

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1996

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

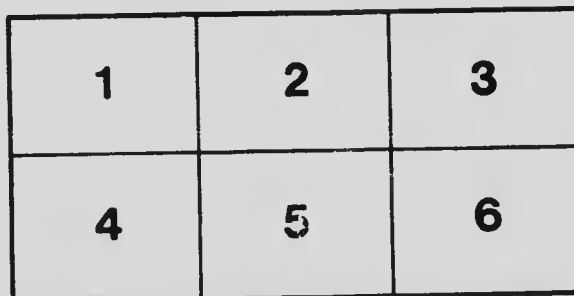
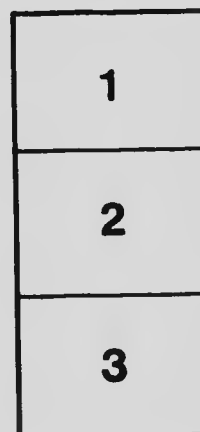
Université de Montréal

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Université de Montréal

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

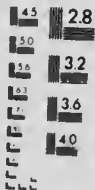
Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminent par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaît sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

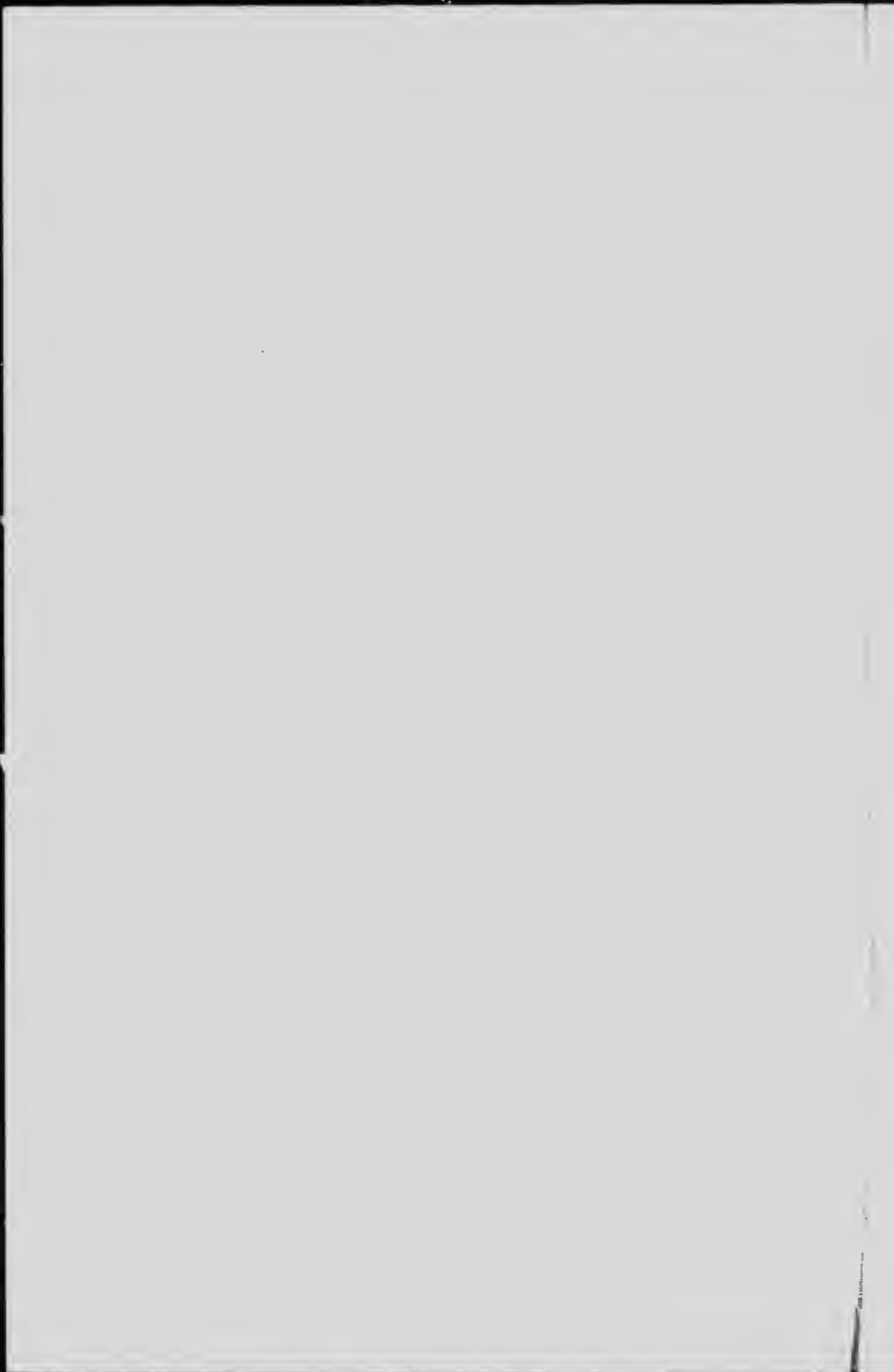
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax



XII.—*George Mercer Dawson.*

By B. J. HARRINGTON.

(Read May 26, 1902.)

Twenty years have elapsed since the inauguration of the Royal Society of Canada, and in that time many of those who were wont to gather with us have been called to the majority. Sir William Dawson, our first President, died in 1899, ripe in knowledge and in years, but no one then thought that he would so soon be followed by his distinguished son, Dr. G. M. Dawson. To the latter, years of usefulness and honour seemed to remain; but how little do we know of what lies before us! Life is ever uncertain, and Dr. Dawson realized this when he wrote:

"Life is a bubble on the sea,
The ocean of eternity;
It floats awhile in glittering pride,
It may o'er many billows ride.
There comes a moment, none knows why,
No cloud o'erspreads the summer sky,
Some little breath, some hidden thing,
Perhaps a spirit on the wing,
Touches the orb — it melts away,
The sea receives its little spray; —
No mark, no memory left behind.
The everlasting sea, the wind — flow on."

Dr. Dawson was the second son of the late Sir J. W. Dawson, and was born on the 1st of August, 1849, in Picton, Nova Scotia. In 1855 his father, who had for some years been acting as Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, received the appointment of Principal of McGill University, Montreal, and with his family took up his residence there. Instead of the magnificent structures of to-day, there were then on the college grounds only two "unfinished and partly ruinous buildings, standing amid a wilderness of excavators' and masons' rubbish, overgrown with weeds and bushes. The grounds were unfenced and pastured at will by herds of cattle, which not only cropped the grass, but browsed on the shrubs, leaving unhurt only one great elm, which still stands as the 'founder's tree,' and a few old oaks and butternut trees"¹. Surroundings of this kind were not ideal from a university point of view, but made an instructive environment for an intelligent boy. The numerous wild flowers, the birds' nests, the fossil

¹ Fifty Years of Work in Canada — Autobiographical Notes by Sir William Dawson, p. 98.

shells in the blue clay, the waste waterway, where leaves and twigs became "petrifications," the lively brook where mimic fleets could be navigated and dams constructed—these and many other objects of interest were there, and with the guidance and encouragement of an ever-ready father, the boy's inborn love of nature was daily stimulated and increased.

At ten years of age Dawson entered the Montreal High School, remaining there for one year and taking a high place in his classes. Subsequently, however, owing to ill-health, his education was carried on for the most part under tutors; and while this system, no doubt, cut him off from some advantages, it gave him on the other hand wider opportunities for pursuing and mastering subjects which had special attractions for him. Surrounded by books, chemical apparatus, paints and pencils, the days were never too long, and photography, book-binding, painting magic lantern slides, and even cheese-making, afforded him fascinating occupation and amusement. One who knew him well at that time says: "He seemed to absorb knowledge rather than to study, and every new fact or idea acquired was at once put into its place and proper relations in his orderly mind. He was always cheerful, amusing and popular, other boys flocking around him and invariably submitting to his unconcealed leadership."

At the age of eighteen, Dawson entered McGill College as a partial student, attending lectures on English, Chemistry, Geology, &c., during the session of 1868-9. The summer of 1869 was spent at Gaspé and much time devoted to dredging for foraminifera, which with material from other sources formed the basis of his first scientific paper, published in the *Canadian Naturalist* in 1870, and in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* of the following year. While a student at McGill he wrote a poem on Jacques Cartier which, as a boyish effort was thought very well of by his instructors as evidence of his keen love of nature and poetic instinct. The passage on the summit of Mount Royal, whither Cartier was conducted by the red men of Hochelaga, is thus described:

"Far on the western river lay,
Like molten gold, the dying day.
Far to the east the waters glide
Till lost in twilight's swelling tide;
While all around, on either hand,
Spread the broad, silent, tree-clad land;
And in the distance far and blue
Long swelling mountains close the view."

In 1870 Dawson went to London and entered the Royal School of Mines, at that time on Jermyn street. He was fond of the sea, and on

this occasion made the passage in a sailing ship, he and another young man being the only passengers. During the voyage he amused himself making observations on the surface life of the ocean, and the phenomena of phosphorescence. He also studied navigation under the captain, and the knowledge then acquired afterwards stood him in good stead when he had to navigate a schooner along the dangerous coasts of British Columbia and the Queen Charlotte Islands.

At the School of Mines he took the full course of study, extending over three years, and passed as an associate. At the end of his second year, he carried off the Duke of Cornwall's scholarship, given by the Prince of Wales, and on graduation stood first in his class, obtaining the Edward Forbes Medal and Prize in Paleontology and Natural History, and the Murchison Medal in Geology. During his course he paid special attention to the study of geology under Ramsay, Huxley and Richerdt, but also devoted much time to chemistry and metallurgy, under Frankland and Percy respectively, and to mining under Warrington Smyth. Even in his holidays he was never altogether idle, and during most of the summer of 1871 he was attached to the British Geological Survey, and worked with the late J. Clifton Ward in the Cumberland Lake-District. While in England he made many warm friends, with some of whom he corresponded regularly for years afterwards.

On returning to Canada in 1872, he was engaged for some months examining and reporting upon mineral properties in Nova Scotia, and subsequently went to Quebec, where he delivered a course of lectures on chemistry at Morrin College, which was attended by a large and appreciative class. In 1873 he was appointed Geologist and Botanist to Her Majesty's North American Boundary Commission, which had been constituted to fix the boundary line between British North America and the United States, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and which had been carrying on its labours for about a year. From early boyhood Dawson had been keenly interested in travel and exploration, and in the Canadian Northwest he saw a region ready to yield up a rich harvest of discovery. There was the charm of novelty afforded by a well-nigh untrodden field, and the many hardships to be encountered only seemed to lend attractions to the expedition. In those days no Canadian Pacific trains rolled across the continent. Fort Garry, now the fast-growing city of Winnipeg, with more than 10,000 inhabitants, was then practically the last outpost of civilization, and the great prairies had to be traversed on horseback or on foot, provisions and equipment of every kind being carried in Red River carts, drawn by oxen or ponies with shaganappy harness. The two years of Dawson's connection with the Boundary Commission were for

him years of incessant activity, but the results of his work were of great scientific value. They were embodied in a report addressed to the head of the Commission, Major (now General) D. R. Cameron, R.A., and published in Montreal in 1875.¹ The volume, which is now looked upon as "one of the classics of Canadian geology," is a model of what such reports should be—scientific facts being clearly and succinctly stated and the conclusions logically drawn. The main geological result arrived at was the examination and description of a section over 800 miles in length across the central region of the continent, which had been previously touched upon at a few points only, and in the vicinity of which a space of over 200 miles in longitude had remained even geographically unknown. The report discussed not merely the physical and general geology of the region, and the more detailed characteristics of the various geological formations, but also the capabilities of the country with reference to settlement. The whole edition was long ago distributed, and the volume is now exceedingly scarce and difficult to obtain. While attached to the Boundary Commission, Dawson made large collections of natural history specimens, which were forwarded to England and found a home in the British Museum, as well as at Kew and elsewhere. The British Museum obtained no less than seventeen species of mammals not previously represented in its collections.

More or less in connection with the above work were published papers on the "Lignite Formations of the West," the "Occurrence of Foraminifera, Coccoliths, etc., in the Cretaceous Rocks of Manitoba," on "Some Canadian Species of Spongillae," on the "Superficial Geology of the Central Region of North America," on the "Locust Invasion of 1874 in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories," etc.

When the work of the Boundary Commission was brought to a close, Dawson received an appointment on the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada and began in that connection the long series of explorations of the Northwest and British Columbia, which brought such great credit to himself and his country. In 1883 he was made an Assistant Director of the Survey, and later, on the retirement of Dr. Selwyn, in 1895, became head of the department, a position which he occupied until the time of his death on the 2nd of March, 1901. Throughout his connection with the Survey his reports were always of a high order, bearing evidence of his striking powers of observation and deduction. Though thoroughly scientific, they always took account of the practical and economic side of geology, and accordingly com-

¹ Report on the Geology and Resources of the Region in the vicinity of the Forty-ninth Parallel, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, with Lists of Plants and Animals collected and Notes on the Fossils.

manded the attention and confidence of mining capitalists, mine managers and others interested in the development of the mineral resources of the country. When in the field, geology was, of course, the principal object of his investigations, but his wide knowledge of collateral sciences enabled him not merely to collect objects of natural history in an intelligent and discriminating way, and to discuss the flora and faunas of different districts, but also to make important observations on the habits and languages of Indian tribes, to keep continuous meteorological records and to determine latitudes and longitudes. We accordingly find that his reports generally conclude with a series of most valuable appendices, giving special information which could not well be included in the body of the document.

In an elaborate notice of his report on the Queen Charlotte Islands, published in Petermann's *Mittheilungen* (Vol. 27, 1881), the writer, after calling attention to the fact that the report dealt not merely with the geology of the islands, but also with their topography, natural history, climate and ethnology, says: "One is amazed at the rich results which he brought back in all these branches, especially as he had only one assistant, Mr. Rankine Dawson, and remained in the islands only two and a half months, from the 12th of June to the end of August, and that in most unfavourably wet weather."

In addition to his field books proper, he kept copious journals which contain much interesting information. He had a habit too, of jotting down notes and sometimes verses on scraps of paper or on the backs of telegraph forms. In the wilds of British Columbia, for example, he writes:

"Contorted beds, of unknown age,
My weary limbs shall bear,
Perhaps a neat synclinal fold
At night shall be my lair,
Dips I shall take on unnamed streams,
Or where the rocks strike, follow
Along the crested mountain ridge
Or anticlinal hollow;
Or gently with the hammer stroke
The slumbering petrification,
That for a hundred million years
Has been debarred from action.
* * * * *

We can fancy him, too, sitting by his lonely camp fire on shores of the Pacific and penning the following lines:

"To rest on fragrant cedar boughs
Close by the western ocean's rim,
While in the tops of giant pines
The live-long night the sea-winds hymn,
And low upon the fretted shore
The waves beat out the evermore."

In common with British subjects in all parts of the world, he was deeply stirred by the occurrences of the South African war, and after the battle of Paardeberg (February 25th, 1900), in which his fellow countrymen played so conspicuous a part, he wrote as follows:

" We know too good a tale of death,
Spent on the sun-baked veldt to-day,
Our best, who left us without a word,
But may not now return again,
But pride is packed with our tears,
The seed grows to it steadily there,
We know that in the tide of year,
We sow for empire yet to be,
Our loss our gain — nor let away
As rising in the east —
The day food of the veldt
But fathers, mothers, sisters, wives,
Your loss is more than you can bear,
For you those young, exultant lives
Gone out, as darkness everywhere,
We grieve with you, we stand to aid."

And yet his view of the war was not a wholly one-sided one, his fairness and his admiration for the Boer being evidenced by the following lines:

" The silent Boer that lies a clod,
He was a father or a son
Upon his dry, grey Transvaal sod
Among the roks that we have won,
His narrow soul was true and strong,
To fend us from his home and kraal
He gave his life — we know him wrong,
But find him worthy after all;
And when in days to come the song
Of later harvests shall be sung
He will have part in that South land
As elder brother, true and strong,
Each spring that rises on the veldt
Will cast its wreath of self-sown flowers,
Will breathe its fragrance and be felt
About his grave as over ours,
Not all is lost if life be spent,
For it is good to truly die,
To give to that extreme extent
If so be freedom lives thereby,
The things not seen, beyond the veil,
Have harvest also full and true,
And loss we reckon but by tale
Is measured there — to each his due."

Dr. Dawson's geological work was carried on chiefly in the region of the great prairies of the Northwest and British Columbia, but he was thoroughly informed as to the geology of all parts of the Dominion. In the Northwest he paid particular attention to the relations of

the Cretaceous and Laramie formations, and he discovered the presence in the Cretaceous of Southern Alberta of an important series of rocks—the Belly River group—which he has justly considered on the whole as a typical formation. The Kootenai group was first recognized by him as comprising a portion of the early Cretaceous in the Rocky Mountain region. His study of a large area of the interior plateau region of British Columbia established the existence of a great series of micaceous and gneisses supposed to be of Archean age, and succeeded by Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Carboniferous strata; while in the Cordilleran region of the same province he described the occurrence of great deposits of contemporaneous volcanic rocks, in various series of volcanic rocks. While working in connection with the Boundary Commission, he also he studied the crystalline rocks in the Lake of the Woods region, and concluded that a considerable portion of the Canadian continent there consists of metamorphosed volcanic rocks. He was a careful student of glacial phenomena and, according to Dr. G. J. Hinde¹ was the first to describe the glacial origin of the Missouri Coteau, and in the interior of British Columbia he has shown that at one period of the Ice Age there was a confluent ice mass, the surface of which stood at a level of 4,000 feet above the sea, and that it reached a thickness of 1,000 to 2,000 feet in thickness. He further established the fact that the movements of the glacier ice in this region were not only to the south and south-east, and through the transverse valleys and gaps of the coast ranges to the ocean, but that it had also a northerly flow, and passed down the valleys of the Pelly and Lewis branches of the Yukon river. Dr. Dawson also maintained that the northern part of the great plains had been submerged, and that their elevation was in the main due to floating ice.

With regard to his ethnological work we cannot do better than quote from Mr. W. J. McGee's appreciative notice in the *American Anthropologist*. Mr. McGee says: "While several of Dr. Dawson's titles and the preface to some of his papers imply that his ethnological researches were subsidiary to his geological work, and while his busy life never afforded opportunity for a monographic treatment of Canada's aborigines, it is never theless true that he made original observations and records of great value, that much of his work is still unique, and that his contributions, both personal and indirect, materially enlarged knowledge of our native tribes. It is well within bounds to say that in addition to his other gifts to knowledge, George M. Daw-

¹ *Geol. Magazine*, May, 1897.

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 1881, 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-

graphical Society. In 1900, he was President of the Geological Society of America, and gave his retiring address at the Albany meeting in December, choosing as his subject "The Geological Record of the Rocky Mountain Region in Canada." This address was published as a bulletin of the Geological Society of America, and will be prized as giving a summing up of his latest views on some of the problems connected with the complex geology of the west. Many other distinctions which cannot be enumerated here fell to his lot, and he won for himself the esteem and confidence of his fellow-countrymen in all parts of the Dominion. Nowhere was he more beloved than in British Columbia — the province in which he had done so much of his best work, and in which, he sometimes said to the writer, he would like to spend his last days.

After the Toronto meeting of the British Association, in 1897, he accompanied a party of the members on a trip across the continent, and all were struck with the warmth of the welcome everywhere accorded to him. "Among the many distinguished visitors," wrote the *Victoria Colonist*, "by whose presence Victoria has been honoured during the past few days, none holds a higher or more deserved place in the esteem of Canadians than George M. Dawson. In one sense he is the discoverer of Canada, for the Geological Survey of which he has been the chief, has done more than all other agencies combined to make the potentialities of the Dominion known to the world. He has been engaged in the work so long that he can look back over it with the profound satisfaction which comes from the knowledge that his judgment on points of extreme interest and value has been justified by events. The development of Kootenay, the hydraulic mines of Cariboo, and the gold mines in the Yukon are all foretold in the interesting pages of Dr. Dawson's earlier reports. Therefore, when we find in the voluminous products of his pen, wherein the results of his observations are recorded, anticipations of great mineral development in parts of the province that are as yet unexplored, we feel almost as if such developments were guaranteed. A careful observer, a conservative reasoner, a skilful writer, Canada possesses in Dr. Dawson, a public servant the value of whose services can never be over-estimated. His name carries authority with it on any subject on which he speaks. That a long career may be before him is the hope of all, for we all know how much that means to the Dominion."

Dr. Dawson was a ready and prolific writer and a brilliant conversationalist. His quiet humour was infectious, and any dinner party which numbered him among the guests was sure to be a merry one.

He seemed to have an inexhaustible fund of information, not merely about his own special lines of work, but covering the widest range of subjects. The marvel was how in his busy life he had acquired so much and such varied knowledge. For one of apparently delicate constitution, his powers of enduring prolonged physical exertion were as remarkable as his capacity for continuous mental activity. He was at work at his office until two days before his death, the immediate cause of which was capillary bronchitis. The secret of Dr. Dawson's widespread popularity, no doubt, lay in his downright unselfishness and in his sunny and sympathetic nature.

Bibliography of Dr. George M. Dawson.

BY DR. H. M. AML.

1870.

On Foraminifera from the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. *Canadian Naturalist*, N.S. Vol. vii, No. 5, pp. 172-180, June, 1870. Montreal. (Also separately, pp. 1-8.) Also in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Svo. 4th series, Vol. VII, pp. 83-90, February, 1871. London, Eng.

1871.

- The Lignite Formations of the West. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. vii, No. 5, pp. 211-252, April, Montreal. (Also separately with the next.)
- Note on the Occurrence of Foraminifera, Coccoliths, etc., in the Cretaceous Rocks of Manitoba. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. vii, pp. 252-257, April. Montreal. (Also separately, with the foregoing.)
- Marie Champlain deposits on lands north of Lake Superior. *American Journal of Science*, 3d series, p. 143 (1-4 p.).
- The Fluctuations of the American Lakes and the Development of Sun Spots. *Nature*, 4to., pp. 501-506, April, 1871. London. Also in *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. vii, No. 6, pp. 310-317, November. Montreal.
- Report on the Tertiary Lignite Formation in the Vicinity of the Forty-ninth Parallel. (British North American Boundary Commission.) Svo. pp. 1-31. Montreal.
- (Abstract, *American Journal of Science*, 3rd series, Vol. 8, pp. 142-143, 1 and 1-2 p. 1874.)

1875.

- Report on the Geology and Resources of the Region in the Vicinity of the Forty-ninth Parallel. (British North American Boundary Commission.) Svo. pp. 1-31 and 1-387. Dawson Bros., Montreal.
- On some Canadian Species of Spongillae. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. viii, No. 1, pp. 1-5, November. Montreal. (Also separately, same pagination.)
- On the Superficial Geology of the Central Region of North America. *Quarterly*

Journal Geological Society, 8vo, pp. 603-623, November, London. (Also separately, same pagination.)

1876.

Communication in J. A. Allen's Monograph, "The American Bisons, living and extinct," 173-174, with map on p. 173. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. Vol. 4, No. 19, 1876.

Notes on the Locust Invasion of 1874 in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. viii, No. 3, pp. 119-131. Montreal. (Also separately, pp. 1-16.)

Review of "Report on the Geol. & Resources, etc., Forty-ninth Parallel." (Anon.) *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. viii, No. 2, p. 118. 1876.

1877.

Notes on the Appearance and Migrations of the Locust in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Summer of 1875. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. viii, No. 4, pp. 207-226, April. Montreal. (Also separately, pp. 1-20.)

Notes on some of the more recent Changes in Level of the Coast of British Columbia and adjacent regions. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. viii, No. 4, pp. 241-248, April. Montreal. (Also separately, pp. 1-8.)

Mesozoic Volcanic Rocks of British Columbia and Chili. Relation of Volcanic and Metamorphic rocks. *Geological Magazine*, 8vo, pp. 314-317, July. London. (Also separately, pp. 1-4.)

Note on the Economic Minerals and Mines of British Columbia. First List of Localities in the Province of British Columbia, known to yield Gold, Coal, Iron, Copper and other Minerals of Economic Value. (Appendix R.) Report on Surveys, Canadian Pacific Railway, 8vo, pp. 218-245. Ottawa.

Note on Agriculture and Stock-Raising and Extent of Cultivable Land in British Columbia. (Appendix S.) Report of Surveys, Canadian Pacific Railway, 8vo, pp. 246-253. Ottawa.

Report on Explorations in British Columbia. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1875-76, 8vo, pp. 233-280. (Abstract *American Journal of Science*, 3rd series, Vol. 11, page 70, 1-8 p.)

1878.

On the Superficial Geology of British Columbia. *Philosophical Magazine*, Vol. 4, p. 227, 1877. *Quarterly Journal Geological Society*, London, Vol. 31, pp. 89-123, February. (Also separately, same pagination.)

Travelling Notes on the Surface Geology of the Pacific Coast. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. viii, No. 7, pp. 389-393, February. Montreal. (Also separately, pp. 1-11.)

Notes on the Locust in the North-West in 1876. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. viii, No. 7, pp. 411-417, April. Montreal. (Also separately, pp. 1-7.)

Erratics at High Levels in Northwestern America. Barriers to a Great Ice Sheet. *Geological Magazine*, 8vo, pp. 209-212, May. London.

Report of Explorations in British Columbia, chiefly in the Basins of the Blackwater, Salmon and Nechaco Rivers, and on François Lake. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1876-77, 8vo, pp. 17-94. Montreal.

Report on Reconnaissance of Leech River and Vicinity. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1876-77, 8vo, pp. 95-192. Montreal.

General Note on the Mines and Minerals of Economic Value of British Columbia, with a list of localities, with appendix. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1876-77, 8vo. pp. 103-145. Montreal. (Also separately, same pagination.) Abstract, *American Journal of Science*, 3rd series, Vol. 16, p. 149. (1-2 p.) 1878.

1879.

On a Species of *Loftusia* from British Columbia. *Quarterly Journal Geological Society*, 8vo. pp. 69-75, February. London. (Also separately, same pagination.)

Notes on the Glaciation of British Columbia. *Canadian Naturalist*, n. s. Vol. ix, No. 1, pp. 32-39, March. Montreal. (Also separately, pp. 1-8.)

Sketch of the Past and Present Condition of the Indians of Canada, *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. ix, No. 5, pp. 129-159, July. Montreal. (Also separately, pp. 1-31.)

Preliminary Report of the Physical and Geological Features of the Southern Portion of the Interior of British Columbia. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1877-78. 8vo. pp. 1B-187B. Montreal.

Abstract, *American Journal of Science*, 3rd series, Vol. 18, pp. 482-483. New Haven, Conn.

1880.

Memorandum on the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. (Appendix, No. 9.) Report Canadian Pacific Railway, 8vo. pp. 139-143. Ottawa.

Notes on the Distribution of Some of the More Important Trees of British Columbia. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. ix, No. 6, pp. 321-331, August. Montreal. (Also separately, pp. 1-11.) Reprinted with additions and corrections as an Appendix to Report on an Exploration from Fort Simpson, et Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1879-80, pp. 167B-177B (with map). Montreal, 1881.

Report on the Climate and Agricultural Value, General Geological Features and Minerals of Economic Importance of part of the Northern portion of British Columbia and of the Peace River Country. (Appendix 7.) Report Canadian Pacific Railway, 8vo. pp. 107-151. Ottawa.

Report on the Queen Charlotte Islands. With Appendices A to G, etc. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1878-79, 8vo. pp. 1B-39B. Montreal. (Abstracts, *American Journal of Science*, 3rd series, Vol. 21, p. 243 (7-3 p.) 1881. *American Naturalist*, Vol. 15, p. 647, (1-3 p.) 1881.)

On the Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1878-79. Appendix A to Report of the Queen Charlotte Islands, etc. (G. M. Dawson.)

Sketch of the Geology of British Columbia. (See 1881.) British Association Report, Vol. 50. Transactions, pp. 588-589, 1880. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. 9, n. s. pp. 445-447.

Vocabulary of the Haida Indians. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1878-79. Appendix B to Report on the Queen Charlotte Islands, etc.

1881.

Note on the Geology of the Peace River Region. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. x, No. 1, pp. 20-22, April, 1881. Montreal. Also in *American Journal of Science*, 8vo. pp. 391-394, May, 1881. New Haven.

- Report on an Exploration from Fort Simpson to the Pacific Coast, to Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, embracing a portion of the northern part of British Columbia and the Peace River Country. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1879-80, 8vo. pp. 113-17713. Montreal, 1881. Illustrated.
- Meteorological Observations in the Northern Part of British Columbia and the Peace River Country. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1879-80. Appendix II to Report on an Exploration from Fort Simpson, etc. (G. M. Dawson.)
- Note on the Latitudes and Longitudes used in preparing the map of the Region from the Pacific Coast to Edmonton. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1879-80. Appendix III to Report on an Exploration from Fort Simpson, etc.
- Der Queen Charlotte-Archipel. Petermann's Mitt., Vol. 27, pp. 331-347, map. 4.
- On the Lignite Tertiary Formation from the Souris River to the one hundred and eighth meridian. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1879-80, 8vo. pp. 12A-49A. Montreal. Abstract, (*Philadelphia Magazine*, n. s., Vol. 14, pp. 70-71. (1-3 p.) 1881.)

1882.

- The Haldas. *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. xlv, 8vo. pp. 401-408, August. New York.
- Descriptive Note on a General Section from the Laurentian Axis to the Rocky Mountains north of the 49th parallel. Transactions Royal Society of Canada, Vol. 1, Sec. 4, 4to, pp. 39-44, 1883. (Also separately, same pagination.)

1883.

- Notes on the more important Coal-seams of the Bow and Belly River Districts. *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. X, No. 7, pp. 423-435, March, 1883. 8vo. Montreal.
- Note on the Triassic of the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Vol. 1, Sec. 4, 4to, pp. 143-145. (Also separately, same pagination.)
- Preliminary on the Geology of the Bow and Belly River Region, North-West Territory. With special reference to the Coal Deposits. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1880-82, 8vo. pp. 1B-23B. Montreal.
- Glacial deposits of the Bow and Belly River Country. *Science*, Vol. 1, pp. 477-479.
- List of Elevations. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1882-83-84. Appendix I to Report on a region in the vicinity of the Bow and Belly Rivers, N.W.T. (G. M. Dawson.)
- Abstracts, *Canadian Naturalist*, n. s., Vol. 10, pp. 423-435. *Science*, Vol. 1, pp. 429-430.

1884.

- On the occurrence of Phosphates in the Bow River. Transactions Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, 8vo. pp. 91-98, February. Ottawa.
- (and Selwyn, A. R. C.) Descriptive Sketch of the Physical Geography and Geology of the Dominion of Canada, 8vo., pp. 1-55. Montreal.
- (and Tolmie, W. F.) Comparative Vocabularies of the Indian Tribes of British Columbia. With a map illustrating distribution, 8vo. pp. 1-131. Montreal. (Abstract, *Science*, Vol. v, pp. 156-157 (4-5 p.) New York City.
- Recent Geological Observations in the Canadian North-West Territory. *Science*, Vol. 3, pp. 637-648.

Notes on the Coals and Lignites of the Canadian North-West. Svo. pp. 1-21. Montreal Printing and Publishing Co., Montreal.

1885.

- On the Microscopic structure of certain Boulder Clays and the Organisms contained in them. *Bulletin Chicago Academy of Science*, Svo. pp. 59-69, June, Chicago. (Also separately, same pagination.) 13th Annual Report Geological and Natural History Survey Minnesota, pp. 150-163. St. Paul.
- The Dominion of Canada. (Part thus entitled in "Macfarlane's American Geological Railway Guide.") Svo. pp. 51-83, June. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Also separately, same pagination.)
- The Saskatchewan Country. *Science*, Vol. 5, pp. 349-512, with map, 1885.
- Report on the Region in the vicinity of Bow and Belly Rivers, N.W.T. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1882-84, Svo. pp. 10-169, Montreal.
- On the Superficial Deposits and Glaciation of the District in the Vicinity of the Bow and Belly Rivers. (Reprinted from the Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1882-84, Svo. pp. 1-14. (Abstracts, *Science*, Vol. 6, p. 522 (1-8 p.) *American Journal of Science*, 3rd series, Vol. 29, pp. 408-411, *American Naturalist*, Vol. 21, pp. 171-172 (with comments by G. M. Dawson).

1886.

- On Certain Borings in Manitoba and the North-West Territory. *Transactions Royal Society of Canada*, Vol. IV, Sec. 4, 4to., pp. 87-92. (Also separately, same pagination.) (Abstract, *Geological Magazine*, 3rd decade, Vol. 4, pp. 278-285, 1887.)
- Preliminary Report on the Physical and Geological Features of that Portion of the Rocky Mountains between Latitudes 49 degrees and 51° 30'. Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada (N.S.) Vol. I, Svo. pp. 113-169B. Montreal. (Also separately, same pagination.) (Abstracts, *American Journal of Science*, 3rd series, Vol. 33, p. 317 (1-2 p.) 1887, *Geological Magazine*, decade 3, Vol. 4, pp. 176-178, 1887.)

1887.

- On the Canadian Rocky Mountains, with special reference to that part of the Range between the forty-ninth parallel and the headwaters of the Red Deer River. *Canadian Record of Science*, Vol. II, No. 5, pp. 285-300, April, 1887. Montreal. (Also separately, pp. 1-16.)
- Notes on the Occurrence of Jade in British Columbia and its Employment by the Natives. With extracts from a paper by Dr. C. Meyer. *Canadian Record of Science*, Vol. II, No. 6, pp. 361-378, April, 1887. Montreal. (Also separately, pp. 1-15.)
- Notes and observations on the Kwak-woo People of Vancouver Island. *Transactions Royal Society of Canada*, Vol. IV, Sec. 2, 8o. pp. 1-36, 1887. (Also separately, same pagination.) (Abstract with geology, British Association Report of 56th meeting, pp. 638-639.)
- Notes on the Exploration in Yukon District. *Science*, Vol. 19, pp. 165-166, reproduced from *Montreal Gazette*.
- Report on geological examination of the southern part of Vancouver Island and adjacent coasts. Report Geological and Natural History Survey of

- Canada, part B pp. 1-107, plates, map No. 1, atlas. Montreal. (Abstract *Geological Magazine*, 3rd decade, Vol. 6, 130-133.)
- Notes to accompany a geological map of the northern portion of the Dominion of Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, 1886, part B, 62 pp. coloured map, 1887. Montreal. Abstract in *Geological Magazine*, 3rd decade, Vol. 6, pp. 137-138.)
- Meteorological Observations, 1885. Appendix III to Report on a Geological Examination of the Northern Part of Vancouver Island, and adjacent Coast. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada, New series, Vol. 2, 1886, issued 1887. Montreal.

1888.

- Recent Observations on the Glaciation of British Columbia and Adjacent Regions. *Geological Magazine*, 8vo. pp. 347-350, August, 1888. London. *American Geologist*, Vol. 3, pp. 219-253, 1889. (Also separately, same pagination.)
- Report on the Exploration in the Yukon District, N.W.T., and adjacent Northern portion of British Columbia. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada. (N.S.) Vol. III, 8vo. pp. 113-277B, 1888. Montreal. (Abstracts *ibid.*, Report A, pp. 4-12; *American Geologist*, Vol. 5, pp. 240-241 (2-3 p.); *American Journal of Science*, 3rd series, Vol. 39, p. 238 (1-2 p.), 1888.)
- Notes on the distribution of Trees and of certain Shrubs in the Yukon District and adjacent Northern portion of British Columbia. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada, New series, Vol. III, 1887-88, Appendix I to Report of an Exploration in the Yukon District, N.W.T., etc. (G. M. Dawson.) Montreal.
- Notes on the Indian Tribes of the same district. Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada, new series, Vol. III, 1887-88, Appendix H to Report of an Exploration in the Yukon District, N.W.T., etc. (G. M. Dawson.) Montreal (out of print).

1888.

- Meteorological Observations in the same district. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada, new series, Vol. III, 1887-88, Appendix VI to Report of an Exploration in the Yukon District, N.W.T., etc. (G. M. Dawson.) Montreal.
- Summary of Astronomical Observations employed in the construction of Maps, Nos. 274-277. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada, new series, Vol. III, 1887-88, Appendix VI to Report of an Exploration in the Yukon District, N.W.T., etc. (G. M. Dawson.) Montreal.
- Account of Explorations in Southern Interior British Columbia. Report Geological Survey of Canada, Vol. III, n. s. pp. 60A-66A. Montreal.
- Note on the Cascade anthracite basin, Rocky Mountains. *American Geologist*, Vol. 1, pp. 332-333.
- The Geological Observations of the Yukon Expedition, 1887. *Science*, Vol. II, pp. 185-186, 4°.
- Notes on the Indian Tribes of the Yukon District and adjacent Northern portion of British Columbia. (Reprinted from the Annual Report of Geological Survey of Canada, 1887.) 8vo. pp. 1-23.
- Mineral Wealth of British Columbia with annotated list of localities of Minerals of Economic Value. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada (N.S.), Vol. 4, 8vo. pp. 1R-163R. (Also separately, same pagination.)
Sec. IV., 1902. 11.

Views of the Archaean. Report American Committee, International Congress of Geologists, 1889, A. *American Geologist*, Vol. 2, pp. 146-184, in part, 1888.

1889.

Glaciation of High Points in the Southern Interior of British Columbia. *Geological Magazine*, 8vo. pp. 350-351, August. London. (Also separately, same pagination.) (Abstracts, *Ottawa Naturalist*, Vol. 3, pp. 112-113, (4-5 p.); *American Naturalist*, Vol. 24, pp. 771, 4 lines.)

On the earlier Cretaceous rocks of the North-western portion of the Dominion of Canada. *American Journal of Science*, 8vo. 1p. 120-127, August. New Haven. (Also separately, same pagination.) (Abstract, *Nature*, Vol. 40, p. 401 (11 lines).)

Notes on the Ore Deposit of the Treadwell Mine, Alaska. *American Geologist*, 8vo. pp. 81-93, August. Minneapolis. (Also separately, same pagination.)

1890.

Notes on the Cretaceous of the British Columbia Region. The Nanaimo Group. *American Journal of Science*, 8vo. pp. 180-183, March. New Haven. (Also separately, same pagination.) (Abstract, *American Naturalist*, Vol. 24, p. 764 (1-2 p).)

On some of the larger unexplored Regions of Canada. *Ottawa Naturalist*, 8vo. pp. 29-40, May. Ottawa. (Also separately, pp. 1-12.) Also printed as Appendix to Pike's Barren Ground of Northern Canada, 1892, London, 8vo. p. 177-189, 1892. Macmillan & Co. London.

On the Glaciation of the Northern Part of the Cordillera, with an attempt to correlate the events of the Glacial Period in the Cordillera and Great Plains. *American Geologist*, 8vo. pp. 153-162, September. Minneapolis. (Also separately, same pagination.)

On the Later Physiographical Geology of the Rocky Mountain Region in Canada, with special reference to Changes in Elevation and the History of the Glacial Period. Transactions Royal Society of Canada. Vol. viii, Sec. 4, 4to. pp. 3-74 (pls. 1-3). (Also separately, same pagination.)

Report on a Portion of the West Kootanie District, British Columbia. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada (N.S.), Vol. iv, 8vo. pp. 1B-66B. Montreal. (Also separately, same pagination.) (Abstract, *American Geologist*, Vol. 8, pp. 392-394.)

Introductory Note on an expedition down the Behg-ula or Anderson River, by R. Macfarlane. *Canadian Record of Science*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 28-29, Jan., 1890.

The Chalk from the Niobrara Cretaceous of Kansas. *Science*, Vol. 16, p. 276 (1-4 col.), 40.

Northern Pacific Railroad. Macfarlane's Geological Railway Guide, 2d edition, pp. 258-266; 261, 262.

The Dominion of Canada. Macfarlane's Geological Railway Guide, 2nd edition, pp. 51-83.

1891.

Northern Extension of earlier Cretaceous in Western British North America. Bulletin Geological Society of America, Vol. 2, p. 207 (1-4 p.). (In discussion of paper by G. F. Becker, "Notes on the Early Cretaceous of California and Oregon.")

- Remarks on the Glaciation of the Great Plains Region. *Bulletin Geological Society America*, Vol. 2, pp. 275-276, 1891. (Abstract, *American Geologist*, Vol. 7, p. 143, 5 lines.) Discussion of paper by W. Upham, "Glacial Lakes of Canada."
- Note on the Geological Structure of the Selkirk Range. *Bulletin Geological Society of America*, Vol. 2, pp. 165-176. (Discussed by C. D. Walcott, p. 611 (1-4 p.) Abstracts, *American Geologist*, Vol. 7, pp. 262-263 (1-2 p.), *American Naturalist*, Vol. 25, p. 658, 3 lines. (Also separately, same pagination.)
- Notes on the Shuswap People of British Columbia. *Transactions Royal Society of Canada*, Vol. ix, Sec. 2, 4to, pp. 3-44. (Also separately, same pagination.)

1892.

- (and Alex. Sutherland) *Geography of the British Colonies*, 8vo, pp. 1-xiii, and 1-220. Macmillan & Co., London.
- (and Baden-Powell, Sir G.) *Report of the British Behring Sea Commissioners*, London: Government, pp. 1-vii; 1-241. London, Eng.
- Notes on the Geology of Middleton Island, Alaska. *Bulletin Geological Society of America*, Vol. iv, 8vo, pp. 127-131. Rochester.

1893.

- Mineral Wealth of British Columbia. *Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, Vol. xxiv, 8vo, pp. 238-264.
- Mammoth Remains. (Abstract and notice of papers read before the Geological Society, No. 5. *Nature*, Vol. 49, No. 1156, Nov. 23, p. 91.)
- Notes on the occurrence of Mammoth Remains in the Yukon District of Canada and in Alaska. Abstracts and notice of papers read before the Geological Society, London. *Quarterly Journal Geological Society*, Nov. 8th. Proc. of meeting, *Geological Magazine*, Dec., No. 354. London, Eng.

1894.

- Geographical and Geological Sketch of Canada, with notes on Minerals, Climate, Immigration and Native Races. Baedeker's Dominion of Canada's Hand Book, 12mo, pp. 23-48. Lipsic.
- Notes on the Occurrence of Mammoth Remains in the Yukon District of Canada and in Alaska. *Quarterly Journal Geological Society*, 8vo, pp. 1-9, February. London. (Also separately, same pagination.) Also in *Geological Magazine*, Dec., No. 354.
- Geological Notes on some of the Coasts and Islands of Behring Sea and vicinity. *Bulletin Geological Society of America*, 8vo, pp. 117-116, February, 1894, Rochester. (Also separately, same pagination.)

1895.

- Interglacial Climatic Conditions. *American Geologist*, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 65-66, 1895.
- Summary Report of Geological work in British Columbia for 1894. Printed by Order of Parliament. Ottawa, 1896.

1896.

- Summary Report of the Director, for the year 1894. With map No. 551. (Reprint from Blue Book.) pp. 124. Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada, new series, Vol. VII. Ottawa.
- Report on the Area of the Kamloops Map-sheet, British Columbia. With Appendices I-IV, and Maps Nos. 556 and 557, pp. 427. Report B. Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada, new series, Vol. VII, 1894. Ottawa.
- Shuswap names of places within the area of the Kamloops map-sheet. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada, new series, Vol. VII, 1894. Appendix II to Report on the Area of the Kamloops Map-sheet, British Columbia. (G. M. Dawson.) Ottawa.
- Notes on the Upper and Lower Limits of Growth of some Trees and other Plants in different Places within the area of the Kamloops Map-sheet. Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada, n. s. Vol. VII, 1894. Appendix III to Report on the area of the Kamloops Map-sheet, British Columbia. (G. M. Dawson.) Ottawa.
- Comparative Observations of Temperatures at different Altitudes in or near the Region embraced by the Kamloops Sheet, Southern Interior of British Columbia, during parts of the years 1888, 1889 and 1890. Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada n. s. Vol. VII, 1894. Appendix IV to Report on the area of the Kamloops Map-sheet, British Columbia. (G. M. Dawson.) Ottawa.
- Some Observations tending to show the occurrences of secular climatic changes in British Columbia. Transactions Royal Society of Canada, 2nd series, Sec. 4, Vol. 2, pp. 159-166. Montreal.

1897.

- Summary Report of Director for the year 1895, pp. 154, (Reprint from Blue-book.) Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada, n. s. Vol. VIII, Report A. Ottawa.
- Address to the Geological Section. (The nature and relations of the more ancient rocks). British Association for the Advancement of Science, Toronto Meeting, 1897. Section C, 13 pp. Printed by Spottiswood and Eyre, London.

1898.

- Summary Report of the Director for the year 1896 (Reprint from Blue-book) pp. 144. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada, n. s. Vol. IX, Report A. Ottawa.
- Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada, new series, Vol. 9, 1896 (1898), 816 pp., maps, containing the Director's Summary Report for 1896, and reports by Tyrrell, Bell, Low, Bailey, Hoffmann and Ingall, etc., also 20 plates. Queen's Printer, Ottawa.
- Duplication of geologic formation names. (Discussion and correspondence.) *Science*, n. s., Vol. IX, pp. 592-593. 1899.
- Summary Report of the Geological Survey of Canada for the year 1897. Geological Survey of Canada, 156 pages. Ottawa. Compiled by the Director.

1899.

- Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1898 (containing also reports of the several technical officers of the Geological

- Survey Staff, on the geology, etc., of various portions of the Dominion of Canada). 298 pp. Govt. Printing Bureau, Ottawa.
- Summary Report of the Director for the year 1898 (Reprint from Blue-book), pp. 298. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada, n. s. Vol. xi. Report A.
- (On Mammoth and musk-ox remains from the Saskatchewan gold-bearing gravels of the Edmonton district, Alberta.) Summary Report, 1898. Geological Survey of Canada, pp. 19-20. Govt. Printing Bureau, Ottawa.
- Summary Report of the Director for the year 1897 (Report from Blue-book), pp. 156, with Map No. 639. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada, n. s. Vol. xx, 1897. Report A 1899. Ottawa.

1900.

- Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the year 1899, 221 pp. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa, 1900.
- Economic Minerals of Canada. Paris International Exhibition, 1900, with map, 54 pp. Toronto, Canada.
- Remarkable landslip in Portneuf County, Quebec. Bull. Geol. Soc., Amer., Vol. x, pp. 484-490, plates 59 and 51. Rochester, N.Y., 1900.

1901.

- On the Geological Record of the Rocky Mountain Region in Canada. Address by the President. Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., Vol. xii, pp. 57-92. Rochester, N.Y., Feb., 1901. Abstract of same in *Scientific American Supplement*, No. 1307, pp. 20948 and 20949, Jan. 19th, 1901. In part published in *Science*, n. s., Vol. xiii, No. 32 pp. 401-407, March 15th, 1901, under the title: "Physical History of the Rocky Mountain Region in Canada." New York City.
- (George Mercer Dawson), with portrait. Obituary notice by Dr. W. J. McGee, *The American Anthropologist*, n. s., Vol. 3, pp. 159-163, May, 1901.
- (The late George Mercer Dawson), with portrait. Obituary notice by H. M. Aml in *The Ottawa Naturalist*, Vol. xv, No. 2, pp. 43-52, May, 1901.
- (George Mercer Dawson). With portrait. Biographical sketch, by B. J. Harrington. *American Geologist*, August, 1901, pp. 66-67. Bibliography of Dr. G. M. Dawson, by H. M. Aml, pp. 76-86. Minneapolis, Minn.

