

induced, shortly after coming to Edinburgh, to become a visitor of the Society for Relief of the Destitute Sick. He was appointed its treasurer, an office he filled for nearly forty years, ever seeking to promote the usefulness of that institution in his own way, and to increase its funds. He also latterly took an active part in the management of St. Cuthbert's Parochial Board, being the more interested in this from his connection with the West Kirk session, of which he was an elder for no less than fifty-five years.

Mr. M'Culloch was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society on 2nd January 1866, and was a very regular attender at its meetings—generally, indeed, present unless prevented by illness. In his later years he was subject to sharp attacks of cold and rheumatism, which much impaired his strength and health, and from one of which, with other complications, arose his last illness and death.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, C.A. By David Maclagan, F.R.S.E.

Mr. Samuel Raleigh was a native of Galloway, having been born on a farm near Castle Douglas held by his father. His early education he obtained in the parish school and high school there; where his brother, afterwards a distinguished Nonconformist divine in London, was being trained at the same time. After a brief apprenticeship to a local solicitor, Samuel Raleigh resolved to go to Edinburgh, and seek there some opening which might afford him an opportunity of securing a position of usefulness and success.

He entered the University as a student at the Law Classes, and at once made his mark by carrying off Professor Macvey Napier's first Conveyancing Prize.

There, as always, he was a man of unwearied industry, and used to say that his object in reading systematically the English Classics was to acquire a good style of composition. Those who remember his power of expression in writing, either on business or more general subjects, will recognise how successfully he achieved his purpose.

Very soon he became partner of Mr. William Campbell of Queenshill, Writer to the Signet, like himself a Galloway man.

It was very well known to Mr. Raleigh's friends that his tastes

lay in the direction of figures and finance more than of law alone, and that he possessed a singular proficiency in dealing with them. The offer therefore of a partnership with Mr. Archibald Borthwick—one of the ablest accountants in Edinburgh—was readily accepted by him; and the partnership so constituted, of two men of great powers, and in very many of their special qualities the complement of each other, became one of the outstanding firms of Edinburgh, recognised as such by all professions. The arrangement, however, only lasted until 1857, when the crash of the Western Bank failure led all interested in that calamity to cast about for suitable men to extricate matters, and Raleigh was selected along with other three, who are now each at the head of leading Scottish banks.

The changes in his professional life, which are not always a favourable experience, proved remarkably so with him. He got an insight in business of quite unwonted range and variety; and he was just the man to extract and utilise the best elements out of such a career.

It was not therefore surprising that when in 1859 the office of Manager of the Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society became vacant, the Directors sought to secure his services. The offer somewhat perplexed him. His professional prospects were so good that he felt it was a doubtful step to enter upon this new life, and he asked and obtained time to consider the proposal. After consultation with friends on whose judgment he relied, he closed with the offer, and became Manager of a Society which, even at that time, stood in the very highest rank among Scottish offices, and which, under his management, was to acquire the position of unapproached pre-eminence which it holds in Great Britain. It was not only, however, the large increase of its business which gave such universal public confidence, but the knowledge of his skill in manipulating and investing large sums of money, and in devising and working out the best ways of distributing the very large profits which accumulated during each septennial period.

Although never taking a public part in political or ecclesiastical affairs, for which he had little leisure and no taste, he took a deep interest in all such matters—held very decided views regarding them—and was often consulted, and always ready with his counsel.

In the year 1880 the labours and responsibilities of his business

life began to tell upon him, and he resigned his appointment. His retirement was of short duration; and he died 26th July 1882.

PROFESSOR JAMES SPENCE. By Professor Chiene,
M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

James Spence was born in Edinburgh on the 31st day of March 1812. His father sent him, in the first instance, to a boarding-school at Galashiels, and afterwards to the Edinburgh High School. He entered the University at the age of 13, attended the medical classes in the University and Extra-mural School, and obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1832. His first ambition was to enter the army or navy, and for this purpose he studied in Paris, and passed the examination for a surgeon in the navy. After two voyages to India in troopships, he apparently abandoned the idea of public service, and settled in Edinburgh. It may with truth be said that he then (1835) commenced that career as a teacher and surgeon which paved the way for his appointment as Professor of Surgery in 1864. He first, for seven years, acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy to Professor Monro (*tertius*). He then taught Anatomy in the Extra-mural School until 1849, when, having obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, he became a Lecturer on Surgery. He held this appointment until his election as Professor of Surgery in 1864. In 1865 he was made Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen for Scotland. In 1866 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

For nearly half a century James Spence was intimately associated with the teaching of Anatomy and Surgery in this city. From the very first he adopted a course of self-education, and under many difficulties he gradually but surely made his way to the front; and at the time of his death (June 1882) he had attained a position in which he was esteemed by all as the representative of Scottish Surgery. He possessed most marked manipulative skill, and was a very successful practitioner.

He has left, as a result of his long practical experience, a most valuable work on the Practice of Surgery. To tracheotomy, herniotomy, the ligature of vessels, urinary diseases, and methods of