

would have rendered services of the most invaluable kind to the science of the age he lived in ; for with his eminent skill, perseverance, and capacity for untiring labour, joined *then* to ample pecuniary resources, he would have followed up most exhaustively all the *least* inviting paths of thought and experiment. And whenever he had traced the objects of his investigation, step by step, both back to their sources, and onward to their final outcome and practical application, according to his own high ideas of efficiency in research, —he would have been equally ready, if the result of his labours proved to be something good, true, and workable, to present it as a free gift to others ; but if the contrary, to keep all the disappointment to himself. And no self-sacrifice in thought or work would ever have weighed with him for a moment, if by such devotion he foresaw that the road to future success, through any very difficult labyrinth, would be made safer and straighter for others. But without any adventitious aids of either fortune or favour, E. W. Dallas did, in fact, to a very great extent, fulfil the noble part for which he was in a manner designed, and specially endowed, by nature. And living as he did, conscientiously, day by day such a life, his soul could not but be advancing *pari passu*, and maturing itself to the end of his appointed time here below.

His own work is finished ; but his rare example has, without doubt, even unknown to himself, kindled the spark of progress and self-improvement in many another mind that was around him ; and his noble qualities, not less *excelsior* in aim, but more practically applied, may reappear in his own family, in another generation, as well as in a different field of labour.*

Dr J. G. FLEMING. By Dr Andrew Wood, Edinburgh.

DR JOHN GIBSON FLEMING, who for many years occupied a prominent position in Glasgow as a medical practitioner, at first in general practice and latterly as a consultant, was born there on the

* E. W. Dallas leaves behind him a widow, a son, and two young daughters (twelve and five years of age). In the term ending July 1879, his only son James passed out of the Royal Academy of Woolwich, first of the commission class of Cadets. Besides the Pollock gold medal and a sword of honour for general good conduct, he received prizes for excellence in five special subjects. James Dallas is now a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers.

2d December 1809. He was sprung from a family which had been long settled in Glasgow, and whose names are often mentioned in its annals. He received the whole of his early education at the High School of Glasgow, and afterwards at the University. Subsequently he prosecuted his medical studies in the University under such eminent teachers as Thomas Thomson and Graham in chemistry, Jeffray in anatomy, Burns in surgery, Bodham in physic, Hooker, the elder, in botany, &c. After taking his degree of M.D. in 1830 he spent some time in Paris and other continental cities. Returning home, he in 1833 became a Fellow of that ancient body, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. Ere long he succeeded in establishing himself in an extensive practice, and ever since then down to his decease he continued to practise in Glasgow with great acceptance. It may show the estimation in which he was held by his professional brethren of the Faculty that he was exceptionally elected again and again as its President. This estimation was still further shown in 1862 when he was elected its representative in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration. This honourable and responsible office he continued to hold for fifteen years, when he resigned, much to the regret as well of his colleagues in the council as of the fellows of the faculty. In that council he was not a very frequent speaker—for he did not lay claim to oratorical gifts—but when he did speak what he said was terse and marked by shrewd common sense and judiciousness, so that he was always listened to attentively by the council, amongst whom he was greatly esteemed.

He made few contributions to medical literature. In 1862, however, he published “Medical Statistics of Life Assurance, being an Inquiry into the causes of Death among Members of the Scottish Amicable Assurance Society from 1826 till 1860.” In this work, which was very carefully prepared, he gave an analysis of the diseases which had proved fatal to the assured as compared with the general mortality. This was a valuable contribution to the medical department of life assurance, and was well calculated to aid the medical referees of assurance companies in the selection of lives for assurance.

Dr Fleming had ample opportunities of giving vent to his philanthropic feeling in the management of various charitable institutions

in his native city, especially the Royal Infirmary, in which, by the way, he had served for many years as surgeon and physician, and in which he introduced many improvements.

Down to the period of his last fatal attack of typhoid fever, by which he was cut off on the 2d of October 1879 after a brief illness, Dr Fleming continued to perform with wonted energy and ability his duties, professional and otherwise, and may truly be said to have died in harness. His loss was greatly regretted by a large circle of patients, by whom he was regarded with esteem and affection, and by the public of Glasgow generally. In conclusion, it may be truly said that the history of Dr Fleming is that of a career modest and uneventful, but useful, honourable, and successful to the last.

ARTHUR HAY, MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

By Robert Gray, Esq.

ARTHUR HAY, 9th Marquis of Tweeddale, F.R.S., and president of the Zoological Society of London, was born on the 9th November 1824. He was the second son of his father, the 8th Marquis, who was a distinguished soldier, and the first agriculturalist of his time. Having in his eighteenth year obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards, Lord Arthur Hay, as he was then called, on attaining the rank of Captain about a year afterwards, went out to India as A.D.C. to his father, who was Commander-in-Chief at Madras. At the end of a few years service in this capacity he was appointed A.D.C. to the Governor-General Lord Hardinge, and served under him in the Sutlej campaign of 1845–46. He was present at the decisive battle of Sobraon, and on the conclusion of the Treaty, by which the British became possessors of the hill territory west of the Sutlej and Cashmere, he, with several of his brother officers, visited this part of the Himalayas—a journey which afforded him ample opportunities for prosecuting his favourite study, and making a large collection of the birds of the country.

During his residence in India, Lord Arthur Hay formed the acquaintance of the late Dr Jerdon, a distinguished Eastern naturalist, who was in the early part of his life Assistant-Surgeon at Fort St George. Subsequently he was on terms of intimacy with other eminent naturalists; but he does not appear to have published more