

son was one of Canada's foremost contributors to ethnology, and one of that handful of original observers whose work affords the foundation for scientific knowledge of the North American natives.

Dawson's most notable contribution to ethnology was undoubtedly his memoir on the Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands, but he also published "Notes on the Indian Tribes of the Yukon District and Adjacent Northern Portion of British Columbia," a valuable memoir entitled "Notes and Observations on the Kwakwiool People of Vancouver Island," "Notes on the Shuswap People of British Columbia," and other papers.

When in 1884, the British Association appointed a committee to study the physical characters, languages and social conditions of the North-western tribes of Canada, Dr. Dawson was made a member, and it devolved upon him to organize and administer the work of the committee. The work was carried on for years with much success and small money expenditure, and when, in 1896, an Ethnological Survey of Canada was instituted, Dawson was chosen as the head of the survey committee.

Not the least of his services to his country were those in connection with the Behring Sea Arbitration. He was one of the commissioners, and was sent by the British Government to the North Pacific Ocean to enquire into the conditions of seal life there. Subsequently, his evidence and forcible arguments undoubtedly secured for the British side of the case a much more favourable finding than would otherwise have been obtained. Lord Alverstone (now Lord Chief Justice of England) writing of him in this connection says: "It is not possible to overrate the services which Dr. Dawson rendered us in the Behring Sea Arbitration. I consulted him throughout on many questions of difficulty and never found his judgment to fail, and he was one of the most unselfish and charming characters that I ever met. I consider it a great pleasure to have known him." In recognition of his services on the Arbitration Dr. Dawson was made a C. M. G.

He received the degree of D. Sc., from Princeton in 1887, and that of LL.D. from Queen's University in 1890, from McGill University in 1891, and from Toronto University some years later. In 1891 he was awarded the Bigsby Gold Medal by the Geological Society for his services in the cause of geology, and was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1893, he was elected President of the Royal Society of Canada, and in 1897 was President of the Geological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at the Toronto meeting. In 1897 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geo-