

John Muir's eminence as a scholar obtained for him the honorary degrees of D.C.L. from the Oxford University, of LL.D. from the Edinburgh University, and of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Bonn ; as well as the title of a corresponding member of the French Academy, the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a foreign member of the Leyden Society for the Cultivation of Dutch Literature. He joined the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861, and at their meeting on Feb. 16, 1863, he read, by request of the Council, a highly interesting paper "On the Recent Progress of Sanskrit Studies." This and several other papers contributed by him were published in the Society's Transactions.

John Muir was loved by all who knew him for his extreme kind-heartedness and truthfulness, his love of humanity, and the purity of his life. His memory ought to be dear to every Scotsman.

DR. CHARLES MOREHEAD. By James Sanderson, F.R.C.S.E.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army.

Dr. Charles Morehead, C.I.E., M.D. Edin., F.R.C.P. Lond., and Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty, was born in Edinburgh in 1807, and died suddenly at Wilton Castle, Redcar, Yorkshire, on the 24th of August 1882, in the 75th year of his age. He was the second son of the Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D., Dean of Edinburgh, and afterwards rector of Easington, Yorkshire. His mother was Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Charles Wilson, Professor of Church History in the University of St. Andrews.

He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, for which through life he cherished a strong affection, and at the time of his death was one of the very few remaining members of the Carson Club. He entered the medical classes in the University of Edinburgh about 1825, where he distinguished himself as a student more particularly in the science classes. In the early part of his studies he manifested great ardour in the study of clinical medicine, and soon attracted the attention of Professor Alison, whose clerk he became at the end of his course.

Dr. Morehead graduated as M.D. in 1828, and thereafter prosecuted his medical studies for upwards of a year in Paris, under the

famous physician Louis, with whom he kept up an intimate correspondence till his death.

At the age of 22, Dr. Morehead entered the Bombay Medical Service, and was soon placed on the personal staff of Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, and continued to serve in that capacity till Sir Robert's death in 1838. He was president of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay from 1837 to 1859, and during that time contributed largely to the *Transactions* of the Society. He acted also as secretary to the Board of Native Education from its establishment in 1840 to 1845. In connection with this last subject he long ably advocated in various ways, and through various channels, the opinion that the instruction and education of the natives of India should be through the medium of the English language; and at last, in 1845, had the satisfaction of seeing his ideas carried into practical effect in the founding of the Grant Medical College, one of the chief features of which was the education of the natives by means of the English language. The practice has now for long been universally adopted, with the best results, both as regards the governors and governed of our Indian Empire.

About this time, the large and well-equipped native hospital, named after Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, was established at the joint expense of the Government and Sir Jamsetjee, for practical instruction in clinical teaching. To Dr. Morehead belongs the merit of introducing this branch of medical training, which at that time did not form a regular part of the curriculum even in the medical schools of the United Kingdom. It was but fitting that Dr. Morehead was appointed first Principal and first Professor of Medicine to the College, and first Physician to the Hospital.

A bust of Dr. Morehead has been placed in the hall of the College as a memorial of its eminent Principal and Professor, by the students and friends of the college.

During these years Dr. Morehead was patiently collecting in the course of his practice as a physician, and from other available sources, observations on the diseases of India, the results of which he published in his valuable work on *Indian Diseases*, a book which still holds its place as a standard authority in the treatment of the tropical diseases of Hindostan. His last service to the pro-

profession, before leaving India for England in 1859, was the characteristic one of the formation of a society composed of the old students of the Grant College, which has served not merely as a bond of union, but been also productive of no inconsiderable practical advantages to its members.

On his return from India he was offered the professorship of medicine in Netley Hospital, then just founded, which, however, the state of his health obliged him to decline.

In 1862, he retired from the service with the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals ; in 1857 he was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, and in 1881 was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Dr. Morehead will be long and best known by his important researches into the diseases of India, based on a truly scientific diagnosis, and so successfully set forth in his great work on the subject ; and by the insight and strength of will by which he succeeded in making clinical medicine so prominent a feature of the medical education of natives in Western India.

It only remains to add that in 1875 Dr. Morehead published the Memorials of the Life and Writings of his Father, the Rev. Dr. Robert Morehead. He was elected a Fellow of this Society on the 15th January 1860.

FRIEDRICH WÖHLER. By Professor Dittmar.

On the 23rd of September 1882, this great man closed his eyes to go to rest after a noble and glorious career in the service of chemical science, extending over two generations. Some sixty years ago, when the elementary nature of chlorine had just been established and the isolation of cyanogen was still a novelty, young Wöhler already worked as an investigator,—the same Wöhler who rejoiced with us over the synthesis of indigo. Of the world of chemical discoveries that lie between he *magna pars fuit*.

To desire to know something of the mould of external circumstances into which such a great life was cast is no vulgar curiosity. The writer, accordingly, had no hesitation in availing himself of an opportunity which presented itself some time ago for obtaining