

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,

which he presented in after years to the Botanical Museum at Kew.

In 1835 Mr Trevelyan married Paulina, the oldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr Jermyn, who lived until the year 1866.

After the British Association for the Advancement of Science had been founded in 1831, Mr Trevelyan took a deep interest in its progress. He served on the local committee of the Association when it met in Newcastle in the year 1838, and he was afterwards a member of the Council of that learned body. At the thirty-second meeting of the Association in the year 1862, he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents, his colleagues being Sir C. Lyell, Hugh Taylor, Isaac Lowthian Bell (Mayor of Newcastle), Nicholas Wood, the Rev. Temple Chevalier, and Mr (afterwards Sir William) Fairbairn.

Sir Walter came into possession of his estates and title in the year 1846, and from that time resided principally at his beautiful estate at Wallington, near to Cambo, Northumberland, a mansion of great historic note, and once the seat of a famous Jacobite, whose opinions cost him his life—Sir John Fenwick. He was elected Deputy-Lieutenant of the County in 1847, and in 1850 served the office of High Sheriff.

His time was much devoted to the improvement of agriculture and to the social amelioration of the condition of the people. He also took a deep interest in public affairs, and as far back as 1853 he became the first President of the United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, which office he continued to hold until his death.

In addition to his tastes for science, Sir Walter Trevelyan was a willing patron of the fine arts, and collected at Wallington some exquisite artistic works, in addition to a perfect museum of natural history. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a zealous antiquarian, and has left to the British Museum and the Society of Antiquaries valuable legacies. He was a clear and concise writer, and contributed several very useful papers on geological and botanical subjects. He was also a thoughtful and collected public speaker, who made every sentence he spoke tell, and who never wasted a sentence or, it may almost be said, a word.

In 1867 Sir Walter married, for the second time, Laura Capel, the daughter of Capel Lofft, Esq., of Troston Hall, Suffolk, who

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 Königsberg, 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