the misfortune to receive some years previously; but, enfeebled as he was, he spent any intervals from suffering in preparing additional notes to his work on St Kentigern (which had been very favourably noticed), in the event of an edition being published after his demise. [It is believed that this edition is nearly ready for publication.]

Till within a few days of his death he was able to see his friends, and at last died peaceably on the 14th of June 1873, in the 68th year of his age.

Dr Stevenson was twice married, and left issue by both marriages.

6. Obituary Notice of Auguste De la Rive. By Professor George Forbes.

Auguste De la Rive, one of our foreign Honorary Fellows, was born in the year 1801. He resided principally at Geneva, where for a long time he held a professorial chair. He made journeys in various European countries, and spent a considerable time in England and Scotland. After a long and active life, he was struck down by paralysis. A severe attack of gout added to his infirmity. The death of numbers of his friends and relatives deeply affected him. His state of health rendered it desirable that he should winter in the south of France in 1873. He died at Marseilles on the 27th November 1873, at the age of 72 years. His faculties were not impaired by infirmities, and up to the year of his death he continued to communicate memoirs to the Physical Society of Geneva.

M. De la Rive was chiefly interested in the study of electricity. In the Royal Society catalogue we find 106 articles, chiefly on this

serve as the living interpreters of libraries, and as links to maintain the hereditary succession of thought. Such a man as this is our friend Professor Stevenson, and such a character as his is the appropriate ornament of Universities. He has ever manifested not only the learning, but also the urbanity, of the true scholar; and in quitting the labours of the class-room and the Senate-hall to seek that repose which has now become necessary to him, he will not leave a single enemy behind. He will take with him into privacy the regrets of his colleagues, and their sincere wishes that he may yet enjoy many years of happiness and peace."

subject, written by himself, besides 10 in company with others. Since the date of that catalogue he added to the number. The first paper of importance written by him was published in the year 1822, and contained many ingenious and important experiments illustrative of the discoveries of Oërsted and Ampère. His interest in chemistry led him to espouse the chemical theory of the voltaic current. On seven different occasions he supported this view in various scientific journals. His researches on electro-chemical decomposition were in part the basis of the modern art of electro-plating. He made several experimental inquiries into the heat generated by the passage of electricity through conductors; some of his most celebrated and original experiments had reference to the action of magnetism upon the electric discharge. These experiments led him to form a theory of the aurora, on which subject he published a series of articles from the year 1848 to the year 1862. In 1862 he illustrated the theory by a number of beautiful experiments publicly exhibited at Geneva. At various epochs he discussed historically the progress of electrical science.

But the work of M. De la Rive was not confined to electricity. In the years 1838–39 he discussed the phenomenon of sunset, usually called the second coloration of Mont Blanc; and his explanation is now generally adopted. He made experiments on specific heats; and his communications on the variations of terrestrial magnetism, as depending upon elevation above and depression below the surface of the soil, are of considerable value. Some of his latest researches had reference to Faraday's discovery of the magneto-rotary effect of bodies upon plane-polarised light. He was a great friend of Faraday's, of whose life he wrote an interesting review, published in the "Bibliothèque Universelle."

Auguste De la Rive exerted himself to spread an interest in science among those with whom he came in contact. His genial manner and his open hospitality gathered round him a large circle of friends. He always extended a helping hand to the young man of science. Many could bear witness to this trait in his character; and it was well illustrated by the manner in which he welcomed Faraday, and discovered his talent, at a time when the coldness of Sir Humphrey Davy would have led many to neglect him.

Most of the scientific societies of Europe bestowed upon M. De

la Rive the title of Honorary Member. The Royal Society of London elected him a Foreign Member. He was also a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

7. Obituary Notice of Dr J. Lindsay Stewart. By Dr Cleghorn, Stravithy.

Dr Stewart was a native of Kincardineshire, and obtained his medical education in Glasgow. After graduating he proceeded in 1856 to the Presidency of Bengal as assistant-surgeon; he was present at the siege of Delhi in 1857, and in 1858 he joined the expedition to the Yuzufzai country. In 1860-61 he officiated for Dr W. Jameson as superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Saharunpore. His position gave him an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the vegetation of the Terai and North-West Himalaya, and afterwards at Bijnour he studied the Flora of Rohilkund, and of the valleys between the Ganges and Sardah. As Conservator of the Forests of the Punjab (1864), his duties took him to all parts of that province, and also to Sindh, Kashmir, and the inner Himalayan tracts on the Upper Indus, Chenab, and Sutlej rivers, which adjoin Turkistan and Tibet. During his journeys, under the most difficult circumstances, he maintained his habit of taking copious notes, and accumulated an immense store of information regarding the plants of North-West India. The results of these researches are embodied in numerous papers published in the Journals of the Royal Geographical Society, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, and the Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. A most interesting account of the vegetation of the extreme north-west corner of the Punjab and the hills beyond it, which he studied during the Yuzufzai campaign, is contained in his "Memoranda on the Peshawur Valley, chiefly regarding its Flora" (*Journ. As. Soc.*, 1863), and in his "Notes on the Flora of Waziristan" (*Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, 1863). In the "Journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India" appeared "The Sub-Sevalik Tract, with special reference to the Bijnour Forest and its Trees" (vol. xiii. 1865); "Journal of a Botanising Tour in Hazara and Khagan" (vol. xiv. 1866); and "A Tour on the Punjab Salt Range" (vol. i. new series, 1867). His last