

all that was known at the time upon the subject. A more important work was his well-known “Manual of Mineralogy” which has long been a standard book of reference.

His papers giving promise of much ability, he was appointed to the important office of Assistant Secretary of the Geological Society of London, where he came into intimate relations with the leading geologists of the day. Afterwards he became Professor of Geology at Queen’s College, Cork—an office he soon vacated for the chair of natural history in the Aberdeen University, in the discharge of the duties of which he has spent the larger part of his scientific career.

For the last fifteen years he published scarcely any scientific papers, devoting his time principally to the business of the College, in which he took an active interest. During summer, however, he was in the habit of making excursions into the Highland mountains, where he renewed his acquaintance with minerals and rocks, which retained their interest for him to the last. Retiring in disposition, and latterly in somewhat enfeebled health, he allowed himself almost to drop out of the acquaintance of his fellow geologists, who rarely had an opportunity of seeing him save by visiting him at Aberdeen, or joining him in one of his Highland rambles. His unfailing kindness and readiness to help others greatly endeared him to his students.

Dr JOHN SMITH. By Dr Batty Tuke.

Dr JOHN SMITH was born in the year 1798. His father combined the business of brassfounder and farmer, renting the Calton Hill and a few adjacent fields. It may be interesting to place on record that Dr Smith’s father’s mother was born in 1685, the last year of the reign of Charles the Second. He was educated at Heriot’s Hospital, by the Governor of which institution he was recommended to Dr George Wood, son of the well-known Dr Alexander Wood, as an apprentice. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Edinburgh University in the year 1822, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1833. After graduation he acted as Dr Wood’s assistant, and eventually succeeded to his practice, which included the management of the Saughton Hall Asylum for the

Insane. He was also visiting physician to the old Charity Workhouse and City Bedlam in the Forrest Road. Dr Smith was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1865. He died February 4, 1879. Dr Smith's contributions to the literature of medicine were not numerous, but were marked by extreme conscientiousness of observation. His most important papers are "An Account of Dysentery as it occurred in the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse during the years 1832 and 1833," and "Cases of Mental Derangement terminating fatally, with the Appearances disclosed by Inspection," both published in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal. Dr Smith was best known in his connection with the treatment of insanity, and he gained a considerable reputation in that special line of practice. It cannot be said that he displayed any great originality, his character being chiefly marked by accuracy, conscientiousness, and solidity, which qualities, however, added to great gentleness of disposition, procured him the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends, and the confidence of his professional brethren.

Sir WALTER CALVERLEY TREVELYAN, Bart. By Dr Benjamin Ward Richardson, F.R.S.

SIR WALTER CALVERLEY TREVELYAN, Bart., of Wallington in Northumberland, Nettlecombe in Somersetshire, Seaton in Devonshire, and Trevelyan in Cornwall, is another of the Fellows whom the Royal Society of Edinburgh has lost during the past year. The late Sir Walter was a scholar of the most refined taste and varied learning. His mind through all the stages of his long and active life was devoted to the acquirement and improvement of natural knowledge. He was born on the 31st of March 1797, his father being the fifth baronet of his line, and his mother a daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilmot, Bart. Sir Walter commenced his university studies as an undergraduate at Oxford when he was about nineteen years of age, and in 1820 passed as Bachelor of Arts. Soon after this he visited the Faroe Islands, and wrote an account of them, including a record of their geology, vegetation, and climate. He also formed a collection of plants, making a fine herbarium,