

In determining the species of fossil plants, reliance must be placed largely upon the structure of the wood and comparisons with the stems of modern types must be instituted. Dr. Penhallow, therefore, spent several years in a study of the conifers. The results are embodied in a book entitled "North American Gymnosperms." The first part consists of a discussion of the minute anatomy of the stem and of the probable origin of the constituent elements. The second part is a manual by means of which a species may be determined through the microscopic examination of its wood. This useful work was to have been followed by a similar study of the Angiosperms, but only a paper upon the willows was completed.

History, whether written upon the rocks or in forgotten volumes, was particularly attractive to Dr. Penhallow. His gleanings in the latter field are gathered in several articles. The most interesting and valuable comprise a complete "Review of Canadian Botany," from the time of the first settlement in New France until 1895.

Dr. Penhallow's power of administration was utilized not only within but without the University. The last years of his life were largely devoted to the organization of the new Marine Biological Station at St. Andrew's, New Brunswick. He was a trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Wood's Holl, Mass.; Chairman of the American Biological Research Stations; Chairman, from 1902 to 1904, of the British Association's Committee on the Ethnological Survey of Canada; President of the Society of Plant Morphology and Physiology in 1899; Vice-President of the section of Botany at the meeting of the British Association in 1897; Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and President of Section IV from 1896 to 1897; and President for several years of the Montreal Natural History Society. In addition, he was a member of many other organizations, including the Royal Microscopical Society of London, the Botani-