

enough in each of these three classes of work to satisfy any three hard-working individuals! He leaves behind him such monuments of industry and perseverance as few men do. The Peter Redpath Museum of McGill University alone is a monument which for ages will give food for thought to the coming generations both of students in the University and to the geologists who seek to unravel the problems of geological science in different portions of Canada, but more especially with reference to those of the Maritime Provinces, his native land.

Sir William was born in the town of Pictou, Nova Scotia, on October 13th, 1820, and just as the first hour of the day of rest dawned last Sunday, November 10th, 1899, he departed to his long rest. He has done more to stimulate and encourage the study of the natural sciences, and especially of geology, in Canada than any other individual. His vast store of knowledge, acquired by diligent labour in the broad field of nature as well as in the laboratory, embraced several of the leading sciences, and at one time, owing to circumstances in connection with the University over which he presided for a period of forty years so successfully, his courses of lectures included chemistry, botany, zoology, together with geology, palæontology and mineralogy.

As a palæo-botanist, Sir William's reputation was world-wide, and his descriptions of the fossil floras of Canada from the earliest Palæozoic, through the Carboniferous on to the Mesozoic and later Tertiaries, to those of more recent times are too well known to be dwelt upon on this occasion.

No less than seventy-nine distinct papers or articles upon fossil plants have been published by him, and amongst these are included descriptions of the fossil flora found in the Leda-clay formation of the Ottawa Valley. As a student of recent plants he did much to stimulate activity and build up the magnificent herbarium now existing at McGill. His "Acadian Geology," in which are described the succession of the geological formations of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as well as their mineral resources, is a most fascinating work. In it he describes not only the various organic remains peculiar to the Atlantic Provinces, but enters into unusually interesting discussions regarding the origin of coal, the climatic and other condi-