

T. Lindsay Galloway, M.A., F.G.S., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.E.

By Professor W. P. Ker, F.B.A., M.A.

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THE following lines are written not as part of a biography but in order to bring out what Lindsay Galloway's contemporaries recognised in him, his combination of scientific attainments and ability with practical good sense and very wide interests in literature and philosophy, and to pay honour to a man whose friends found him always unfailing in honour and goodwill.

Lindsay Galloway distinguished himself at Glasgow University in mathematics and natural philosophy. Sir William Thomson (not yet Lord Kelvin) regarded him as one of his most brilliant students, and entrusted him, when he was not much more than twenty, with the task of testing the new piano-wire invention for deep-sea soundings in a voyage to Brazil. Galloway was so successful that the Brazilian Government asked him to do the soundings for them along their coast from Para to Pernambuco. He might have found a career there, but he had determined to work as a mining engineer, and it was with the experience that he had acquired on the Tyne that he settled down in Kintyre at the Drumlemble coal-pit.

Lindsay Galloway had sat under both William Thomson and Edward Caird, and he followed all his life the studies of science and philosophy which he began under these masters. His work in mathematics and physics gave him a great advantage over most moral philosophers, while his philosophy made him sceptical about the more positive and dogmatic theories of Nature which were popular fifty years ago. He was also a good scholar and a lover of poetry. Indeed, very few men of his time have come nearer to the old ideal of the humanities; there was no province of knowledge in which he could not find his way. He shared with Mr Macdonald of Largie in the foundation of the Archæological Society of Kintyre, and was ready to give his time and energy to an adventure which would have been profitable in results for the history of Scotland—which yet may be successful in spite of the sudden loss of two of the leaders.

Within the last few years Galloway gave some attention to the improvement of a method of determining "the relative directions of two

reference lines or bases for mining surveys" which he had imagined, and was engaged in making observations with the magnetometer or magnetic reflector he had invented for this purpose up to the very day of his death. He described the magnetic reflector and the method of employing it in conjunction with a theodolite in a paper read before the Institution of Mining Engineers in 1918 (*Trans. Inst. M.E.*, vol. lvi, p. 222), and a method of employing two magnetic reflectors when greater precision is required in a second paper read before the same institution in 1920 (vol. lx, p. 235). His other papers include the following: "On the Present Condition of Mining in some of the Principal Coal-producing Districts of the Continent," *Proc. N. of E. Inst. of Mining and Mech. Engineers*, vol. xxvii, 1878; and one on "James Watt," *Proc. Roy. Phil. Soc. Glasgow*, 1920.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1918, and died on 22nd September 1921 at Kilchrist, near Campbeltown.