

formation of Gypsum,' and on the Boulder Formation,' and an article to Meson's *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* the 'Renewal of Forests Destroyed by Fire.' The facts embodied in the last were subsequently employed by him in combating the exaggerated periods of time assigned to such changes by European geologists. From 1847 to 1849 we find him, with the never-flagging zeal, pursuing his geological researches, and giving the results to the world in frequent papers. The most important of these are: 1. 'On the Triassic Red Sandstones of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island;' 2. 'On the Colouring Matters of Red Sandstones;' 3. 'On Erect Calamites Found near Pictou;' 4. On the 'Metamorphic Rocks of Nova Scotia.' He also published his 'Handbook of the Geography and Natural History of Nova Scotia,' and delivered courses of lectures on Natural History and Geology in the Pictou Academy, and in Dalhousie College, Halifax, and reported to the Nova Scotia Government on the coal-fields of Southern Cape Breton. In 1852, in company with Sir Charles Lyell, he made a re-examination of the Joggins section, and visited the remarkable deposit of Albertite at Hillsborough, New Brunswick." During his visit to the Joggins mines Mr. Dawson found the remains of *Dendroperpeton Acadianum* and of *Pupa Vetusta*. The former was the first reptile found in the coal formation of America; and *Pupa Vetusta* was the first known palaeozoic land snail. In 1855 he published the first edition of his world-famed *Acadian Geology*. The following year he prepared a description of the Silurian and Devonian rocks, and during the summer visited Lake Superior, and wrote a paper and report on the copper regions of Maimansee and Georgian Bay. In this masterly paper he discussed the geological relations of the copper-bearing rocks of the north shore of Lake Superior and the origin of the deposit of native copper. In recent years Sir William Dawson has devoted much attention to the study of fossil plants and carboniferous reptiles, and the physical and organic conditions of the more recent geological formations; and has published many memoirs on these subjects in the Transactions of various societies. Among his more popular works are "The Origin of the World," "The Story of the Earth," "Fossil Men," and "The Chain of Life in Geological Time," all of which have been published in London and have had large circulation in England and America. One of Dr. Dawson's most

important scientific discoveries is that of *Eozoön Canadense*. This fossil the late Sir William Logan had noticed, and he handed his specimens to Dr. Dawson. The latter soon recognised—and was the first to do so—its foraminiferal affinities, and proceeded to explain its structure. It may be said that previous to this discovery the Laurentian rocks were regarded as devoid of animal remains, and were therefore called "Azoic." For this term Dr. Dawson substituted *Eozoic*. Dr. Dawson was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1854, and of the Royal Society in 1862. He is a Master of Arts of Edinburgh, and a Doctor of Laws of McGill. In 1881 he was awarded the Lyell Medal of the Geological Society of London, England, for his eminent discoveries in geology. He was appointed by the Marquis of Lorne first President of the Royal Society of Canada, and had the principal place in organizing that body. Recognising his brilliant career in science, Her Majesty, in 1881, honoured him with the title of C.M.G., and in 1884, created him a Knight. In 1882, Sir William was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1883 he travelled in Egypt and Syria, and published geological observations upon this old land of Biblical history and religious romance. He is now one of the vice-presidents of the British Association. In 1884 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, and in the following year was appointed President elect of the British Association for the meeting of 1886.

Galbraith, William, Toronto, was born on the 23rd Dec., 1832, at Dumbarton, Scotland. The Galbraith family is a race of millers, our subject being the fourth generation, all having been engaged in this pursuit. His parents were John Galbraith and Christian Craig. His mother's kindred were well-to-do and highly respected farmers. Our subject was educated at Neilston, at the Parish School, with a view of becoming a minister, but owing to certain circumstances he entered into business with his father. He was always, however, of a studious nature, and while at his daily employment frequently made vast mental excursions. This habit he maintains to the present. His first idea of emigrating to Canada was occasioned by what he read of the country in *Chambers's Journal*. He left home in 1856 for Toronto, in which city he has since resided. He first obtained a situation through Mr. McMaster with Mr. James Young, produce merchant,