survived him only for a few days. He had no issue, and his title has descended to his nephew, Sir Alfred W. Trevelyan of Nettlecombe, the present baronet. Wallington he bequeathed to his cousin, Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B.

Sir Walter Trevelyan continued actively engaged in his various pursuits until March 1879. He suffered a very short illness, having been out a day or two before his death, and was occupied, indeed, with his correspondence on the morning of that day. He suffered, as it seemed, from a cold, accompanied with slight physical depression. In the course of March 23d he began suddenly to show signs of exhaustion, and sank into death without any continued sign of acute pain. He was in the eighty-third year of his age at the time of his death.

The late baronet was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in the year 1822.

Professor Heinrich Wilhelm Dove. By Alexander Buchan, M.A.

Professor Heinrich Wilhelm Dove was born at Leignitz, Silesia, on October 6th 1803, and at the age of eighteen passed from the schools of that town to the universities of Breslau and Berlin, where for the next three years he devoted himself assiduously to the study of mathematics and physics. In 1826 he took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, his thesis on the occasion being an inquiry regarding barometric changes; and it is further significant of his future life-work that his first published memoir was a paper on certain meteorological inquiries relative to winds—these two subjects holding a first place in the great problem of weather-changes.

In the same year Dove entered on his public life as tutor, and in 1828 as Professor at Konigsberg, where he remained till 1829, being then invited to Berlin as Supplementary Professor of Physics. His strikingly clear-sighted, bold, and original intellect turned instinctively to that intricate group of questions in the domain of physics which comprise the science of meteorology, and his success in these fields as an original explorer was so marked and rapid that he soon achieved for himself a seat in the Royal Academy of

Sciences, and sometime thereafter was raised to the distinguished position of the chair of physics in the University of Berlin.

Among the scientific and fashionable circles of Berlin he took first rank as a lecturer, the combined qualities of accurate science, fine imagination, lucidity of style, commanding presence, and the extent over which his utterances were heard, marking him out as the Arago and Brewster of Germany. Germany showered on him in profusion those honours and offices which it gracefully and gratefully bestows on learning and science; and perhaps there is no learned or scientific society of note that has not Dove's name enrolled among its honorary members. After a protracted and hopeless illness he died on Friday April 4th 1879, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

In the Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers the lists under Dove specify 234 memoirs, written between the years 1827–73. These show him to have been a successful worker and investigator in electricity, optics, crystallography, and in such practical matters as the metric systems of civilised nations. But it was to meteorological inquiries that he devoted his full strength and the whole powers of his mind, and by his herculean, but well-directed labours, he has written his name in large imperishable characters on the records of science.

His fame rests on the successful inquiries he carried out with a view to the discovery of the laws regulating atmospheric phenomena, which apparently were under no law whatever. The work he will be long best known by is his isothermals and isabnormals of temperature for the globe, in which work one cannot sufficiently admire the breadth of view which sustained and animated him as an explorer during the long toilsome years spent in its preparation. Equally characterised by breadth of view, and what really seemed a love for the drudgery of detail even to profuseness, when such drudgery appeared necessary or desirable in attaining his object, are various works on winds, the manner of their veering, and their relations to atmospheric pressure, temperature, humidity and rainfall, and the important bearings of the results on the climatologies of the globe; on storms and their connections with the general circulation of the atmosphere; the influence of the variations of temperature on the development of plants; and the cold weather of May—to which

may be added the valuable system of meteorological observations he gradually organised for Germany, and the many full discussions of these which he published from year to year.

It is no ordinary praise to pass on his work to say that those views he propounded, which subsequent researches are likely to modify materially, are those he arrived at by methods of investigations, necessarily defective, at the time. Thus, for instance, in inquiring into the law of storms, it was not in his power to work from isobaric charts, seeing that the errors of the barometers and their heights above the sea were only known in a very few cases. When we consider the condition in which he found man's knowledge of weather and the large accessions and developments it received from his hand, the breadth of his views on all matters connected with the science, and the well-directed patience, rising into high genius, with which his meteorological researches were pursued, there can be but one opinion, that these give Dove claims which no other meteorologist can compete with, to be styled "the father of meteorology."

JOHANN VON LAMONT. By Alexander Buchan, M.A.

JOHANN VON LAMONT was a Scotsman by birth, having been born in Deeside on the Balmoral estate in 1805, of one of the oldest of our Scottish families. At the age of seventeen he left Scotland, to which he never returned, in the prosecution of his studies in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. Whilst a faithful and zealous member of the clergy of that communion, it was to the Exact Sciences he devoted the full powers of his singularly energetic and penetrating intellect. His first contribution to science was published in 1829, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, the subject being the Motions of Encke's Comet, and from that date to 1870 the Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers enumerates no fewer than 107, ranging widely over the domain of physics, and several of which take their places as classics in the departments of science with which they deal.

His most extended work is his "Hand-book of Magnetism," published at Leipsic in 1867 as one of a series of works forming a general Encyclopedia of Physics, under the editorship of Karsten,