

America, he kept in close touch with Japanese friends and pupils, some of whom became well-known scientists. Members of the Montreal Folklore Society, of which Dr. Penhallow was President for several years, will recall his sympathetic presentation of charming Japanese proverbs and folk-tales and his interesting accounts of the Ainos, the remnant of an ancient Aryan race which has maintained its purity in Japan. After a few months at Harvard and two years at the Houghton Farm Experimental Station, Dr. Penhallow became Professor of Botany at McGill University, in 1883. His predecessors had been Dr. Holmes, whose collection of Canadian plants grew under Dr. Penhallow's care into the present large herbarium; Dr. Barnston, an able pupil of Balfour of Edinburgh; and Sir William Dawson, who was not only Principal of the University, but had been Professor of all the Natural Sciences. After Dr. Penhallow's arrival, practical courses were begun in the Redpath Museum. In 1890 the largest of the present laboratories was fitted up for ten students. So great a step forward did this seem that a detailed description of "The New Botanical Laboratory" was published in the *Canadian Record of Science*. Year by year, the courses were multiplied and made more comprehensive, until the amount of work done, in the shabby old rooms at the top of the Arts Building, bore comparison with that conducted in any good modern laboratory by a large staff of instructors.

Sir William Dawson's interest in fossil plants soon turned Dr. Penhallow's attention towards palæobotany. Papers published by the two collaborators were succeeded by a long series of notes, articles, and monographs prepared by Dr. Penhallow alone. In addition, he gave much time to the examination of fossils and the preparation of reports for the Geological Surveys of Canada and of the United States. General recognition as an authority, especially upon the Cretaceous and Tertiary floras of Canada, followed.