

2. THE REV. JOHN GILMOUR.

Mr Gilmour was a Scotchman by birth, having first seen the light in the now classical town of Ayr, in the west of Scotland. He was born in August 1791, and so was approaching the age of 78. After his apprenticeship at sea was over, he was sent out to Quebec to be one of a party to bring home to England a timber vessel or raft fashioned shipwise. They had brought the raft safely over the Atlantic and had entered the English Channel, when a French privateer seized the hulk and made prisoners of all its inmates. He remained a captive for five years, and was set at liberty on the declaration of peace. Here we must notice what he regarded as the most important event of his life. While in prison at Angiers, one of his fellow prisoners was in the habit of reading the scriptures and exhorting the others, as to the concerns of their souls. It was under the plain but earnest talkings of his fellow prisoner that the subject of this notice was struck with conviction and converted into a new life. So that when he was released from French captivity, he returned to his native land a free man in a higher sense. For a time after this he employed himself in teaching a school in Scotland, and prosecuted his studies under the Rev. Dr. Stedman, a Baptist divine of that day of much eminence. In 1830, he emigrated to Canada and became the first pastor of the Baptist Church, Montreal, the pastorate of which he held for six years. His labours while in this sphere were abundant and most successful; many there are who still remember his administrations in the pulpit and in his Bible classes while in that city. Not a few of his Bible class have attained to positions of great influence in the country, and it is not too much to say that the principles which the deceased inculcated into their youthful minds have done much to sustain them and make their influence salutary on this generation. A fond memorial of the esteem in which he was held by the young men of his congregation in Montreal, is now inherited by his son; it is a watch of great intrinsic value, and that enhanced by the inscription it bears. The work of his denomination called him in 1836 to revisit his native land; thither he went for the purpose of collecting funds for the benefit of the Baptist College in Montreal. In the spring of the following year he returned to this country and came to Peterboro' in the fall of 1837, having received the appointment from the New England Company, which he held till May of last year.

3. DEATH OF THE INVENTOR OF THE REAPING MACHINE.

Dr. Patrick Bell, of Carmyllie, Forfarshire, Scotland, died last month. The old settlers in and about Fergus (says the *Guelph Mercury*) will remember him well, as he came out from Scotland with the late James Webster, to whom he was tutor, and resided there some time. But he is still more widely known as the inventor of the reaping machine, the model which he made many years ago being still in Fergus. In noticing his death, the *London Telegraph* of the 29th ult., pays the following well deserved tribute to his genius: Dr. Patrick Bell, a member of the Established Church of Scotland, better known as the inventor of the first reaping machine ever constructed, died last week at his quiet "manse" in Forfarshire. In him we have lost the earliest laborer in a very fruitful field. The son of a farmer, and thus practically acquainted with agriculture from childhood, he used his acquired knowledge of natural philosophy, and his taste for mechanics, to aid the agriculturist in securing some share of those advantages which science was then conferring on nearly every other industry. More than forty years ago he constructed a reaping machine so good that it is scarcely even yet superseded; indeed, so thoroughly had he mastered the right principles of construction, so carefully had he provided for every conceivable need, that all the progress made since by inventors and others has hardly resulted in any change or improvement upon the original design. Ere the modest parish minister of Carmyllie is quite pushed out of sight by the crowd of familiar names that succeeded him, it is worth while to recall the fact that to his practical skill, patient research, and earnest ardour in pursuit of science, we are largely indebted for the beneficent revolution now in progress in agriculture.

4. EDUCATORS DECEASED IN 1868.

John David Macbride, D.C.L., F.S.A., died at Oxford, January 24th, aged 89 years. He was graduated from Oxford University in 1799, and soon after elected a Fellow of Exeter College. Remaining a resident tutor, he became M.A. in 1802, D.C.L. in 1812, and the same year succeeded to the Assessorship of the Chancellor's Court. In 1813 he was appointed Principal of Magdalen College,

and, the same year, Reader in Arabic. He held these two offices till his death. He was the author of several theological books, some of which were used for many years as text books in the University.

On the 28th January, Adalbert Stifter, an accomplished German scholar and novelist, died at Linz, on the Danube, aged 62 years. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Kremsmünster, and the University of Vienna. He devoted himself for some years to landscape painting, in which he greatly excelled, his landscapes being to this day much prized by connoisseurs. At the age of 27 he commenced writing fictions, and soon attained a great popularity by his admirable powers of description. In 1840 he was appointed by Prince Metternich tutor to his son Richard (the present Prince), to whose instruction and improvement he devoted himself very sedulously for ten years. He was then appointed *Schulrath* (Commissioner of Schools) for Upper Austria, and removed to Linz, the capital of that province, where he died.

William Herapath, an eminent chemist and toxicologist, well known for his evidence in the Palmer and other cases of murder by poisoning, died at Bristol, England, on the 6th of February, aged 71 years. He was one of the founders of the London Chemical Society, and of the Bristol School of Medicine, and had been for many years Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the last-named institution.

On the 10th February, Sir David Brewster, one of the most illustrious names in connection with physical science, died at Allery, near Melrose, Scotland, aged 87 years. In 1800, when but 19 years of age, he received the honorary degree of M.A. from Edinburgh University, and in 1807 the degree of LL.D. from the same source. The same year he became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and projected the great Edinburgh Encyclopædia, of which he was editor till its completion in 1830. Elected fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1813, he contributed numerous valuable papers to its transactions, and received more of its medals than have been awarded to any other one man. He edited scientific magazines, made discoveries in Light and Electricity, wrote scientific works, popularized science, was Principal of the United Colleges of St. Leonard's and St. Salvator at St. Andrew's University, from 1833 till his death. From 1859 to 1868, he was Principal and Vice-Chancellor also of the University of Edinburgh. So long and ample a series of benefactions to education and science, few men have had the ability to make.

Dr. B. B. Baker died at Malta on the 20th of February. He was for several years director of the College of Corfu, and Professor of English Literature in the Ionian University. During the administration of Sir Henry Storks in Malta, he rendered much assistance to the cause of education, particularly as one of the examiners in competitive examinations, and as a member of the commission appointed to inquire into the instruction given in the Lyceum and primary schools of Malta and Gozo.

On the 25th of February, Dr. Ludwig Turck, an eminent professor of the pathology of the Nervous System, in the University of Vienna, died in that city, aged 56 years. He had held a professorship in connection with the general hospital for almost thirty years, and was regarded as the highest living authority on the minute anatomy of the brain and nervous system. He was also, in conjunction with Czermak, the inventor of the art of laryngoscopy, or the visual examination and surgical treatment of the larynx.

On the 11th of March, J. Vander Höven, Ph. D., Professor of Zoology in the University of Leyden, Holland, died at Leyden, aged 67. He ranked with Owen, Huxley, and Cuvier, as a thoroughly accomplished zoologist. He was a member of most of the scientific societies of Europe, and author of several treatises on the vertebrate and invertebrate animals.

Rev. Robert Lee, D. D., Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh, died at Torquay, March 15th, aged 64 years. Dr. Lee was born at Tweedmouth, and educated at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the University of St. Andrews. Having a high reputation for learning and eloquence, he was called to Edinburgh in 1843, and, on the creation of a chair of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities in the University in 1846, he was appointed the first professor, and held the position till his death. He was the author of numerous works, mostly theological or religious.

Madame Henrietta Feller, an accomplished Swiss lady, the widow of a Swiss professor, and herself a successful teacher in Switzerland, and subsequently a missionary and teacher among the French Canadians, died at Grand Ligne, Canada, on the 27th of March. Her age was about 80 years. She came to Canada in 1835, and established the Grand Ligne Mission and Schools, which have been wonderfully successful. She deserves honor for her remarkable philanthropy and self-sacrifice.