the critical point in Sir William Dawson's life. In the Inaugural Discourse, from which we have already quoted a few sentences, the newly appointed principal made it clear on what lines he intended to conduct the institution intrusted to his care, and it is of interest to note that from those lines, then drawn with the firmness and assurance of one who had carefully worked out his problem, he hardly departed in any noteworthy respect during his long tenure of the office of principal. It was a mistake, he pointed out, to suppose that collegiate education had reached a point where it might safely remain stationary. So far was it true that a goal had been attained which was the ultima Thule of university reform, that the great English universities, those of Scotland and Ireland, as well as those of the European continent and of the United States, were adding new departments and modifying in several particulars their systems of study. "These modern views of university reform," he said, "mark most fully and accurately the time, place and utility of higher education." As to the literature of the past, it must indeed, be preserved, but for the benefit of the present. The stores of ancient and foreign learning placed the student on a vantage ground where he may mature a higher character and attain nobler results. Looking especially at the condition of things in this province, the new principal thus summed up:—

"1st. Our college courses must not attempt to gain support by descending to the level of the schools, but must depend on that portion of the young men of our country who desire a higher and more extended course of instruction and are willing to devote a few years to this object.

2nd. To merit success, our collegiate institutions must endeavor to provide a course of study embracing all the important subjects included in such courses in other countries, and these taught in such a manner as to establish the value of their degrees by the success of their graduates in active life.

3rd. To secure wide usefulness, collegiate institutions should be prepared to give the preparatory instruction demanded for the learned professions and special courses of practical science suited to the circumstances of those who, while they desire instruction in some of the departments of college study, do not require to attend to all."

To the illustration of these three points the remainder of the principal's discourse was devoted. There are many points in the printed pages which, as we look back on Sir William's long and successful administration, seem like happy forecasts, so strictly did he adhere to the plan which he had then conceived and wrought out.

In the year 1852 certain difficulties which could be settled in no other way had ended in the securing of a new charter for the university. In 1854 strong appeals were made for pecuniary assistance. Then came the reorganization of the Arts Faculty on Mr. Dawson's arrival. Less than five years later we find that in the Faculty of Arts there were 46; of Law, 31, and of Medicine, 97 students—a total of 174, while at the High School there were 247 pupils, at the Normal School 33 teachers in training, and 300 pupils in the model school. An affiliated college had also been established at Richmond, known as St. Francis College. With every lustrum this improvement became more and more marked. In 1862 the William Molson Hall was opened. The Redpath Library and Museum, and the successive buildings of the Faculty of Applied Science followed. At present McGill University has a reputation all over the world that confers credit on Montreal, while

of students who passed through its classes and faculties under Sir William Dawson's supervision, our pulpits, judicial benches, engineers, and architects' offices, public works, the legal profession, the ranks of medicine and surgery, the press, literature and science, and, in fine, the foremost and most reputable spheres of professional and business life can all furnish examples.

Nor were Sir William's efforts in education confined to McGill College. As we have seen the High School and Normal School were once within the range of his oversight, and he gave his aid in the training of teachers. But it was especially by his place on the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, on the Board of Protestant Commissioners of this city, and by his commanding influence in all educational questions that he never ceased to promote the cause of sound education. He even prepared text-books on such subjects as agriculture, where none previously existed. His leisure was freely given to the enlightenment and edification of young men and women in Bible classes and lectures, and many have derived inestimable benefit from his admirable instruction. His public spirit shrank from no task, however much of it trespassed on his time. All through his principalship he was the busiest of men in his chosen field of research. Year after year new volumes on geology, on science, as it affected religion, on common schools or higher education, issued from the press. His "Acadian Geology," "Archaia," "Air-Breathers of the Coal Period," "The Story of the Earth and Man," "Fossil Men," "Evolution," "Fossil Plants," his studies on Egypt, his valuable contributions to the publications of the Geological Survey—this is the merest outline of his literary work. His contributions to learned societies would fill many volumes. He was a member of the Royal Society of England, he was the first president of that of Canada, to which his name helped to give standing. He was president in 1884 of the American, in 1886 of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was mainly instrumental in bringing the latter body to Montreal. He was LL.D. of Edinburgh and Cambridge. The Natural History Society is indebted to Sir William Dawson for much seasonable help, and his name occurs frequently in its transactions. In 1884 he was created a C.M.G.; in 1887 he was knighted. As a practical worker, few scientists of his day surpassed him. He had a rare faculty for dividing his time so as to make it most variously productive. The amount of work which he managed to get through is extraordinary. His scholarship was deep in departments allied to his specialties, and some of his papers show extensive reading. He was a ready speaker, as well as writer, and always attracted and interested his audience.

SIR WILLIAM'S RETIREMENT.

Sir William retired from the office of principal on July 31, 1893, and was thereupon appointed emeritus principal and honorary curator of the Redpath Museum. Until his health became more enfeebled he continued to take part in university meetings, and to the last he maintained his interest in its welfare and the liberality in subscribing to its funds which had marked his occupancy of the principalship. He took a warm interest in the religious life of the students, and the McGill Y.M.C.A. had in him its most steadfast and helpful friend. His farewell to the students was given in the university lecture, which he delivered in the December after his resignation, entitled, "Thirty-Eight Years of McGill," in which he took the opportunity of reviewing the progress made by the university during his tenure of office. He said, contrasting the present with the past: —

"When I accepted the principalship of McGill I had not been in Montreal, and knew the college and men connected with it only by reputation. I first say it in October, 1855. Materially, it was represented by two blocks of unfinished and partly ruinous buildings, standing amid a wilderness of excavators' and masons' rubbish, overgrown with weeds and bushes. The grounds were unfenced and pastured at will by herds of cattle, which not only cropped the grass but browsed on the shrubs, leaving unhurt only one great elm, which still stands as the "founder's tree," and a few old oaks and butternuts, most of which have had to give place to our new buildings. The only access from the town was by a circuitous and ungraded cart-track, almost impassable at night. The buildings had been abandoned by the new board, and the classes of the faculty of arts were held in the upper storey of a brick building in the town, the lower part of which was occupied by the High School. I had been promised a residence, and this, I found, was to be a portion of one of the detached buildings aforesaid, the present east wing. It had been very imperfectly finished, was destitute of nearly every requisite of civilized life, and in front of it was a bank of rubbish and loose stones, with a swamp below, while the interior was in an indescribable state of dust and disrepair. Still, we felt that the governors had done the best they could in the circumstances, and we took possession as early as possible. As it was, however, we received many of the citizens who were so kind as to call on us in the midst of all the confusion of plastering, papering, painting and cleaning. The residence was only a type of our difficulties and discouragements, and a not very favorable introduction to the work I had undertaken in Montreal.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Sir William's own account of the movement which has recently reached its consummation in the Royal Victoria College for Women is also worth quoting:—"At a meeting of citizens convened by the board of governors in the early part of the year 1870 for the purpose of soliciting additional endowments, a resolution was moved by the late Rev. Dr. Wilkes, and unanimously adopted, to the effect that the university should at as early a date as possible extend its benefits to women. It is true that no special endowments for the purpose were at this time offered, nor were there any applicants for admission, but in spending the summer in 1870 in England, my wife and I made it our business to collect information respecting the movements in this matter then in progress in the mother country. The conclusion at which we arrived was that in our circumstances the methods of the Ladies' Educational Association of Edinburgh were the most suitable; and seconded by Mrs. G. W. Simpson, whose experience and influence as an educator were of the highest value, we endeavored to promote such an organization in Montreal. At a meeting of ladies, convened by our friend, Mrs. Molson, of Belmont Hall, in her drawing room, the preliminaries were agreed on, and the classes were opened in October, 1871, on which occasion I delivered the introductory lecture. This association conducted an admirable and most useful work for fourteen years, until its place was taken by the Donalda Special Course for Women."

"Another important movement was the establishment of the Girls' High School. This was suggested by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, chairman of the Protestant Commissioners of Schools,

in his report for 1871, and after some delays, owing to the claims of other objects, I moved, as a member of the board, in February, 1874, the appointment of a committee with power to establish such a school. The committee acted promptly, prepared a plan, recommended teachers, and engaged a temporary building, and the school came into operation in the autumn of 1874. In moving in this matter I fully expected that the establishment of a school giving the training necessary for our matriculation examination would lead in a few years to a demand for college education on behalf of the passed pupils of the school, but trusted that means would be found to meet this when it should arise, though I deprecated any premature action on the part of the university itself in this direction. The attention of the corporation was directed to the subject by the Rev. Dr. Clark Murray in 1882, and the matter was referred to a committee to collect information; but the demand did not actually develop itself till 1884, when several pupils of the Girls' High School had distinguished themselves in the examination for associate in arts, and formal application was made by eight qualified candidates for admission to university privileges. At first the only resource seemed to be to appeal to the public for aid in this new departure; but at the moment when the difficulty pressed, Sir Donald A. Smith voluntarily came forward with an offer of $50,000 to provide separate classes in arts for women for the first and second years, leaving the question of how their education was to be continued afterwards in abeyance. This generous offer was thankfully accepted by the university, and thus our classes for women were commenced in 1884. Subsequently the same liberal benefactor increaed his gift to $120,000 to continue the work over the third and fourth years, and besides contributed $4,000 annually in aid of sessional lecturers, while the corporation, without hesitation, admitted the women to all the privileges of examinations and degrees.

WORDS OF FAREWELL.

The closing words of Sir William's address on the occasion of his retirement will form a fitting inclusion to this sketch for they admirably express the spirit in which he lived and worked:—

"In conclusion, let me say a word as to myself and my retirement from office. My connection with this university for the past thirty-eight years has been fraught with that happiness which results from the consciousness of effort in a worthy cause, from the aid and support of my dear wife, who has cheered and sustained me in every difficulty, and from association with such noble and self-sacrificing men as those who have built up McGill College. But it has been filled with anxieties and cares and with continuous and almost unremitting labor. I have been obliged to leave undone or imperfectly accomplished many cherished schemes by which I had hoped to benefit my fellow-men and leave footprints of good on the sands of time. Age is advancing upon me, and I feel that if I am fittingly to bring to a close the business of my life I must have a breathing space to gird up my loins and refresh myself for what remains of the battle. I have, besides, as you know, been somewhat abruptly deprived by a serious illness of my accustomed strength, and in this I recognize the warning of my Heavenly Father that my time of active service is nearly over. In retiring from my official duty I can leave all my work and al the interests of this university with the confidence that, under God's blessing, they will continue to be successful and progressive. The true test of educational work well done is that it shall have life and power to continue and extend itself after those who established it are removed I believe that this is the character of our work here, and I shall leave it with the confident expectation that it will be quite as successful in my absence as in my presence. Such a result I shall regard as the higlest compliment to myself. To this end I ask your earnest consideration of the sketch of our progress which I have endeavored to present, and I pray that the blessing of God may rest on the university and on every part of it, and that it may be strengthened with His power and animated with His spirit."

The Montreal Daily Star

November 20th 1899

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON IS DEAD.

The Distinguished Scientist Passed Away Early Yesterday.

THE END FOUND HIM FULL OF YEARS AND HONOURS

Sir William Dawson is dead.

After an illness of more than a year's duration, the former Principal of McGill University passed away shortly before three o'clock yesterday morning, surrounded by nearly all the members of his family.

To his immediate relatives and friends his death was not unexpected, but to the general public, which had not been apprised of the serious turn his illness had taken during the past week, the news of his demise came as a great surprise.

Sir William had been in failing health for a long time owing to his advanced age, but he managed to maintain his intellectual vigour until almost the very last.

About sixteen months ago he sustained a slight stroke of paralysis which greatly enfeebled him, and confined him indoors for a considerable period. His condition improved, however, and he was able to leave town, as usual, this summer for his pretty country residence at Little Metis.

His advanced age, and successive weeks of inclement weather prevented him to some extent from indulging in those long walks and drives, which had proved so beneficial to his health during the previous years of his residence there, but notwithstanding this, the invigourating and bracing air bettered his condition to a great extent.

He returned to Montreal a few weeks ago somewhat improved in health, but the change for the better was of short duration. About two weeks ago he began to decline rapidly, and during the past week he has lain in an unconscious condition most of the time. On Saturday it was seen that the end was fast approaching. He lived, however, until three o'clock on Sunday morning, when he passed away quietly and as one going to sleep. He was unconscious for several hours before his death.

Almost all the members of his family, including Lady Dawson, his sons, Dr. G. M. Dawson, of Ottawa, and W. Bell Dawson, and his daughter Mrs. B. J. Harrington, were present at the bedside when the end came. Prof. Harrington, of McGill University, Dr. Blackader and the Rev. F. M. Dewey were also present. Two of his children, namely, Dr. Rankin Dawson, and Mrs. H. T. Aiken, are residing in England, and the news of his demise was cabled to them early yesterday morning.

Since his retirement from the Principalship of McGill University in 1892, Sir William has devoted almost all his spare moments to the preparation of biblical and scientific treatises. Even his illness did not interfere with his work for while his body was weak, his mind was active, and he was able to conduct his own correspondence and writing until almost the very last. His death was due in part to the paralytic stroke of over a year ago, and also to the infirmities consequent upon advanced age.

THE FUNERAL TO-MORROW.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon from the Arts building of McGill University. The funeral arrangements are in the hands of Principal Peterson and Mr. W. Vaughan, registrar and bursar of the University. The students of the several Faculties, as well as the governing staff and graduates of the university, and the students of the affiliated colleges will attend in a body.

A GLANCE AT HIS CAREER.

The Principal Events in the Life of the Deceased Scientist.

Sir William Dawson's death will be generally regretted throughout the world of science, but more so by the hundreds of graduates of old McGill, and those who have been associated with him in building up a high standard of education in this city and Dominion.

Canada has certainly lost one of the foremost men of the time, one who has done much to make known to the scientific world the vast wealth lying in the strata of the Dominion, which only needs capital and the necessary brains to develop it. The works embodying the results of his patient labours are in the hands of every scholar who tries to keep abreast of the scientific thought of his time. They have done much to sustain original enquiry, and have opened up new fields of thought in quarters which once were barren. They have made the author's name known far beyond the bounds of the Dominion. Canada cannot boast of a great literary school as yet, but in the domain of science she takes no mean position among the able men of this continent or the world. This position, too, has been won by sterling merit alone, and in the front rank will ever stand the name of Dawson. Sir William was one of the greatest scientists of the day; and, not like some, was able also to do good service in the cause of religion. He was a very aggressive and active opponent of the evolution theories and gave learned reasons for being so, holding that there was no antagonism between the principle of physical science and the Biblical account of the creation of the world. His frequent lectures on this subject were always notable for great intelligence and deep thinking, with logical conclusions. His style of lecturing was easy and convincing, and his vocabulary rich in plain and easily understood words and phrases. He only occasionally glanced at his notes, having the subject well impressed upon his memory before beginning. Since the death of Pro-

fessor Agassiz he had been recognized as the most formidable opponent of the doctrine of evolution, as propounded by Darwin and Herbert Spencer. The great facts of geology, according to Sir William's reading and study, furnished no arguments for the rejection by the scientific world of the Mosaic account of the Creation. He was of opinion that the conflict between religion and science was more one of opposing schools of thought and was no necessary or legitimate result of conscientious scientific enquiry. The Bible, he contended had nothing to fear from the revelations of geology, but much to hope in the way of elucidation of its meaning, and confirmation of its truth. The arguments on this important question were first given to the world many years ago, and sharply criticized by European savants.

Sir William's life had been one of very remarkable diligence and mental activity. The hundreds of students who passed his hands were always most devoted to him, respecting him not only for his great ability, but for his personal worth as a man and a good citizen.

Sir John William Dawson was a native of Nova Scotia, a province which has produced many of our best literary and scientific men. He was born at Pictou on October 13, 1820. At the age of 12 years the instinct for science, inherited from his father, had begun to assert itself and he began making a collection of the fossil plants of the Nova Scotia coal formation. His education was commenced at the College of Pictou, and completed at the University of Edinburgh. After a winter spent at the latter institution, he accompanied Sir Charles Lyell in his tour through Nova Scotia, finished his collegiate course in 1846, and returned home, having already contributed something of importance to the geological knowledge of his province. In 1850, at the age of thirty, he was appointed superintendent of education for Nova Scotia—an office which he held for three years. He had already made himself prominent by the publication of many papers, reports and lectures, on a variety of subjects, characterized by original and valuable research. From this time he became chiefly distinguished in his own province as an indefatigable promoter of educational progress, and a founder of educational institutions. He 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. About 1852 he re-examined in company with Sir Charles Lyell, the Joggins section, and visited the Alberlite deposits at Hillsborough, N.B. Here he made the important discovery of the first reptile found in the coal formations of this continent. He published after this trip papers on the "Structures in Coal" and the "Mode of Accumulation of Coal."

APPOINTED McGILL'S PRINCIPAL.

A few years after this McGill was looking for a wise head for College guidance, and Dr. Dawson was secured as principal and professor of natural history. He took up his task in 1855, and saw McGill grow slowly but surely, from small beginnings to its present important position as a university among the great seats of learning in America and Europe. When he took charge, the College management was at the lowest, and everything was at sixes and sevens. The arts and law courses were highly unsatisfactory, but in a short time there was a great change, and now, thanks largely to Sir William's wise rule and tact, as well as to the generosity of his benefactors, McGill ranks second to none among the educational institutions of the continent.

Enterprising and influential men of means aided him in his efforts to build up a grand academic institution. It has prospered amazingly in every way, and has long since outgrown the effect of the depressing influences under which it laboured at the time he took hold of it. At the time of his appointment as principal of McGill, one of the great drawbacks to its success was the want of efficient and superior schools to prepare pupils for matriculation. With the help and the influence of Sir Edmund Head, then Governor-General of Canada, and the aid and co-operation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec, he secured the establishing of the McGill Normal School, for the training of Protestant school teachers, in 1857. He became principal of the school, and laboured there with success for thirteen years. He succeeded in 1858 in establishing a school of civil engineering, which, after a severe struggle and an existence of five years succumbed to some unfriendly legislation. However, in 1871, this branch of science, necessary to a liberal education, which its own essential character and the needs of modern life demand, was resuscitated and placed on a more comprehensive basis as the department of applied science. In this work Sir William Dawson had always taken deep interest, and it must have been a source of pride and gratification to him to see its usefulness and efficiency so highly appreciated, and its success assured.

AS A SCIENTIST.

Sir William Dawson's reputation in the scientific world rests mainly on his geological investigations and discoveries, more especially in relation to the carboniferous and post-pliocene formations, to fossil plants and the fossils of the Laurentian rocks. On these subjects he wrote a number of memoirs, to be found in the proceedings of the various learned societies, in scientific journals, and in official reports to Government. He was the author of a number of standard works covering a large field of scientific investigation and elucidation. In 1841 he contributed to the Wernevian 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; followed in 1844 by another paper on the newer coal formation. In 1845, he published a paper on the coal formation plants of Nova Scotia and explored the Londonderry mines. During the winter of 1846-7, while studying in Edinburgh, he contributed papers to the Royal Society of that city on the "Foundation 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 most important of his other memoirs are "On the Triassic Red Sandstone of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island" and "On the Coloring Matters of Red Sandstone," and on "The Metamorphic Rocks of Nova Scotia."

It was during his trip to the "Joggins" that the remains of Dendrerpeton Acadianum and pupa vetusta were found, the former the first reptile found in the coal formation, and the latter the first known paleozoic land snail. These were followed by other discoveries of the first carboniferous millipede. During the summer of 1855 he made a tour of Lake Superior, and made an elaborate report on the copper regions of Georgian Bay and Maimause, 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 deposits of native copper.

About 1860, he enlarged and revised his book on "Acadian Geology," which is a complete account up to date of the geological formation of the maritime provinces of the Dominion. A second edition, published in 1868 and illustrated, still remains a standard work on geology, for that part of the Dominion. Some three years later appeared "Archaia, or Studies of Creation in Genesis," in which the author showed himself to be not only an accurate scientist, but a profound and reverent student of the Bible. This work was afterwards rewritten and modernized, and published in 1877 under the title of "The Origin of the World." In 1863 he published "Air Breathers of the Coal Period"—the collected result of many years' study devoted to the fossil reptiles and other land animals of the coal of Nova Scotia. A year later he discovered the now celebrated Eozoon Canadense—the only animals remains in the Laurentine rocks, which had hitherto been considered "azoic."

In 1865 Sir William lectured before the British Association at Birmingham; and in 1870 before the Royal Institution and Geo-

logical Society. In the latter year appeared "Hand Book of Canadian Zoology;" and in 1872 "Notes of the Post-Pliocene of Canada," which raised the number of species of known post pliocene fossils from thirty to over two hundred.

In the meantime he had been continually occupied in the management of his University and of the Protestant Normal School, both requiring his constant attention and the best of his labour, not only as a principal, but as a lecturer. In 1870 he withdrew from his active duties in the Normal School; still, however, remaining chairman of its managing committee. His later works have been of a general and comprehensive character and very valuable. "The Story of Earth and Man," is a popular view of the whole of the geological ages; "Science of the Bible" and "The Dawn of Life," an illustrated work on eozoon and other ancient fossils; "The Chain of Life," "The Origin of the World," are all of them profound and interesting works, open to the general reader as much as to the scientist.

HIS WORTH RECOGNIZED.

He was appointed president of the Royal Society of Canada during the term of the Marquis of Lorne, and was the first president. In 1882 he was appointed president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1883, one of the presidents of the British Association. In the same year he was made a C.M.G., and in 1884 he was created a Knight Bachelor. In the latter year he travelled in Egypt and Syria, and published accounts of his geological researches. He was the president of the British Association for 1886, which had the first meeting ever held out of the British Isles, in Montreal, that year. The attendance of so scientific and conservative a body was a great compliment to Sir William and Canada. As a member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Education of this province, he did good and great work, and his great experience in teaching and advice were always heartily given the board in furtherance of higher education of teachers and scholars.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS.

In 1892 Sir William's health became so impaired as to necessitate his laying aside for a time his life-work, and, accompanied by his faithful help-meet, Lady Dawson, he sought health in change of scene. Before leaving he addressed a letter to the students connected with McGill University, which deserves reproduction, because it is so eminently characteristic of the man who penned it:

"Dear Young Friends:

"I had hoped in the present session to be among you as usual, doing what I could officially and personally for your welfare, but was suddenly stricken down by a dangerous illness. In this I recognize the hand of my Heavenly Father doing all things for the best, and perhaps, warning me that my years of active usefulness are approaching their close, and that it is time to put off my armour and assume the peaceful garb of age, in which perhaps, I may yet be spared to be of some service in the world.

"At the moment, I must be separated from the work that has always been to me a pleasure, and you will excuse me for addressing to you a few words on topics which seem to me of highest moment to you as students. I may group these under the word "loyalty," a word which we borrow with many others from the French, though we have the synonym "leal," which, if not indigenous, has at least been fully naturalized both in English and Scottish. These words are directly associated with the idea of law and obligation, and with the trite though true adage that he who would command must first learn to obey. I need scarcely remind you of that loyalty which we owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen and to the great empire over which she rules. I have had frequent occasion to note the fact that this sentiment is strong in the rising generation of Canadians, and nowhere more than in McGill. It is indeed not merely a sentiment, though, even in a time which boasts of being practical and utilitarian, the feelings of the heart count for something. It is based also on the rational appreciation of the benefits of a rule which, while allowing the greatest freedom of individual action, secures equal rights and protection to all.

"We are all, I hope, loyal to our University, and to the University as a whole, not merely to any particular faculty of it. McGill has endeavoured, more than most universities, carefully to adapt its teaching to the actual wants and needs of the student, whether in the matter of that general academical learning which makes the educated man, or in the special training which fits the graduate for taking his place creditably in the higher walks of professional life. To this, I think, its success has been largely due. Yet, with all the breadth and elasticity of our system, we cannot perfectly meet every case, and there are still desiderata, the want of which is most deeply felt by those engaged in the management of the University. Our course, however, has been onward and upward; and it may be truly said that no session has passed in which something has not been added to our means of usefulness. The future, indeed, has endless possibilities, and there will be ample scope for improvement, and perhaps also for occasional complaints, when the youngest students of to-day have grown to gray-haired seniors. You have good cause notwithstanding to be proud of your University and to cherish feelings of gratitude and affection to the wise and good men, who, amid many difficulties, have brought it to its present position, and are still urging it onward.

"You should be loyal to the ideal of the student. You are a chosen and special band of men and women, selected out of the mass, to attain to a higher standing than your fellows in those acquirements which make life noble and useful. It is not for you to join in the follies of frivolous pleasure-seekers, or to sacrifice the true culture of your minds and hearts to the mere pursuit of gain. Your aims are higher, and require isolation from the outer world, and self-denial, in the hope that what you are now sowing and planting will bear good fruit in all your future lives. Live up to this ideal, and bear in mind that the self-control and habits of mind which it implies are of themselves worth more than all the sacrifice you can make. Be loyal to memories of home. I regret very much that McGill cannot at present offer to its students such temporary homes as college halls could supply. The time for this is coming, I hope soon. But most of you have those at home who look on your residence here with solicitude and longing, who will rejoice in your success and perhaps be heart-broken should any evil befall you. It is customary to say that young people at college are removed from the restraints of home and its influences for good. But this need not be. To truly loyal hearts absence should make these influences more powerful, and the thought of those who are watching you with loving hearts in distant homes should be a strong impelling motive in the student's life.

"Next to home is heaven, and let me now add loyalty to Him who reigns there, and to the Captain of our Salvation made perfect through sufferings for us. Many of you, I know, are earnest Christians, and growing in spiritual life as you advance in learning. To those who are not, let me say: Read as a serious study the life of Jesus Christ, as given in the Gospels. Read it in the light of His own sayings, that "He came not to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many," and that "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believed in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Read if His life as the Man of Sorrows, of His agony in Gethsemane, of His death on the cross, crushed not merely by physical agony, but by the weight of our iniquities, and you may then judge if there is any obligation so great as that under which we lie to Him, any loyal service so blessed as that of the Saviour."

In speaking of the hereafter, which Sir William calls, in the language of the Scottish poet, the "Land o' the leal," he says:

"That happy country is near to me, but I hope separated from you by a long, useful and happy life; but let us all alike look forward to meeting beyond the river of death in the promised land where He reigns who said. 'Him that confesseth Me before men, will I confess before my Father that is in heaven.

"In the meantime, you remain here to pursue useful work, I go to seek restored health elsewhere, and can only remember you in my prayers. Let us hope that when the winter is past we may meet once more, and that I may be able to congratulate you on well merited success, not merely in regard to the prizes and honours which few can obtain, but in that abiding education of the mind and heart, which McGill offers to all her studious children without exception.

"With earnest prayer for your highest welfare and success, I remain,

"Yours sincerely,

"J. WM. DAWSON."

RETIRES FROM McGILL.

On the 12th of June, 1893, the resignation of Sir William as Principal of McGill which had been placed in the hands of the Governors, on May 26, on his return from Florida, was reluctantly accepted. Nothing but the impaired state of his health, and the imperative injunctions of his medical advisers, would have led Sir William to tender, or the Board of Governors to accept the resignation, which was a cause of undisguised sorrow to all but Sir William felt that even under the most favourable circumstances he could hope to hold the reins of the high office only for a short time, while the enlarged and advancing condition of the affairs of the university required a strong hand and watchful guidance. There being no alternative, owing to the state of Sir William's health, the resignation was reluctantly accepted on May 31. In his letter of resignation the Principal referred in feeling terms to the extreme cordiality of his relations with the board, his solicitude for the welfare of the university, and his profound sorrow at being compelled to withdraw form the active duties so long discharged by him. The letter of the Chancellor informing Sir William of the acceptance of his resignation was as follows:

My Dear Sir William,—While we all deeply regret the necessity for your leaving your long life work in the university, we wish you to feel assured that we are actuated in every way by a desire to do that which may be most in the interest of your own health, and altogether acceptable to you and Lady Dawson.

It is therefore my duty, on behalf of my colleagues of the board and myself, to hand you the enclosed resolutions come to, after considering your letter of resignation of the 26th ultimo, and in doing so let me assure you that you have, and shall always retain the warmest regard of every member of the governing body with whom you have so long co-operated, and the relations between whom and yourself have throughout been of the most cordial nature.

With much esteem and every good wish for Lady Dawson and yourself,

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

DONALD A. SMITH,

Chancellor.

Sir William Dawson, C. M. G., LL.D., etc., McGill College, Montreal.

The following is a copy of the resolutions referred to by the Chancellor and adopted at a meeting of the Board of Governors held on May 31:

"Having given their most careful consideration to this communication, the board, while contemplating with extreme regret the severence of the relations which have subsisted for the long period of thirty-six years between the governing body and the honoured Principal of the university, are of opinion that the reasons given by Sir William Dawson for tendering his resignation, viz., the impaired state of his health, and the injunction consequently laid on him by his medical advisers, that he must in justice to himself relinquish the duties of his position of principal and professor, leave them no alternative but to accept his resignation of those important offices, as at the end of the current educational year.

"It is therefore resolved that the resignation of Sir John William Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., be and is hereby accepted, to take effect on the 31st July, 1893.

"While deeming it wholly unnecessary to enlarge on the value of the eminent services rendered to McGill University by the principal, services recognized and appreciated, not alone by every one connected with the University, but by the whole body of Canadians, the board desire to record their sense of the deep and lasting obligation under which the University lies to one who, from very small beginnings, has done so much to raise it to its present gratifying standing among schools of learning.

"The board have very great pleasure in appointing, and do hereby appoint Sir William Dawson, emeritus principal and professor and governors' fellow, as well as honourary curator of the Peter Redpath museum, and direct that a room in the museum building be set aside for his use so long as he may desire to occupy it.

"The board trust that Sir William Dawson may be spared yet many years to pursue those valuable researches in natural science, to which he has specially and with so great success devoted much of his life, and it is their earnest hope that he and Lady Dawson may have a long enjoyment of health and happiness."

The Board of Governors granted the retiring principal a handsome allowance for his life as a practical mark of the esteem in which he was held and in recognition of his invaluable services to education and science.

Sir William, who was succeeded by Principal Peterson, devoted the remaining years of his life to the completion of the scientific work in which he had so long been engaged and in which he had achieved so glorious a reputation. In the Peter Redpath Museum, to which he generously added his own splendid collection, he undertook the fuller classification of the specimens with a view to rendering them more valuable for scientific and educational purposes.

SIR WILLIAM'S DOMESTIC LIFE.

On March 19, 1897, Sir William and Lady Dawson celebrated their golden wedding, and the event was made the occasion of a joyous family gathering. Sir William was married on March 19, 1847, to Miss Margaret A. Y. Mercer, of Edinburgh, and their family number three sons and two daughters. The sons are Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., director of the Geological Survey, Ottawa; W. Bell, Dawson, Department of Marine, Ottawa; Dr. Rankine Dawson, London, Eng. One daughter is married to Dr. B. J. Harrington, of McGill University, and the other is Mrs. Hope T. Atkin, of Liverpool, Eng.

A HISTORY OF M'GILL.

Sir William's Work for Its Advancement in Its Day of Small Things.

TOLD THE STORY AT THE ANNUAL UNIVERSITY LECTURE IN 1893.

The life of Sir William is largely a history of McGill University and of Protestant education in the province of Quebec. Some years ago he delivered a lecture on "Thirty-eight years of McGill," from which the following is gleaned:

When I accepted the principalship of McGill, I had not been in Montreal, and knew the college and men connected with it only by reputation. I first saw it in October, 1855. Materially, it was represented by two blocks of unfinished and partly ruinous buildings, standing amid a wilderness of excavators' and masons' rubbish, overgrown with weeds and bushes. The grounds were unfenced and pastured at will by herds of cattle, which not only cropped the grass but browsed off the shrubs, leaving unhurt one great elm, which still stands as the "founder's tree," and a few old oaks and butternuts, most of which have had to give place to our new buildings. The only access from the town was by a circuitous and ungraded car-track, almost impassable at night. The buildings had been abandoned by the new board and the classes of the faculty of arts were held in the upper story of a brick building in the town, the lower part of which was occupied by the High School. I had been

PROMISED A RESIDENCE,

and this I found was to be a portion of one of the detached buildings aforesaid, the present east wing. It had been very imperfectly finished, was destitute of most of the requisites of civilized life, and in front of it was a bank of rubbish and loose stones with a swamp below, while the interior was in an indescribable state of dust and disrepair. At first I was disposed to remain in our hotel for the winter and repair the house at leisure; but my wife, who I fear was moved to tears by the sight of what we had come to, insisted that it would be months before the house could be put in order, and that it could be done only under her personal supervision. So we had as soon as possible to take up our quarters in the barn-like residence, and while I went out daily to my college work, my wife had to remain at home superintending the workmen, and we had to receive many of the citizens who were so kind as to call us, in the midst of all the confusion of plastering, papering, painting and cleaning. The residence was only a type of the difficulties and discouragements which met us in every quarter, and not a very favourable introduction to the Protestant education of the province of Quebec.

On the other hand I found in the Board of Governors a body of able and earnest men, aware of the difficulties they had to encounter, fully impressed with the importance of the ends to be attained, and having sufficient culture and knowledge of the world to appreciate the best means for attaining those ends. They were greatly hampered by lack of means, but had that courage which enables risks to be run to secure important objects.

WORKED TO A GOOD END.

I may mention here a few of these men. Judge Day was a man of acute legal mind, well educated and well read, a clear and persuasive speaker and wholly devoted to the interest of education, and especially to the introduction into the college course of studies in science and modern literature. Christopher Dunkin was a graduate of the University of London, educated first in Glasgow and afterwards in University College, and who had held a tutorial position in Harvard before he came to Canada. He had made college work and management a special study and was thoroughly equipped to have been himself a college president or principal, had he not had before him the greater attractions of legal and political success. Hew Ramsay was an admirable example of an educated Scotchman, of literary tastes and business capacity. David Davidson was also a product of Scottish college training and a warm and zealous friend of education, with great sagacity and sound judgment. James Ferrier should have been mentioned first. He was a member of the old board of the Royal Institution and senior member of the new, but voluntarily resigned the presidency in favour of Judge Day, in the interest, as he belived, of the university. He was longer with us than any of the others, and no man could be a more devoted worker in the cause of education. Such men as these and their colleagues ensured public confidence and a wise and enlightened management.

THE TEACHING STAFF

of the university then consisted of three faculties, those of law, medicine and arts. The faculty of law had two professors and two lecturers. The faculty of medicine, the oldest and most prosperous of the three, had ten professors and a demonstrator. The faculty of arts four professors and a lecturer, and all of these except one gave only a part of their time to college work. They were, however, able and efficient men. Dr. Leach, who represented philosophy and allied subjects, was a man of rare gifts and of warm attachment to the college; Dr. Davies, a man of great learning, was shortly afterwards appointed to Regent's Park College, London; Dr. DeSola was an expert in Oriental languages and literature, and Mr. Markgraf rpeesented modern languages; while Dr. Howe gave what time he could spare from the High School to his favourite mathematical and physical subjects. My own lectures in natural science came in aid of this slender staff, raising the professoriate in arts to five. It was well for me that the dean of the medical faculty, Dr. Holmes, was a man of scientific tastes and an accomplished mineralogist and botanist, as this led at once to my lectures being taken advantage of by the medical students as well as those in arts. Thus, while the whole students in arts were only at that time fifteen, I began a course of lectures in 1855 with a large class, attended by some of the medical professors and by gentlemen from the city, as well as by the students. At the same time a good deal was done to perfect and render more definite the course in arts, which even in the session of 1855-6 was becoming so moulded as to bear some resemblance to its present arrangements. The university at this time had no library and no museum, and its

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS

was limited to a few instruments presented to it some time before by the late Mr. Skakel. I had to use my own private collections and specimens borrowed from the Natural History Society to illustrate my lectures.

The High School, under the rectorship of Dr. Howe, was an affiliated school, and we could look to it as likely in a few years to furnish us with a larger number of students—a hope not disappointed. But our great difficulty was lack of money; and the seat of government being at the time in Toronto, I was asked to spend my first Christmas vacation in that city with the view of securing some legislative aid. There was as yet no direct railway communication between Montreal and Toronto, and of course no Victoria bridge. I crossed the river in a canoe amongst floating ice, and had to travel by way of Albany, Niagara and Hamilton. The weather was stormy and the roads blocked with snow, so that the journey to Toronto occupied five days, giving me a shorter time there than I had anticipated. Sir Edmund Head was very kind, and under his auspices I saw most of the members of the Government, and some initiatory discusions

were had as to the Hon. Mr. Cartier's contemplated Superior Education Act, passed in the following year, and which secured the status of the preparatory schools, while giving aid to the universities. I was also encouraged by Sir Edmund and Cartier to confer with the Superintendent of Education and the governors of McGill on my return to Montreal with reference to the establishment of a normal school in connection with the university, which was successfully carried out in the following year.

AN APPEAL TO MONTREAL.

The direct aid, however, which could be obtained from the Government was small, and the next movement of the board of governors was our first appeal to the citizens of Montreal, resulting in the endowment of the Molson chair of English language and literature with $20,000 (subsequently augmented to $40,000 by Mr. J. H. R. Molson), and $35,000 from other benefactors. This was a great help at the time and the beginning of a stream of liberality which has floated our university barque up to the present date. In connection with this should be placed the gift of the Henry Chapman gold medal, the first of our gold medals. The liberality of the citizens in 1857 encouraged the board of governors to strengthen and extend the teaching staff in arts by the appointment of Professors Johnson and Cornish, and shortly afterward of Professor Darey, who still, after all these years of arduous and faithful service, remain to the university, and are now the senior members of its professoriate.

TESTED BY FIRE.

To counterbalance these successes and advantages, in the early part of 1856 the building occupied by the High School and by the Faculty of Arts was destroyed by fire, along with some of the few books which had been collected and some of our apparatus, and a large part of my private collections which I had been using for my lectures. The specimens, apparatus and books were not insured, and the insurance on the building was quite insufficient to replace it, so that this was a great pecuniary loss, but one which our governors bore with admirable fortitude and equanimity and took immediate steps to repair. For the remainder of the session the college classes were transferred in part to the original college buildings above Sherbrooke street, and in part to the medical faculty's building on Cote street. The classes were not interrupted, and plans were at once prepared for the erection of a new and better building.

The year 1857 was signalized not only by the opening of the McGill Normal School and by the addition to our staff already noted, but by the institution of a chair of civil engineering, the first small beginning of our faculty of applied science. At the same time, in the hope that the faculty of arts might be able before many years to occupy permanently the college buildings, the improvement of the grounds was begun by planting, draining and making walks. At first I did this at my own cost, as a labour of love, with the aid of the late Mr. Sheppard in laying out the walks, merely asking permission of the board. Dr. Howe, who resided at that time in the centre building, gave some aid, and the new secretary, Mr. Baynes, took a deep interest in the matter. The graduates undertook to plant trees along one of our walks, and eventually the board gave small sums toward this object, and at a later date appointed a caretaker, for whom a lodge was erected by a subscription among our friends.

THE OLD BUILDING OCCCUPIED.

We had proposed that as soon as the students in arts should exceed fifty we would venture to occupy the old building. This happened in 1860, and we accordingly proceeded to move up and take possession of the centre block, the east wing being used for residences. The movement was a fortunate one, for it suggested to our friend, Mr. Wm. Molson, the erection of a third block, corresponding to the eastern one, to be named the William Molson Hall, and which was to contain the convocation room and library. This was the original limit of Mr. Molson's intention; but, driving up one day in company with Mrs. Molson to note the progress of the work, she suggested that it would be a pity to leave it unfinished, and that it would be well at once to connect the three blocks of buildings in one pile, according to the original plan. The hint was taken, plans were prepared, and one of the connecting buildings became our first museum, while the other provided a chemical and natural science class room and laboratory. Both buildings, as well as the library, were seeds of greater things. The library was provided with shelves for 20,000 volumes, while we possessed less than 2000, and at first it was distressing to see its emptiness, but the time has long passed when, after crowding it with additional book cases and extending it into an adjoining room, we began to desire larger space, now happily supplied by the magnificent Peter Redpath library. The museum, equally empty, received in the first instance a portion of my own collections, and others obtained in exchange and by purchase from my own resources. In this way it was possible almost from the first to fill it respectably, for a museum without specimens is even more forlorn than a library without books. Dr. Carpenter's magnificent collection of shells was added in 1869. The whole furnished the nucleus for the

PETER REDPATH MUSEUM,

which stands at the head of Canadian educational museums. The other connecting building became the home of our chemistry and assaying, in which Dr. Harrington, with the aid for a time of the late Dr. Sterry Hunt, built up our schools of practical chemistry and mining and assaying which have trained so many young men for useful chemical and manufacturing employment, for mining enterprises and for the Geological Survey, and has sustained indirectly the honour course in geology in the faculty of arts. Thus our resuming possession of the old buildings was successful and fruitful of new enterprise, and Mr. Molson's timely aid laid the foundations of greater successes the following years.

THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

In 1860 we entered on the new departure of affiliating colleges in arts, by the affiliation of St. Francis college, Richmond, and this was followed in a year or two by Morrin College, Quebec. In this matter the president of the Board of Governors, Judge Day, and the Hon. Judge Dunkin were very earnest, believing that these affiliated colleges might form important local centres of the higher education, and might give strength to the university. They have not, it is true, grown in magnitude as we had hoped; but so far they have maintained a useful existence, and have unquestionably done educational good; and, more especially have enabled some deserving and able men to obtain an academical education which would otherwise have been denied them. In the circumstances of the Protestant population of the province of Quebec this is an end worthy of some sacrifice for its attainment. The only additional college of this class is that of Stanstead, added at a comparatively recent date. In 1865 the Congregational College of British America, an institution for theological education only, was removed to Montreal and became affiliated to the university, and has been followed by three others.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The year 1870 brings me to the beginning of a most important movement not yet completed, but which has already proved itself a marked success, that for the higher education of women, respecting which a few chronological statements may be in place here. At a meeting of citizens convened by the Board of Governors in the early part of the year 1870 for the purpose of soliciting additional endowments, a resolution was moved by the late Rev. Dr. Wilkes, and with the explicit approval of our chancellor, Judge Day, to the effect that the university should at as early a date as possible extend its benefits to women. It is true that no special endowments

for the purpose were at this time offered nor were there any applicants for admission, but in spending the summer of 1870 in England, my wife and I made it our business to collect all the information we could on the movements in this matter then in progress in the mother country.

At first the only resource seemed to be to appeal to the public for aid in this new departure; but at the moment when the difficulty pressed,

SIR DONALD A. SMITH

voluntarily came forward with an offer of $50,000 to provide separate classes in arts for women for the first and second years, leaving the question of how their education was to be continued afterwards in abeyance. This generous offer was thankfully accepted by the university, and thus our classes for women were commenced in 1884. Subsequently the same liberal benefactor increased his gift to $120,000 to continue the work over the third and fourth years, and besides contributed $4,000 annually in aid of sessional lectures, while the corporation, without hesitation, admitted the women to all the privileges of examinations and degrees. Under these arrangements the Donalda special course for women has been going on successfully for eight years; but it will devolve on my successor to carry out the development of the plans of the founder into a separate college for women. In this form, and with a suitable building in proximity to the other buildings of the university, and aided by its library, museum and laboratories, it cannot fail to attract a much larger number of students and to become more than ever a leading department of the work of the university.

THE SEMI-JUBILEE.

In 1880, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth year of my tenure of office as principal, I endeavoured to assemble its graduates at a banquet in the William Molson Hall. Much labour was necessary to secure accurate information as to their addresses, and this was made the means of preparing the first directory of the graduates. Eight hundred and fifty cards of invitation were issued, and answers expressing sympathy and affection for Alma Mater were received from nearly all. The result was that 360 gentlemen, nearly all graduates of the university, were able to attend and to take their seats at the tables occupying the hall. At this entertainment, after a few words of welcome to the guests and the usual toasts, addresses were delivered by representatives of the different bodies and interests connected with the university, and by representatives of sister institutions. The topics were naturally those connected with the past history and present state of the university; and the part which its governors, principal and fellows, its benefactors and its graduates had taken in elevating it to the condition to which it had attained, and in advancing the interests of education. As to the future, the evening was signalized by the announcement of the intention of Peter Redpath, Esq., one of the governors, to erect a costly and capacious museum building on the college grounds, and that of the Principal to place therein, as a gift to the university, his own large geological collections, and the further announcement that the graduates proposed to commemorate the twenty-fifth year of the Principal's tenure of office by the creation of a university building to bear his name.

THE UNIVERSITY'S FINANCES.

I have said little in these reminiscences of the financial affairs of the university. In this respect we have always been in straitened circumstances, but relief has often come just at our time of greatest need, though there have always been important fields of usefulness open to us, but which we had not room to enter on. Our last public appeal is thus referred to in a publication of the time: "At the close of the financial year 1880-81, our income had ebbed in a most threatening manner. Being derived mainly from mortgages on real estate, it had run some risks and experienced a few losses in the commercial crisis of the preceding years. But when the tide of commercial prosperity turned, a greater calamity befell us in the fall of the rate of interest, which reduced our revenue by nearly 20 per cent., and this, at a time when no decrease of expenditure could be made without actual diminution of efficiency. In these circumstances the Board of Governors found it necessary to insist on most unwelcome retrenchments, injurious to our educational work, and which some of us would have been glad to avert even by much personal sacrifice and privation. At length, on the 13th of October, 1881, we convened a meeting, not happily of our creditors, but of our constituents, the Protestant citizens of Montreal, and our position and wants were laid before them most ably, and, I may say, even pathetically, by the chancellor, Judge Day, and the honourary treasurer, Mr. Ramsay. The meeting was a large and influential one, and I shall never cease to bear in grateful remembrance the response which it made. There was no hint of blame for our extravagance, no grudging of the claims of

THE HIGHER EDUCATION

which we represented, but a hearty and unanimous resolve to sustain the university and to give it more than the amount which it asked. The result of the meeting was the contribution of $28,500 to the endowment fund, besides $26,335 to special funds, including the endowment of Mr. W. C. McDonald's scholarships, and of $18,445 in annual subscriptions, most of them for five years. But this was not all, for it was followed by two of those large and generous bequests of which this city may well be proud. Major Hiram Mills, an American gentleman, resident for twenty years in Montreal, and familiar with the struggles of the university, left us by will the handsome sum of $43,000 to endow a chair in his name, as well as a scholarship and a gold medal. On this endowment the Governors have placed the chair of classical literature. More recently our late esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. David Greenshields,has added to the many kind actions of a noble and generous life the gift of $40,000 for the endowment of a chair to be called by his name (the David Greenshields chair of chemistry.)

THE LATEST GIFTS.

It is perhaps unnecessary that I should continue this history further. The great steps in advance of the last few years are known to nearly all who hear me. In so far as money is concerned these gifts include the following: The Thomas Workman endowment for mechanical engineering of $117,000, supplemented by $20,000 from Mr. W. C. McDonald; the W. C. McDonald Engineering Building valued with its equipment at $350,000, and an endowment of $45,000 for its maintenance, and also the endowment of the chair of electrical engineering with the sum of $40,000; the erection and equipment by the same gentleman of the Physics building, valued at $300,000 and two chairs of physics with endowments amounting to $90,000; the endowment of the faculty of law by the same benefactor with $150,000, and the endowment of the Gale chair in the same faculty with $25,000; the large gifts to the medical faculty by Sir D. A. Smith and Mr. J. H. R. Molson and other benefactors, amounting to $269,000; the John Frothingham principal fund of $40,000, founded by Mrs. J. H. R. Molson and the Rev. Fred'k Frothingham; the purchase of land valued at $42,500 by Mr. J. H. R. Molson; the further endowment by the same gentleman of the chair of English literature with $20,000; the Philip Carpenter fellowship with endowment of $7000; the Peter Redpath library, valued at $150,000, with $5000 annually for its maintenance. Many minor gifts have also testified to the good will and liberality of the city. In the aggregate these gifts of citizens of Montreal within the past three years amounts to more than a million and a half of dollars

A VALEDICTORY.

In conclusion, let me say a word as to myself and my retirement from office. My connection with this university for the past thirty-eight years has been fraught with

that happiness which results from the consciousness of effort in a worthy cause, and from association with such noble and self-sacrificing men as those who have built up McGill College. But it has been filled with anxieties and cares and with continuous and almost unremitting labour. I have been obliged to leave undone or imperfectly accomplished many cherished schemes by which I had hoped to benefit my fellow-men and leave foot-prints of good on the sands of time. Age is advancing upon me, and I feel that if I am fittingly to bring to a close the business of my life I must have a breathing space to gird up my loins and refresh myself for what remains of the battle. I have, besides, as you know, been somewhat abruptly deprived by a serious illness of my accustomed strength, and in this I recognize the warning of my Heavenly Father that my time of active service is nearly over. In retiring from my official duty I can leave all my work and all the interests of this university with the confidence that, under God's blessing, they will continue to be successful and progressive. The true test of educational work well done is that it shall have life and power to continue and extend itself after those who established it are removed. I believe that this is the character of our work here, and I shall leave it with the confident expectation that it will be quite as successful in my absence as in my presence. Such a result I shall regard as the highest compliment to myself. To this end I ask your earnest consideration of the sketch of our progress which I have endeavoured to present, and I pray that the blessing of God may rest on the university and on every part of it, and that it may be strengthened with His power and animated with His spirit.

THE NEWS AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Feeling References to the Death of Him Who Had Done So Much to Aid the Association.

The regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the McGill Y. M. C. A. was o'ercast by the news of Sir William Dawson's death. Sir William has been honourary president of the Association for some years.

As the meeting was about to commence Mr Woodley, the president, brought the news to the students, saying among other things: "As many of you already have, doubtless, heard, God has to-day called to himself one very dear to us all. At an early hour this morning, Sir William Dawson, late principal of the University, passed away to his rest. The loss is one which will be felt not only by all friends of education, but by all who have the cause of Christianity at heart. Few men have done more to further the cause of Christ in the age in which they lived than the deceased principal.

To us as an Association the loss of Sir William will be particularly felt. He was one of the ardent supporters of the College Y. M. C. A. at its inception and has ever since remained its staunch friend But although the loss of Sir William Dawson will be felt keenly,yet of no man could it be said with more truth, he served his day and generation well"

After prayer, the hymn "Forever with the Lord," was sung by the students.

Mr. D. A. Budge, secretary of the city Y. M. C. A., who addressed the meeting also made reference to the death of Sir William. He recalled the early days of the movement in Montreal, and the part taken in it by the deceased. He remembered the meeting of students called for the purpose of considering the formation of the Association. Many of the students then present, have since been scattered to far-distant parts of this and other lands. He also referred to the reception which Sir William held for the students of his home, now the law building. Mr. Budge urged the men to emulate the example which the late principal had set for them, and to so guard the possibilites of their lives, that they might tell, as his did, in uplifting the men of their day and generation.

Mr. Irving, the secretary, also referred to Sir William's death, and read a letter the deceased had written at the time of the last annual meeting of the Association, in which he declared his intense sympathy with the work. The Executive Committee met at the close of the meeting to consider the further action of the Association.

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THE CORPORATION.

Governing Body of McGill Pays Its Tribute.

A RESOLUTION PASSED.

Mr. George Hague, Principal Adams, of Bishops, and Others Speak of Sir William's Life Work.

There was a special meeting of corporation and convocation in the old Molson Library in the Arts building in the afternoon. Mr. Hugh McLennan, the senior governor of the university, presided, and there were present: Dr. Peterson, Sir William C. Macdonald, Mr. George Hague, Mr. Samuel Finley, the Hon. John Sprott Archibald, D.C.L.; Mr. C. J. Fleet, Dr. Charles S. Campbell, Dr. MacVicar, Mr. John Dougal, Dr. Hackett, Miss Oakley, warden of the Royal Victoria College, the deans of the various faculties of the university and many of the professors and a number of the general public, including Mr. Barlow, vice-president of the Graduates Society of Ottawa, and Col. Burland and Dr. Ami, also representaing the graduates body of Ottawa.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. George Hague and seconded by the Rev. Dr. MacVicar:—

Resolved, that this corporation, while fully sensible how impossible it must be to express in words the loss which the university has sustained, and its appreciation of the services rendered through a long and laborious life by the late Emeritus Principal, Sir William Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., desires to have inscribed on its records an expression of the profound respect which it entertains for his memory.

For thirty-eight years its honored head, and even in his declining years its firm and faithful friend, Sir William Dawson's life may be said to have been spent in the service of Mc-

Gill. He spared himself in no way, and rendered much service both in connection with and outside of his official duties, for which his only reward was a consciousness of good work well done.

As principal of the university, he raised it from small beginnings to the honored place it holds today among the universities of the world.

As professor of geology he extended its fame as well as his own personal reputation over both continents.

As chairman of the Normal school committee he was instrumental in bringing to a higher level of efficiency the whole school system of the province.

As honorary curator of the museum, he built up by a life of unsparing industry, and generously gifted to the university collections such as have never been brought together at so small a cost to any institution.

In connection with the higher education of women, he placed himself at the head of the movement which has now come to full fruition in the establishment of the Royal Victoria College.

As chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in every way in which he could exert the beneficial influence of his noble personality, he impressed himself upon the religious as well as upon the educational life of the university.

Those who have been associated with him longest know best that the keynote of his life was ever zealous service, devotion to duty, and unsparing self-sacrifice. These aspects of his life work for McGill will ever be cherished by all who come after him.

Resolved, also, that this expression of sincere sympathy and condolence on the part of all members of McGill University be conveyed to his devoted wife, and noble help-mate, by whose faithful co-operation he was enabled to accomplish so much for every good work in which he was engaged.

MR. HAGUE'S REMARKS.

In bringing forward the above resolution Mr. George Hague felt sure that it expressed the thoughts uppermost in the minds of all who had ever come within the influence of Sir William Dawson. Mr. Hague then gave expression to his own sincere appreciation and admiration of the deceased geologist, recalling some of the things that make his memory dear. He went on to speak of the deceased's work during the thirty-eight years he guided the fortune of McGill, and of his work in the field of science, beginning by quoting that sentence from the deceased scientist's farewell address at McGill, wherein he speaks of his own life in these words: "My life has been filled with anxieties and cares and with continuous and almost unremitting labor. I have been obliged to leave undone or imperfectly accomplished many cherished schemes by which I had hoped to benefit my fellow-men and leave footprints of good on the sands of time."

"But, looking backwards," Mr. Hague asked, "was it a disadvantage to him to have these cares and anxieties? I humbly think not. Seclusion and freedom from cares are not always favorable to the finest effort. In reading the works of men who lived in seclusion, apart from the cares of the world, we sometimes find them grievously marred by want of an acquaintance with practical life. That to his splendid intellect Sir William Dawson had added a large practical knowledge of the affairs of and the ways of mankind is manifest, not so much in his technical works on geology as in such works as 'Modern Science in Bible Lands' and 'Modern Idea of Evolution.' In these, as we read, we feel that the man who is speaking to us is one that knows and knows men. That is the only way such knowledge can be attained.

"Sir William Dawson has also shown us that a scientist can be in the truest sense a Christian, and that, like Kepler, he can think the thoughts of Almighty God. He has shown us that a scientist may reverently learn the Word of God, and that when interpreted by one who has sympathy with its great objects the Divine Word is in harmony with divine works in that both reflect the glory of God. He has shown us that the true foundation of all wisdom is the fear of God. The fear of the Lord that is wisdom and to depart from evil, that is understanding. Well has he said the true test lies in persevering. Let his spirit still animate us, and let McGill be distinguished, not only for truth and thoroughness, not only for practical development in science and arts, but for that combination of learning and wisdom, that union of a fearless spirit of research with reverent regard for revealed truth, which so eminently distinguished him whom we mourn and of whom we may say, "Esto perpetua."

Mr. Hague was followed by the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, who spoke in seconding the motion with sincere affection and admiration for the deceased principal.

PRINCIPAL ADAMS.

Dr. Adams, professor of geology and palaeontology, whose first teacher in the walks of science was Sir William Dawson, said:—

In adding my brief tribute to Sir William Dawson's memory, there is no need to look about for words—out of the abundance of heart the mouth speaketh. He was my first teacher, he was my helper in later years, and my true friend to the last. To those brought up in Montreal, Dr. Dawson's name was familiar from childhood, and later, in our college days, his familiar form, already somewhat bowed by years and toil, was always seen among us, passing to and fro in the college halls, or crossing the walk to his own house in the east wing. The undergraduates saw much of him in those days, for did he not teach all the natural sciences, and we took them all, and everyone liked those subjects, for he was a charming lecturer. His charm lay largely in his sympathy with his students, his smile, while speaking, was most attractive, and after the lecture, he was ready to answer all our questions, and clear up all our difficulties. He was always the students' friend, and there thus arose in the hearts of all his students a personal devotion to him. This kindliness, in many cases, took a very definite and practical form. He is known far and wide, through the Dominion, as the head of a great university, he continually received letters from needy students, asking his advice, and as I learned later from his own lips, he gave for years from his own private means—always limited—several hundred annually in their aid.

Sir William Dawson recognized, Dr. Adams continued, that a university which merely retaught the knowledge that had been accumulated by other men, fell short of its highest aim. That merely to pass the torch of learning is not the highest function of a great seat of learning, but that to light other torches by which the yet unknown resources of wisdom and knowledge might be made available for the use of man was. It was the renown that came to the university from Sir William Dawson that, more than anything else, spread its reputation abroad. McGill University came to be known as the place where Sir William Dawson taught.

Dr. Adams concluded by expressing a brief appreciation of the deceased's scientific writings.

Short tributes to the memory of Sir William were also made by Judge Archibald, Dr. Bovey, Dr. McEachran, Mr. John Dougal and Dr. Colby, after which the meeting was adjourned.

THE FUNERAL TODAY

Will Take Place at 2 O'Clock From McGill.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

Lord Strathcona Cables His Regrets From London—Church of England Clergy Pass a Resolution.

The funeral of the late Sir William Dawson takes place this afternoon, from the Arts Building. At noon the body will be transferred from the family residence to the old library, Molson Hall, where it will remain in state until 1.30. The service will be conducted by Rev. F. M. Dewey, and Bishop Bond.

The route to Mount Royal Cemetery, where the interment will take place, will be down the college avenue to Sherbrooke street, and up Park and Pine avenues. The order of the cortege will be:—

Relatives.
Governors of the university.
Members of the corporation of the university.
Professors and instruction officers.
Representatives of the Graduates' Society.
Graduates.
Students of all the faculties, including the Royal Victoria and affiliated colleges. Clergymen.
Representatives of societies and other organizations.
Citizens.

Principal Peterson yesterday received the following cablegram from Lord Strathcona: "Received intimation of Sir William Dawson's death with very great regret. Kindly associate my name with any message of condolence."

The Geological Survey staff will be represented by Mr. Whiteaves, and the Ottawa Graduates' Society by Dr. Ells. Other graduates' societies in the country will also be represented.

CLERGYMEN

Address Adopted by Church of England Clergy Yesterday.

At a meeting of the Church of England clergy of the city and district of Montreal, held yesterday, His Lordship the Bishop presiding, the following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to his rest, full of years and honors, Sir William Dawson, LL. D., F.R.S., F.G.S., C.M.G., one of Canada's most distinguished and gifted sons, we, the Bishop and cleergy of the Church of England, in Montreal, desire to place on record a marked expression of our high appreciation of his eminent ability and learning, as also of his consistent and devoted Christian life and character;

And, in recognizing the incalculable services which he rendered to the cause of education in this country, as principal of McGill University, and in other positions, we would especially record our deep sense of gratitude and indebtedness to him for using, as he did, his masterly talents and scientific research in defence of the Christian verities and the inspired word of God, whereby his name has become known and honored throughout all Christendom;

Be it resolved, that, the Bishop and clergy do attend the funeral in a body, and that Lady Dawson and family be assured of our deep sympathy with them in their bereavement, and of our prayers that the God of all consolation may comfort and sustain them as He only can.

(Signed), W.B. MONTREAL,
President.

FELLOW LABORERS

Testify Their Appreciation of Sir William Dawson.

SOME FEELING ADDRESSES

Principal Peterson, Dean Johnson, Dr. Craik and Professor Cox All Speak of McGill's Loss.

The governors, professors, lecturers, students and Donaldas of McGill University gathered in the Molson Hall yesterday afternoon to express their regret at the demise of Sir William Dawson and the loss that McGill, with which he had been so long and so closely identified, had suffered thereby.

Principal Peterson presided, and accompanying him on the platform were governors of the institution, professors and lecturers, whilst the other three sides of the hall were thickly lined with students in the several faculties, the Donaldas making a fair showing on the eastern side.

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKS.

It was a solemn gathering that listened to Principal Peterson opening the proceedings by reading Psalm XC., after which he addressed those assembled, saying, in part: "Since we met in our various classrooms last week, a great and good life has been brought to its appointed end. Sir William Dawson had considerably overpassed the span of life, of which the Psalmist speaks. It was 'by reason of strength' that it was for him well-nigh fourscore years. Ever since he assumed the principalship in November, 1855—that is for a period of exactly 44 years—he had been the most prominent figure connected with this university. The last six years of his life—since 1893—have been spent, it is true, in retirement from active work, but he has been with us in spirit all this time. Many of us know how closely, and with what a fatherly interest, he has followed all our later history.

"Busy, active and strenuous all his days, he must have chafed, I fancy, during recent years, under a growing

sense of uselessness—almost an impatience at being laid aside from work which had been to him so long the very breath of life; yet none ever said with more simple, childlike resignation, 'Thy way, not mine!' For such a painless passing out of life, no note of sorrow need be struck. There is no sting in a death like his; the grave is not his conqueror. Rather has death been swallowed up in victory—the victory of a full and complete life, marked by earnest endeavor, untiring industry, continuous devotion and self-sacrifice, together with an abiding and ever-present sense of dependence on the will of Heaven. His work was done, to quote the great Puritan's noble line, 'As ever in his great Taskmaster's eye;' and never for a moment did he waver in his feeling of personal responsibility to a personal God. Others will speak to you of his record as a scientific man. I shall permit myself only to say that few can have an adequate idea of the power and forcefulness revealed in the mere fact that one who had so onerous a part to play as a college head should have been able to keep up scientific work at all. A weaker nature would have exhausted itself in the problems of administration. He, himself, has left it on record, in his paper, entitled, 'Thirty-Eight Years of McGill,' and these years were filled with anxieties and cares, and with continuous and almost unremitting labor. There are on my library table at the present time three volumes, in which three college presidents may be said to have summed up the life work it has been given them to do for the institutions with which they were severally connected—Caird, of Glasgow; Eliot, of Harvard, and Gilman, of Johns Hopkins.' And alongside their memorial volumes I like to place a still more unpretending collection of 'Educational Papers,' which Sir William Dawson circulated among his friends. They mark various stages, full of struggle, and stress, at every point of his college administration, and they form a record of what he was able to accomplish—apart from his work as a geologist—in the sphere of education, for the High School and the Normal School of this city, for the schools of the province, and, above all, for McGill itself, which he found in 1855 a mere college with eighty students, and which he raised to the level of a great university with over a thousand.

A TOUCHING SIGHT.

"And not even in his well-earned retirement could he permit himself to be idle. To me, one of the most touching sights in the first year of my arrival here was the indomitable perseverance with which every day the well known figure of the old Principal would make its way, bag in hand, across the campus to the museum he loved so well, there to work for a time among the valuable collections which the university owes to his zeal, industry and devotion. It was in 1841 that he published his first scientific paper and the activity which began then was continued down to the Thursday in the week before his death, when some reference to the mining industry of this country suggested to him that once more, with failing hand and wearied brain, he should put pen to paper on the subject of the 'Gold of Ophir.' And now he has entered into his rest, affectionately tended to the last by the gentle care of a devoted and heroic wife, and solaced by the presence of a distinguished son, a loving daughter. The world had no power to hold him any more. His work was done, and his spirit yearned to pass beyond all earthly bounds.

"He is gone, and we shall see his living face no more. But teachers and students alike may have ever with them the inspiration of his noble life, and the stimulus of his high example. What he was to those who were so long his colleagues, I leave others on this occasion to set before us. My closing words to the students of McGill must be the expression of a confident hope that the record of Sir William's life and work will always be an abiding memory in his place. If you will bear it about with you in your hearts, not only will you be kept from lip service, slackness, half-heartedness in your daily duties, and from the graver faults of youth, at which his noble soul would have revolted, from dishonesty, sensuality and impurity in every form, but you will be able, each in his sphere, to realize more fully the ideal of goodness and truth, so that at the last you too may hear the voices whispering, as they have now spoken to him: 'Well, done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

DR. ALEX. JOHNSON.

Dr. Alex. Johnson, vice-principal, said: "You have heard that it is just forty-four years this month since Principal Dawson gave his inaugural address in this university. Forty-four years seems a long time when measured by the life of man, but it is short when measured by the duration of universities, and we cannot fairly estimate the work done during the thirty-eight years in which he held office, without noting how young the university really is. Then we shall be judges of its wonderful growth. Students now in the professional faculties, who have taken the full course in arts, can tell their fellow-students what they have seen of recent progress. The college grounds are now crowded with buildings. Seven years ago the only buildings opened and in use were the centre building, the museum and the front part of the medical building. No buildings then existed for engineering, or physics, or library, or chemistry. A large part of the medical building has been added within that time. So much for seven years.

Going back only twelve years, we find that the chancellor of that time, Hon. James Ferrier, had been president of the Royal Institution (the present board of governors), before the new charter was obtained in 1852, in getting which he took an active part. It was only last January (ten months ago), that Dr. Meredith, who was principal for seven years—1846—1853 — before the accession of Sir William Dawson died.

THESE STILL SERVING.

"At the present moment we have, happily, among us, although on the retired list, three of the fifteen professors in medicine and arts who received Principal Dawson at his inauguration. The university then is young, What has been its growth? The academic faculty had only four professors when Mr. Dawson came as principal. He made a fifth, himself as professor of geology. There was no professor of chemistry, none of botany, none of zoology. He took all these upon himself rather than leave the faculty so bare. His powers of working were indefatigable, and as professor he used them to the utmost for many years, until gradually relieved; but I think it ought to be remembered that he had charge of both geology and zoology, until he was seventy years of age. I thought it my duty to call attention in corporation, about the year 1890, to the fact that he was overburdened. He was at that time giving fourteen lectures weekly, in addition to all his work as principal, and other outside work besides. But, although indefatigable powers of work, combined with

scientific ability and experience in teaching, made him an able professor over a wide range of subjects, yet these would not have made him successful as a principal, had it not been for the power with which he was specially endowed, namely, administrative ability.

"Great commanders, we know, are rare. If a rich nation places all its resources at the disposal of a general, then if he uses them successfully, he is applauded to the utmost. What, then, does that general deserve who has first to create the resources himself, and then uses them successfully?

A SMALL BEGINNING.

"This was Principal Dawson's position at starting. It may be said briefly that there were no resources. Those that existed are not worth mentioning. He had to create by getting the whole community to work with him; and he did it. The professors in the college, the merchants in the city, the teachers in the country, their rulers in the Council of Public Instruction, men interested in arts and manufactures, the religious bodies all over Canada—he was in touch with one and all. He gained their attention, gained their respect and admiration, gained their enthusiastic aid; and hence, you have now McGill University, with a great endowment, and a great revenue.

"I have said nothing of his work as principal of the Normal School, and as professor there for many years, nor how much it drew upon his time and energy. Nor can I more than allude to a great deal of other work of his. Of the numberless scientific papers he has written, of the books he has published, of the honors he obtained at home and abroad—fellowships of scientific societies, gold medals from the Royal Society of London, presidencies of the great scientific association of Great Britain and America (he was the only man who had the honor of presiding over both bodies)—there is no need for me to speak. Of the great work he did in showing the harmony between science and religion, I have no doubt others will speak.

"A great man has passed away from us, but his works survive; and his memory will be cherished as long as the university which he built up continues to benefit those for whom he labored so strenuously. This is the test of success to which he has himself appealed."

DR. CRAIK.

Dr. Craik, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, said that in the death of Sir William Dawson he had suffered a deep personal loss. He was one of the men who had attended the inaugural lecture of Sir William. He had only graduated the year before, and it was in the following year that he was officially appointed to a position on the teaching staff of the college, so that Sir William formed a connecting link between those two important events in his life. And ever since that time his connection with Sir William had been one of great personal benefit, and he had ever looked on his principal with mingled feelings of love and reverence. At the time of his first appearance in McGill it was hard to detect the latent powers that lay in Sir William, and it was not until he had reduced many of the difficulties that lay in his path that a person realized that a great man was in their midst.

Sir William Dawson had accomplished more good by his example than by his precept. He was not a man to harp and preach at those under him or to constantly remind a man of his faults, but his example was ever one worthy of following, and his life was a living sermon. He possessed in a rare degree the power to get the best possible work out of his assistants. Never in his life had he seen Sir William's equal as a teacher. He had such a clear and forceful way of arranging and stating his facts and knowledge that it was impossible for anyone to listen to one of his lectures without getting the best possible idea of the subjects in question. He was a man of most loveable disposition, and if he had one fault it was because of his tender loving heart. Some had blamed him for the manner in which had even refused to dismiss a professor without first gently pointing out his mistakes and trying his best to help the man, but even in this, "his failing leaned to virtue's side." He was ever like a loving father to the professors, guiding, correcting and ever taking their burdens on his own shoulders when too great for their strength. He was ever the willing horse on whom the brunt of the fight fell, and on whom were heaped duties that did not properly belong to him, but which he, nevertheless, accepted without any complaint.

PROFESSOR COX.

Prof. Cox said: "You have heard from some who have been his life-long friends and fellow-workers what they have found it in them to say of Sir William Dawson; and now it is my privilege to add a few words as one who came to know him later in life.

"We are conscious that already six generations of students have passed through this university to whom he was no more than a name, and we would fain use these precious moments to call up before you some vivid and personal impression of the man. But how poor are words as substitutes for the personal touch! It is easy to say that he was a scholar of distinguished—almost encyclopaediac—learning; that in science he attained the very highest honors; and that he made McGill—nay, it would be truer to say that for thirty-eight years he was McGill. Doubtless he found a group of benefactors, such as surely no man ever before had at his beck and call,—men who possessed not only the means but the far-sighted public spirit to employ them for great ends under his guidance; he had able and faithful colleagues, some of whom are with us still; and, perhaps best of all, he had many, many hundreds of students who, so far, knew how to profit by his teaching and example that they have spread the fame of McGill broadcast over the land. But to the world at large, which loves always to crystallize its ideas round a man, McGill was Sir William Dawson, and Sir William Dawson was McGill.

"But though we have been proud to remember that he was probably the greatest paleontologist this continent has produced, and have felt our hearts swell with gratitude to him as the father of McGill, it is not of this that we have been chiefly thinking since yesterday, and wish to recall to you today. It is the gracious personality of the man. When I passed yesterday evening and saw the flag at half-mast, flapping mournfully in the dim night, I thought of the thousands of times the familiar figure had entered through the portals below. There is not a corner of this building that fancy does not people with that figure, from this hall, where he has conducted so many public ceremonies of the university to the east wing, where in the old days the cheerful lights at night used to assure us that the head and heart of McGill was busily at work.

HIS PERSONALITY.

"His personality impressed strangers at first sight. Quite lately the deep sympathy he always felt for the weak and the oppressed led him to take a characteristically keen interest in the poor Doukhobors; and when a venerable member of the Society of Friends, who had made many jour-

neys on their behalf, paid me a visit, I begged him to call on Sir William, and give him an account of them. He came back presently to thank me, with his face strangely illumined and said, 'I have seen William Dawson, and we have been very near the gates of heaven.'

"The first thing to strike a newcomer was a courtesy so marked that you might call it courtliness. It was so real, because it was based on such genuine consideration for all. You might see him explaining some simple matter to a child, or go to him with some trivial difficulty, and you felt sure that his great powers were as freely at your service as if he were presiding at the councils of the university, and shaping its policy. What dignity it lent to our public ceremonies. The peculiar gesture with which he 'capped' the graduating class at the granting of degrees has often struck me as conveying at one motion a patent of knight-errantry and a benediction.

"Next you felt the native power of the man. I have never met a finer instance of the iron hand in the velvet glove. He had all the qualities of the great statesman; breadth of view, combined with grasp of detail; foresight that makes the record of his life read like the written fulfilment of the plans of his youth; insight that led him straight to the kernel of any difficulty; swift decision to deal with emergencies great and small, as they arose; patience and tireless industry, and method, that enabled him to make the most of his work. He was a born ruler, a born teacher, a born investigator. Any one of these gifts is exceptional; the combination of two of them is unusual; but to find all those united in one man is rare, indeed. And withal there was a refinement and distinction, the keen edge of the finely tempered tool. But, after all, to use Walt Whitman's rugged phrase,

" 'That which enables a man to stand with aplomb before his fellowmen is character.'

CHARACTER TELLS.

"The pre-eminent note of Sir William's character was, to my mind, his singleness of purpose, his simplicity. How incredibly far-off all meanness and baseness seemed for him. You might disagree with him, or think him masterful; but as well grasp the poles and draw them together as try to associate pettiness or self-seeking with him. In the pursuit of objects he thought worthy, he disdained no task, however trivial, spared no sacrifice. And was there really anything in which Sir William was not interested? He seemed to catch the full zest of life as it passed, and let nothing find him blunted, or dull, or weary. In Pater's beautiful words:— 'To burn always with this hard, gem-like flame, to maintain this ecstasy, is success in life.'

"In one word, he was fit to be the example of the thousands of young men who frequent a university. That is a word of solemn import—to us who are set in posts of authority, to be your guides, and to you, on whom is laid the responsibility of choosing the best that is in us to give you, and rejecting all wherein we fail.

"We are met to celebrate, with proud grief, if you will, the safe conclusion of a noble and glorious life, which has now been sealed with the everlasting sleep. Hereafter nothing can harm it, nor any tarnish come near it. He who for eighty years so strenuously maintained its lofty tenor, has inherited rest. But in this university the memory of it will be our sacred and inviolable possession. There will doubtless be external memorials, but better even than these splendid piles of dead stone about us, will be the living witnesses who have drunk in his spirit, and illustrate it in their own lives. In a world of poor ideals, ambitions taken up at random and followed unstably, the value of one such concrete instance of a life well planned and well lived, devoted to high ends, is beyond price. When the loss of such a leader shakes us for a moment out of the dull routine of habit, we do well to pause and consider, "Have we chosen well?' We think perhaps of great fortunes and the statesman's power, and these are good so far as they bring opportunity for service; of literary fame or scientific renown, and who shall decry them in these halls; of a profession faithfully and successfully followed—there is no better life work for most of us.

"But when the end comes, shall we be satisfied? Listen to his own words, in the farewell university lecture:— 'My life at McGill has been fraught with the happiness which results from conscious effort in a worthy cause.'

"I say again that Sir William Dawson was fit to be an example set before the young men of a university. But if I stopped there, knowing the devout faith by which he lived, he would rightly hold me guilty of treason to all that he held most dear. Many of us in this room could not see eye to eye with him on matters of dogma, but this we know, that the example on which he modelled his life is the highest and best that has been vouchsafed to men; and if he attained excellence worthy of our imitation, it was because first and last he sought to make his life a type of Christ.

"My last word, then, shall be, as he would have wished it, to point you through him to his Lord and Master, who gave to His disciples the symbol of allegiance to His rule, saying, 'This do in remembrance of Me.' Let us all strive for such time as remains to us to bring ourselves into some clearer resemblance to that great example."

At the close of Prof. Cox's remarks, Principal Peterson stated that lectures would be suspended until tomorrow morning; and the gathering was brought to a close with prayer and the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. J. Clark Murray.

Ans The Gazette
November 22nd 1899.

LAID TO REST.

Funeral of the Late Sir Wm. Dawson Yesterday.

LARGELY ATTENDED

Representatives of All Classes Paid Last Respects.

REV. MR. DEWEY'S SERMON

A Fitting Tribute to the Late Principal's Worth as a Christian and as a Man.

The funeral of Sir William Dawson, which took place yesterday afternoon, was one of the most numerously attended Montreal has ever seen. The old library of the central building of McGill had been transformed into a mortuary chamber, and there lay all that was mortal of the ex-principal of McGill. At the head of the coffin stood a beautiful floral cross, while the words: "In Domino Confido" were embedded in flowers at the foot of the casket. The service was simple, yet very impressive, being conducted by Rev. F. M. Dewey, pastor of Stanley Street Presbyterian church, where Sir William Dawson had worshipped for many years past. The Right Rev. Bishop Bond, Rev. Principals MacVicar and Shaw also took part in prayer.

Amongst those present were Dr. W. Peterson, principal of McGill; Dr. Johnson, vice-principal; Dr. Craik, Sir W. C. McDonald, Sir William Van Horne, Mayor Prefontaine, Robt. Bickerdike, Sir William Hingston, Rev. J. Clarke Murray, Bernard J. Harrington, M.A., Dr. Girdwood, Dr. Thomas Roddick, M.P., Dean Bovey, of the faculty of applied science; Professor C. H. McLeod, Hon Judge Wurtele, Hon. Sir Melbourne M. Tait, Hon. Judges Davidson, Archibald, Doherty and Curran, Judge Marcus Doherty, Hon. P. E. Leblanc, Dr. F. J. Sheppard, Dr. F. Buller, Dr. James Stewart, Dr. George Wilkins, Professor Penhallow, Dr. J. C. Cameron, Prof. Chandler, Rev. D. Coussirat, Professor T. Wesley Mills, Hon. A. W. Atwater, Richard White, W. J. White, Dr. Fisk, J. W. Breckenridge, secretary of the university; Rev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. Mr. Trudel, H. J. Mudge, Henry Mott, A. J. Corriveau, Mr. Vaughan, Dr. Ami, of Ottawa; Reverend Canon Ellegoode, A. McGoun, Dr. D. McEachran, Dr. Baker, Professor Cox, W. de M. Marler, Rev. T. Lafleur, Eugene Lafleur, Dr. A. D. Blackader, Dr. Birkett, Professor Colby, Principal Hackett, Dr. H. A. Lafleur, Dr. George E. Armstrong, Dean F. P. Walton, R. C. Smith, Percy C. Ryan, Louis Herdt, Rev. Canon Dixon, Rev. Canon Anderson, Rev. Canon Norton, Rev. Dr. Ker, Rev. Dean Carmichael, Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, Rev. E. Bushnell, Rev. A. H. Mowatt, Rev. E. I. Rexford, Robert Reford, Alex. Manson, Dr. Ellis, of Ottawa; James Ross, R. B. Angus, Dr. Adami, Walter Drake, Walter Paul, C. J. Fleet, Rev. Dr. Murray, W. H. Warren, D. S. Leach, Peers Davidson, Rev. Dr. Williams, Rev. Professor Scrimger, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Antliffe, Rev. Thomas George, Rev. Mr. DeGruchy, Rev. Mr. Mansell, A. F. Gault, S. Finley, George Burland, Lt.-Col. Burland, Charles S. J. Phillips, Charles Gurd, Rev. P. L. Richardson, R. G. McConnell, A. P. Love, J. F. Whiteaves, James McEvoy, Rev. R. P. Duclos, Professor George Murray, W. H. O'Brien, E. Frost, A. N. Shewan, of the Lansdowne School; Dr. Stirling, Rev. J. Scott, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Grant Stewart, Rev. W. H. Stevens, Hon. George W. Stephens, Lt.-Col. Stevenson, R. D. Winter, Ald. McBride, W. Angus, C. S. Campbell, Edward B. Greenshields, George G. Foster, F. McLennan, Dr. Wilson, John Redpath Dougal, Rev. Dr. Barclay, Dr. Bullan, George Hague, Professor McBride, Dr. N. D. Gunn, Gordon W. McDougall, Joseph Fortin, John W. Cunliffe, Dr. A. D. Bazin, Homer M. Jaquays, R. M. Taylor, E. L. Pigeon, J. B. McLeod, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Donald Macmaster, Q.C., J. Herdt, H. A. Budden, Rev. E. Fleck, L. O. Armstrong, Edgar N. Armstrong, Charles N. Armstrong, N. W. Trenholme, Q.C., Alex. Mitchell, Dr. Wm. Gardner, P. W. St. George, Messrs. Curry, Dixon, Strong, Gamell, Walker, Hall and Stephens, of the High School; C. R. Black, C. Cushing, Rev. F. Steen, Rev. Abbott Smith, Rev. Messrs. Warren, Creelman, Hamilton, Hill, McKillican, Murrman and Hopkins, Rev. J. P. Bruneau, P. A. Peterson, H. Markland Molson, Charles Alexander, Jas. Corristine, W. D. Lighthall, H. W. Garth, J. Croyle, W. McLea Walbank, W. F. Lighthall, W. H. Cross, R. B. Hall, Joseph Tomkins, F. S. Lyman, Rev. Canon Davidson, Dr. L. H. Davidson, E. Stacey, J. Ferrier, Rev. Mr. Ross, Rev. H. Gomery, H. R. Ives, Dr. Bazin, P. S. Brush, Lieut.-Col. Butler, W. Angus, A. R. Hall, E. W. Arthy, C. Morton, Wm. Drysdale, C. G. Williams, W. J. Anderson, Hy. Shaw, Mr. Davies, Major Baynes, O'Hara Baynes, D. Torrance Fraser, Nolan Delisle, M. Kinloch, Donald Fraser, Rev. Mr. Barnes, Arthur Ross, J. A. U. Beaudry, Thos. Wilson, Dr. Jas. Bell, H. Budge, Jas. Peck, Norman Murray, Rev. J. F. Renaud, Rev. Canon Evans, Rev. Mr. Lariviere, Joseph Fortier, E. T. Chambers, J. B. Williams, Dr. G. Solimberg, Consul-General of Italy; T. Topp, J. F. Stratton, Dr. MacTaggart, Geo. B. Cramp, H. J. Mudge, Hon. Bruere de la Bruere, superintendent of education for the province of Quebec; Rev. Mr. Oxley, W. Foster Brown, Professor Ingres, Professor Ross, J. B. Coutlee and many others.

At the close of the religious service the body was placed in the hearse and the immense procession moved across the university grounds to Sherbrooke street, the avenues being lined by the undergraduates, and many carriages proceeded to Mount Royal.

It was most appropriate that Sir Wm. Dawson's pastor should deliver the address, Rev. Mr. Dewey speaking as follows:—

And the king said unto his servants, know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."—2 Sam. 3; 38.

These words fitly express our feelings today. A prince among men, a great man in the full sense of the word, was he who has passed into the unseen world. He was great as an educationist, gifted with a peculiar love for knowledge and rare powers of imparting it to others, Sir William Dawson has had few equals in the educational world. His marvellous success in Montreal is witnessed to by this magnificent university with its departments of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, its college for women, its four affiliated theological colleges, its beautiful and massive buildings and its roll of over one thousand students. This is the monument which he leaves in our city as the result of forty years of unceasing labor in the cause of education.

His greatness as a man of science is acknowledged by all competent judges. The results of his original research, the many valuable contributions he made to the literature of science, the distinctions conferred upon him by the foremost scientific associations on both sides of the Atlantic and by our sovereign, all these establish the fact that he was a prince among men of science and in his removal the scientific world has lost one of its most devoted students and gifted teachers.

He was great as a worker. All the energies of his mind and heart and body were devoted to his life's work. His powers of application and endurance were marvellous. He did the work of several men and one of the greatest lessons of his life is just this, the many and great results which one life may achieve through systematic, persistent labor.

It is to his life as a religious man that special reference is expected at this time. In the religious world he was looked to as one of the greatest of men. In the world of science he was known as a man who held firmly to the belief that there is a personal God, infinitely wise and powerful and good, the creator of all things, the ruler of the whole universe. In the Christian world he was known as a humble, devout follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. That he was a saintly man and a great influence for good in the Christian Church will be readily granted. Why did he so far excel in religious life and influence? His treatment of the sacred Scriptures partly accounts for his greatness as a Christian. To him the Bible was a revelation from God, a series of books given to men by the inspiration of the Divine Spirit. He believed most firmly that these Scriptures came not by the will of man, but men spake from God, being moved by the Holy Ghost. He took up his Bible as a gift from God to man and in seeking to understand its contents he ever observed the principle laid down by the Scriptures themselves: The natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God: for they are foolishness to him; and he cannot know them because they are spiritually judged (examined, discovered). To know the things of God one must be illumined, guided by the spirit of God. This, Sir William Dawson, believed most fully. He believed that it was because men lost sight of this essential element in Bible study that they saw so little in God's word. He ever approached the Scriptures in humble dependence upon the spirit's guidance to lead him into the precious truths therein contained. He was one who got the very marrow and substance of the Scriptures because the veil was taken away and the eyes of his soul spirit were opened to behold wondrous things out of God's law.

Our Lord said: Search the Scriptures. That injunction was obeyed by Sir William Dawson. He was not simply a reader, but a diligent student of the Scriptures. He did not look at them through the eyes of others, but an an independent searcher after truth. The principles he applied in scientific research he also applied in searching the Scriptures. He examined a passage of God's word patiently, diligently, from every point of view, so that he might get out of it the precious truth it contained. Hence the peculiar freshness and beauty and charm of his expositions of the Bible.

Another essential to the understanding of Scripture is given by our Lord in these words: If any man willeth to do His will, he shall know of the teaching, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. This is the scientific method of the test. Discover the Divine origin of the Scriptures by putting their principles and teachings to the test of practice. This principle commended itself to this great man of science. He tested God's word in his own daily life; he yielded his life to a humble obedience to the word of God and in that obedience he was not only led into an intimate acquaintance with the contents of Scripture, but also to an ever-deepening conviction that these Scriptures came from the very mind and heart of God.

In these Scriptures Sir William Dawson found the Lord Jesus Christ, the clearest, the fullest revelation God has made of Himself to man. To him the Christ was not simply the perfect man, or the teacher come from God who spake as never man spake, but a Divine person, who for us and for our salvation became man, humbled Himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross. He received Him as such and rested in Him alone for pardon, salvation and life eternal. His confidence in Jesus was like the trust of a little child; his devotion to Him was whole-souled. He believed in Christ as the redeemer and savior of the world, the One sent by God to bring the world back to Himself, and establish among men a Kingdom of righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

As a result of his relation to the Scriptures and to the Lord Jesus Christ, we found in Sir William Dawson a Christian character of peculiar sweetness. His humility, his gentleness, his purity, his tenderness of feeling, his unselfishness, his anxiety to help others, were all of the finest type the outflowing of the life of Christ which dwelt in him. Never did he labor from a selfish motive, or seek to win praise to himself. For the good of his fellows, and for the glory of his God he lived and labored, and to God did he give all the glory when success crowned his work.

He was a loyal member of the Christian Church. By birth and early training a Presbyterian, converted to Christ within the fold of that branch of the Church, he remained loyal to it to the end. A more regular, humble, devout worshipper never belonged to any Church. But he was not merely a Presbyterian; above all, he belonged to the great Church of Christ. In every way possible he labored for the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ on this earth. By his prolific pen, by his platform addresses, by his long service as a Bible class teacher, by his position as president of the Evangelical Alliance, and Bible Society, by his liberal contributions, by the whole weight of his great influence, he sought to maintain religion, pure and undefiled at home and to give the unspeakable blessings of Christianity to the far distant nations of

the earth. A prince and a great man was he indeed, in the Church of God.

In this faith he lived and in this faith he died. So beautiful were the closing weeks and months of his earthly life that one hesitates to speak of them. The very atmosphere of his room seemed pervaded by a presence from above. His thoughts and his conversation were ever regarding the things of the Kingdom. He loved prayer, and ever rejoiced to unite with others at the throne of grace. His last words will ever be treasured as a most sacred heritage, so beautiful, so simple, so full of the Spirit of the Master. To his loving and devoted companion in life he said: "I am dying," and then offered that beautiful prayer: "Lord Jesus, into Thy hands I commend my spirit." When leaving him he said to her: "Good night! If I leave you during the night, we will say good morning in a better world."

There were no pall-bearers, the mourners being Dr. G. M. Dawson, W. L. Dawson, Victor Dawson, Owen Dawson, Dr. Harrington, Conrad Harrington, and Bernard Harrington. A life long friend of the late principal, Mr. Howard Primrose, of Pictou, N.S., was also present.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."—Rev. xiv., 13.

I knew him not as those who shared the way,
He traversed, or who came beneath his sway;
But, casual crossing of his path, I found
That where he walked it was perpetual day.

Perpetual day of noble act and thought,
Science and faith unto one purpose brought,
Good for his fellow beings, and our lives
Are better for the lessons he has taught.

His school of thought abided not the new,
(Yet who has come that hath the perfect view?)
But, if a life that profiteth be aught,
His life, his work, his thought, his faith, were true.

All to one cadence like a perfect chord,—
And as the clod beat on the hollow board,
The sunlight broke, and from the sky a voice
"Blessed are they who slumber in the Lord."

B. D.

Montreal, 21st November, 1899.

M'GILL GOVERNORS

Accept Sir W. C. McDonald's Gift For a Dawson Chair.

Resolutions of Condolence With the Family of Sir William Dawson and Mr. McLennan.

The Governors of McGill University, at their regular monthly meeting on Saturday afternoon, formally accepted the offer of Sir William McDonald to found and endow a chair of Geology in the Faculty of Arts as a memerial to the late Sir William Dawson, emeritus principal of the university.

The conditions attached to the gift were also assented to, namely, that an annuity of $2,500 should be paid to Lady Dawson during her lifetime.

At the meeting Sir William McDonald handed the board a cheque for $62,500, with which to defray the cost of founding and endowing the chair. There is already the Logan chair of geology in the university, which is ably filled by Dr. Adams, but it is felt by the university authorities that an additional professoriate in this branch of science in the future will be distinctly advantageous to the university. And so Sir William's latest gift will be known as "the Dawson chair of geology."

"It seems fitting," he said, "as I close to refer very briefly to the removal from among us by death of two eminent Scotch Canadians, Sir William Dawson and Mr. Hugh McLennan. They need no cold words of mine to do them honour, both were most charming examples in their respective spheres of usefulness—the one in science and literature the other in busi-nss—of all that is best in Scottish character and Scottish name. They were strong men and true, standing up for and holding fast the old faith, and to them while they lived was given a crown with many gems, and now, since they have passed into the heavens to be with the Lord of love and mercy, who redeemed them with his own blood, they shine to us like stars of the first magnitude. Let us, like them, be true to the truth as we have it in Jesus, and to us too will be given a crown that fadeth not away in the long eternity."

Montreal Daily Witness Dec 6th

PROTESTANT MINISTERS.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION.

The Protestant Ministerial Association of Montreal, in common with the people of our country at large, desires to express its deep sorrow on account of the removal by death of Sir J. W. Dawson, LL.D., C.M.G., for so many years intimately associated with the interests of education in the Dominion of Canada. It is no unmerited eulogium to say that we will not soon look upon his like again. It would be difficult to do justice to his intellectual and moral many-sidedness. In splendid devotion to lofty aims, in untiring diligence, in self-denying assumption of toilsome tasks, no Canadian of our time has excelled him. It is not necessary to refer to the honor in which he was held by his scientific confreres.

'There is hardly a community in Canada where his name is not a household word. His influence has crossed seas and continents. Even grander than his unconquerable resolve, indomitable perseverance, his profound investigation of nature's secrets, we would place the beautiful simplicity of his fervent, Christian living. He was an evangelical Christian, of whom it does us good to think. With his whole heart he believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Catholic Church. There was no narrowness in his outlook. He was a lover of all good men, and of all good measures. He gained the confidence and affection of all who hold the essential verities of our holy faith.

'He was a powerful friend of the Bible Society, the Tract Society and the Evangelical Alliance. He never wearied in aiding them by his voice, pen and purse. His whole life showed a continual willingness to obey the command of the Lord Jesus Christ, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

'We record our sincere sympathy with Lady Dawson and her family, called upon to part with one who in domestic as well as public relations was a model of purity, patience and love to all believers. May the members of the family enjoy abundantly the consolation they need. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

'THEODORE LAFLEUR, LL.D.
'J. H. DIXON, Canon.
'J. L. GEORGE.
'Committee.

'Montreal, Dec. 4, 1899.'

"London Times" Dec. 20th 99

Dr. London Times

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

We regret to announce the death of Sir William Dawson, which took place suddenly yesterday morning at Montreal. By his death Canada loses a distinguished geologist and naturalist who did a good deal of useful work in investigating the geological formations of his native country.

John William Dawson was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1820 (his father was a Scottish emigrant), and was educated there and at Edinburgh University, which many years later conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Recrossing the Atlantic after taking his M.A. degree in 1842, he returned to his native province, and spent some time in scientific exploration under Sir Charles Lyell's direction. His natural talents and the thoroughness of his work, on which he contributed papers to the Geological Society of London, soon brought him into prominence; and, after lecturing for a time on natural history at Dalhousie College, Halifax, he was made superintendent of education for the province. His hard work in that capacity did much to establish the reformed system of education in Nova Scotia; he was a member of Sir Edmund Head's Commission on the New Brunswick University; and he also found time to write "Scientific Contributions towards the Improvement of Agriculture." During this period, too, he carried out a second series of explorations in company with Sir Charles Lyell, the Nova Scotian coalfields being the chief subject of investigation. In 1855 Mr. Dawson was appointed Principal of McGill University, Montreal, and the progress of that institution under his guidance was marvellous. From a poor and struggling college McGill has grown into a richly, though not too richly, endowed University with about 1,300 students and a prestige only excelled in America by that of Harvard. The scientific side of the University (if we except the Medical Faculty) may be described as Sir William Dawson's creation. It was largely owing to his own scientific reputation and the earnestness and tact with which he pressed the claims of science that Sir Donald Smith (now Lord Strathcona and Chancellor of the University), Mr. W. C. Macdonald, and other rich men of Montreal have contributed so largely to the McGill University funds. The Faculty of Applied Science, young as it is, has already won a high reputation, while the old Faculties of Arts and Medicine have made great strides, and draw students not only from distant parts of the American continent, but from the West Indies and even from the mother country. The students in arts now include over 140 women, who in the "Donalda" Department—established by Sir Donald Smith—receive the lectures of their faculty in duplicate for two years before joining the men in the higher classes. McGill has no theological faculty, but the Episcopalian, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan colleges are affiliated to the University.

The duties of Principal and of Natural History Professor were most exacting, and Sir William Dawson never spared himself in their fulfilment. Yet he managed to find time for much steady work on behalf of the general education of Lower Canada, and for considerable literary achievements. He was one of the founders and for 13 years the Principal of the McGill Normal School, where the Protestant teachers of the province are trained, and he held seats both on the Provincial and Montreal Boards of Public Instruction. He retired from the Principalship of the University in 1893. His Fellowship of the Royal Society dated from 1862. Twenty years later he received the Lyell medal of the London Geological Society; in 1884 he received the honour of K.C.M.G., having been made a Companion of the Order two years before; and in 1886 he acted as President of the British Association at its Birmingham meeting. He was the first President of the Royal Society of Canada, and also served as President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Sir William Dawson was a voluminous writer. His purely scientific work is represented by such volumes as those published by the Geological Survey of Canada on the Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of North America, and by the numerous contributions—the Royal Society's catalogue of scientific papers records the titles of 153—which he made to scientific periodicals and to the proceedings of learned societies. But in addition he produced many popular books on geological science, amongst them being "Acadian Geology," "Archaia: Studies on the cosmogony and natural history of the Hebrew Scriptures," "Fossil Men and their modern representatives," "Chain of Life in Geological Time," "Egypt and Syria, their geology and physical geography in Bible history," "Modern Science in Bible Lands," "Modern Ideas of Evolution," "Salient Points in the Science of the Earth," "The Canadian Ice Age," "Eden Lost and Won: Studies of the early history and final destiny of man as taught in Nature and Revelation," and "Relics of Primeval Life." As may easily be inferred from their titles many of these books display a strong theological bias. Sir William Dawson was a Presbyterian of the old school, and strongly opposed to all theories of the evolution of man from brute ancestors, nor would he allow anything more than a very moderate antiquity for the species. He held that there is no adequate reason for attributing the so-called "Neolithic" man to any time older than that of the early eastern empires, or, say, 2,000 or 3,000 B.C., while he thought the time required for Palæolithic man need not be more than 20 or 30 centuries in addition, man having thus made an abrupt appearance in full perfection not more than six or eight thousand years ago. The study of geology, too, he would have emancipated from the control of "bald metaphysical conceptions," and, "above all, delivered from that materialistic infidelity which, by robbing nature of the spiritual element and of its presiding Divinity, makes science dry, barren, and repulsive, diminishes its educational value, and even renders it less efficient for the purposes of practical research." In his geological work he was always interested more in the history of life than in mere rocks and minerals, and would probably for that reason have considered his most important contribution to scientific knowledge to be the discovery of a form of organic life in the Laurentian rocks. His conclusions, however, were not universally accepted and the controversy respecting *Eozoon Canadense*, as he named the organism which he described in 1865, can scarcely be regarded as completely closed even now.

Personally, Sir William Dawson was a man of much quiet geniality, gentle, even deferential in manner, but decided in opinion and firm in action. He was an admirable instructor but no speaker. He married in 1847 Miss Margaret Mercer, of Edinburgh, who survives him. Their eldest son, Dr. George M. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., is now Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

L'Aurore

Dec 3 '79

Sir William Dawson

Montréal, le Canada, le monde entier, vient de perdre une des plus grandes lumières du siècle. Les travaux de Sir Wm Dawson sont très nombreux. Ils ne comptent pas moins de 300 volumes ou brochures. C'est dans sa province natale—la Nouvelle-Ecosse,—qu'il fit ses premières découvertes. En 1841, il publiait dans les Comptes rendus de la Société philosophique d'Edinbourg (en Ecosse), son premier travail " Sur les espèces de *Meriones* de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.' Il était encore élève à l'université la plus distinguée de ce pays, et à partir de cette date on trouve dans le recueil bibliographique qu'on est en train de préparer, à l'heure qu'il est, qu'il ne se passe pas une année sans quelques travaux scientifiques, et parfois il est plus qu'étonnant de voir paraître, comme par enchantement, des volumes entiers, contenant chacun des centaines de pages décrivant les formations géologiques de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick ou de l'île du Prince-Edouard. Tantôt c'est la découverte d'ossements fossiles qui nous donne les premières notions des caractères distinctifs des premiers quadrupèdes qui habitèrent notre globe, tantôt c'est l'énumération et la description de la flore des bassins houilliers de l'Est du Canada et aussi des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

L'étendue et la richesse de nos bassins houillers des comtés de Pictou, de Cumberland ou du Cap Breton, les mines de cuivre du lac Supérieur, l'origine et la formation du charbon de terre, du gypse, les roches métalliques de la Nouvelle-Ecosse aussi bien que les minérais de cuivre du lac Supérieur attirèrent son attention et il publia des centaines de brochures sur ces sujets.

Sir William Dawson était philosophe, penseur profond. Il ne se contentait pas de résoudre les différents problèmes géologiques qui se présentaient à lui dans le cours de ses excursions annuelles dans l'Acadie, mais il indiquait d'autres travaux, d'autres problèmes non résolus, et de cette façon il stimulait les géologues du continent américain aussi bien que ceux d'Europe. Il fut président des deux Associations, américaine et britannique, pour l'avancement des sciences.

Pendant bien des années, sir William Dawson a discuté fortement avec beaucoup de naturalistes sur la question de l'origine organique de ' l'Eozoon Canadense'. Il a soutenu l'affirmative. Ses travaux sur le système quaternaire, dans lequel on trouve l'homme fossile et le mammoth, le mastodonte et tant d'autres de ces monstres d'autrefois, contemporains de l'homme primitif, et les centaines d'espèces qui caractérisent ces formations si récentes, du point de vue géologique, lui ont apporté un renom et un éclat tout spécial. Ses travaux sur les ' Mérosaurias,' ceux sur les premières flores terrestres, l'enchaînement de la vie dans les temps géologiques, les flores crétacées et tertiaires, les points de rapprochements entre la structure géologique du Canada et de l'Europe, l'histoire de l'Atlantique, les éponges siluriennes de Métis, les pistes de reptiles dans le système carbonifère, les plantes dévoniennes de l'Ecosse, sont quelques-uns seulement des sujets traités en maître par cet auteur distingué.

La flore actuelle l'intéressait beaucoup. Aussi a-t il laissé bien des écrits qui enrichissent la littérature sur la flore canadienne, aussi encourageait-il tous ses élèves à se faire un herbier.

La chimie l'intéressait aussi, et à un moment de l'histoire de l'Université McGill, ce savant professeur qui nous enseignait les sciences naturelles avec une éloquence et une simplicité prodigieuses, faisait les cours de chimie, de botanique, de zoologie, de géologie, de minéralogie et de paléontologie. Il inspirait tous ceux avec qui il entrait en rapport. Tout son être était au travail, et ceux qui l'ont vu dans les excursions géologiques se rappellent avec quelle ardeur il faisait retentir son marteau sur les roches des environs de Montréal, de Montebello, de St-Jérôme, etc.

Si sir William Dawson n'avait pas été systématique dans tout ce qu'il faisait, il n'aurait jamais accompli tout ce qu'il a laissé aux générations à venir. Le Museum Peter Redpath de l'Université McGill contient en grande partie le résultat de son labeur, de ses coups de marteaux répétés. Les milliers d'espèces de fossiles qui nous donnent une idée des différentes périodes de la création, depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à aujourd'hui, ont été recueillis par lui, et ceux qui viennent d'ailleurs ont été obtenus par lui contre ceux qu'il a expédiés en échange. Il attirait tout à son moulin : les sympathies et les fossiles. Tout le monde le connaissait.

Une lettre de sir William Dawson était un passeport partout en Europe et dans le monde civilisé.

Sir William Dawson a prodigieusement travaillé. Sa 'Géologie acadienne' est un chef-d'œuvre. Ses écrits philosophiques et religioso-scientifiques sont lus par toute la race anglaise. Il travaillait encore à son étude favorite,—la géologie,—dix jours avant sa mort. Ses travaux ne sont pas encore tous publiés. Il y en a sous presse, un entr'autres qu'il m'a remis lui-même, il y a quelque temps, et dans quelques jours il paraîtra.

Sir William fut le premier président de la Société Royale du Canada. Il a contribué bien des articles dans ses comptes rendus. Pour la Commission géologique du Canada, sans rémunération aucune, il a préparé bien des rapports sur les flores siluriennes, dévoniennes, carbonifères et mésozoïques. Il laisse derrière lui tant de monuments de son génie, de sa persévérance et de son zèle qu'on peut bien dire de lui :

'Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice.'

Sa vie a été bien remplie. Il avait appris que le temps est un don précieux. Il savait aussi que, quoique la terre existe depuis des éternités et que des milliers de siècles s'écoulent pendant une seule époque géologique, que l'homme ne restait que peu de jours sur cette terre, qu'il n'a que quelques heures, quelques minutes comparés avec les époques géologiques, et de cœur il se livrait à la découverte de ces matériaux qui lui ont permis de reconstruire la succession des faunes et des flores de notre globe telles qu'elles nous sont connues par les fossiles.

Pour lui chaque moment était précieux, chaque heure solennelle. Cependant, on ne le voyait jamais trop pressé pour causer un instant avec qui que ce fût. Il jouissait de ce tempérament fin et plein de dignité personnelle, d'une politesse exquise qu'il conserva jusqu'à sa dernière crise. Encore tout dernièrement nous discutions ensemble les problèmes géologiques de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et je lui fis part des plus récentes découvertes. Il était encore le maître, et son noble esprit saisissait tous les points indiqués avec la promptitude d'un jeune homme.

Il n'y a pas longtemps, il m'écrivait encore au sujet des fossiles des terrains pleistocènes de la vallée de l'Ottawa. Comme président du comité de l'Association britannique pour l'avancement des sciences au Canada, il avait préparé avec deux ou trois autres notre rapport annuel, et la merveilleuse souplesse de son esprit, l'activité de sa pensée, la force de ses remarques, tout montrait qu'il était encore *facile princeps* de la géologie quaternaire au Canada.

Sa vie fut une inspiration.

L'Aurore
Samedi 16 Dec. 99

Sir William Dawson

Notre feuille a déjà dit un mot, dans ses *Notes de la Semaine*, de l'illustre savant qui vient de mourir. Cette grande lumière s'est éteinte après plusieurs années de lutte contre la maladie envahissante, mais on vient d'apprendre que ce grand travailleur était encore à l'œuvre quelques jours avant sa mort

Sir William Dawson est né à Pictou, Nouvelle-Ecosse, le 13 octobre 1820. Après avoir étudié au Collège de Pictou, il alla faire un cours à l'Université d'Edinbourg. En 1842, il accompagna Sir Charles Lyell, l'éminent géologue dans une course scientifique à travers la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Déjà vers 1850, il commença à publier le résultat de ses recherches et devint dès lors un remarquable conférencier sur ces matières. En peu de temps il arriva à la surintendance de l'Education pour la Nouvelle-Ecosse. En 1855 il fut appelé comme principal de l'Université McGill, qui n'était guère alors qu'un collège avec moins de cent étudiants, et n'ayant pour branches à l'arbre puissant d'aujourd'hui que les arts, la médecine et le droit.

Le Dr Dawson embrassa dans son travail de Principal, toute l'étendue de l'instruction protestante du pays, écoles primaires et création de de l'Ecole normale. Le travail accompli pendant près de 40 ans par celui qui ajouta à son nom degré après degré de distinction, de l'Université d'Edinbourg, des Sociétés Géologique et Royale de Londres, est quelque chose de phénoménal, et quelque peu effrayant pour les petits travailleurs ordinaires. Pendant qu'il enseignait, qu'il dirigeait une université grandissante par ses soins, par ses relations avec les hommes d'affaires qu'il savait par un tact supérieur intéresser à cette grande œuvre, pour en augmenter les ressources et assurer son grand avenir ; il dirigeait d'une main ferme et douce à la fois cette fourmilière grossissante d'étudiants arrivée aujourd'hui au chiffre de mille.

Comment le Dr Dawson pouvait en même temps trouver des heures pour écrire — seulement *écrire*, — les nombreux ouvrages qui sont sortis de sa plume ; et d'autres heures pour les produire et les classer dans son cerveau ; cela reste un mystère pour plusieurs. Et il faut remarquer que ces travaux ont le double caractère du détail comme celui d'une botanique et d'une collection de musée, et celui de la pensée philosophique qui condense et qui organise de grandes masses. Au cours de ses immenses travaux, le Dr Dawson a fait plusieurs découvertes sur le sol canadien dans le monde mort des fossiles, et dans celui encore vivant et si beau de la flore canadienne.

Nous ne ferons mention que de quelques-uns de ses ouvrages : 'La géologie de l'Acadie, les êtres de la période de la houille,' 'l'Histoire de la terre et de l'homme,' 'l'Homme fossile, les plantes fossiles,' 'l'Evolution,' etc.

Ce grand savant, qui était en même temps un simple et fervent chrétien, a donné à plusieurs de ses ouvrages la tournure apologétique, s'efforçant de concilier les découvertes de la science moderne avec les récits de l'Ecriture Sainte, surtout de l'Ancien Testament. Ceux qui, plus ou moins théologiens, pensent comme lui, en ces matières, trouvent que c'est en cela que les ouvrages du Dr Dawson ont leur plus grande valeur. Ceux, au contraire, qui tout en étant chrétiens sont aussi évolutionnistes, considèrent que c'est la partie faible de ses grands travaux.

Nous n'avons point à nous prononcer dans une feuille comme la nôtre ; mais nous pouvons bien dire, comme il l'a été admirablement dit, surtout par le principal Peterson et le professeur Cox le jour de ses funérailles, quel caractère éminent et quel admirable, humble, simple, noble et dévoué chrétien s'est toujours montré l'illustre ex-principal de McGill. C'est à bon droit qu'on nous l'a donné comme exemple, et qu'on a fait passer devant l'esprit des étudiants la figure d'un grand savant, d'un grand travailleur pour les autres, d'un grand chrétien.

On comprend qu'une multitude de gens, y compris l'élite de la société de Montréal, aient voulu témoigner de leur respect et de leur admiration pour cette grande figure que nous ne verrons plus. Nous ne verrons plus cette douce et pourtant puissante figure, cette tête si fortement façonnée qu'elle put retenir tout un monde de choses. Nous ne verrons plus ces épaules qui s'étaient courbées à force d'accumuler des faits sur le travail de l'immense nature. Il s'est enfin couché sur cette terre qu'il a tant étudié sous le regard et pour le service du Créateur qu'il adorait si simplement.

CAVEO.
Th. Laflam

Sir William Dawson

C'est le dimanche 19 novembre, jour de repos hebdomadaire des chrétiens, que Sir William Dawson est entré dans le repos éternel, à l'âge de 79 ans. Nous y voyons un symbole de sa laborieuse carrière. L'infatigable lutteur avait 'achevé sa course et racheté le temps, il avait combattu le bon combat, il avait gardé la foi.' Dieu l'a pris à lui sans vives souffrances, ne voulant pas prolonger ses jours plus que ses forces, et lui donnant par son Esprit la pleine certitude de l'immortel avenir.

Quel beau spectacle que cette vie ! Et quel enseignement pour nous ! On peut donc être, en notre siécle tourmenté par le doute, tout ensemble savant et croyant,—croyant éclairé et savant fidèle. On peut connaître exactement la nature et ses lois, la Bible et ses difficultés, et loin d'y voir dés contradictions insolubles, y découvrir des raisons de confiance en l'Auteur des choses et d'amour pour le genre humain. Sir William Dawson n'aurait il légué que cet exemple, sa mémoire resterait en bénédiction et en honneur.

On a su lui rendre justice. La mort a fait éclater aux yeux des plus indifférents la valeur de ce puissant esprit. Les hommes les plus compétents, ceux qui l'avaient le mieux connu et le plus aimé, le Dr MacVicar, son collaborateur de la première heure, M. Dewey, son pasteur dévoué, M. Hague, l'un des gouverneurs de l'Université, le principal Peterson,

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON,

LATE EMERITUS PRINCIPAL McGILL UNIVERSITY.

✣

Memorial Service

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

AND

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

OF McGILL UNIVERSITY,

IN THE DAVID MORRICE HALL,

Sunday, 26th November, 1899, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Order of Service.

HYMN.

All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let Angels prostrate fall!
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all.

Crown Him, ye morning stars of light,
Who fixed the earthly ball;
Now hail the Strength of Israel's might,
And crown Him Lord of all.

Let every kindred, every tribe,
On this terrestrial ball,
To Him all majesty ascribe,
And crown Him Lord of all.

O that with yonder sacred throng
We at His feet may fall!
We'll join the everlasting song,
And crown Him Lord of all.

Prayer, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - **Dr. Warriner**

Scripture Reading, - - - - - - - - - - **Principal Peterson**

HYMN.

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord!
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word?
What more can he say, than to you He hath said,—
To you, who for refuge to Jesus have fled?

"Fear not, I am with thee, oh, be not dismayed,
For I am thy God, I will still give thee aid;
I'll strengthen thee, help thee and cause thee to stand,
Upheld by My gracious, omnipotent hand.

"When through the deep waters I call thee to go,
The rivers of sorrow shall not overflow,
For I will be with thee thy trouble to bless,
And sanctify to thee thy deepest distress.

"When through fiery trials thy pathway shall lie,
My grace, all-sufficient, shall be thy supply;
The flame shall not hurt thee; I only design
Thy dross to consume and thy gold to refine.

"E'en down to old age all My people shall prove
My sovereign, eternal, unchangeable love:
And then, when gray hairs shall their temples adorn,
Like lambs they shall still in My bosom be borne."

Address, - - - - - - - - - Rev. Principal MacVicar

Solo, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Miss Ferguson

Address, - - - - - - - - - - - Rev. Principal Shaw

HYMN.

Work, for the night is coming!
Work through the morning hours:
Work while the dew is sparkling,
Work 'mid springing flowers:
Work when the day grows brighter,
Work in the glowing sun;
Work, for the night is coming,
When man's work is done.

Work, for the night is coming,
Work through the sunny noon:
Fill brightest hours with labour,
Rest comes sure and soon.
Give every flying minute
Something to keep in store:
Work, for the night is coming,
When man works no more.

Work, for the night is coming,
Under the sunset skies!
While their bright tints are glowing,
Work, for daylight flies.
Work till the last beam fadeth,
Fadeth to shine no more:
Work while the night is dark'ning,
When man's work is o'er.

Prayer and Benediction, - - - - Rev. Principal Hackett

WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

TELEPHONE, 1118-18TH ST.

Intended for Sir Wm Dawson

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

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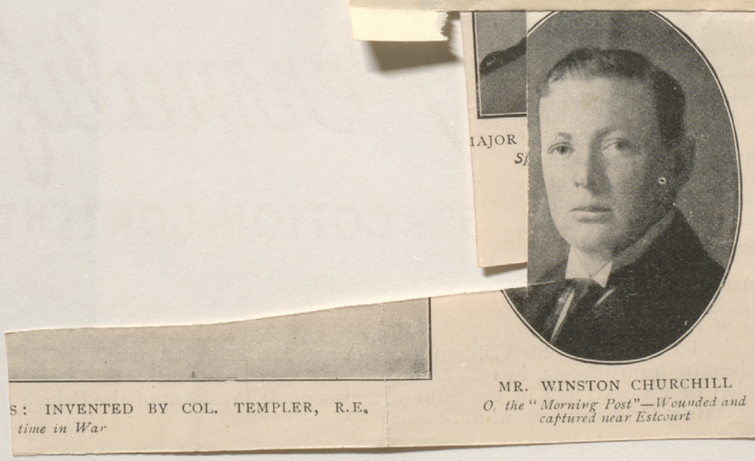
LATE SIR J. W. DAWSON

parts of North America, on which subjects he soon became one of the greatest recognised authorities. Sir William Dawson acted as Principal of the M'Gill University from 1855-93, in 1886 he became the first President of the Royal Society of Canada, and in the same year was made President of the British Association for Advancement of Science.



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL
Of the "Morning Post"—Wounded and captured near Estcourt

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I.L.H.—

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Mrs. Sir Wm Dawson

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Date DEC 1 1899

A FRIEND of McGill University and of Sir William Dawson has communicated to the board of governors of the university his wish to endow a chair to be called the 'Dawson chair,' in memory of the late emeritus principal and eminent geologist, and has contributed money for that purpose, with the condition that Lady Dawson shall enjoy the income during her life.

Intended for Mr Wm Dawson

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To see oursel's as ithers see us."

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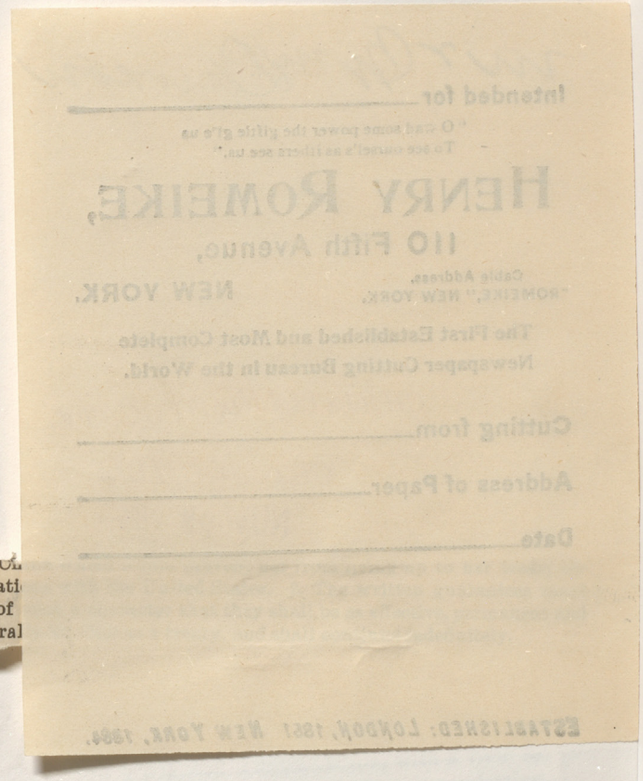
Date NOV 29 1890

Sir William Dawson, the well-known educator and geologist, late principal of McGill college, died at Montreal, Nov. 19.

ESTABLISHED: LONDON, 1851 NEW YORK, 1884.



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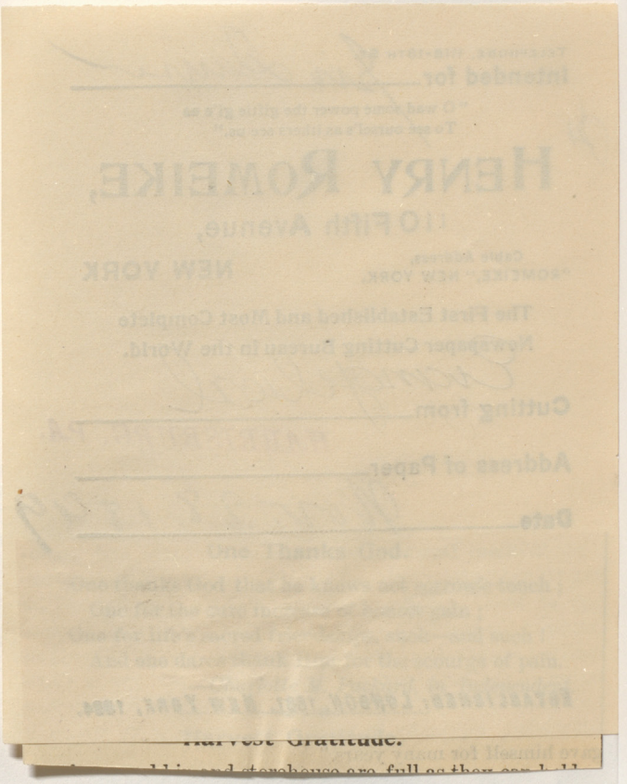
Address of Paper

Date Nov. 28. 1899

Sir William Dawson, the eminent educator and geologist, for nearly forty years principal and professor of natural history of McGill College, Montreal, Canada, has finished his course in the eightieth year of his life. "Principal Dawson received honors from many universities, was a voluminous writer on geological and scientific subjects, and was a Christian gentleman of the best type and a most able and successful worker, especially in Bible class teaching, to which he gave himself for many years."



Montreal Gazette Dec 4. 99

LATE SIR WM. DAWSON.

Members of the Faculty of Arts of McGill Express Their Sorrow.

The members of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University have adopted the following resolution:—

We, the members of the Faculty of Arts, desire to place on record our profound sorrow at the death of the late Principal Sir Wm. Dawson with whom, not only as principal, but also as professor, we enjoyed a long and close association which brought impressively before us his many sterling qualities of heart and intellect, and his exceptional energy and devotion to the cause of higher education.

We recall with pleasure and pride the great interest he took in the welfare of the faculty; an interest emphatically expressed in his inaugural address in 1855, and continued to the end. Multiform as was his activity in promoting the development of the university, the faculty of arts was his first care, being regarded by him as the centre of university life and progress. To its interests and growth, he consecrated his ripest experience and his untiring energy.

We are sensible that through his unflagging interest and watchful care, extending over a period of nearly half a century, there was laid that deep and strong foundation upon which our present rapid progress is based.

The success of his efforts to spread the influence of the faculty widely, and to strengthen and multiply the ties by which it is connected with the community, was shown by the influx of students from all parts of the Dominion.

As a member of the faculty, his fertility of resource, and his constant readiness to undertake additional tasks which fell to the duty of no other officer; commanded the respect and admiration of his colleagues, while his never failing courtesy and consideration for others whose faults he was ever ready to excuse, have enshrined his memory in the hearts of his associates.

In his relations to the students he exercised an affectionate and paternal interest which will be cherished with loving gratitude by all those who were brought under his influence.

We desire to express to Lady Dawson and the members of her family our deep sympathy with them in the bereavement which they have suffered.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Lady Dawson.

Signed, on behalf of the faculty, by

A. JOHNSON,
D. P. PENHALLOW,
F. D. ADAMS.

LAVAL'S SYMPATHY.

Letter of Condolence to McGill on Sir William Dawson's Death.

No better proof of the amicable relations now existing between the two great universities of Montreal could be had, than that which is furnished by the following courteous message of condolence and sympathy in the loss of Sir William Dawson, sent by the secretary of Laval University, Abbe Bourassa, to Dr. Peterson, principal of McGill. Of the letter, which is written in French, the following is a translation:

Dr. William Peterson, Principal of McGill University.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to express my personal sympathy and that of my colleagues in the different faculties in the loss which your university has just experienced in the person of Sir William Dawson. For long he was a light and a mainstay in the university.

I have no hesitation in saying that he has contributed a large share to the rapid development, and to the renown which your institution has gained in recent years. We, therefore, desire to associate ourselves with you in your mourning, and to join our regrets at the death of Sir William Dawson to those felt by all friends of science and higher education, in whose service he has been so conscientious and unremitting a laborer.

I beg to remain, my dear sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) G. BOURASSA,
Secretary of Laval University.

1899 - Wm Dawson

TELEPHONE, 1118-18TH ST.

Intended for

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Date DEC 8 1899

IT was announced in this JOURNAL last week that funds had been provided for a chair of geology in McGill University in memory of the late Sir William Dawson, the income to be given to Lady Dawson during her life. At the last meeting of the Governors of the University, it was announced that the donor is Sir William MacDonald, to whom the University is already indebted for such great gifts. The amount of the endowment is $62,000 and the chair is to be known as the Dawson chair of geology. There is already a Logan chair of geology in the University, filled by Professor Frank D. Adams, but a second will be filled when the income becomes available.

many interesting relics from Cuba, Puerto Rico
and the Philippines as possible for exhibition in

sician, being a specialist in mental diseases.
He was, however, best known as a geologist,
having contributed many important papers on

lized by Britain and the British East Indies ; Turkey obtains only nine percent, while France and Austria have only eight percent. Among the principal items figuring as imports into Egypt are cotton goods, coal, iron, machinery of all kinds, dyes and chemical products, wood and cane work. As regards the Soudan, only experience can show what its market now demands ; formerly, exclusive of slaves, the imports consisted chiefly of European and Oriental textile stuffs and wares, cutlery, arms and ammunition. The importation of the last two items under present conditions is practically prohibited, but it is understood that a market might be found for many light agricultural implements and various kinds of machinery, especially those adapted to the drawing and distribution of water.

In terms of the convention of 1899 between Great Britain and Egypt, no duties are leviable on imports from Egypt into the Soudan, and duties on imports from other countries shall not exceed those levied at Egyptian ports. The cost of administration in the Soudan is necessarily heavy, being for 1899 estimated at about $1,800,000, while the receipts, which form the available revenue, are estimated at only $200,000. It will thus be readily understood that the governor-general has every inducement to encourage the opening and growth of trade with the vast territory under his oversight, including some 950,000 square miles of area, with a population of seven to ten millions. Although the old caravan routes from the interior of the continent either to the Nile or to the Red Sea, of which El Obeid, Senaar, Sobat, Khartoum, Berber, Suakim and Kassala were either centres or termini, have largely fallen into disuse as channels of commerce, they are still frequented by large numbers of Moslems on their way to or from Mecca, and probably a very brief experience of the new régime will suffice to restore them to more than their ancient importance, until they are superseded by railway communication. For some time to come the Nile and the Cairo-Khartoum railway must be the chief highways between the Soudan and the outer world, but with the completion of the projected Berber and Suakim railway these

PROTESTANT MINISTERS.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION.

The Protestant Ministerial Association of Montreal, in common with the people of our country at large, desires to express its deep sorrow on account of the removal by death of Sir J. W. Dawson, LL.D., C.M.G., for so many years intimately associated with the interests of education in the Dominion of Canada. It is no unmerited eulogium to say that we will not soon look upon his like again. It would be difficult to do justice to his intellectual and moral many-sidedness. In splendid devotion to lofty aims, in untiring diligence, in self-denying assumption of toilsome tasks, no Canadian of our time has excelled him. It is not necessary to refer to the honor in which he was held by his scientific confreres.

'There is hardly a community in Canada where his name is not a household word. His influence has crossed seas and continents. Even grander than his unconquerable resolve, his indomitable perseverance, his profound investigation of nature's secrets, we would place the beautiful simplicity of his fervent, Christian living. He was an evangelical Christian, of whom it does us good to think. With his whole heart he believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Catholic Church. There was no narrowness in his outlook. He was a lover of all good men, and of all good measures. He gained the confidence and affection of all who hold the essential verities of our holy faith.

'He was a powerful friend of the Bible Society, the Tract Society and the Evangelical Alliance. He never wearied in aiding them by his voice, pen and purse. His whole life showed a continual willingness to obey the command of the Lord Jesus Christ, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

'We record our sincere sympathy with Lady Dawson and her family, called upon to part with one who in domestic as well as public relations was a model of purity, patience and love to all believers. May the members of the family enjoy abundantly the consolation they need. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

'THEODORE LAFLEUR, LL.D.
'J. H. DIXON, Canon.
'J. L. GEORGE.
'Committee.

'Montreal, Dec. 4, 1899.'

posed

St. John,
cial)—The Ro... steamer
rose sailed this evening for Liverp...
via Halifax, with large miscellaneous
freight, 565 cattle, 17 horses and 240
sheep. Large consignments of Cana-
dian turkeys and hams for the Eng-
lish Christmas market also forms part
of her freight.

Before sailing the Montrose gave
bonds in the suit of the master of
schooner Sarah, the cause of the action
being a collision in the harbor Novem-
ber 21, whereby the schooner was dam-
aged. The owners claim to the ex-
tent of $1,200.

Three sailors from the Monterey
were taken to hospital this morning.
Two suffering from heavy colds and
one from an injured elbow.

Elder-Dempster steamer Monterey,
sister of the Montrose, arrived this
morning from Liverpool, via Halifax.
Among her cargo were two percheron
shire and hackney stallions, consigned
to Nebraska.

NOTES.

The Manchester line steamship Man-
chester Commerce sailed from the Tyne
for St. John, N.B., on Wednesday,
November 29, 1899.

The Dominion line steamship Roman,
from Liverpool, November 18, with a
large general cargo, arrived at Port-
land at 8 p.m., on November 28.

The last canal boats that came to
this port carried 415,572 bushels of
wheat, and 175,695 bushels of corn.
consigned to Messrs. Ogilvie and
Thompson.

A new 39-ton tug boat, the proper-
ty of Mr. J. R. Weir, which has just
come out of the old Government docks,
is now in the port. It is stated that
the owner wishes to sell her for $25,-
000.

The Manchester line steamship Man-
chester Importer, from Montreal, ar-
rived at Manchester on Tuesday, Nov-
ember 28, 1899, and landed her cargo
and live stock in good condition, with
the exception of one bullock lost.

The Allan line steamer Corean ar-
rived at Philadelphia at noon on Wed-
nesday.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, November 29.—(Special) —
Steamship Mayflower arrived down

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

SORROW IS EXPRESSED.

Resolution of Condolence on the Deaths of Sir Wm. Dawson and Mr. McLennan—Other Matters Discussed.

Before proceeding to the business on the agenda paper, at yesterday's meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade, the following resolutions were adopted with reference to the deaths of Sir William Dawson and Mr. Hugh McLennan.

"That the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, while sadly recording the deep sense of the loss that Montreal and the Dominion generally have suffered by the death of Sir William J. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., for a long series of years principal of McGill University, takes comfort in the remembrance of his wonderful, useful and beautiful life, and in the thought that his high example will be long recalled as an incentive to other men;

"That Sir William Dawson was a man of exceptional character and gifts, and that throughout his long and busy life he devoted himself to the cause of education and dissemination of scientific truth, attaining as a savant to a rank which was recognized by two hemispheres;

"That as the head of the chief university of this province, Sir William Dawson rendered services to higher education which can hardly be overestimated; that as a citizen he was ever on the side of any movement he judged to be promotive of the progress or welfare of this city, or the country in general, and that he enjoyed the respect and affection of citizens of every origin and creed;

"That the council extends to Lady Dawson and the other members of the family its sincerest sympathy in their bereavement."

LATER DETAILS OF THE MODDER RIVER FIGHT.

London, Dec. 4.—The 'Evening News' says it learns that a cable despatch was received to-day from an officer of the Guards, saying simply 'In Kimberley,' which may mean that Lord Methuen's vanguard has entered Kimberley.

London, Dec. 4.—The later details received from Modder river seem to show that even the desperate courage of the attacking force displayed all day long (Nov. 28) failed to drive the Boers from their strong entrenchments, and night fell on an undecided battle. But apparently during the course of the night General Cronje, commanding the Boers. who are now said to have numbered eleven thousand men, decided that the struggle was hopeless, for the British found the town and surrounding positions evacuated when daylight broke, and the whole British army crossed the river and encamped on the Boer positions.

The experts here are unanimous in expressing the opinion that Kimberley's needs must be very pressing to induce Lord Methuen to expose the whole of his command to the Boer marksmen, snugly entrenched in a semi-circular position.

So deadly was the fire-zone that the Scots Guards were compelled to leave their Maxim guns behind when they were forced to seek less exposed ground. It was only after dusk that a portion of the British troops succeeded in crossing the river by a mill dam on the extreme left. When night fell the Boer artillery fire was still as vigorous as in the morning, but the Boer retirement in the night saved the situation for the British At the same time it precluded all possibility of all pursuit, even if the exhausted British troops were capable of pur-

TELEPHONE, 1118-18TH ST.
Intended for Sir Dawson

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

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Address of Paper MONTREAL, CAN.
Date DEC 4 18

Est ... K, 1884.

LATE SIR WILLIAM DAWSON

MEMBERS OF M'GILL FACULTY OF ARTS EXPRESS THEIR SENSE OF LOSS.

The members of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University have adopted the following resolution:—

We, the members of the Faculty of Arts, desire to place on record our profound sorrow at the death of the late Principal, Sir William Dawson, with whom, not only as principal, but also as professor, we enjoyed a long and close association, which brought impressively before us his many sterling qualities of heart and intellect, and his exceptional energy and devotion to the cause of higher education.

We recall with pleasure and prize the great interest he took in the welfare of the faculty; an interest emphatically expressed in his inaugural address in 1855, and continued to the end. Multiform as was his activity in promoting the development of the university, the Faculty of Arts was his first care, regarded by him as the centre being of university life and progress. To its interests and growth, he consecrated his ripest experience and his untiring energy.

We are sensible that through his unflagging interest and watchful care, extending over a period of nearly half a century, there was laid that deep and strong foundation upon which our present rapid progress is based.

The success of his efforts to spread the influence of the faculty widely, and to strengthen and multiply the ties by which it is connected with the community, was shown by the influx of students from all parts of the Dominion.

As a member of the faculty, his fertility of resource, and his constant readiness to undertake additional tasks which fell to the duty of no other officer, commanded the respect and admiration of his colleagues, while his never failing courtesy and consideration for others, whose faults he was ever ready to excuse, have enshrined his memory in the hearts of his associates.

In his relations to the students he exercised an affectionate and paternal interest which will be cherished with loving gratitude by all those who were brought under his influence.

We desire to express to Lady Dawson, and the members of her family, our deep sympathy with them in the bereavement which they have suffered.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Lady Dawson.

Signed, on behalf of the faculty by
A. JOHNSON,
D. P. PENHALLIW,
F. D. ADAMS.

high school programs and curriculums to that end. The report as a whole was discussed by Dr. Hinsdale.

TELEPHONE, 1118-18TH ST.
Intended for Dr. W. Dawson

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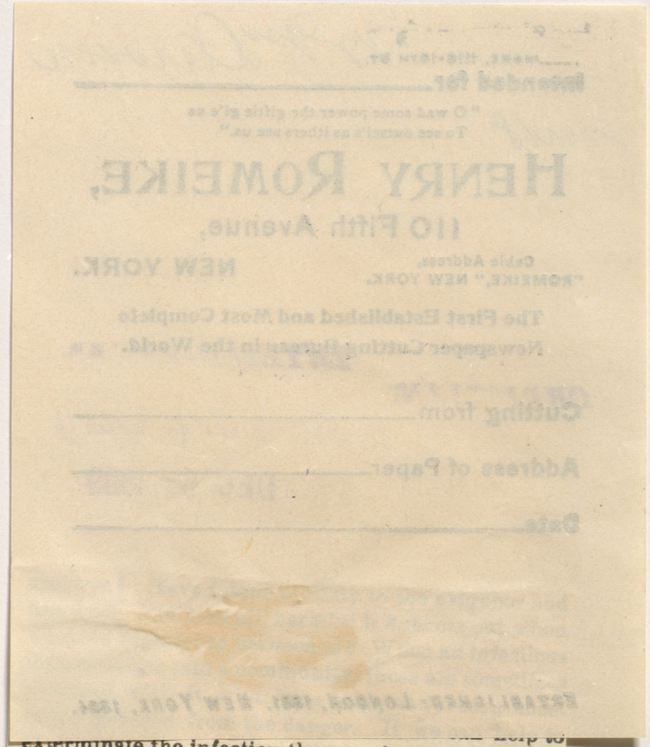
Address of Paper New York City

Date DEC 9 1899

Sir William Dawson, Geologist.

MONTREAL.—Sir William Dawson, late principal of McGill college and a distinguished geologist, died Nov 19. Born in Nova Scotia, in 1820, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, he returned to his native province and devoted himself to its geology and natural history. The result of his researches are embodied in his "Acadian Geology." He was a voluminous writer and an authority in his special field. In 1850 he was appointed superintendent of education for Nova Scotia and in 1855 became principal of McGill college. He resigned the position of vice chancellor in 1893. His life has been crowded with successful labors.



exterminate the infection then, we have worked on a line that we know will shut off the danger.

Does our townsman keep open store upon the Sab-

...PHONE, 1118-18TH ST.

Intended for Sir J. W. Dawson

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Address of Paper

Date DEC 6- 1899

....The death of Sir J. William Dawson, for nearly forty years Principal of McGill University, took place in Montreal, Canada, on November 17 h. He was an eminent Christian man, as well as one of the most reliable writers on geology which this century has produced. In the preface to the story of "The Earth and Man," speaking of the study of geology he says: "It must be emancipated from the control of the bold, metaphysical speculations so rife in our time, and, above all, it must be delivered from the materialistic infidelity, which by robbing nature of the spiritual element of his presiding Divinity makes science dry, barren, repulsive, diminishes its educational value and even renders it less efficient for purposes of practical research."

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Cutting from Evening News
Address of Paper Buffalo N. Y.
Date Nov. 23-1899.

Sir J. William Dawson, the famous naturalist and geologist, who for many years was principal of McGill University, died in Montreal on Sunday. He was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, in October, 1820.

*ESTABLISHED: LONDON, 1881. NEW YORK, 1884.

TELEPHONE, 1113-18TH ST.

Intended for Globe

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ST. PAUL, MINN.

Address of Paper

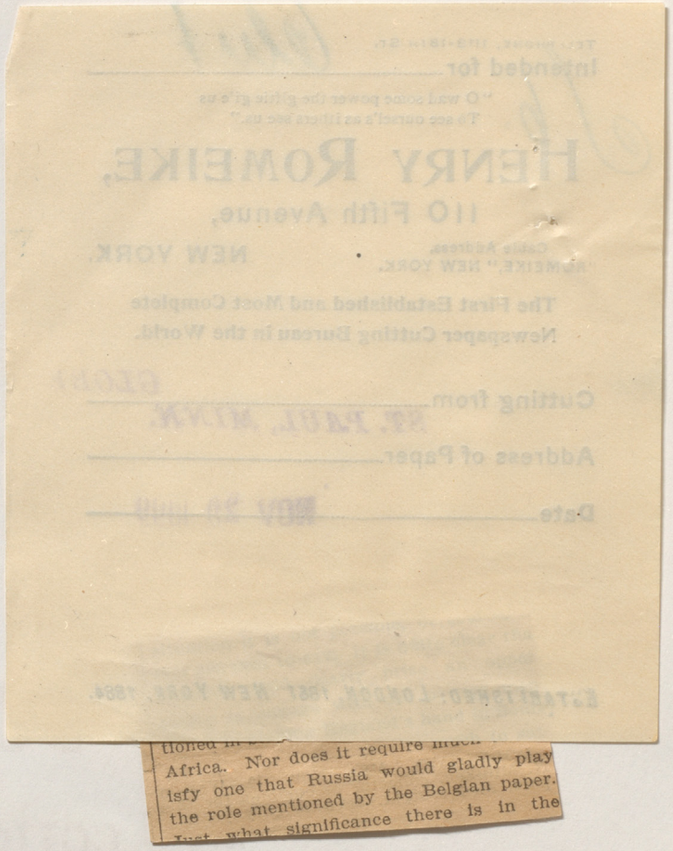
Date NOV 20 1899

ESTA... 1884.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—Sir William Dawson, the well known educator and geologist, late principal of McGill college, is dead.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 19.—Weston N. Milliken, collector of customs for this port, died tonight, aged seventy years.



Africa. Nor does it require much
isfy one that Russia would gladly play
the role mentioned by the Belgian paper.
Just what significance there is in the

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Intended for Lin H Dawson

P2

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Address of Paper MONTREAL, CAN.

Date NOV 23 1899

ESTA 884.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."—Rev. xiv., 13.

I knew him not as those who shared the way,
He traversed, or who came beneath his sway;
But, casual crossing of his path, I found
That where he walked it was perpetual day.

Perpetual day of noble act and thought,
Science and faith unto one purpose brought,
Good for his fellow beings, and our lives
Are better for the lessons he has taught.

His school of thought abided not the new,
(Yet who has come that hath the perfect view?)
But, if a life that profiteth be aught,
His life, his work, his thought, his faith, were true.

All to one cadence like a perfect chord,—
And as the clod beat on the hollow board,
The sunlight broke, and from the sky a voice
"Blessed are they who slumber in the Lord."

B. D.

Montreal, 21st November, 1899.

would be expended [illegible]
East End. This, however, had been altered, and this $500,000 was applied to the west. To replace this $500,000, Parliament had voted $500,000 as a gift for the east, the work to be carried out under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. He had been anxious to have the latter amount voted, because the harbor was a national one. Before his departure it had been understood that $250,000 would be appropriated for the construction of elevators in the central part of the docks. But, as these amounts had been placed in the estimates, at his request, and he was away when the vote was called, they were dropped. He was bound to say that the Opposition came mainly from Montreal. Important newspapers had declared against them as unnecessary. He had strongly insisted on their being voted by Parliament, because he wanted the latter officially to state that the Montreal harbor was national. The $500,000 had been placed in the estimates, and now the Government would proceed with the work. This was not a matter of personal interest, but every one must agree that when the Government ordered works, it must have something to do with their supervision. He was always anxious to accept suggestions from the Harbor Commissioners. He was a firm believer in Parliament and thought no money

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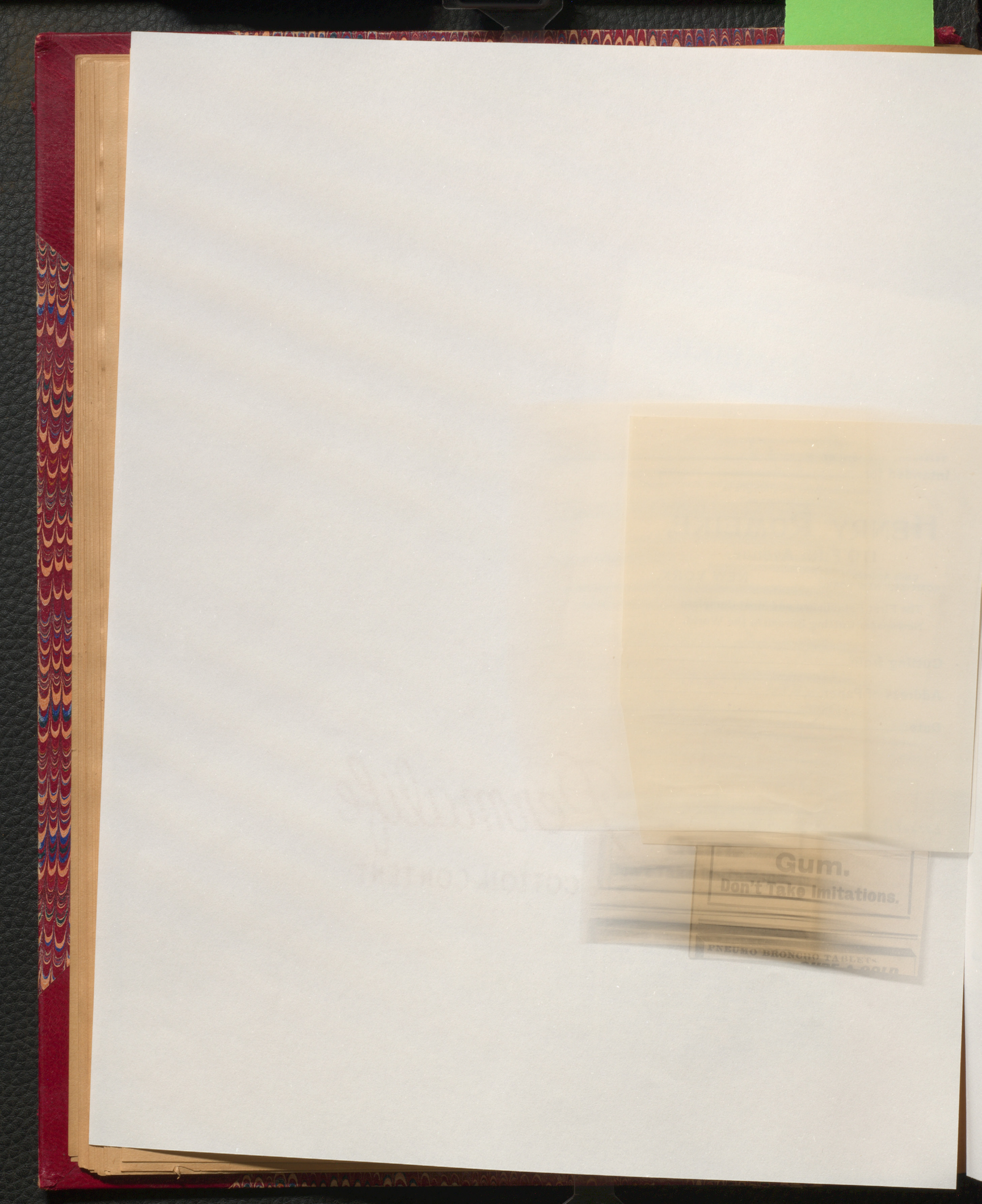
Date DEC 13 1895

DEC

K, 18

Sir William Dawson.

There has been very widespread and profound regret expressed by our press at the great loss which McGill University has sustained by the death of its famous principal, Sir Wm. Dawson, whose name was familiar to scholars and educationists as a former president of the British Association, and as a powerful writer who has done much to reconcile the theories of the modern geologist with the orthodox religious sentiment. It is felt by all who have heard of his long labours in McGill that Canada has lost in him one of her great builders and the Empire one of its great intellectual pioneers—for he has by his efforts made the University of Montreal one of the famous seats of learning in Great Britain.


Gum.
Don't Take Imitations.
PNEUMO BRONCHO TABLETS

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New York Observer.
NOV 23 1895

Sir William Dawson

Word came from Montreal, Nov. 19, that Sir William Dawson, ex-principal of McGill College, the well known educator and geologist, was dead. Sir William was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, Oct. 13, 1820; studied in Edinburgh and in 1855

was appointed principal and professor of natural history of McGill College. He held these positions until 1893, when he retired from a long and successful career as an educator, being appointed emeritus principal and professor. Principal Dawson received honors from many universities, was a voluminous writer on geological and scientific subjects, and was a Christian gentleman of the best type and a most able and successful worker, especially in Bible class teaching, to which he gave himself for many years.

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Cutting fr[illegible] Iron Age

Address of Paper N. Y. City.

Date Nov. 23. 1899.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., D.C.L.

The death, on November 19, at the age of 86 years, of Sir William Dawson, LL.D., D.C.L., late principal of McGill College, Montreal, Canada, removes one of the foremost scientific men of the English speaking world. Sir William's name is most closely bound up with the science of geology, of which he was one of the greatest exponents, but he was also famous in the whole field of natural sciences, including mineralogy, zoology and botany. He was born in Pictou, N. S., and studied in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Returning to Canada he devoted himself to the geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1855 he was made president and professor of natural history in McGill University, which position he filled for nearly 40 years. Sir William Dawson was the first president of the Royal Society of Canada, and in 1884 he was elected president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1893 he was chosen president of the American Geological Society. He was a prolific writer on geological subjects, and had been honored by many scientific bodies all over the world, including the degree of LL.D., conferred by Columbia University.

which has the least legal status if it has any at all. The $100,000,000 reserve was for several years a mere matter of the discretion of the Secretary; subsequently it was recognized by statutes, but its legal authority is a mere matter of implication.

Since July 1, 1897—that is, in two fiscal years and a part of a third—the Government has paid out approximately $120,000,000 more than its revenues, so that the large surplus lying idle in the Treasury vaults can

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Address of Paper Buffalo, N.Y.

Date Nov. 20-1899

Montreal, Que., Nov. 19.—Sir William Dawson, late principal of McGill College and a well-known geologist, is dead.

ESTABLISHED: LONDON, 1881. NEW YORK, 1884.

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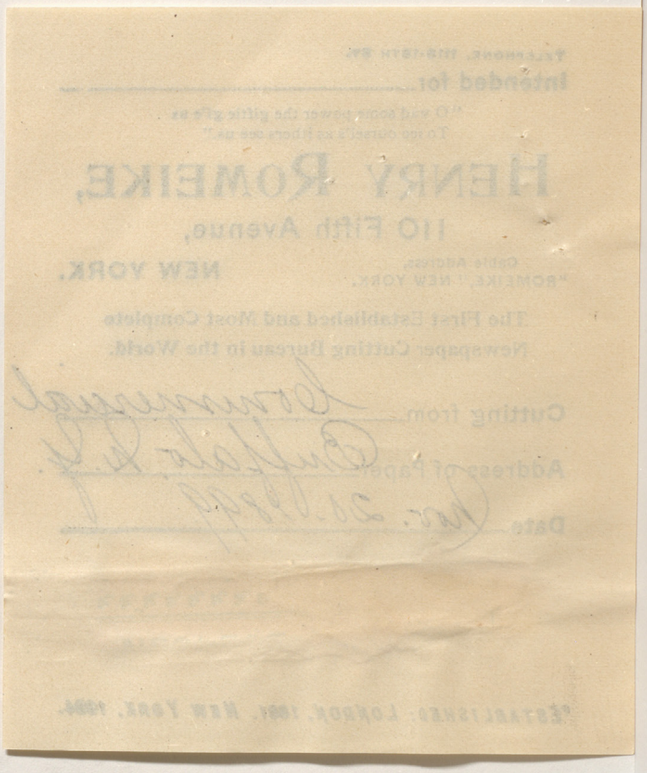

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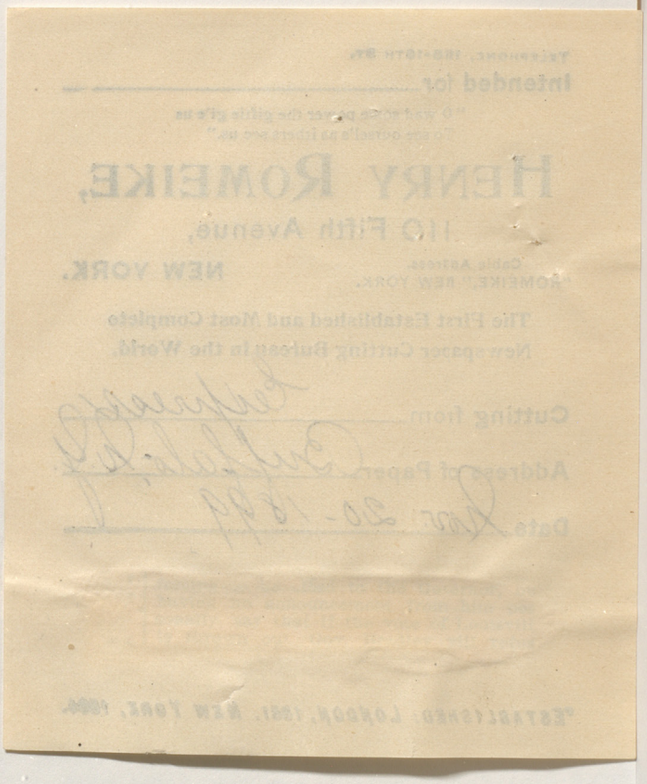

with the harbor improvements, was then read, and the Minister of Public Works, who sat on the chairman's right, was called upon to speak.

MR. TARTE SPEAKS.

Hon. Mr. Tarte said that before he left for England, arrangements had been made to the effect that the $500,000 drawn out of the $3,000,000 loan fund and applied to the improvements in the eastern part of Montreal harbor, would be expended in works at the East End. This, however, had been altered, and this $500,000 was applied to the west. To replace this $500,000, Parliament had voted $500,000 as a gift for the east, the work to be carried out under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. He had been anxious to have the latter amount voted, because the harbor was a national one. Before his departure it had been understood that $250,000 would be appropriated for the construction of elevators in the central part of the docks. But, as these amounts had been placed in the estimates, at his request, and he was away when the vote was called, they were dropped. He was bound to say that the Opposition came mainly from Montreal. Important newspapers had declared against them as unnecessary. He had strongly insisted on their being voted by Parliament, because he wanted the latter officially to state that the Montreal harbor was national. The $500,000 had been placed in the estimates, and now the Government would proceed with the work. This was not a matter of personal interest, but every one must agree that when the Government ordered works, it must have something to do with their supervision. He was always anxious to accept suggestions from the Harbor Commissioners. He was a firm believer in Parliament and thought no money should be expended

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

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I knew him not as those who shared the way,
He traversed, or who came beneath his sway;
But, casual crossing of his path, I found
That where he walked it was perpetual day.

Perpetual day of noble act and thought,
Science and faith unto one purpose brought,
Good for his fellow beings, and our lives
Are better for the lessons he has taught.

His school of thought abided not the new,
(Yet who has come that hath the perfect view?)
But, if a life that profiteth be aught,
His life, his work, his thought, his faith, were true.

All to one cadence like a perfect chord,—
And as the clod beat on the hollow board,
The sunlight broke, and from the sky a voice
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B. D.

Montreal, 21st November, 1899.

PROTESTANT MINISTERS.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION.

The Protestant Ministerial Association of Montreal, in common with the people of our country at large, desires to express its deep sorrow on account of the removal by death of Sir J. W. Dawson, LL.D., C.M.G., for so many years intimately associated with the interests of education in the Dominion of Canada. It is no unmerited eulogium to say that we will not soon look upon his like again. It would be difficult to do justice to his intellectual and moral many-sidedness. In splendid devotion to lofty aims, in untiring diligence, in self-denying assumption of toilsome tasks, no Canadian of our time has excelled him. It is not necessary to refer to the honor in which he was held by his scientific confreres.

'There is hardly a community in Canada where his name is not a household word. His influence has crossed seas and continents. Even grander than his unconquerable resolve, indomitable perseverance, his profound investigation of nature's secrets, we would place the beautiful simplicity of his fervent, Christian living. He was an evangelical Christian, of whom it does us good to think. With his whole heart he believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Catholic Church. There was no narrowness in his outlook. He was a lover of all good men, and of all good measures. He gained the confidence and affection of all who hold the essential verities of our holy faith.

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'THEODORE LAFLEUR, LL.D.
'J. H. DIXON, Canon.
'J. L. GEORGE.
'Committee.

'Montreal, Dec. 4, 1899.'

dies ; Turkey obtains only nine percent, while France and Austria have only eight percent. Among the principal items figuring as imports into Egypt are cotton goods, coal, iron, machinery of all kinds, dyes and chemical products, wood and cane work. As regards the Soudan, only experience can show what its market now demands ; formerly, exclusive of slaves, the imports consisted chiefly of European and Oriental textile stuffs and wares, cutlery, arms and ammunition. The importation of the last two items under present conditions is practically prohibited, but it is understood that a market might be found for many light agricultural implements and various kinds of machinery, especially those adapted to the drawing and distribution of water.

In terms of the convention of 1899 between Great Britain and Egypt, no duties are leviable on imports from Egypt into the Soudan, and duties on imports from other countries shall not exceed those levied at Egyptian ports. The cost of administration in the Soudan is necessarily heavy, being for 1899 estimated at about $1,800,000, while the receipts, which form the available revenue, are estimated at only $200,000. It will thus be readily understood that the governor-general has every inducement to encourage the opening and growth of trade with the vast territory under his oversight, including some 950,000 square miles of area, with a population of seven to ten millions. Although the old caravan routes from the interior of the continent either to the Nile or to the Red Sea, of which El Obeid, Senaar, Sobat, Khartoum, Berber, Suakim and Kassala were either centres or termini, have largely fallen into disuse as channels of commerce, they are still frequented by large numbers of Moslems on their way to or from Mecca, and probably a very brief experience of the new régime will suffice to restore them to more than their ancient importance, until they are superseded by railway communication. For some time to come the Nile and the Cairo-Khartoum railway must be the chief highways between the Soudan and the outer world, but with the completion of the projected Berber and Suakim railway these

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