

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

Described at Scientific Association's Semi-Centennial.

Reminiscent Addresses By Pioneers of the Organization.

Recalls Names of Many Eminent Men Formerly Connected With it.

The conversation given in the Conservatory of Music hall last evening to mark the Hamilton Scientific Association's semi-centennial, attracted a representative audience of members and of friends of the society. A thoroughly enjoyable and appropriate programme, in which reminiscent addresses, dealing with fifty years of valuable work and recalling the names of some of the pioneers who founded the association, held a prominent part, were heard.

President Hill after a reference to the fact that it was just fifty years ago on November 16, the society held its first meeting, extended a cordial welcome to the old and new members. In a brief sketch of the world's progress he entertainingly traced achievements such as the fast ocean liners, railways, the telegraph and telephone, which had revolutionized things in the last fifty years. What might not be expected in the next thirty years, he asked. Speaking of the advances in chemistry, physics and medicine Mr. Hill asked why it was that Hamilton had no college. "It is a strange thing," he said, "that Hamilton, one of the most important cities in the Dominion has no college when such places as London, Kingston and Montreal have their colleges and universities. Why is this? Has Hamilton done its part or is there something in the atmosphere that shuts Hamilton out?"

In a reference to Canada's greatness, its vast resources and steady march of progress, Mr. Hill said he thought the people of the Dominion should make for which to feel grateful. Touching on the society's work, he said, he felt that if the general public were aware that more than half of the papers at the meeting were of a literary character the attendance would be larger.

Mr. Adam Brown, one of the pioneers of the organization, spoke reminiscently of those associated with the society in its early days. Many of these he said were eminent men, whose fame and name, had exceeded Canada's bounds. Among those from whom letters of regret at being unable to attend and congratulations to the society on the celebration of its semi-centennial were received, were the following: Sir Sandford Fleming, the President of the Royal Astronomical Society, Toronto; Bard William Murray, Dr. Burgess, of Montreal; Professor McCoombe, C. T. Keefe, formerly engineer of the Hamilton waterworks, who was referred to by Mr. Brown as one of Canada's greatest men; Dr. Herriman, of Kingston, who was Vice-President of the society in 1900; Dr. Marsh, for years one of the society's most active officers, and Mr. Leggat, one of the original charter members.

Mr. Brown, in his address, said that the men connected with the society in its early days were men who had faith in Hamilton. The one thing required after the establishment of the waterworks to emphasize Hamilton's attractiveness to manufacturers was supplied by the Cataract Power Company, which was making the city what it was to-day.

After Fifty Years.

Mr. H. B. Witton, one of the fathers of the society, then read a well prepared and comprehensive sketch, under the above title, and which was as follows: In well chosen words, reference has been made to this as the jubilee year of the Hamilton Association; and our Secretary has favored us with a sketch of the society's history. Fifty years are indeed but an infinitesimal fraction of the past, the mere twinkling of an eye in contrast with those cycles of change which make up the history of the world. But modern events speed on at an accelerated pace. Fifty years bring in their train countless revolutions; and short as their span is, it nevertheless is longer than the average time allotted to individual man upon the earth.

Fifty years ago a dozen citizens deeming the time opportune for concerted action, met together and organized the Hamilton Association. The meetings of these foundation-men of our society were informal, and their doings were devoid of ostentation. But they were men who had high aims, and their plans were comprehensive. It was decided that in process of time the chief work of the new-born association should be to investigate the physical geography, geology, flora, fauna and antiquities of this district. Fairly optimistic, these men were confident that the trend of events favored human progress; and they had faith in the worth of intellectual culture. Like Matthew Arnold, they too were convinced that such culture depends on familiarity with the best that has been thought and done in the world; and in consonance with that conviction, they decided that from time to time each member should summarize for the association choice selections from his studies and reading.

The founders of our society cared little for ceremony, but held to plainness of speech and simplicity of procedure. In this they followed, perhaps unwittingly the method of Sir William Jones, who counselled for such a society, that its object of inquiry should be, first, never is done by man or brought forth by nature; that for procedure but one rule is needed, namely: "to have no rules at all;" and that the sole requisite for membership should be: "love of knowledge and zeal for its promotion."

To-night this association closes the first half-century of its existence, and goes forward on another stage of the journey, toward what in human experience is designated the climacteric of life. At such a juncture it is seemly that our thoughts turn to the society's present status, to its record of work done, to its remembrance of cherished names, filed on its hall-roll, and to what are the auguries for its future usefulness.

From the first, work of the association has been directed by a President, Vice-President and Advisory Council; and for the tireless services of the gentlemen who have discharged the duties of these offices, unstinted thanks are due. Our roll of membership generally bears from 120 to 150 names; and for several years working sections have given special attention to astronomy, geology, biology and to photography.

A scientific list of the timber grown in what was then Western Canada, was among the first important work done by the Association. Square timber for export, in those days was rafted in Ham-

ilton Bay, and was a traffic item of some importance for the newly opened Great Western Railway. An officer of the Railway, Mr. Samuel Sharp, a member of our Society, instructed by his company, had a goodly number of plain and polished samples prepared to illustrate our extensive list. Complete sets, each specimen bearing its botanical, and when possible its popular name, were sent for exhibition to London, and to Paris; and some of them I think still find place in our museum.

Soon after completion of this piece of practical work concerning Canadian forest trees, a list was prepared of the flora of the Niagara peninsula. The chief contributors to that service were Dr. Craigie, Judge Logie, and Mr. William Craigie. The Association has been fortunate in always having expert botanists at its roll of membership, and that first consensus of opinion as to our local flora, several times since, has been revised and extended. Its second issue was under supervision of the late J. M. Buchanan, M. A., whose frequent contributions, on many subjects to our society, were widely read. Later revisions of this list have been the work of members happily still our associates; and a collection of pressed local floral specimens forming an herbarium or hortus siccus, has been mounted with a care that has received commendation from numerous botanists of taste and reputation. Many of these specimens were prepared by Dr. Burgess, now of Montreal, and formerly one of the most active of our Associates.

In botany as in other branches of natural history, the late Thomas Maclellan rendered our society good service. Nearly thirty years ago he was President of the Association; and for several years served it as curator and librarian. Catholic in his love and study of nature in her many guises, his favorite life-long pursuit was the study of birds. As our early meetings he read ornithological papers, notable both at home and abroad. For many years his services were sought after by United States naturalists. He took part in forming the "American Ornithological Union"; and in revision of some branches of ornithological nomenclature. His book of more than three hundred pages entitled "The Birds of Ontario," an important contribution to the knowledge of Canadian bird-life, was first published by our Association.

No department of ornithology was foreign to Mr. Maclellan. It was pleasant to hear him discourse on any branch of the avian subject. Even his exposition of the technical terms used in describing birds lost its dryness; and to hear his papers explaining the structure of birds, and their homologies in form and function compared with those of other classes of animals, was a treat not to be forgotten. But it was as a field ornithologist that his equal was hard to find. Audubon and Wilson, in this regard, had no worrier disciple than Thomas Maclellan, for nothing pertaining to the life history, song, habits, plumage and migration of birds was hidden from him. Blessed with a keen sense of humor himself, he delighted to trace all manifestation of humor in animals. Perhaps no man ever better enjoyed the redoubtable satirical wit of the ancient playwright Aristophanes who, in Frere's version makes the birds in chorus cry in mock pity for mortals:

"Ye children of man! whose life is a pain."

Protracted with sorrow from day to day,
Naked and featherless, feeble and querulous,
Sickly, calamitous creatures of clay."

In entomology, the branch of Natural History relating to insects, Mr. J. Alston Moffatt, for several years rendered the association much service. Rightly enough Pope calls these several horses of living creatures: "The wandering nations of a summer's day." For they outnumber the rest of the animal kingdom, and by late authorities their species are estimated at a quarter of a million. Their influence, too, is almost as remarkable as is their number. For ages they have furnished the world with silk, honey and wax. They are food for countless other living things, are pollen-carriers that fertilize barren plants; and they are the common scavengers of the world. As malign agents they are but too well known; for to counteract their noxious attacks on cultivated plants, taxes the alertness of a trained army of specialists in various parts of the civilized world.

In all study of living things microscopic aid is helpful; and in its early days the association paid some attention to microscopy. It is pleasing to hear in mind the biological truths brought to light by little men whose vision had but little adventures; aid; for the imperfect microscopes of other days were not superseded by modern achromatic lenses till near the close of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Ehrenberg's great work describing the Infusorial Animalcula dates only from the year 1838. In a second title that work was justly called: "A view of Nature's more profound organic life." To performance of original microscopic zoological work, this society makes little or no pretension. But in comparing with authoritative descriptive lists the diatoms, desmids and animalcula common to this district, and in helping to promote a right conception of the profuse life that surrounds us, life unseen by unaided vision, the society has striven to subserve the purpose for which it was established.

From the first geology received from our association a goodly share of the notice mother earth claims from her children. The realities to which she compels attention do not vary, though the fancies of their expounders sometimes require a large personal equation to be allowed for. When shells were found in the Alps, Sir Charles Lyell tells, the explanation of one authority was, they are freaks of nature; another said, they are a residuum of the deluge; and yet another, that they are Eastern shells dropped there by pilgrims returning from Syria. But William Smith, putting aside such fancies, about 1815 constructed the first geological map of England, and by his keen perception of truth, and by his industry, earned the name of Father of English geology. A canal surveyor, with no special advantages but his own force of character, from observation and reasoning he learned that the stratified rocks were in groups; that their order of succession was never inverted; and though their outcrop might be in places far apart, they could always be distinguished by their fossils. His map, the product of fifteen years' hard work, confirms these views; and able followers hastened to do him honor, and to adopt his method.

Among the earliest on this side the Atlantic to work on similar lines were William Maclellan and Prof. Amos Eaton. Mr. Eaton made a geological survey of Albany county, in the State of New York, as early as 1820. With the report of his survey, was the best of the early American geological maps, for showing rock strata in situ. From that beginning, twenty States, in as many years, after, entrusted surveys to geologists, several of whom became famous. In

Canada, numerous amateurs made valuable collections of minerals and fossils; and Bayfield's maps of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes also contained geological notes of great value. But these services excepted, no geological work of importance was accomplished till the institution in 1843, by act of Parliament, of the Geological Survey of Canada.

The reports of Sir William Logan, chief of the survey, and those of his colleagues, Murray, Hunt and Billings, extended popular interest in Canadian geology. For this district these first reports had special value, as in them the Medina, Clinton and Niagara formations exposed near Hamilton are minutely described, with illustrations of their characteristic fossils. In these reports two of our early members, Mr. Charles Robb and Mr. T. C. Keefe, are repeatedly thanked for information regarding the surface geology of this district. One of these reports gives a description of Burlington Heights, and of the cutting through them for the Desjardins Canal, where seventy feet above the lake were found fossil bones and the tusk of a mammoth, and where seven feet higher the horns of a wapiti were found.

Our members who were pioneers in geology have not lacked followers. That is evinced by the geological reports and cabinets of the association. Apart from minerals collected, our cases contain representative fossils from the Potsdam sandstone to the Erie clay; that is, from the lowest to the highest palaeozoic Canadian rock formations. Our collected fossils from the grove of rocks exposed in the Hamilton escarpment, for their completeness and their methodical arrangement, long since won for the geological section of the society commendation from the late Dr. James Hall, the eminent palaeontologist of New York. Of these local collections, the fossil sponges, the graptolites are among the most interesting. The graptolites, as their name implies, are minute, feathery, quill-like fossils of the Polyp class. In structure they bear points of resemblance to living forms of hydrozoa; and as they must have lived under somewhat like conditions to existing similar forms of life, graptolites show a faint gleam of light over the ancient Silurian waters in which they lived ages and ages ago. Both graptolites and fossil sponges are sought after for museums alike in America and in Europe.

Many helpers who have aided to promote the geological work of this association deserve thanks from their co-workers. Few have been more efficient in service than the late Mr. A. E. Walker, who for some years was president of the geological section. In justice I must also further add: It is mainly due to the generosity, scientific ability and labors of our veteran associate, Colonel Grant, that the geological branch of the Hamilton Association has accomplished the work it has done. It is unnecessary for one member of a society to enlarge or venture to appraise the services of a living fellow-member of the same society. That is a rule rarely to be infringed. But this must be the exception proving validity of the rule; and if excuse were needed, my plea should be: speak for all who know that Colonel Grant has done for the Hamilton Association.

The photographic and astronomical sections of the society have a goodly number of enthusiastic supporters; and both have earned esteem of the public. Many subjects in addition to those specified have engaged the attention of the council; and it would require a classified list of the papers read, rightly to show the numerous subjects of interest brought to public notice at the instance of our association.

By the generosity of members and friends, valuable gifts from time to time have been made to the society's museum. Such presentations are duly recorded, and are specified in the cases where they are placed. The association gradually collected a library of considerable value, a part of which, by mutual consent, was put in the temporary custody of the Hamilton Public Library authorities, when that institution was established. A valuable exchange list of publications enables members to follow the trend of scientific investigation in every quarter of the globe.

Of members passed to their rest, some won reputations outstretching the limits of Canada. Of such was Dr. John Rae, one of the founders of this society. A member of the first land expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, he afterwards commanded the search party which brought back news of Franklin's fate; a service for which he received the British Government reward of ten thousand pounds. Among our treasures is a map of the Arctic regions, drawn by his own hand. This was presented by Dr. Rae to the Hamilton Association. Worthy of mention with Dr. Rae is Dr. W. A. Stratton, formerly Secretary of our association. In 1899 Dr. Stratton received appointment to the position in India of principal of the Government Oriental College in Lahore. That honorable though laborious post, he most acceptably served for three years, till stricken with fever, his work came to an end, and his sun set before it was noon. The Messrs. Constable, London, England, have in press at the present time a memoir of Dr. Stratton's short but brilliant career. Besides the above mentioned members on our hall-roll are a few involuntarily remembered: Dr. Ormiston, Dr. Hurlburt, Prof. Wright, Judge Proudfoot, Judge Logie, Dr. MacDonald, Mr. R. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Charlton, Dr. Chittenden, Mr. A. Gaviller, Dr. Reynolds. And these names in turn bring to remembrance other names, and many voices heard in our councils, voices now hushed in death.

The Provincial Government makes the Hamilton Association a yearly grant of \$400. This sum suffices to pay items of rent, light, and printing. The University of Toronto, which since 1892 operates favorably in aiding to provide a yearly course of lectures free to the public. The Society is thus enabled to serve the public better than otherwise would be possible; and these aids are therefore gratefully accepted. This apart, from just to the work of the Hamilton Association has been to its members a labor of love, done without fee or reward.

But while individual service claims our remembrance, we must not forget that our Association, with many of like purpose, was but the outcome of that desire for acquisition and promotion of knowledge which marked the early years of the nineteenth century. That was a period of intellectual renaissance, as notable in its way as was the religious awakening of society, by Wesley and his friends a century earlier.

During the fifty years over which we tonight take a backward glance, "The thoughts of men have widened by the process of the suns." By spectroscopic and other methods of putting nature to the test, Physics and Chemistry have renewed the vigor of their youth. Instruments of precision have brought in the new biology and a new Paleontology. Application of science to industrial purposes is everywhere changing the old order of things. And although evils enough are rampant to remind us that the golden age is still far

distant, the standard of rational enjoyment has been heightened, social studies command more earnest attention than ever before, and all sorts and conditions of men realize that the science of political economy in future must concern itself with the distribution of wealth as seriously as with its production.

Moreover it is now more widely acknowledged than in other days, that man cannot live by bread alone, that the emotional side of man's nature calls for no less careful training than does his intellect. And greatest and best of all, it is also widely recognized that within every heart are the rudiments of a moral nature as profoundly mysterious, and as ennobling to contemplate as are the wonders of the heavens above us.

With such fields to cultivate, who can doubt that this society will have a brighter and more useful future than its past? In the course of nature the workman dies, but the work goes on. And it is safe to predict that we, whose tasks are well nigh done, will shortly be displaced by men of equal zeal and greater ability, whose efforts to do good will be favored by advantages non-existent in former days. For it is gratifying to know that by Government provision, by pious gifts, and by private munificence, institutions are springing up on every side, each of which after its own fashion is a centre of education, and a focus whence instruction radiates throughout the entire commonwealth.

Of this harvest, Hamilton has gathered but a scanty gleaming. So far, from untoward circumstances she has not been enabled, within her own limits, to provide for her sons as complete an educational equipment for winning life's prizes as her sister cities have at their command. But time remedies misfortunes. As the old Marceus has it: With the hour comes the appreciative man, and all neglect of Aschebroedel, the less cared for sister of the family, is brushed away. And some day a man of keen discernment will arise, who will secure for Hamilton a School of Science and Technology worthy of the name; one not a mere appendage of some better school, but one in keeping with the industrial importance of this city, and for usefulness comparable with the great technical schools that have done so much for other cities distinguished for their industries.

In picturesque language Mr. A. T. Freed graphically described some of the great discoveries of the nineteenth century, which had advanced the world's progress. Most of these great inventions, for the general welfare of humanity, he deemed, were the work of men to whom little notice was paid, men who had thought and thought in quiet seclusion.

During the evening Miss Twohey contributed piano selections and Miss Smith sang most acceptably. At the close of the addresses hearty votes of thanks were tendered to the speakers.

At the next meeting of the society in the museum on December 21, Dr. G. W. Johnston, of Toronto University, a former Hamilton boy, who attended the collegiate here and taught there for two or three years, will speak on "Roman Art."

MOUNTAIN SWALLOWED UP.

A Terrific Earthquake Took Place Near Unalak.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 8.—Captain Tolton, of the whaler Herman, which arrived to-day from the Arctic, reports that a terrific earthquake occurred at Unalak about a month ago, and McCulloch Peak, which was created by an earthquake nearly a year ago, and rose 3,400 feet above the sea, has dwindled to almost nothing as a result of submarine disturbances.

McCulloch Peak resulted from a volcanic eruption in the Bogostove Islands, and was discovered by officers of the United States revenue cutter McCulloch. The peak was visited by Boston scientists, who recently reported that the peak had been increasing in size. The earthquake shocks which are believed to have caused its sudden shrinkage, were felt for miles around Bogostove Island and Unalak, and at one place all of the water was thrown up to nearly 35 feet out of the sea.

Reducing Hours of Work.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Beginning on Monday, 2,100 men employed at the Brooks Locomotive Works will be reduced from a ten-hour to a nine-hour day. The works will also close on Saturday afternoons.

BABY WASTED TO MERE SKELETON

In Torments a Year and a Half with Terrible Sores on Face and Body—Hands Tied to Scrap Scratching and Tearing at Flesh—But

CURE BY CUTICURA COMPLETE AND SPEEDY

"My little son, when about a year and a half old began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician, and he told me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I took it home, and at once I began to use it. In a few days the sores were all healed, and my little son was as healthy as ever. I am now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for your most wonderful remedies, my precious child would have died from those terrible sores. I used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Ointment. Florence, N. Y., E. F. D., No. 1, Woodville, Conn., April 22, 1905."

ITCHING PIMPLES

Cured by Cuticura in Nebraska.

"I had suffered with itching pimples for years. At last a friend told me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I did so and in three weeks my face was entirely cured. I am so pleased with Cuticura Remedies that I will recommend them to all who suffer from itching pimples. Florence, N. Y., E. F. D., No. 2, Auburn, Neb., Aug. 28, 1905."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Eczema of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal, and Cuticura Tablets to Purify the Blood. For the cure of Eczema of the Face, Eczema of the Neck, Eczema of the Arms, Eczema of the Legs, Eczema of the Feet, Eczema of the Hands, Eczema of the Head, Eczema of the Throat, Eczema of the Lungs, Eczema of the Stomach, Eczema of the Intestines, Eczema of the Liver, Eczema of the Gallbladder, Eczema of the Pancreas, Eczema of the Spleen, Eczema of the Kidneys, Eczema of the Bladder, Eczema of the Uterus, Eczema of the Vagina, Eczema of the Prostate, Eczema of the Testes, Eczema of the Penis, Eczema of the Scrotum, Eczema of the Anus, Eczema of the Rectum, Eczema of the Colon, Eczema of the Small Intestine, Eczema of the Large Intestine, Eczema of the Stomach, Eczema of the Liver, Eczema of the Gallbladder, Eczema of the Pancreas, Eczema of the Spleen, Eczema of the Kidneys, Eczema of the Bladder, Eczema of the Uterus, Eczema of the Vagina, Eczema of the Prostate, Eczema of the Testes, Eczema of the Penis, Eczema of the Scrotum, Eczema of the Anus, Eczema of the Rectum, Eczema of the 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