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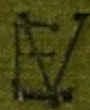
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Robert Purward Clarkson  
Christmas 1885.



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*No. 527 quarto*

*Quasi Cursores*



EDINBURGH

Published for the University Press by

DAVID DOUGLAS

CASTLE STREET



*Quasi Cursores*

# PORTRAITS

of the High Officers and Professors of

## THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

at its Tercentenary Festival

*DRAWN AND ETCHED BY*

WILLIAM HOLE A.R.S.A.



EDINBURGH

Printed at the University Press by T. & A. Constable

M DCCC LXXXIV







THE year that is closing while this volume is being completed has been marked by a memorable assemblage at Edinburgh. The University in the month of April celebrated the Tercentenary of its foundation by a festival which was attended by men the most eminent in Literature, in Science, and in Art from every quarter of the world.

In time to come, when the vivid impression of this great event has passed away, and the recollection has become a tradition, men may ask, Who were they at whose invitation these illustrious persons came to accept hospitality in the ancient capital of Scotland? This volume will answer the question.

The portraits now published will have an interest not only for the five thousand Graduates and three thousand Students of the present: when the men who are thus commemorated have passed the torch to other hands, and when the University of Edinburgh shall come to celebrate its Fourth Centenary, we are bold to believe that its members will still look with sympathy and gratitude on a pictured record of the teachers who at its



Third Centenary were upholding the honour and traditions of an ancient School.

One deep shadow comes over the pleasure of issuing this volume. While these sheets were passing through the press, he who for sixteen years presided over the Senatus of the University at whose bidding the great assemblage was gathered together has passed from the scene. His life and his work are recorded in their place in these pages; here let it only be gratefully remembered that in this volume he took a lively interest, and gave to its projectors his warm encouragement.

To the Senatus Academicus, whose kindness and courtesy have made the publication possible, and to the great University now entering on its Fourth Centenary, this volume is inscribed, with profound respect,

By their obedient Servants,

T. & A. CONSTABLE.

UNIVERSITY PRESS,  
EDINBURGH, *Christmas* 1884.

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
SIR GEORGE HARRISON, KNIGHT  
LL.D.  
LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH  
REPRESENTING THE FOUNDERS OF  
'THE TOWN'S COLLEGE'

George Harrison  
Lord Provost










*'THE College of Edinburgh, which afterwards developed into the present University, has been called, and justly called, the child of the Reformation. But it had another parent. It could, of course, expect no aid from pope or prelate. But just as little did it receive from royal or noble patrons in its early days. . . . What more exalted personages failed to do for the metropolis of Scotland the citizens did for themselves, and it cannot be too extensively known that Edinburgh owes the foundation of its University to the Corporation of the City.'*—From the *Speech of the Chancellor at the Tercentenary Ceremonial.*



 HERE are few more honourable figures in modern society than the prosperous citizen who, while wisely ordering his own private affairs and ready at all times when called on to take part in the public service, can also find leisure, among the cares and responsibilities of active life, for the cultivation of tastes and pursuits beyond the immediate range of either personal or civic interests. Such a man is the present Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

A native of Stonehaven, in Kincardineshire, GEORGE HARRISON came to Edinburgh while yet a boy, to be initiated into the earlier duties of active life. After the needful training, here and in London, he entered into partnership with the late Mr. Samuel Halkett, in the acquisition of an old-established clothier's business in Edinburgh. This connection subsisted in unbroken friendship until Mr. Halkett's singular proficiency as a linguist led to his appointment as Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates. The business was continued by Mr. HARRISON himself, afterwards assisted by his younger son; and it was subsequently increased by the addition of a large wholesale trade in Scotch tweeds, acquired from a retiring firm of old standing, in which his elder son is now associated with him. Both businesses are understood to have been eminently successful.

In his relation to public affairs Mr. HARRISON has been a steady and consistent Liberal of the moderate, practical, and progressive type. A warm supporter of every movement for the advancement of freedom both at home and abroad, he acted as Secretary to a fund set on foot in 1849 in aid of the Hungarian Refugees after the disastrous close of the war of liberation. In 1860 he took an active part in the formation of an Edinburgh Branch of the 'Friends of Italy,' in support of Garibaldi. He is understood to have been at one time a frequent contributor to the public press on subjects connected with commerce, currency, and finance; and in 1866 he furnished to the French Government a report on the Scottish System of Banking, which appeared the following year from the Imperial Press as part of a report bearing the general title, '*Enquête sur les principes et les faits généraux qui régissent la circulation monétaire et fiduciaire.*'

Mr. HARRISON's connection with the civic life of Edinburgh may be said to date from his appointment as Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce in 1856. This office he held till 1863. He was Deputy-Chairman from 1863 to 1866, and Chairman from 1866 to 1869. In these capacities he lent efficient



aid in the promotion of many measures of public usefulness, and in particular he initiated and carried to a successful conclusion the negotiations for the transfer of the Telegraphic Service of the country from the Joint-Stock Companies to the Government. On his retirement from the Chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce in 1869, he was entertained at dinner by about two hundred leading citizens of all parties in acknowledgment of his public services.

From 1868 to 1870 Mr. HARRISON acted on the Royal Commission on the Courts of Law in Scotland, with a view to provide for the more speedy and economical despatch of judicial business. In 1872 he took part in a movement for a complete system of National Education on the basis of the State making provision for the secular instruction of the people, as a common public duty, independent of ecclesiastical organisations.

In many other capacities Mr. HARRISON has rendered valuable services to the city. He was one of the original founders of the well-known Philosophical Institution, the parent of popular literary and scientific societies in Scotland, and has throughout taken an active part in the administration of its affairs. As a Director of the North British Railway, of the Edinburgh Gas Company, and of the Water Trust, he has devoted much time and care to matters deeply affecting the welfare of the community.

In 1879, having previously entered the Town Council as representative of Newington Ward, he was appointed Treasurer of the City, and held that office till his election as Chief Magistrate in November 1882. His civic reign has been eminently successful as regards internal administration; and it has been marked by several noteworthy occurrences of a public nature; the re-opening of St. Giles's Cathedral, after its restoration by the late Dr. William Chambers—the first Forestry Exhibition in the kingdom—the acquisition of Blackford Hill as a public park for the citizens—the opening of the new buildings for the accommodation of the greatly increased Medical School,—and especially by the memorable gathering of learned men from all quarters of the globe in April 1884, to celebrate the Tercentenary of the University. On this occasion the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Lord Provost, in recognition of his services in connection with the completion of the University Buildings, and as one of the Curators of the University.



On 11th August 1884 the Lord Provost attended at Osborne, when the honour of Knighthood was conferred on him by Her Majesty. He has since been appointed a member of a Royal Commission to inquire into the Housing of the Working Classes.

By work well done, by willing and efficient service in public affairs, and a simple, unostentatious, but eminently helpful life in private, Sir GEORGE HARRISON has earned the esteem, respect, and goodwill of all classes of his fellow-citizens.

# UMBRAE QUAEDAM



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W. Kempton

W. Lee

Edmund M. Lee

Robert Lee John Goodwin.

David Brewster

James D. Forbes Philip Kelland

James L. L. L.

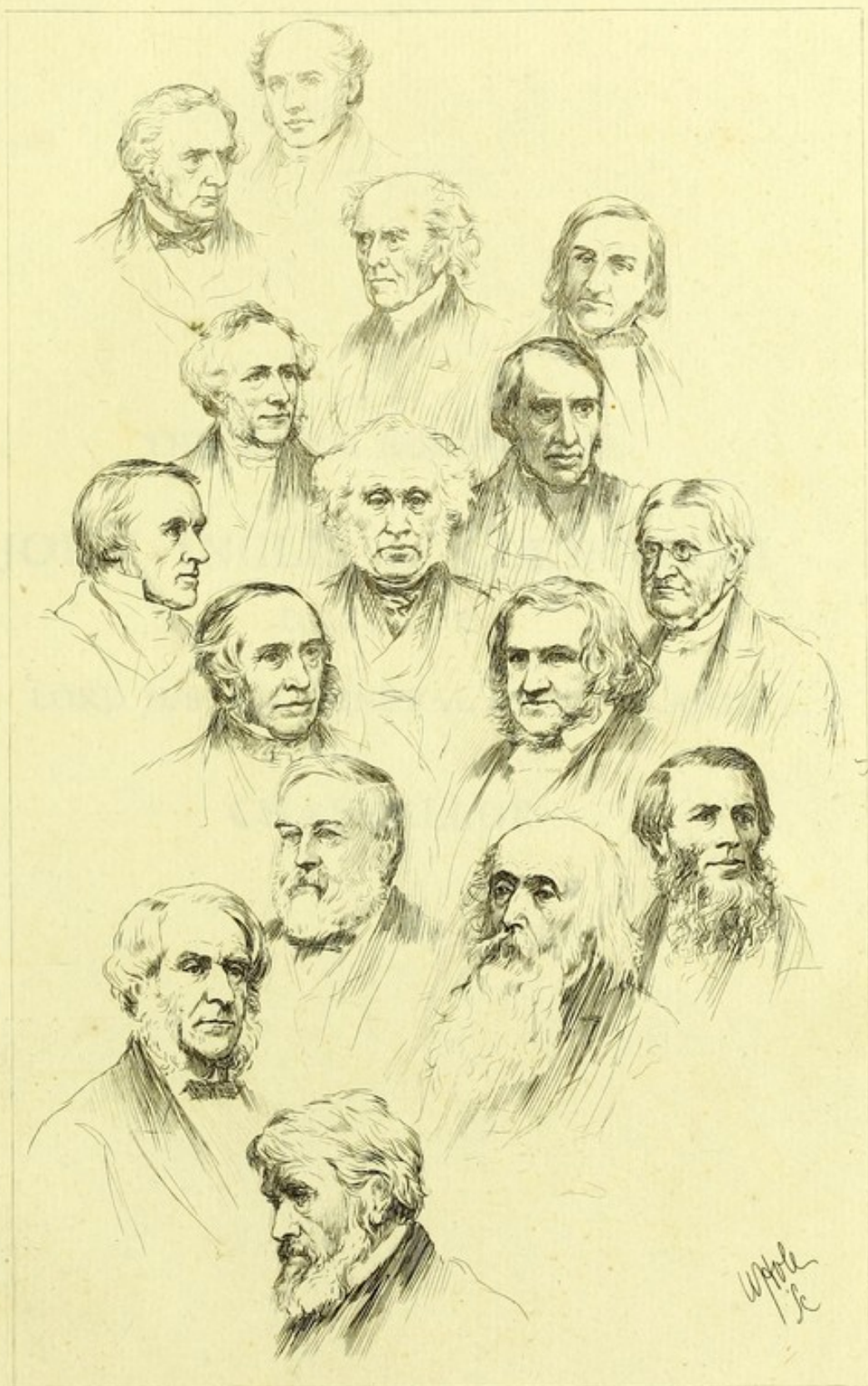
W. L. L.

J. W. L. L. L. J. Hughes Bennett

J. L. L.

J. A. L.

9. Carlyle.





John Ingham












O long as Scotland preserves her national system of Jurisprudence, the head of the Scottish Bench must always be one of the foremost of her public men, and one of the chief figures in her society. The head of the law in England, however eminent he may be, is to some extent lost in the throng of great statesmen and soldiers and poets and nobles that are drawn to the metropolis of the Empire. But in Scotland the stage is not so crowded, and the holder of the office of Lord Justice General necessarily fills a large place in the public eye. More especially is this the case when, as at present, the titular chief of the Supreme Court is also the greatest lawyer in the country, and when men still remember with pride that the wise and dignified and accomplished judge was once the most acute and intrepid and eloquent of advocates.

His professional eminence alone would have amply justified the election of Lord Justice General INGLIS as Chancellor of the University. But no doubt the members of the General Council, when they chose him in 1869, were actuated by the reflection that no man had done so much—had given so much time and thought and energy—to start the University on its new career of usefulness and prosperity. Not only had he carried through Parliament the Act which in 1858 gave it a new Constitution, but he had presided over the Commission to which was intrusted the not less important task of putting the new system into working order. The Commission continued in office more than four years, and during that time they held one hundred and twenty-six meetings, at every one of which, without missing a single occasion, the Lord Justice General presided. ‘He was, in fact,’ says our lamented Principal, in his *Story of the University*, ‘the soul of the Commission, and the excellent Ordinances which resulted from their labours may be regarded as especially the product of his judgment, and of his untiring attention to the mass of details with which the Commission had to deal.’ This devotion to duty, this complete mastery of the minutiae of a subject, is thoroughly characteristic of the man.

Nor has his zeal for the interests of the University at all abated since he launched it on its new and prosperous course. As Chancellor he has been always ready with wise counsel and active aid. Rarely does the candidate for a degree receive the ‘tap of the velvet cap,’ of which Douglas Maclagan has sung so pleasantly, from any but ‘the erudite hand of Chancellor INGLIS.’ He is the head of the Association for the Better Endowment of the



University, which has been the means of increasing her resources so largely, and he has lately given all the weight of his influence to the promising scheme for a Students' Union. Nor will the members of the University soon forget the warm interest which he took in all the arrangements for the Tercentenary, the dignity and propriety with which he presided over the principal events of that great celebration, and the depth of feeling that marked his address of welcome to the Delegates.

A son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, Minister of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, JOHN INGLIS was born in 1810, and was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, from which he passed to the University of Glasgow, and thence, as Snell Exhibitioner, to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and M.A. in 1837. Having been called to the Scottish Bar in 1835, he rose rapidly in his profession, and was made Solicitor-General, and then Lord Advocate, in Lord Derby's short-lived Administration of 1852. On the return of the Conservatives to power in 1858, Mr. INGLIS resumed the post of Lord Advocate, having in the meantime been called by the votes of his brethren to the office of Dean of Faculty, and having made, as Dean, his celebrated defence of Madeleine Smith. He represented the borough of Stamford from February to July 1858, when he was raised to the Bench as Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. In 1867, on the elevation of Lord Colonsay to the House of Lords, his distinguished career was fitly crowned by his appointment as Lord Justice General. He is a Privy Councillor.

His old Universities of Oxford and Glasgow have both conferred upon him their honorary degrees, and the Glasgow students in 1865 elected him their Rector. He is proprietor of the estate of Glencorse, in Midlothian, and has always taken a lively interest in country pursuits. He is also an ardent golfer, and has filled the office—most coveted among votaries of that noble art—of Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews.

A man of commanding intellect, great thoroughness and kindliness of character, and possessing a power of lucid exposition which could hardly be surpassed, he is a natural leader of men, and has always risen to the head of everything in which he engaged. The work of a judge can rarely be rewarded with popular applause, but long years of distinguished public service have silently won for the Lord Justice General the confidence and admiration of the people of Scotland. They are all proud of him, and so is the University over which he presides.



SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, BARONET

D.C.L., LL.D.

VICE-CHANCELLOR AND PRINCIPAL

a. font,  
hispal.











**T**HAT which but a little while ago promised to be a pleasing and a welcome task, has now unhappily become a duty saddened with the sense of a public loss. That which was intended to appear as a light sketch of our Principal and Vice-Chancellor as he lived and worked for the University—a sketch bright and cheerful in tone, as befitted the genial character of the man who was in our midst—must now take the form of an obituary notice of a life that has gone from us.

The recent calamity which has befallen the University was so striking in its suddenness, so far-reaching in its effects on the educational interests of Edinburgh and of Scotland, and so deeply felt both in public and private, that it is needless to dwell upon it. Our present duty is to pay such a tribute as we can to the memory of Principal GRANT by a short narrative of his life and work.

Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, eighth Baronet of Dalvey, inherited the title, but unhappily not the estate, of his ancestors, for this had been sold by his grandfather, who invested the proceeds in West Indian property.

His father, Sir Robert Innes Grant, seems to have been chiefly engaged in looking after his West Indian affairs. His mother, a lady of mixed Scottish and French descent, was Judith, eldest daughter of Cornelius-Durant Battelle, a planter in the Danish West Indian island of Santa Cruz. There have been few ladies in Edinburgh society of late years who have more thoroughly presented the typical character of a well-bred gentlewoman than the Dowager Lady Grant. None who had the honour of becoming acquainted with her, when she resided in her son's house, could fail to be attracted by her dignified but kindly bearing, her pleasant and instructive conversation, and her charming manner, which were appreciated alike by old and young. Nor could any one who had the opportunity of seeing the mother and son together fail to be struck by a marked resemblance between them in the combination of affection and respectful courtesy which characterised their bearing to one another. This estimable lady predeceased her son by less than a year.

Sir ALEXANDER GRANT was born at New York on 13th September 1826. His parents carried him home to England, and shortly afterwards to the West Indies, where he remained for two or three years. There, during his childhood, he manifested a taste for reading which was the dawn of his



future intellectual day. In 1839, when thirteen years old, he was sent to Harrow School, of which the Rev. Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, subsequently Bishop of Lincoln, was Head-master. GRANT's career at Harrow was brilliant; he gained most of the School prizes, rose in five years to be head of the School, and in 1844 had the distinction of being the first Harrow boy who gained one of the open Balliol Scholarships at Oxford. He was anything, however, but a mere plodder. On the contrary, he seems to have had a great relish for all athletic exercises and games, especially cricket, in which he excelled, and he was on two occasions one of the Harrow eleven in the annual matches with Eton and Winchester.

The Scholarship, of course, carried him to Oxford, where he went into residence in 1845. He soon became very popular among his fellow-undergraduates, and was most catholic in the matter of forming friendships, but seems specially to have 'grappled to his soul with hoops of steel,' when once he had 'their adoption tried,' certain companions who had a powerful influence on him for good during his undergraduate career. He worked hard and studied earnestly in a fashion of his own, having his intellectual improvement more in view than the passing of examinations; and it is to this circumstance that must be ascribed the fact that when he took his B.A. Degree in 1848 he was, like John Henry Newman, and perhaps for a similar reason, only placed Second Class in Classics. In 1849 he showed that it was not from want of working-power or of attainments that he had not been placed higher at his graduation, for in that year he gained an open Fellowship at Oriel College over the heads of several First Class contemporaries.

GRANT was thus settled down as an Oxford man, but not permanently. He had not fixed upon a special career in life, though he had thought of going to the English Bar. But events occurred which rendered it necessary for him to look for immediate income. The emancipation of the slaves in Santa Cruz took place at this time, and no such compensation was granted to the planters in that island as was given by Parliament to the proprietors in the British West Indies. This was a heavy financial blow to the family, and it compelled him to take steps for adding to the income of his Fellowship. Now it was that his Harrow and Oxford studies bore to him solid fruit. Whatever may have been his fame as a writer of Latin verses and a



Hellenist, it was his knowledge of philosophy which now stood him in best stead. He had devoted himself especially to the study of Aristotle, and had the reputation of being the best Aristotelian in Oxford. He became a private tutor, and in this capacity his success was pre-eminent. No better evidence of this can be produced than the following description given of him by an eminent divine of the Church of England :—

‘For several years Sir ALEXANDER GRANT enjoyed high reputation as a “philosophy coach,” and most of the men who took the higher honours in the School of *Literæ Humaniores* at Oxford read the *Ethics* of Aristotle with “GRANT of Oriel.”’ On the same authority we learn that he received his pupils sometimes singly, sometimes in small groups, and lectured to them very unceremoniously, often with a pipe in his mouth, and with his chair tilted backwards. In this manner he ‘would pour forth a slow, sagacious commentary upon the text of the great philosopher which he held aloft in his hand. He was an excellent critic of the essays written for him by his pupils, was outspoken and thorough, yet always kindly and encouraging.’

It is not difficult to understand how attractive he must have been to his pupils, who found in his lecture-room a free and easy intercourse with their teacher, an intercourse, however, which would not have satisfied them had they not found there that full and solid grounding in philosophy of which they were in search.

In 1854 he carried his philosophy to the press and published, with English notes, an edition of the *Ethics* of Aristotle which was at once accepted as a valuable text-book. The favourable judgment then pronounced upon the book has been confirmed by the fact that it has passed through four editions, the last having been published not long before his death.

In 1855 he was appointed one of the Examiners of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and in 1856 became one of the Public Examiners in Classics at Oxford. In the same year, by the death of his father, he became eighth Baronet of his line.

About this time circumstances arose which made a turning-point in his life. He had, during a visit to St. Andrews, made the acquaintance of Professor Ferrier, and was attracted by the learned philosopher’s second daughter, the grand-daughter of ‘Christopher North,’ who eventually became his wife, and to whom in her widowhood the hearts of all privileged to



know her go out in deepest sympathy. But the emoluments of an Oxford Fellow and Tutor were not such as enabled him to marry, and therefore it was that in 1859 he was induced by Sir Charles Trevelyan to go with him to Madras, and take duty in the Educational Department of that Presidency. This was assuredly a new departure for GRANT, but it was not one for which he was unprepared. This movement on his part was not a mere effect of

‘Such wind as scatters young men through the world  
To seek their fortunes further than at home,  
Where small experience grows,’

for he had large experience at home as an educationist, and his duties as an Examiner for the Indian Civil Service had led him to think and learn much as to educational matters in India. The result of his work there was a full vindication of Sir Charles Trevelyan's sagacity in inducing Sir ALEXANDER GRANT to go with him.

On his arrival in India, however, it was found that the only post in the Educational Department to which he could at once be appointed was an Inspectorship of Schools. The laborious work of examining very elementary schools could neither afford scope for his real abilities, nor give him fair opportunities of making his powers known. But in 1860 the Elphinstone Institution in Bombay was remodelled, and separated into a High School and a College affiliated with the University of Bombay, which had been created in 1857. Dr. John Harkness, who for fifteen years previously had been Principal of the Institution, was appointed the first Principal of the new College. New professorships were established, and Sir ALEXANDER GRANT was appointed Professor of History and Political Economy. On Dr. Harkness's retirement in July 1862, Sir ALEXANDER succeeded him both as Principal of the College and Dean of the Faculty of Arts in the University. Very soon he began to make his powers of organisation and administration felt both in the College and in the University, in which from the first he took the warmest interest. And these powers were much needed at the time to give shape and form to the new College, which was to be the leading Government institution of the kind in the Presidency.

On the retirement from India of Sir Joseph Arnould, in 1863, Sir ALEXANDER succeeded him as Vice-Chancellor of the University. He



resigned this honourable office, however, in 1865, when the Hon. Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Judge of the High Court, was appointed to it; but, on the death of the latter shortly afterwards, Sir ALEXANDER was re-elected, and continued to hold the office till he left India in 1868. Both as Dean in Arts and as Vice-Chancellor he did signal service to the University, where 'his important suggestions and effective aid in the revision of the by-laws of the University, especially as bearing on the extension, arrangement, and balance of the studies which it prescribes,' were of the greatest value. Much of its progress and success during these five years was due to his care and the mastery he had of every detail of its working, which he supervised with the most careful attention, while he 'exercised extensive influence with the public in the matter of endowment and beneficiaries.'

In 1865 the office of Director of Public Instruction for the Presidency of Bombay became vacant through the resignation of the late Mr. Edward Howard; and Sir ALEXANDER, who had acted for him previously during a short visit to Europe, was appointed in his room. This appointment called out abundantly his latent powers, his tact in discharging public duty, and his capacity for administrative work. The Educational Department has charge of all Government Schools in the Presidency, in Sindh, and in the Native States under the Bombay Government, and it had been conducted hitherto on lines exclusively narrow, while the Director had busied himself with the personal preparation of elementary school-books, and the like. Sir ALEXANDER at once breathed new energy into the Department, and offered to accept applications from private and mission schools for grants-in-aid on examination by the Government Inspectors. He thus extended at very moderate cost the benefits of an education tested by competent examiners. A healthy competition was induced between the Government and the aided schools, and an incitement held out to the old-fashioned native village schools to work with more regularity and energy, in order to share in the payments by results thus placed so clearly within their reach. By revising the attendance rolls of Government schools, and insisting on accuracy in every detail, he rendered his work in this department solid and real, as well as productive of results of permanent value. During the earlier years of his residence in Bombay he used occasionally to deliver one of the cold-season course of lectures in the



Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, which drew audiences of the highest Government officials, from the Governor and his staff downwards. One of these lectures, in January 1862, on 'How the Ancient Romans governed their Provinces,' was of sterling merit, and was printed immediately afterwards.

Early in 1868 to his other duties was added that of a Member of the Legislative Council, one of the highest honorary offices to which any one, not a member of the Bar or the Covenanted Civil Service, can be appointed.

In India, however, GRANT was not destined to remain longer. In 1868 Sir David Brewster, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, died, and Sir ALEXANDER GRANT was looked to as one of those who were qualified to fill the vacant office. He was communicated with, and expressed his willingness to accept an appointment which would bring him into personal relation with the University with which he had been academically connected by the degree of LL.D., conferred upon him in 1865. There can be little doubt that it was domestic rather than pecuniary considerations which induced him to allow himself to be nominated for the Principalship. His desire to be at home, where he might be with his children, and might supervise their education, was the chief motive which led him to accept an office so thoroughly, one may say ludicrously, underpaid, as the Principalship was and is. He was elected in preference to the opposing candidate, the late Sir James Young Simpson, and as soon as the result was made known Sir ALEXANDER came to Scotland, and was inducted into his office with the usual ceremonial, at a meeting of the *Senatus Academicus* on 3d November 1868.

From this time forward Sir ALEXANDER GRANT's public life became merged in and identified with the interests of the University of Edinburgh, and it only remains for us briefly to record our estimate of the manner in which he discharged his duties to the University, to his colleagues of the *Senatus Academicus*, and to the students.

Among those of the outside public who are unacquainted with the working of our University, and who only know of the Principal as appearing in academic costume on certain public occasions, there exists a general idea that his office is little more than one of learned leisure. There can be no greater mistake. The appearing at graduation ceremonies, and presiding at meetings of the *Senatus*, or occupying the chair at a mirthful *Symposium Academicum*, are but the occasional and



formal parts of his duties. The Principal is *ex officio* a member of all the standing and of many of the occasional Committees of Senatus, and is the head of the Principal and Deans' Committee, to which a great many administrative and all disciplinary questions are referred, and thus there is a large amount of detail work which demands his attention. He is, moreover, the one permanent member of the University Court, a body which is constantly concerned with important questions affecting the University. Sir ALEXANDER performed all these duties in an earnest, conscientious spirit, bringing to bear upon them his own shrewd common-sense, and that knowledge of men and affairs which he had acquired in his various spheres of action elsewhere. There were, however, two special occasions on which Sir ALEXANDER'S zeal and industry on behalf of the University came out conspicuously, and with which his name will always be closely associated.

The first of these was the obtaining for the University those new buildings which now form the habitat of its Medical Department. It had long been felt that the accommodation in the University Buildings on the South Bridge was utterly inadequate for teaching purposes. This was especially true with regard to the Medical Faculty, whose students formed one-half of all those who were matriculated at the University. Everybody knew that the time had gone by when Medicine as a science and as an art could be taught by prelections. It must be *oculis subjecta fidelibus*; and hence arose the demand for means of demonstration in the form, not only of lecture-rooms large enough to hold the crowd of students who wished to enter them, but of laboratories in which they could have ocular testimony of the things which had been *demissa per aurem*. GRANT felt and saw this, and applied himself earnestly to remedy what was amiss. Let it not be supposed that he was left to do this unaided. Government gave £80,000, but with a distinct intimation that more should not be expected from the national purse. Many honourable and patriotic citizens aided in the work by evoking the generosity of Scotsmen at home and abroad, and the sums which were contributed—a marvellous evidence of the liberality of Edinburgh and its friends—enabled the University to become possessed of a Medical School which stands unrivalled in Europe. In spite of all the aids given to him, Sir ALEXANDER must be recognised as the mainspring of this movement. His quiet, persuasive manner produced results which would not have been



obtained by any one with less of his tact and courtesy. A generous public nobly responded to his importunity; and although more money is yet needed to complete the teaching appliances, and still more required to fully carry out the architect's design, the result has been that Edinburgh now possesses a range of buildings solely devoted to Medical education and research, which not only keeps the professional teaching of the large Medical School of Edinburgh abreast of the requirements of the times, but has added to the adornments of the Scottish metropolis a splendid specimen of Italian architecture due to the genius of Dr. Rowand Anderson.

The second occasion on which Sir ALEXANDER displayed his zeal for the University was the occurrence of its Tercentenary Festival, now less than a year ago. This was, perhaps even more than the Buildings Extension, Sir ALEXANDER GRANT's special work. The idea of celebrating the Tercentenary on a large scale was essentially his own idea, and it was he who worked it out. It may fairly be attributed to him that it was one of the most successful anniversary celebrations that ever took place. The solemn service in St. Giles's Cathedral; the brilliant display of academic pomp at the Honorary Graduation Ceremonial; and above all, the impressive meeting of the students with some of the men the most renowned in science and in letters throughout the world—these all have passed away; but the Tercentenary Festival will be counted an epoch in the history of the University, and GRANT's name will continue to be associated with it, were it only by the circumstance that its occurrence led to the production of his elaborate work, *The Story of the University*.

On the 30th of November of this year—that had witnessed both the Festival that he inspired and the publication of the volumes in which he traced the University history—he himself, after a very short illness, passed away. These achievements were indeed the crowning service of a life valuable to the University and to our country, and there is no one who will not see in them his fitting monument.

Of Sir ALEXANDER GRANT's relations to his colleagues in the Senatus it is unnecessary to say much. The fact that during the whole period of his incumbency there never arose any disturbance of harmony or unpleasant feeling amongst the Professors may be accepted as an evidence of the kindly relations which existed between them and him, and of the genial way in which he exercised his rule over them as their chief. But the



Senatus has itself put on record its opinion on this point in the resolution, which was passed at the first meeting after his death, and which it may be well to give here in full :—

‘ The Senatus Academicus, before proceeding to ordinary business, records its sense of the calamity which has befallen the University in the sudden death of its Principal, Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, who for sixteen years has thrown lustre around the Institution over which he presided, by his intellectual gifts, scholarship, and literary grace, while his academic experience, his many-sided sympathies, and his comprehensive wisdom have directed and inspired its councils during a period of unexampled prosperity, in which he has left his mark upon its history. The Senatus recognises with gratitude his signal services ; in particular, in harmonising the complex elements within a great and growing University, as well as its relations to the city and the community ; in the conciliatory persuasiveness that has attracted to it so much public beneficence, of which the New University Buildings of its Medical School remain as one lasting monument ; in the volumes of its history, in which he has traced with elaborate research its gradual development in the past ; and at its Tercentenary Festival, in this present year, which he first planned and then carried out in a way that has enhanced its reputation and influence, not in this country only, but throughout the world, happily inaugurating a period of further reform, which, under his guidance, the Senatus had anticipated with sanguine hope. The Senatus cannot forget the gracious courtesy and dignity, or the administrative diligence and sagacity, with which he discharged his duty as its head ; nor, above all, the constant personal kindness which endeared him to every Professor, and which, now that he has been taken away, awakens in each the feeling of a personal bereavement. The Senatus unites in profound sympathy and condolence with Lady Grant, Sir Ludovic Grant, and the other members of the family of its late Principal, and requests its Secretary to send a copy of this minute to Sir Ludovic Grant.’

The relations of Principal Sir ALEXANDER GRANT to the students of the University leave behind them nothing but pleasant memories. He had a



warm regard for and interest in them, and they reciprocated the feeling. It was of course his primary duty to give full attention to all that concerned their educational interests, but he thought of them in their hours of recreation as well as in their hours of study, and he did all that was in his power to make their times of relaxation pleasurable and physically profitable to them. The spirit of the Harrow cricketer manifested itself strongly in him when a movement was made for getting a suitable place for the various athletic exercises of the students. He set himself with his characteristic ardour to collect funds for this purpose, and the result was the procuring of the ample field at Corstorphine, a little to the west of the city, where the athletic sports of the University are now carried on.

The feeling entertained towards GRANT by the students was rather that of affectionate regard than of reverence for a University magnate, but it must not be supposed that the respectful element was wanting. Nothing could more completely negative this idea than the manner in which they received and listened to him when, on 28th October last, he renewed the practice, for some time in abeyance, of opening the academic session by an address to the whole body of students. This, his last literary production, not put into print till after his death, was eminently characteristic of the man, and, bound together, as it will be, with the records of the Tercenary Celebration, may serve as the best memorial that could be erected of the scholarly mind and rich educational experience of Sir ALEXANDER GRANT.

It was also, as a matter of course, his duty as Principal to take a foremost part in adjudicating upon any breaches of discipline which might occur in the University. It would be an injustice to the whole body of Edinburgh students not to say here that such cases are few and far between. When their nature was little worse than the explosion of the boisterous spirit of uncontrolled youth, he was inclined to take a lenient view of them, although in his admonition to offenders he was always dignified and grave. In the extremely rare occasions where the offence partook of the nature of vice, he was stern and uncompromising. How the students loved their Principal was manifested by the large number of them who attended his public funeral.

We have said nothing of Sir ALEXANDER GRANT as an author, and although we have no space for a criticism of his writings, a list of them



will not be out of place. They were :—*The Ethics of Aristotle, Illustrated with Essays and Notes*, in two volumes, 8vo (London, 1857). This is still regarded as the best text-book of this work, and has now reached a fourth edition. *Rome, England, and India: a Lecture* (London, 1863); *Degree Standards and other Topics: an Address on the occasion of Opening the College Session of 1869-70* (Edinburgh, 1869); the article *The Endowed 'Hospitals' of Scotland*, in the volume *Recess Studies*, edited by him (Edinburgh, 1870); the *Xenophon* and the *Aristotle* in the series of 'Ancient Classics for English Readers' (Edinburgh, 1871 and 1877, and reprinted in 1883 and 1879); *The Story of the University of Edinburgh*, in two volumes, 8vo (London, 1884), published at the time of the Tercentenary Celebration; and, though last not least, his *Inaugural Address* of October 1884.





THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, BART.

G.C.B., M.P., D.C.L., F.R.S.

LORD RECTOR

Stephen H. Northcott











**I**T was a fortunate circumstance that at the time of the Tercentenary, when the bull's-eye of public opinion was turned full on the University, and the students were beginning to assert for themselves some social cohesion and corporate importance, they had secured as their Rector a man so thoroughly in sympathy with educated youth as Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. They knew him before for his great public services, his strong literary tastes, his sound judgment, and his fine temper, but they hardly realised how completely he could identify himself with his youthful constituents till they saw him at a Students' 'Symposium,' and heard him tell stories in the broadest Devonshire accent, amidst the clatter of a thousand glasses and the fumes of a thousand pipes. 'It has sometimes seemed to me,' he wrote to the Secretary of the 'Union' scheme, in May 1884, 'that a student who has worked hard to pay his Rector the compliment of electing him to a coveted office, and who gets no other return than a lecture, must be tempted to murmur the words, "*Tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.*" I should like to see established some other and more even form of communication; and I shall certainly try to visit my flock (if I may so call them) more than once during my term of office.' A hearty welcome would await him at all times, for no Rector has shown a more anxious desire to be a genuine representative of the students, and none has gained more completely their confidence and regard.

The main facts of Sir STAFFORD'S life are so well known as hardly to need recapitulation. Born in London in 1818, he comes of a very old Devonshire family, and can trace his lineage back to the beginning of the twelfth century. From Eton he passed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he was elected to a Scholarship. In 1839 his name appeared in the First Class in company with those of Dr. Jowett, now Master of Balliol, and of Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester. He also took a Third Class in Mathematics.

He began public life as Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone, when that statesman was President of the Board of Trade, from 1843 to 1845; and, on being called to the Bar in 1847, he became Legal Secretary to the Department. For his services as one of the Secretaries to the Great Exhibition of 1851 he was made a C.B., and in the same year, on the death of his grandfather, the seventh baronet, he succeeded to the family title and estates. In



1854 he and Sir Charles Trevelyan presented a report on the civil establishments of the Crown, which led to the Civil Service being thrown open to public competition. In 1855 he entered Parliament as Member for Dudley. After a short interval he exchanged that constituency for Stamford, and in 1866 he was elected for the Northern Division of his own county, which has continued to return him ever since.

The public offices he has held are : Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1859), President of the Board of Trade (1866-67), Secretary of State for India (1867-68), and Chancellor of the Exchequer (1874-80). On Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the peerage, he became leader of the House of Commons, and he has continued to lead his party in that House since they crossed over to the left of the Speaker's chair. On leaving office in 1880 he was made a G.C.B. His energies, when out of office, have not been confined to the work of Opposition. He was appointed by the Liberal Government a member of the Joint High Commission which led to the Treaty of Washington in 1871. His business capacities also found scope, about the same period, in the Governorship of the Hudson's Bay Company. In his own county he has served as Captain of the North Devon Yeomanry, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions. In 1883 he was elected by the students Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, in succession to the Earl of Rosebery, whose term of office had then expired. He is a Trustee of the Peabody Fund, a Commissioner of Public Schools, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Privy Councillor, Fellow of the Royal Society, D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Edinburgh.

His aptitude for finance was early developed, and his most important work was published in 1862 under the title of *Twenty Years of Financial Policy*, being a summary of the chief financial measures that had been passed in the two preceding decades. In a lighter vein he recently delighted a popular audience in the West of England with a lecture on 'Nothing;' and his inaugural address as Rector of the University was full of varied culture and sound sense.

Sir STAFFORD married in 1843 Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Farrer, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and he has a large family. His country house, called Pynes, on the banks of the Exe, about three miles from Exeter, contains many interesting memorials of his ancient race.

He is a typical representative of the old English school of statesmen—



trained to work hard for the honour of the thing, indifferent to the solid advantages of place, proud to serve his country either in office or in opposition (and not much caring which), ready at any moment to say with the Duke of Wellington, 'Avant tout je suis gentilhomme anglais.' It is a type as different from the hysterical patriot of France as from the bustling wire-puller of America—too calm for the one, not 'smart' enough for the other. But, next to the influence of the Crown, it has done more than anything to sustain the tone of party government in Britain, and to prevent its degenerating into an ugly rush for office. Long may the type survive! And never can it find a worthier representative than in this able, honourable, admirable, public man.





THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
SIR LYON PLAYFAIR, K.C.B.  
LL.D., F.R.S.  
REPRESENTATIVE IN PARLIAMENT


Lyon Playfair.









INCE LYON PLAYFAIR first saw the light in India sixty-five years ago he has played many parts, and has surrounded his name with a perfect alphabet of letters expressive of social and scientific distinction. Chemist, Calico-printer, Professor, Member of Parliament, Privy Councillor, Postmaster-General, Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons,—these are some of the varied *rôles* which this able man has filled. To say that he has filled them all with equal success would be flattery, for his success in some has been quite exceptional.

The thread which has run through most of his life has been Chemistry. He early took to it, as early as his old school and college days in St. Andrews, and he pursued it first under Professor Thomas Graham at University College, London, and then under Liebig at Giessen. It was on his return from Germany that he spent a few years in managing calico print-works at Clitheroe, after which, while still a very young man, he was made Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution at Manchester. On the recommendation of the late Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed in 1844 one of a Commission to Inquire into the Sanitary Condition of our Large Towns and Populous Districts. In the valuable reports submitted by him on this occasion will be found the first public indication of the technical knowledge and social enthusiasm that are still, we hope, to bear more fruit in the great field of Sanitary Reform. After the Commission had done its work, he received the appointment of Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 afforded ample scope for the exercise of his varied talents. He visited the manufacturing districts, conferred with the manufacturers, classified the exhibits, took charge of the Department of Juries, and undoubtedly contributed much to the success of that great undertaking. He was thus brought directly into contact with the late Prince Consort, and he soon afterwards received an appointment in the Prince's household, and was made a C.B. On the establishment of the Department of Science and Art, which grew out of the Great Exhibition, he was made Joint-Secretary along with the late Sir Henry Cole, but after a few years he left Mr. Cole, as he then was, to manage the Department alone, and became Inspector General of Government Museums and Schools of Science.

In 1857 he was elected President of the Chemical Society of London,



but one year later the fame of the Edinburgh School of Medicine and a vacancy in the Chair of Chemistry tempted him back to Scotland. For eleven years—a long time in his eventful life—he remained in Edinburgh, teaching his favourite science to large classes of students, not perhaps with the freshness of an original investigator, but still with adequate knowledge, and with a clearness and precision that were his own. His neighbours may have thought that he had settled down to the work of his life, but that was not to be. It was a time when the drift of political opinion was all in favour of enfranchising the unrepresented Universities, and, while troops of future graduates were passing through his hands, he may have felt it not impossible that he should some day have to solicit their votes. At length his opportunity came, on the passing of Lord Beaconsfield's Reform Act, and in 1868 he found himself the first M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews.

In political life his general ability and his special knowledge have been of value both to his party and to the country. His speeches on Vaccination and the Vivisection question form really important scientific documents, and there is probably no man whose position in the House of Commons forms a stronger argument for the retention of the University Franchise, which has of late been vehemently assailed by certain politicians. Never speaking except on subjects with which he was familiar, but speaking then with a singular clearness of exposition, he rapidly acquired the character of a man who would almost certainly justify by the result his selection to any position of importance. In 1873 he was introduced to official life by being placed in charge of the Post-Office. Soon after the return of his friends to power in 1880 he became Chairman of Ways and Means. If he was not altogether successful in his management of the Irish members, it may be said he failed where no one has yet found the secret of success; and when he resigned, after two years, his retirement was signalised by his advancement to the dignity of K.C.B. His home honours include the Fellowship of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and the degree of LL.D., conferred by the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews; while his important services have not gone unrecognised on a wider field, for he is Commander of the Legion of Honour in France, Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph in Austria, Knight of Conception in Portugal, Knight of Würtemberg, and



Knight of the Polar Star in Sweden. He has published many scientific memoirs, while his strong social and educational interests are indicated by the titles of some of his other publications—*Science in its Relations to Labour* (1853); *On the Food of Man in Relation to his Useful Work* (1865); *On Primary and Technical Education* (1870); *On Teaching Universities and Examining Boards* (1872); *Universities in their Relation to Professional Education* (1873); and *The Progress of Sanitary Reform* (1874).

Personally, LYON PLAYFAIR is a genial member of society, full of anecdote and good talk, and a warm and sincere friend.





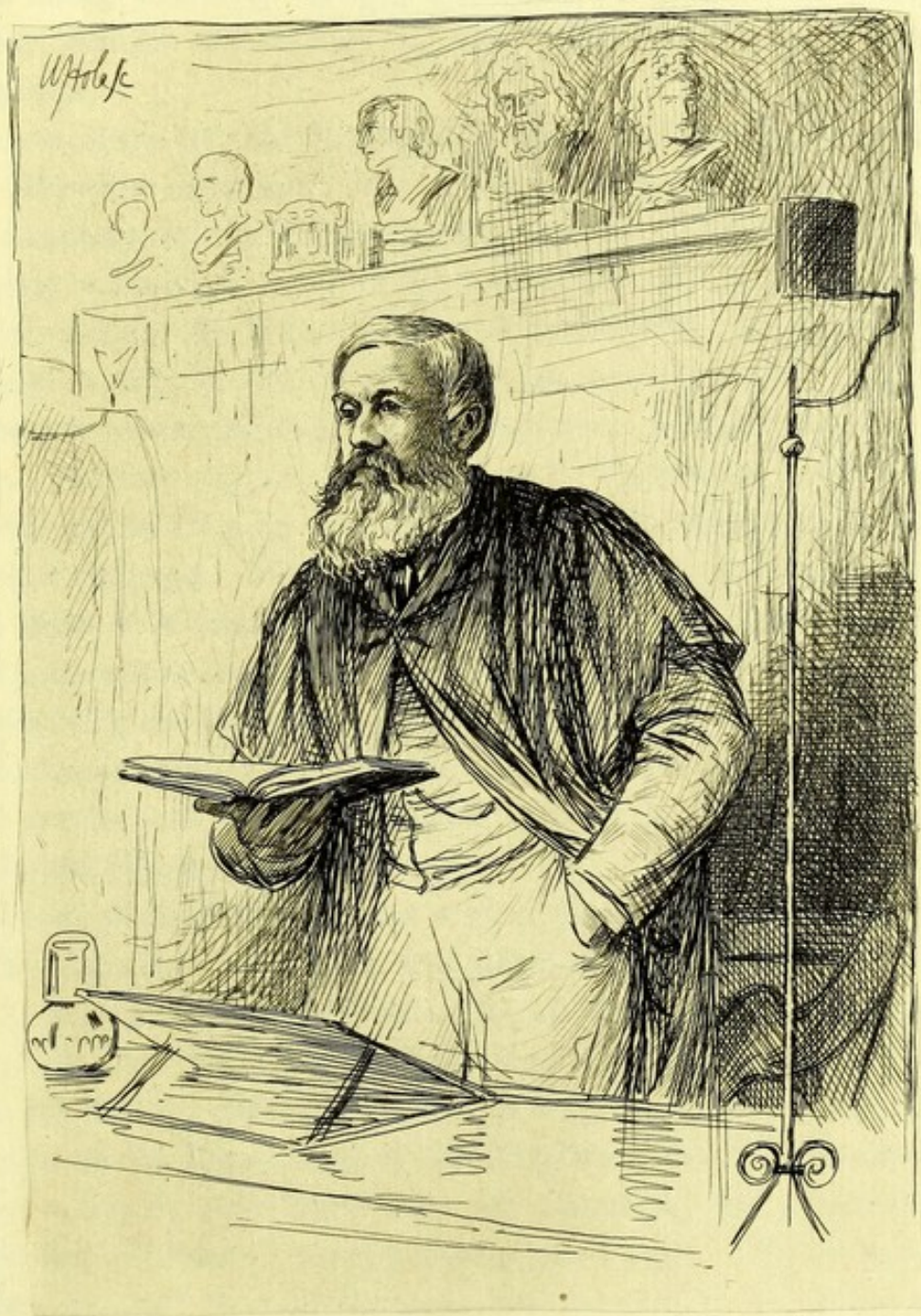
WILLIAM YOUNG SELLAR

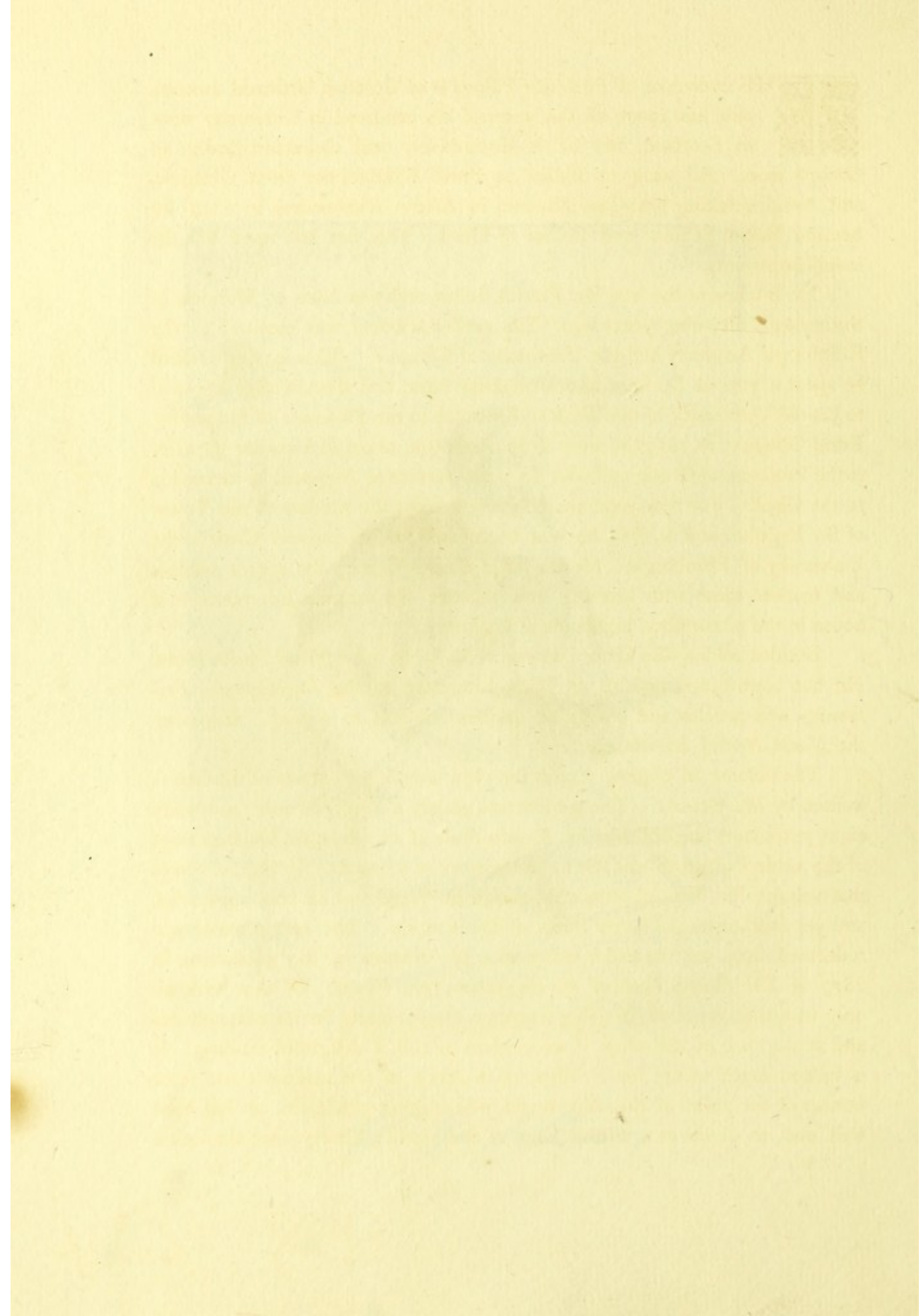
LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY

W G Sellar









**T**HE successor of Professor Pillans is of Scottish birth and descent, and has spent all the years of his manhood in University work in Scotland, but he is distinctively and characteristically an Oxford man. He went to Balliol as Snell Exhibitioner from Glasgow, and, besides taking first-class honours in *Literæ Humaniores* in 1847, he became Balliol Scholar and Fellow of Oriel. This has left upon him its indelible impress.

He is a son of the late Mr. Patrick Sellar, and was born at Morvich, in Sutherland, fifty-nine years ago. His earlier training was received at the Edinburgh Academy and the University of Glasgow. After leaving Oxford he spent a year at Durham as a University tutor, and then in 1851 returned to his old University in the West as Assistant to the Professor of Humanity. From Glasgow, in 1853, he went to St. Andrews, to act in a similar capacity to the Professor of Greek, and after six years' service as Assistant he succeeded to the Chair. For four years more he lived under the shadow of the Tower of St. Regulus, and in 1863 he was transferred to his present Chair in the University of Edinburgh. He has large classes during the winter session, and teaches them with learning and success. In summer he retires to a house in the picturesque highlands of Galloway.

Besides holding the Oxford degree of M.A., he is LL.D. of St. Andrews. He has contributed articles on Latin Literature to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and articles and essays on various subjects to *Fraser's Magazine*, the *North British Review*, etc.

The volume of *Oxford Essays* for 1855 contained a study of Lucretius written by Mr. SELLAR. The subject was plainly a congenial one; and when eight years later he published his *Roman Poets of the Republic*, his treatment of the noble Epicurean was felt to be the work of a master. In the preface to that volume Mr. SELLAR promised another on Virgil and his contemporaries, and yet another on the Lyric Poets of the Empire. The first promise was redeemed in a way to make many men his debtors by the publication in 1877 of *The Roman Poets of the Augustan Age—Virgil*. Of that book we only fear that we shall be using language disappointing in its commonness and in its want of definition if we venture to call it delightful reading. It is indeed much more; for it offers us a study of the tenderest and most human of the poets of the older world, whose great gift it was, as has been well said, to divine at a critical hour of the world's history what the future



would love,—and that study is carried out with such adequacy of knowledge, such moderation of tone, above all, with such vital sympathy with the past, as to give the book, with those who know it well, a place by itself, as the revealer, and not merely the commentator, of one of the greatest poets and his world. We would use this place to express the hope that we shall not have to wait long for that other book on Horace. And we would be even more bold; for it is known to all who had the good fortune to hear two lectures by Mr. SELLAR a few years ago, that he could write such a book about Cicero as should make him live before us as no one else has caused him to do.

Professor SELLAR has in one place observed that many of the great Roman writers may be characterised by a word that is of frequent occurrence with them; and that in Cicero, with his sensitiveness, his openness to the claims of friendship, and even in his weaknesses, we find the fullest expression of that *humanitas* on which he dwells so much. It will not be thought unduly fanciful if we congratulate ourselves on the fact that in the occupier of our own Chair of Humanity we have a man whose wide and delicate sympathy makes him so apt an exponent of all those influences that with unerring instinct the men of the Renaissance felt to be involved in the name of *Literæ Humaniores*.



GEORGE CHRYSTAL

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS

Johnykal











GEORGE CHRYSTAL was born at Kingoodie, in the parish of Bourtie, Aberdeenshire, on the 8th of March 1851. He received his early education at the Grammar-School of Aberdeen. He then passed through the curriculum of the University of Aberdeen, and greatly distinguished himself as a student. The Chairs of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy were at the time occupied by Professors Fuller and David Thomson, men of ability and character, who raised the standard of scientific education in the north of Scotland, and acquired for themselves great reputations as teachers. Under these professors Mr. CHRYSTAL's powers rapidly developed, and at the close of his College course in the spring of 1871, it was obvious that he ought to devote himself to a scientific career. With that end in view, in the following October he commenced residence at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and continued to pursue his studies till in 1875 he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts with Mathematical Honours. On that occasion he was second Wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman. Shortly afterwards he was elected Fellow and Lecturer of Corpus Christi College.

On taking his Cambridge degree Mr. CHRYSTAL at once applied himself to the study of Physics under Professor Clerk Maxwell. This name is one which is cherished with pride by the University of Edinburgh, and all the more that he was beyond doubt deeply indebted to her teaching. No instruction had a greater influence on Maxwell's singularly original mind than that which he received in the lecture-rooms of Forbes, Hamilton, and Wilson. It was therefore a fortunate circumstance that the future Professor of Mathematics should have been the ardent and attached disciple of one who embodied in himself the best traditions of a bygone period in the life of the University.

For some months Mr. CHRYSTAL worked assiduously in the Cavendish Laboratory, devoting thereto almost the whole of his leisure. The first-fruits of this industry took the form of an experimental inquiry into the truth of Ohm's Law, the results of which were brought before the British Association in 1876. Of this investigation it is sufficient to say that, like all his work, it was marked by the characteristics which belong to an unerringly good judgment and to thoroughness of workmanship.

These qualities were well recognised and appreciated by Clerk Maxwell, to whom it was owing that when it became necessary to provide the articles 'Electricity' and 'Magnetism' for the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Mr. CHRYSTAL, though still a young Bachelor of Arts, was invited to undertake the work. This task, difficult in itself, from the



recent advances in Electrical science, was still more difficult from the fact that Clerk Maxwell's own work on the same subjects had been published only a few years before, and a writer in Mr. CHRYSTAL'S position could hardly avoid reproducing the ideas and methods of his master. The treatises by Mr. CHRYSTAL were, however, thoroughly original in construction, and bore the stamp of his own individuality. They have been greatly admired by every one capable of appreciating their merits. The style is clear and incisive, and the subject-matter is valuable no less for what it omits than for what it contains. The main facts and theories of Electricity and Magnetism are laid down with admirable precision; their mathematical expression is also executed with taste and skill, but all tempting developments in Mathematics and other non-essentials are carefully avoided. What strikes the reader as much as anything in these articles is the immense erudition of the writer, who seems to have made himself acquainted with all the important memoirs and papers bearing on his subjects. Nor are the articles less remarkable for the judicial skill and discrimination with which the various parts are arranged and due proportions allotted to the work of recent investigators. It is not too much to say that besides raising the author to the front rank of electricians in this country, these treatises have been regarded as a great boon alike by teachers and students of Physics.

Mr. CHRYSTAL is also the author of various other papers and articles which can only be enumerated here: 'Electrometers,' published in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; 'Non-Euclidian Geometry,' published in pamphlet form; 'On Minding's Theorem,' 'On the Differential Telephone' (in which some points in the general theory of telephonic systems are dealt with); 'On a class of Sturmians'—all published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*; 'Investigations on the Wire Telephone,' published in *Nature*; and other smaller papers published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* and in the *Philosophical Magazine*.

Mr. CHRYSTAL was elected to the Chair of Mathematics in 1879, having previously held the same post at St. Andrews for two years. As a Professor he has placed before himself a high ideal of the duties of his office, and by his enthusiasm for science, and the simple earnestness of his manner, he has gained the sincere respect of all his students. He is yet a young man, and we trust that a long and brilliant career of usefulness, both in the University and the world of science, is still before him.



JOHN STUART BLACKIE

EMERITUS PROFESSOR

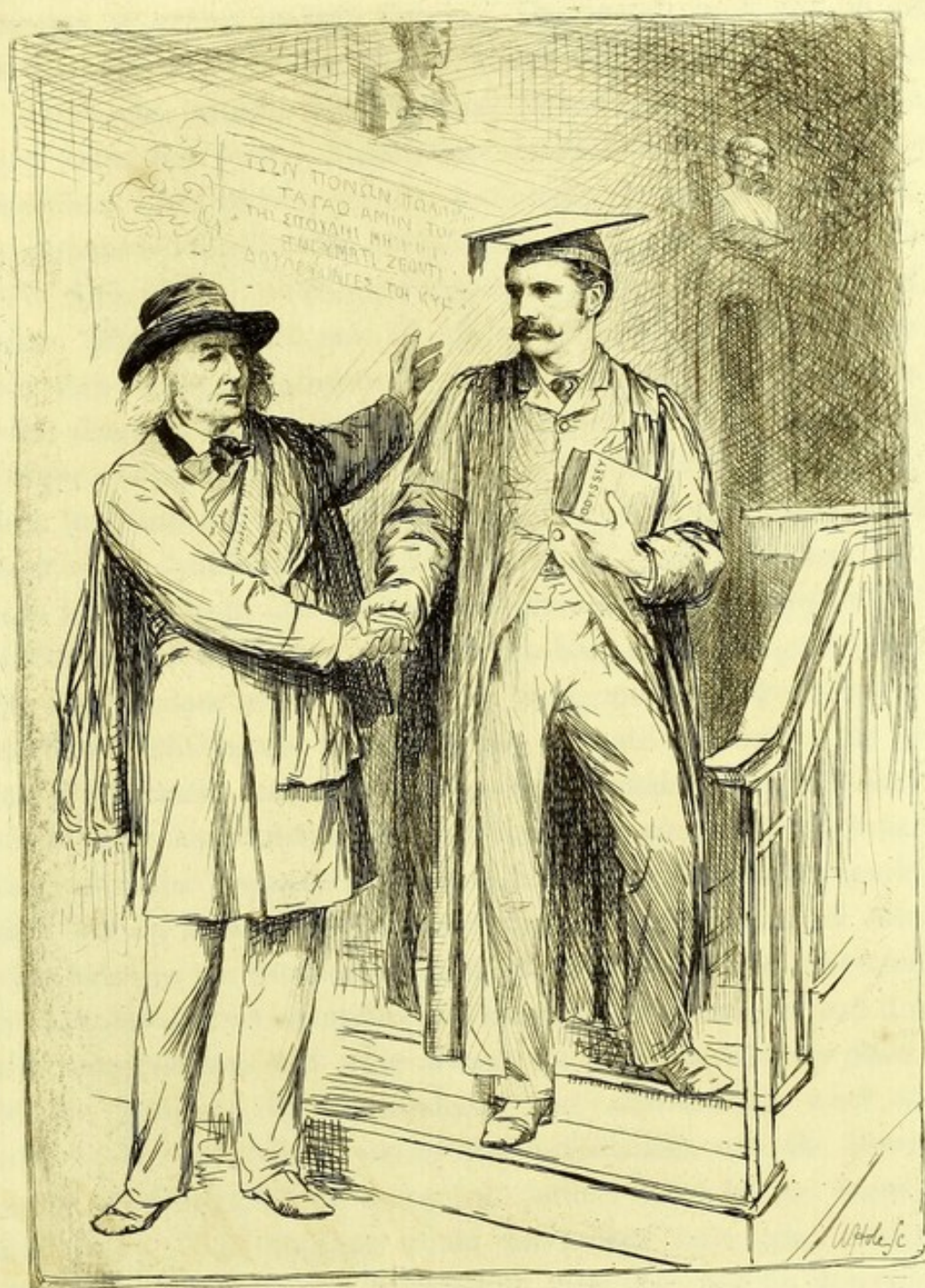
SAMUEL HENRY BUTCHER

PROFESSOR OF GREEK

S. H. Butcher

Edw O'Kearney









**I**T is said that a learned Grecian of Cambridge, after a day's wanderings many years ago with our own Emeritus Professor, expressed himself thus: 'He's a wonderful man, BLACKIE; 'tis a pity that he knows so little Greek.' The speech need not be taken, nor was it meant, too literally; but it marks the impression of versatility and of irrepressible vitality that Professor BLACKIE must make even upon those who know him least. Nature has constituted him with proclivities in all directions. At one time he does battle with the advanced Radical, and believes, perhaps too readily, that his conception of the State embodies all that is wisest in Attic ideals. At another time he is fighting for the reform of our Land-laws. That he should now be applauded by the sons of the men he contended with twenty years before does not surprise him. He is not conscious of any vital change in his position. He is still striving for the same ends,—for the larger and purer political life, as well as for the freer religious life, that he desires for Scotland. The interval between the visit of Ernest Jones to Edinburgh and the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Crofters of the Highlands and Western Islands is marked by many books from his pen, but in the spirit that pervades the best of the *Songs of Religion and Life*, and his more admirable book for young men on *Self-Culture*—now in its thirteenth edition, and to be read, too, in their own tongue by young Germans, Frenchmen, and Bohemians,—the candid reader will find the synthesis of much that at first sight may seem to be even more discordant.

His place in our literature might have been more secure had his criticism of himself been a severer criticism, and had he been able at all times to distinguish between the excellent sense to which few men have given ampler, more persistent, and often unexpected utterance, and the less excellent if never unamiable exaggerations that were always too ready to take its place. In spite of the apparent light-heartedness that characterises most of his utterances, he is essentially a son of the Reformation and the Covenant, conscious of a message that in many and various forms he has never been slow to deliver. That message would not indeed have been recognised by his spiritual forefathers as identical with their own, but he deserves the gratitude of his countrymen for having invested it with something of the light of Greece and much of the wisdom of Goethe.

He is at his best in his graver prose, and it seems to us that he is never less successful than in his dialogue. For that form of writing he wants the



prompt and delicate sympathy without which it becomes the most unreal form of literature. His constitutional didactic is too strong, and we are tempted to believe that if 'Mary' in *Allavona* had ever been stung into retort by the tappings of her shoulder and the assertions of her excellence, she might have discoursed in much the same way as the other *personæ* of the volume.

Professor BLACKIE's poetical translations have many merits, but inasmuch as his authors are Homer, Aeschylus, and Goethe, they challenge comparison with the work of too many to occupy without dispute the first place. Each one of them bears witness to unsparing labour, and sympathetic appreciation of his author and of the language in which he wrote. His original verse is best where he finds his inspiration in noble and picturesque human character. In the past, a Martyr of the Covenant and Jenny Geddes; in our own day, Dr. Guthrie, and that 'sweet angel of the Highlands,' with the

'. . . eye whose glance doth roam  
O'er the azure spaces,  
But still is most at home  
'Mid happy human faces,'

—these have suggested some of his most worthy poems. To the Bens and burns and purple braes he is never weary of inviting us; but though we do not question his delight in these, we feel, in spite of his constant asseveration, that he is no whole-hearted vagabond to whom blue skies and nothing to do are all-sufficient, and that he would desert them in a moment at the call of an imperious social or political problem.

His aptitude for language is unusual, and to this generation it is worth while to recall that fifty years ago he gained a prize at Rome for an essay written in Italian, as to which the examiners said that they made their award with a special regard to the purity of style in which it was written. The same facility found after nearly forty years new ground in the language of our Highlands. His interest in this subject is shown in the introduction to Miss Blackie's *Etymological Geography*, in his book on the language and literature of the Scottish Highlands, and in a more enduring form in the establishment, after years of agitation and advocacy that left unstirred no part of British ground or of our Colonies, of a Celtic Chair in the University of Edinburgh.


Professor BLACKIE was born in Glasgow in 1809, but he got his early education in Aberdeen, and afterwards studied in Edinburgh, Göttingen, and



Berlin. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1834, and was appointed to the Chair of Humanity in Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1839, which he filled until his appointment to the Greek Chair in the University of Edinburgh in 1852. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Society for Archæological Correspondence of Rome, an Honorary Member of the Society for the spread of Greek Letters in Athens, and of the Greek Philological Society of Constantinople. He is the author of at least four-and-twenty volumes of poetry, philology, and philosophy. In many fields he has done much good work, but one service that he has rendered is peculiarly his own: through a long life he has been the enemy of that spirit of routine which is more opposed to the higher life of a man or a people than any single error can be.

The Chair which he had held for thirty years he resigned in 1882, when Mr. Samuel Henry Butcher became his successor.



OME time ago a friend of mine was asked by an American editor to write 'a genial obituary' of a friend of his own, then in perfect health. The English author declined to be a genial ghoul, and to oblige the Transatlantic Press with fictitious emotions of the kind required. Happily I am merely invited to write a genial biography of my friend Mr. BUTCHER, but the task is only a trifle less difficult (though a great deal more pleasant) than the genial function already described. It is disagreeable to praise people to their faces, and I never met any one who had anything but praise for Mr. BUTCHER. My own originality not being adequate to the task of finding anything censorious to say about him, I must betake me to panegyric, or be silent.

It must be admitted that Mr. BUTCHER is not a Scotsman; far from it,—he is by descent partly a Celt, with all the qualities that the kind fairies gave that race and none of the malevolent gifts of the evil fairies. Mr. BUTCHER was born at Dublin, on April 16th, 1850, being the eldest son of the late learned Bishop of Meath. He was educated at Marlborough College, under Dr. Bradley, now Dean of Westminster. I examined the Sixth Form when Mr. BUTCHER was head boy, but was prevented from learning anything from him at that time, as he was competing for a scholarship at Cambridge. At Trinity College, Cambridge, he won a minor scholarship, a Foundation Scholarship, the Bell University Scholarship (1870), the Waddington University Scholarship (1871), the Powis Medal for Latin Hexameters, and the Chancellor's Medal (1873). His foes, if he had any, might thus vow that he began life as a pluralist. He was Senior Classic, the highest possible honour, in 1873, and got a Trinity Fellowship in 1874. In 1876 he was elected, without examination, to a Fellowship at University College, Oxford, where he was Lecturer till he accepted the Edinburgh Chair which he now occupies.

When Mr. BUTCHER was an undergraduate, he and Mr. Arthur Myers composed the reading part of a reading party at St. Andrews, while I devoted my studies to the elements of the game of golf. In this national sport Mr. BUTCHER did not take a hand, his favourite diversion being the noble pastime of the chase. In 1878 Mr. BUTCHER and I both found that we had translated the *Odyssey* into English prose, and both versions (as I understood) had been presented to the same publisher. We therefore combined and collaborated, and I had an unrivalled opportunity of remarking the brilliance



and accuracy of Mr. BUTCHER's scholarship, and the extraordinary rapidity of his working powers. It would not become me to say more on this topic, except that whatever lasting value, or whatever trustworthiness, the translation may possess, is due to Mr. BUTCHER's knowledge of Greek and English. He has written no other book, at present, except his *Demosthenes* (1881), which appears to me to be infinitely the most interesting, vivid, and valuable introduction to a knowledge of the great orator and his time, and of those political lessons which are precious in every age, and especially in our own period of rhetorical statesmanship. One trusts that Mr. BUTCHER's devotion to the work of his Chair and the interests of his students may not prevent him from displaying, on a wider scale, his singular gifts as a writer of English prose and an exponent of classical antiquity.

His friends are naturally pleased by the reports that he is as much valued and esteemed in a northern as he was in two southern Universities, and in every society where he has found himself. [A. L.]





ALEXANDER CAMPBELL FRASER

D.C.L., LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL FRASER

TWO ESSAYS ON THE THEORY OF PHYSICS

A. Campbell Fraser









**I**F the world be right in crediting Scotsmen with a special taste for mental science, the holder of the Chair of Logic and Metaphysics in the Metropolitan University of Scotland must always be an important, and to some extent a representative man. For twenty-eight years Professor ALEXANDER CAMPBELL FRASER has held that position, and it would be difficult to find a worthier representative of that side of the national character which is daring and yet reverent, mystical and yet business-like, which delights in submitting everything to the solvent of the reasoning faculties, and yet is eager to acknowledge that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in any philosophy. Every inch a philosopher, Professor FRASER looks what he is. There is a dreamy look in the eyes; there is an air of abstraction in the shrewd, kindly face; there is the slight stoop of the student; and atop of all there is the high-crowned felt wide-awake which seems to find a congenial home alike on the brows of brigands and philosophers.

From the hardy, homely training of the Scottish manse have come forth not a few of the best and most successful workers in every field of human enterprise. Surrounded with more or less of an intellectual atmosphere, and early taught that he must work for his living, a son of the manse has the best spur to exertion and the earliest preparation for it. Professor FRASER is one of these. His father was minister of Ardchattan, on the shore of Loch Etive; and there, in 1819, he was born. The home teaching, very common in Scottish manses, followed, until the time came—always an early time in those days—for sending the lad to College. A session at Glasgow was followed by the usual curriculum at Edinburgh, and in 1838 he there took the degree of M.A. It is significant of the bent of his mind that in 1842 he gained the University prize for an essay on ‘Toleration.’

At first a minister of the Free Church, his tastes lay, not in the fierce polemics of the Ten Years’ Conflict, but in the quieter paths of literature and philosophy. In 1846, on the motion of Sir David Brewster, he was appointed to one of the philosophical chairs which the Free Church had instituted in their New College. Tests having been abolished in the lay professorships of the Scottish Universities in 1853, these Free Church Chairs were discontinued on the appointment of their occupants to the corresponding Chairs in the University. In FRASER’S case this took place in 1856.

It was no easy task for any man to succeed Sir William Hamilton.



But Professor FRASER has amply justified his appointment. The wide unsectarian arena of the University was far better suited to him than the atmosphere of a theological college. Essentially of academic mind, he has brought to the work of training students a great love of his subject, profound acquaintance with ancient and modern philosophy, a tolerant, catholic spirit, and a talent for imbuing others with something of his own knowledge and enthusiasm. Lads in their 'teens are very quick to appreciate character, and it is not always the Professor of brusque and imperious temper that keeps the best order, or is most successful as a teacher. Professor FRASER has shown that gentleness is compatible with dignity, and that the best way to make students learn is to throw the whole soul into the work of teaching.

His colleagues showed their confidence in him in 1859 by making him Dean of the Faculty of Arts—an office which he has ever since retained; and in 1877 by choosing him to represent the Senatus Academicus in the University Court in succession to Sir Robert Christison. As his reputation widened, other honours were conferred upon him. In 1871 he was chosen one of the Examiners in the Moral Science Tripos at Cambridge, and since 1872 he has been Examiner in Logic and Philosophy for the Indian Civil Service Commissioners. He is an Honorary LL.D. of Glasgow, and was created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford at Commemoration in June 1883. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a Member of the Metaphysical Society of London. He was some years ago elected a Member of the Athenæum Club, without ballot, as being 'of distinguished eminence in philosophy and literature.'

His published works are *Essays in Philosophy* (1856); *Rational Philosophy* (1858); *Collected Edition of the Works of Bishop Berkeley, with Dissertations and Annotations* (3 vols.), published by the conductors of the Clarendon Press; *Life and Letters of Bishop Berkeley* (1871); *Selections from Berkeley* (the third edition of which was published in 1884); *Berkeley* in Blackwood's *Philosophical Classics* (second edition, 1884). Besides these books, he has contributed numerous articles, biographical, educational, and philosophical, to the *North British Review* (of which he was editor from 1850 to 1857), *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodicals, encyclopædias, and transactions of learned Societies. He is understood now to be engaged in a work on John Locke,



and in the final systematic development of his three courses of lectures—in Logic, Psychology, and Metaphysics.

His main literary work has been expository criticism of the Berkeleyan system, its vindication from the sneers of Materialists and superficial critics, and the employment of its suggestions as steps to an eclectic spiritual philosophy. It was easy to cast ridicule on a theory which seemed to maintain that a stone wall had no existence except in the mind of the man who ran his head against it. But Professor FRASER has shown that the Berkeleyan system may be interpreted as a valuable protest against the deification of Matter, and a powerful testimony to the Eternal Spirit in whom all things 'move and have their being.'

Long may Scottish Metaphysics have exponents as able, tolerant, kindly, and fair !

and in the early morning hours of the day. The first of these is the morning, when the sun is low in the sky and the air is cool. The second is the afternoon, when the sun is high in the sky and the air is warm. The third is the evening, when the sun is low in the sky and the air is cool. The fourth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. The fifth is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The sixth is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The seventh is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The eighth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. The ninth is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The tenth is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The eleventh is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The twelfth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. The thirteenth is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The fourteenth is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The fifteenth is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The sixteenth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. The seventeenth is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The eighteenth is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The nineteenth is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The twentieth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. The twenty-first is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The twenty-second is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The twenty-third is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The twenty-fourth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. The twenty-fifth is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The twenty-sixth is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The twenty-seventh is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The twenty-eighth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. The twenty-ninth is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The thirtieth is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The thirty-first is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The thirty-second is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. The thirty-third is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The thirty-fourth is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The thirty-fifth is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The thirty-sixth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. The thirty-seventh is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The thirty-eighth is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The thirty-ninth is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The fortieth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. The forty-first is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The forty-second is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The forty-third is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The forty-fourth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. The forty-fifth is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The forty-sixth is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The forty-seventh is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The forty-eighth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool. 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The ninety-seventh is the dawn, when the sun is just rising and the air is cool. The ninety-eighth is the dusk, when the sun is just setting and the air is cool. The ninety-ninth is the day, when the sun is visible and the air is warm. The hundredth is the night, when the sun is not visible and the air is cool.

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

## FROM 1776 TO 1876

The history of the United States from 1776 to 1876 is a story of growth, struggle, and achievement. It begins with the Declaration of Independence in 1776, which marked the birth of a new nation. The early years were marked by war and conflict, as the young nation fought to establish its independence from Britain. The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history, leading to the adoption of the Constitution in 1787. The Constitution established a new form of government, one of the first in the world. The early years of the nation were also marked by westward expansion and the discovery of gold in California. The mid-19th century was a time of great change and conflict. The Civil War, which began in 1861, was a defining moment in the nation's history. It was a war for the soul of the nation, fought over the issue of slavery. The war ended in 1865, with the Union victorious. The Reconstruction era followed, a time of rebuilding and reform. The late 19th century was a time of rapid growth and progress. The Industrial Revolution was in full swing, and the United States was becoming a major power in the world. The Gilded Age was a time of great wealth and power, but also of corruption and social inequality. The late 19th century was also marked by the rise of the Populist movement, which sought to reform the government and protect the interests of the common people. The history of the United States from 1776 to 1876 is a story of a nation that grew from a small colony to a great power. It is a story of a nation that fought for its independence, for its freedom, and for its future. It is a story of a nation that has shaped the world and continues to shape it today.



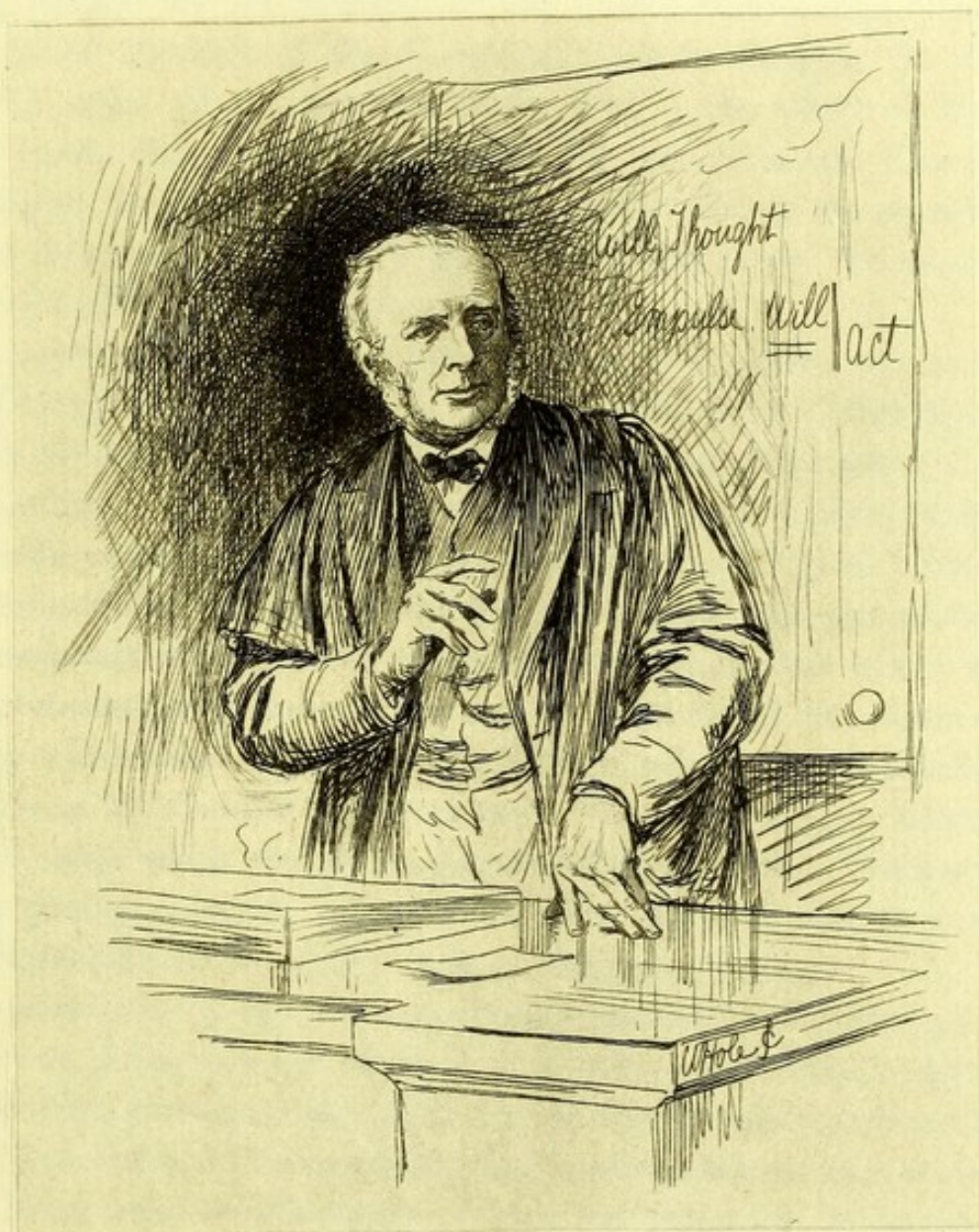
HENRY CALDERWOOD

LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Halderwood









**H**ENRY CALDERWOOD was born on 10th May 1830, at Peebles, where also, much about the same time, John Veitch, Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow, was born. He was educated at the High School and the University of Edinburgh, and having studied for the Ministry of the United Presbyterian Church, he was ordained Minister of the Greyfriars' Church, Glasgow, in 1856. He held this office till his appointment in 1868 to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. In 1861-64 he was Examiner in Philosophy in the University of Glasgow; and in 1866, at the request of the Senatus, he conducted the class of Moral Philosophy there. He received the degree of LL.D. from that University.

Dr. CALDERWOOD entered the lists of philosophical controversy at the early age of twenty-four, and on an important occasion, by the publication of his work on the *Philosophy of the Infinite*, in opposition to the views of Sir William Hamilton. It was a bold step in one so young, to come forth in opposition to the veteran philosopher at whose feet he had sat as an admiring pupil, and from whose lips he had drunk so much knowledge and wisdom. That his book was written in no spirit of presumption, but was a real and powerful discussion of the question that had been raised, was shown by his receiving an elaborate reply from Sir William, which was published in the Appendix to his *Lectures on Metaphysics*. The sale of three editions indicates the value which the public has affixed to the work. The second edition was greatly enlarged, and embraced an answer in detail to Dr. Mansel's Bampton Lectures on the *Limits of Religious Thought*.

Dr. CALDERWOOD by this work contributed materially to set the public mind at rest on a question on which it had been considerably unsettled. When Sir William Hamilton maintained that the human mind was incapable of knowing God, and when he contended very earnestly that on that account the Divine Being must be the object of faith, not knowledge, it seemed to many that an important service was rendered to religion. The arrogant pretensions of reason to know and comprehend God were set aside, and the true recipient of the mysteries of religion appeared in the guise of a lowly Faith, sitting at the feet of the Great Instructor, and meekly accepting the truth of which she could have no proper cognition. When a devout theologian like Dean Mansel came to the support of the philosopher and reiterated his views, it seemed as if the controversy of centuries was at last



settled, and as if faith would be exposed no longer to the disturbing inroads of knowledge.

To Dr. CALDERWOOD and others it appeared that this was a delusive benefit. To rear faith on the ruins of knowledge seemed a very serious error. A faith that had no basis on cognition, thought, or apprehension could be of but little value. His book was directed to prove that God, the Infinite, was an object of human knowledge, though the apprehension of Him must be incomplete. Modern Agnosticism has shown itself ready to use the position of Sir William Hamilton, and to turn to the purposes of unbelief what was designed as a bulwark of faith. The theory that for a time seemed to captivate the theologico-philosophical world is now virtually abandoned; and though many besides Dr. CALDERWOOD contributed to this result, his book had its own share of influence in the settlement of the question.

In a *Handbook of Moral Philosophy* which has reached the eleventh edition, Dr. CALDERWOOD indicates his views on the subject of his Chair. He is strongly against the Utilitarian theory of morals and in favour of intuitionism, and combats energetically the sensational theory of the origin of our supersensuous knowledge. An important feature of this work, as of all Dr. CALDERWOOD's books, is its harmony with Christian doctrine.

In his more recent writings Dr. CALDERWOOD has gone into subjects which are only indirectly connected with that of his Chair. We may be allowed to hint that Ethical Science, both in its theoretical and practical aspects, is at present in so important and critical a condition as to deserve his very special attention. His work *On the Relations of Mind and Brain* discusses with great patience and much learning one of the burning questions of the day. Dr. CALDERWOOD has bestowed immense pains on ascertaining facts with reference to the brain of man and the lower animals, and has brought out with much clearness the utter inadequacy of any theory of Materialism to account for actual phenomena. In his *Morse Lectures on Science and Religion*, originally delivered in New York, and re-delivered by request in Edinburgh, he has entered another field of profound and lively interest, his plan, as stated in the preface, being 'to bring under review the great fields of scientific inquiry, advancing from unorganised existence to man; to present the most recent results of research in these separate fields, without extending to minute details; as far as possible, to allow scientific



observers to state results in their own words ; and then to examine carefully the reasonings deduced from ascertained facts, and the bearing of facts and inferences on religious thought.'

While discharging with laborious faithfulness the duties of his Chair, Dr. CALDERWOOD is marked by his public spirit, and readiness to take his share in public movements both in Church and State. In the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church no man carries more weight, or exercises a more wholesome influence. As Chairman of the first Edinburgh School Board, he did much to bring its work into shape, and to give a right direction to its operations. Nor can we forget, in this connection, that he is the author of an excellent little work *On Teaching*, now in its third edition. In politics he is an active member of the Liberal Association, and has been talked of as a possible Member of Parliament for Edinburgh. Temperance, social morality, and Church union are among the public interests which enjoy the benefit of his cordial advocacy. Whenever a man is needed of calm judgment, business activity, genial manner, and Christian temper, Dr. CALDERWOOD is one of those to whom people instinctively turn.

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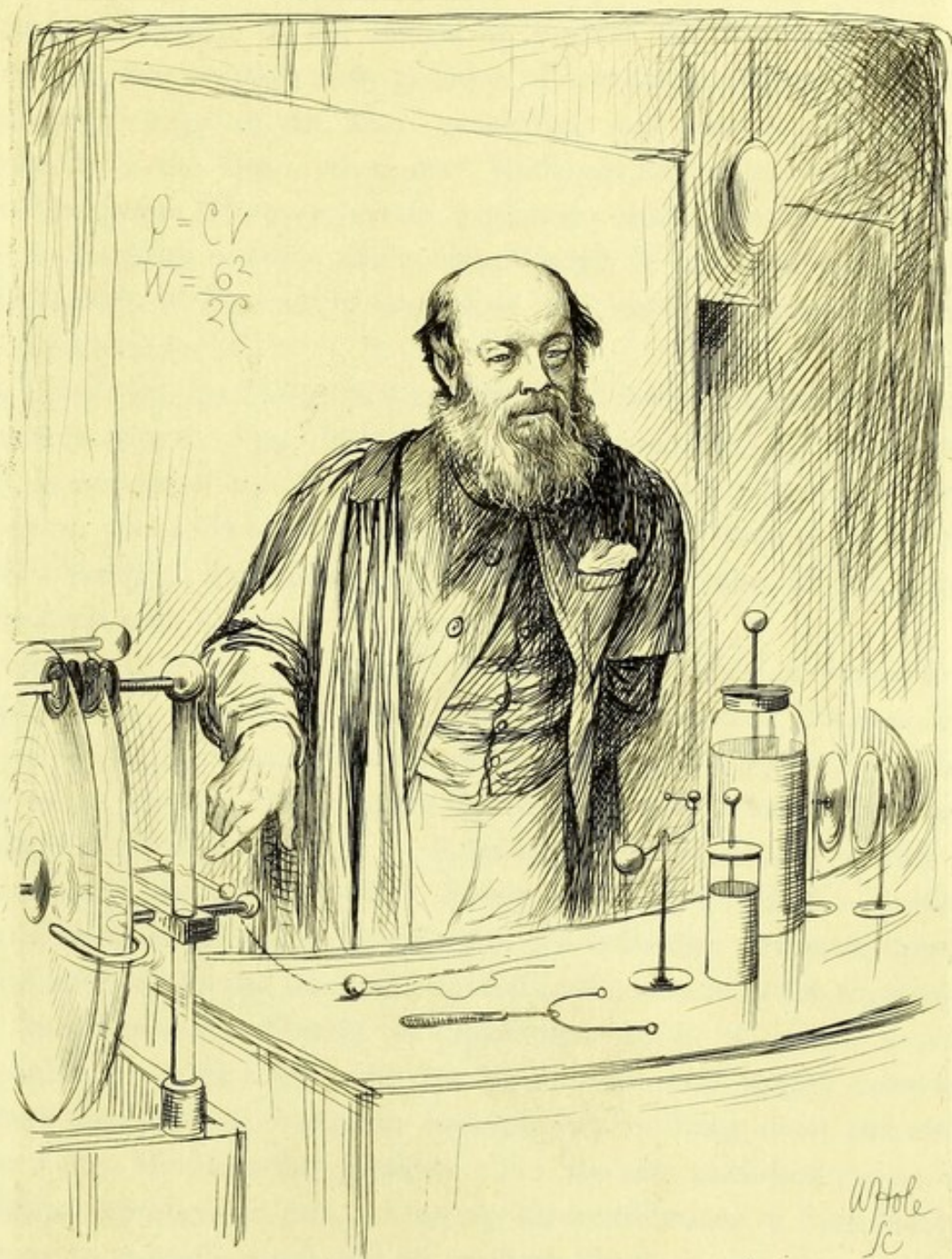
PETER GUTHRIE TAIT

D.Sc.

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

P. G. Tait.









**P**ETER GUTHRIE TAIT was born at Dalkeith on the 28th of April 1831. He began to learn at the Dalkeith Grammar-School, and afterwards was a pupil at the Circus Place School and the Edinburgh Academy. He spent the winter session 1847-48 at Edinburgh University, in the classes of Forbes and Kelland. We can easily believe that he gave early promise of unusual mathematical ability, and Academy boys of an after generation may remember something like irritation in the tone of their own Mathematical teacher and TAIT's—the late Dr. James Gloag—when an inattentive listener imagined the old man to be praising another distinguished pupil of his own who became *only* Archbishop of Canterbury, instead of the Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman for 1852.

St. Peter's was his College at Cambridge; and there he was Mathematical lecturer from 1852 to 1854. He took his M.A. degree in 1855. From 1854 to 1860 he was one of the Professors of Mathematics in the Queen's University, Ireland. In 1860 he was elected to the Chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, an appointment whose value to Edinburgh has been made more clear in each succeeding year.

Professor TAIT has contributed several memoirs and short papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Quarterly Mathematical Journal*, the *Messenger of Mathematics*, the *Philosophical Magazine*, *Nature*, etc., but for the most part his papers have appeared in the *Transactions* and *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*. He is also the author, in conjunction with the late Mr. W. J. Steele, of the *Dynamics of a Particle*. The scope of his labours, and something of the individual character, appear in several other works that demand a special notice, were it of the slightest.

In his *Elementary Treatise on Quaternions* he is, of course, a pure mathematician. In that work he has popularised and largely extended Hamilton's theory, which is now, in consequence, becoming more and more introduced into Mathematical curricula. He has also published papers on probabilities, determinants, etc., and among his contributions to Pure Mathematics may be specially mentioned his work on *Knots*.

As a mathematical physicist his reputation is one of the highest. The *Treatise on Natural Philosophy*, by Thomson and Tait, is one of the greatest books which have appeared since the *Principia*. It is a book not only profound, but full of original methods of treatment. Very often, in many papers



and treatises on Mathematical Physics, the physical and the mathematical work are so mixed up together that a confused impression is left on the mind of the reader. Now this work separates clearly between the two. The authors first explain the purely physical problem, and then tell the reader what Mathematics it requires; if these are advanced, the Mathematics are given in a different type. Again, geometrical methods are preferred to analytical, wherever this is possible, and all pains are taken to give the student a clear conception of the problem he is about to solve. This work is the first of an honourable series, being followed up by Maxwell's *Electricity* and Rayleigh's *Sound*. TAIT has done a good deal of original work in Mixed Mathematics, and a paper of his on the rotation of a rigid body about a fixed point obtained the Keith Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His recent work on *Mirage* is a capital piece of Mathematical Physics.

As an experimental physicist he has largely contributed to our knowledge of Thermo-Electricity, and of Thermal Conductivity at various temperatures, carrying on, in this latter case, the work of his predecessor, James David Forbes. He has also published an elaborate experimental paper on *The Pressure Errors of the 'Challenger' Thermometers*. In conjunction with Dr. Andrews, he published a memoir on *The Volumetric Relations of Ozone*.

As a lecturer and teacher he is in the first rank; not only clear and instructive, but stimulating. Enthusiastic delight in his subject—the preciseness of word and gesture, relieved, on occasion, by his exuberant buoyancy of spirit—a frank and unprofessional manner that inspires confidence while it preserves respect—all this secures for him the warmest admiration and regard, alike in the lecture-room and in the laboratory. The readers of his *Lectures on Some Recent Advances in Physical Science*, first published in 1876, and soon to be in their third edition, will understand that even to such expositions as these the living voice would add something. Another good example of the truly scientific and yet popular work is to be found in his book on *Heat*. His English never fails to convey his meaning by the shortest road. He infuses, too, a human interest into his subject, and compels the reader to go along with him, converting a task into an enjoyment.

He appears to have been profoundly impressed with the belief that there was undue centralisation in British science, London being considered the great head-quarters of scientific organisation, to the exclusion of other places.



This fostered the growth, in recent years, in the metropolis, of a school of men who took a peculiar advantage of this centralising tendency. They were all men of good moral character and unblemished social reputation. They propagated views which, in the judgment of most men, would be regarded as perverted scientific conclusions of an intensely materialistic tendency, and which yet possessed a strange fascination for the weaker members of society. These views were founded on the dogma that the visible universe, essentially in its present form, has existed from all eternity, and will exist to all eternity—material things being immortal realities, while all varieties of life are merely evanescent phases of the potentiality of matter.

While things were taking this turn, and while Metropolitan lecturers were glorifying matter in this peculiar way, they had also prepared for the delight of their scientific votaries costly and brilliant scientific experiments, which were explained in striking language. Great credit was thus reflected on the experimenter, due as much to the brilliancy of his experimental illustration, as to the profound scientific sagacity which he was considered to have exhibited.

Thus it will be seen that the evil was twofold : *first*, the attempt to attach to science a preposterous code of anti-theological doctrine with which it had in reality nothing to do ; *secondly*, the ascription of undue prominence to those minor conclusions of science that were capable of illustration by costly experiments, while the great generalisations that refuse to be so illustrated were comparatively disregarded.

Against both these evils Professor TAIT fought valiantly. He took a prominent part in writing *The Unseen Universe*, the argument of which is mainly, if not entirely, destructive, and which exhibits the fallacy of the scientific position of the Materialists in terms which they have not ventured to attack. Again, in his profound scientific writings, as well as in his more popular lectures, he continually asserted the claims of the greater and more laborious scientific generalisations against those of the merely brilliant experiment.

In order to show his conviction that those evils were the result of undue centralisation, he fostered with all his power the scientific institutions of the Scottish metropolis, and went the (perhaps) extreme length of declining to be a candidate for admission into the Royal Society of London. It may not have been due to TAIT that the Scottish school of scientific workers is a good thorough school—that is due to the individual members of the school of



which he is a prominent individual member—but it was due to him that this school was encouraged and upheld against the centralising clique. There are not wanting signs that the justice of his views against excessive centralisation is gradually becoming manifest to English scientific men, and there is little doubt that the future conditions of scientific inquiry will be very different from those of the past.

Without venturing rashly upon controverted ground, we can imagine that the strong political convictions of Professor TAIT are based upon his dread of something taking place, in that sphere too, analogous to what has been taking place in science.

He is a man of a perfect temper, and the very best of friends,—a strong man in every way,—a formidable champion in a just and honourable cause, and such only has he ever taken in hand.

He was President of Section A, British Association, at the Edinburgh meeting of 1871. In 1879 he was appointed General Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and he was a member of the International Congress of Electricians that met at Paris in 1881. He is also an Honorary Member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of the Royal Society of Sciences of Copenhagen, and of the Imperial University of St. Vladimir. Among his home honours are also to be counted his honorary D.Sc. of the Queen's University, and the attribution of the Keith Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.



DAVID MASSON

LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC AND  
ENGLISH LITERATURE

*David Masson.*









**P**ROFESSOR MASSON, seventh occupant of the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in this University, has for well-nigh twenty years been a conspicuously successful and influential academic teacher here, and before his appointment to his present office he had acquired wide and varied experience in many departments of literary labour. Through his published works he has long been known to every serious student of English literature; and for at least one very important period of the intellectual life of Britain he is recognised as an authority of the first rank.

DAVID MASSON, born at Aberdeen on the 2d of December 1822, was educated at the Grammar-School, at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, and at the University of Edinburgh. Ere he had completed his twentieth year he had begun his literary career as editor of a newspaper in his native city; and from 1844 till 1847 he had a resident literary engagement with the Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, in Edinburgh. He then established himself in London, where, till his return to Edinburgh eighteen years later, he was employed in various literary occupations. During this period he published some of the books named below, he wrote articles for the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and the *English Cyclopædia of Biography*; and he contributed to the *Quarterly*, *Westminster*, *British Quarterly*, and *North British Reviews*, to *Fraser's* and the *Dublin University Magazines*, to the *Athenæum*, the *Leader*, and other newspapers and periodicals. Appointed the successor of A. H. Clough as Professor of English Literature in University College, London, he held the post till called in 1865 to the corresponding Chair in Edinburgh. It should be noted that in the darkest years of the modern history of Italy, in 1851 and 1852, he acted as Secretary to the London Society of the Friends of Italy. As editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* from its commencement in 1859 till 1868, he guided the new venture into popularity and success, and was himself a frequent contributor to its pages; and for two years he edited and wrote for the *Reader*, a London literary weekly.

Since 1865 his chief work has been discharging the duties of his Edinburgh Chair. But he has also done good work outside the University. Besides adding to the number of his published works and contributing occasionally to periodicals, he has been closely identified with the movement for securing higher educational and other privileges for women. In 1867 he



aided in the formation of what is now the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women.\* He opened the Association by a course of lectures, and has lectured for it every session since ; and, regarded as a guiding spirit of the Association, is now one of its Vice-Presidents. He has lectured repeatedly before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh and at the Royal Institution in London. Carlyle has recorded that in connection with his bequest of Craigenputtock to the University Professor Masson 'took endless pains, alike friendly and wise.' Since 1879 he has edited, in succession to Dr. John Hill Burton, the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, published by authority of the Lords of the Treasury. Already a graduate of Aberdeen, Professor MASSON received in 1864 the honorary degree of LL.D. from his *Alma Mater*, and in 1868 had the distinction of being made a Member of the Athenæum Club of London by committee election.

Of Professor MASSON's published works, by far the foremost is *The Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time* (vol. i. 1859 ; vols. ii.-vi. 1871-80). Its 4000 pages constitute the most exhaustive biography ever written of any Englishman, and have justly been called 'a noble and final monument to the poet's memory.' The work is further a rich and well-ordered storehouse of biography, and a political and literary history of the time. It is marked by a thoroughness and earnestness worthy of so great a subject, and displays a deep insight into men and a strong grasp of the inner meaning of events.

The Professor has also edited four several editions of *Milton's Poetical Works*, with introductions and notes ; one of these, enriched with valuable essays, is the standard edition of the poet. Outside the cycle of the 'magnum opus' several publications deserve mention. Before 1856 were issued compilations of *Ancient History*, *History of Rome*, *Mediæval History*, and *Modern History* (1847-56). A volume of *Essays, Biographical and Critical*, published in 1856, was in 1874 extended and re-issued in three volumes, bearing respectively the titles (1) *Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats* ; (2) *Chatterton* ; (3) *The Three Devils, Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's*—essays remarkably appreciative, and showing much analytical acumen. Next, in 1859, came *British Novelists and their Styles*. *Recent British Philosophy*, published in 1865, is an expansion of lectures at the Royal Institution in London ; it gives a lucid, vigorous, and independent estimate of the main



currents of philosophical thought in England from 1835 onwards. Since 1865 we have a 'Memoir of Goldsmith' prefixed to an edition of his works (1869); a work on *Drummond of Hawthornden* in 1873, which revived the memory of a much-forgotten poet, a student and benefactor of Edinburgh University; the volume on *De Quincey* in the 'English Men of Letters Series' (1881); and four massive volumes of the before-mentioned *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland* (vols. iii.-vi., for the period 1578-1604, published 1880-84).

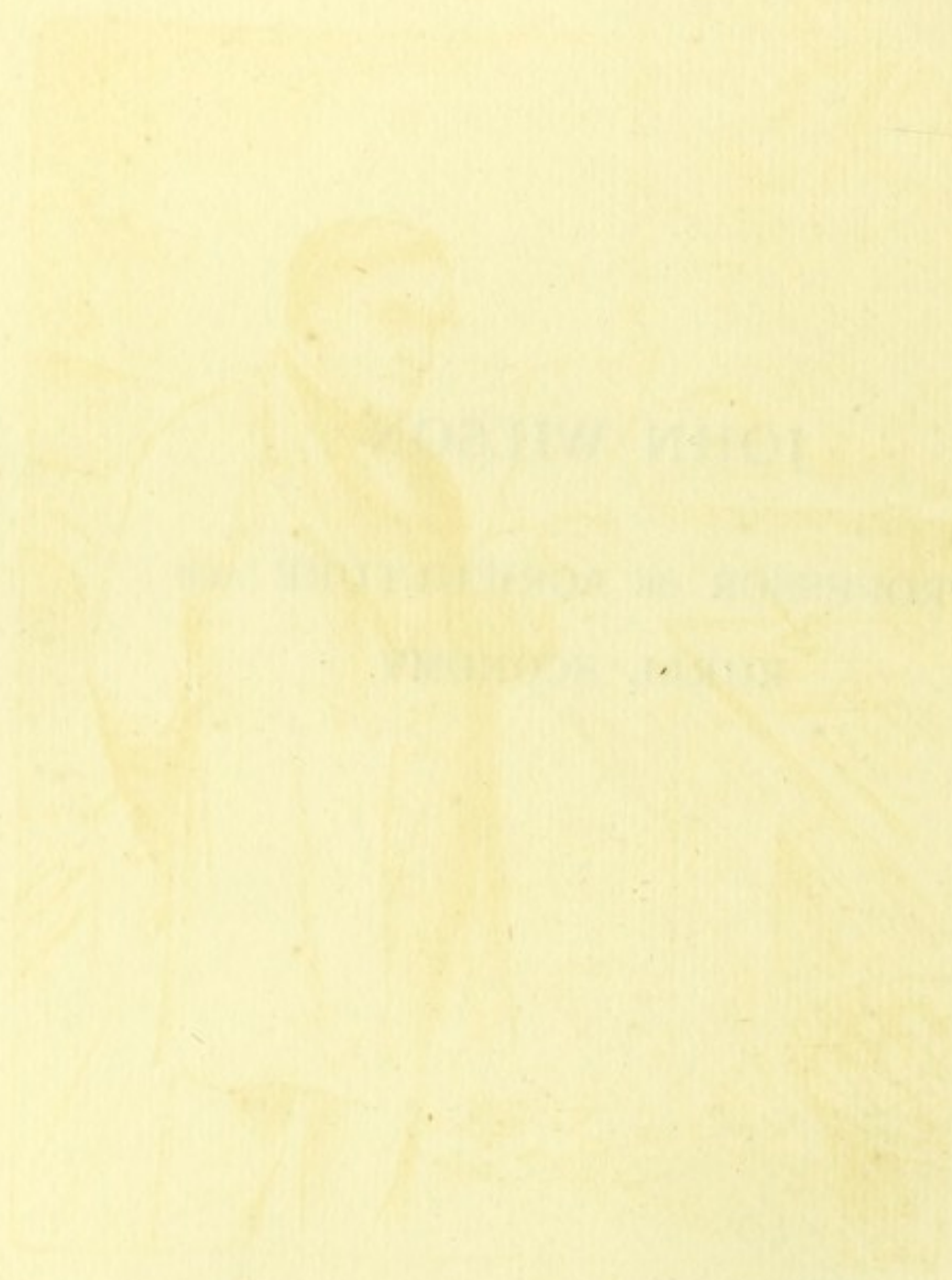
Surely this is the record of a singularly active and productive life, certain to leave its mark behind. Already some twenty annual levies of Scottish academic youth look back on the hours spent in Professor MASSON'S classroom as amongst the most stimulating and pleasant in their College course; and the Professor's hearers and readers will agree that all he has said and written accepts the high responsibility and maintains the dignity of the true man of letters. He has done much to show to heedless undergraduate and thoughtless 'general reader' that he who worthily studies the language and literature of our race is not chiefly concerned how most gracefully and effectively to turn a paragraph, nor even with asking whether the practice of the eighteenth or of the nineteenth century reveals the true ideal of poetry—though such questions have their own real significance. The student who comes to the subject with the true temper must also face for himself the problems with which the strong souls of Knox and Hume, Hooker and Milton, George Eliot and Carlyle struggled, not in vain; and is himself to blame if he drink not deep, or according to the measure of his thirst, from the perennial wells of joy British writers have dug in past or present times. Here, as of one enjoying learned leisure amidst his books, is a *vera effigies* that will vividly recall to thousands of former students the noteworthy face and figure of the 'Ductor Dubitantium,' who in that crowded gas-lit auditorium used on unforgotten winter afternoons to pilot them through the vast but not chaotic multiplicity of English thoughts and books. Edinburgh may well be content to have a citizen asserting for her, as Professor MASSON has done, her old membership in the universal republic of letters, and the University be pleased that she has accredited one so well able for the task to set forth to her students the riches of our glorious literature, the chiefest heritage of English-speaking men.





JOHN WILSON

PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL ECONOMY



John Wilson









**W**HILE Agriculture is a topic of vital moment to a large portion of the community, and, in its ultimate issues, of importance to all, the general public are, as a rule, uninformed as to its progress and improvements. Men born in towns can have no practical knowledge of rural matters, and cannot be expected to follow with interest the enterprise and experiments of farmers. Their very successes are not understood, and of their failures nothing would be known except in so far as they find voice in the perpetual grumble over bad seasons. The value of a breed, the merit of a manure, the succession of crops and the nature of soils, are certainly familiar terms, but they convey perhaps as few definite ideas to the uninitiated as the technicalities of more abstruse science. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that while new applications of electricity to useful purposes, new engineering inventions, new books and new editions, all excite speculation and create talk, the labours of the scientific agriculturist remain comparatively unknown amongst the circles in which he moves, and the Professor of Agriculture finds less prominence given to his work than is granted to that of his brother professors.

Apart, however, from the work of the class-room, Professor WILSON has a very distinct claim to the interest of all friends of the University: Mr. WILSON is the senior professor on the staff, having been appointed to his chair in 1854, and has been the colleague of many distinguished men now passed away.

JOHN WILSON was born in London, in November 1812. As a boy he was educated privately. Later on he went to University College, and completed his training in Paris, where he studied Medicine, Chemistry, and general science under Barruel, Gay Lussac, Dumas, Boussingault, and Payen. The record of his professional services covers many years. In 1845-46 he was in charge of the 'Admiralty Coals Investigation' under Sir Henry De la Beche. From 1846 to 1851 he was Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and in 1851 we find him one of the Deputy-Jurors of the Great Exhibition, where he worked in concert with Prince Albert, and shared his indefatigable labours. In 1853 he was sent as Royal Commissioner to the United States, and in 1855 acted as Commissioner to the British Agricultural Department in the Exhibition at Paris, while at different times he has rendered special services in Canada, Austria, Denmark, Germany, and France.



He succeeded Professor Kelland in 1868-69 as Secretary to the Senatus, in which capacity he has been up to the present time an efficient servant of the University.

He is Corresponding Member of the National Societies of Agriculture of France, Vienna, Hanover, Canada, and the United States. He is also Foreign Member of the American Institute and the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and is Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. WILSON has written from time to time various Reports on special subjects to the Government and other bodies, which have been published in Blue-Books and other publications. On his own topic he is the author of *Our Farm Crops*.

While giving his attention chiefly to Agriculture as his definite field of labour, he has always shown a keen interest in the development of all branches of Natural Science, and scientific men of other nationalities on their visits to Edinburgh have never failed to find a ready sympathy and welcome from the genial and kindly Professor.



SIR HERBERT OAKELEY

MUS. DOC., LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC

Herbert Oakeley









**H**ERBERT STANLEY OAKELEY, second son of Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart., was born at Ealing, in Middlesex, in 1830. As a child he showed remarkable musical aptitude, and both at Rugby, and later at Oxford, he continued to cultivate his artistic tastes. After taking his M.A. degree he proceeded, with the view of studying Music, to the Continent, where he became a pupil of Moscheles, Plaidy, and Papperitz, of Leipzig Conservatorium, and of other celebrated German musicians, among whom may be mentioned Breidenstein and Johann Schneider, of Bonn and Dresden respectively.

In 1865 he was elected to the Reid Chair of Music in the University of Edinburgh, and in the nineteen years during which he has thus occupied the Chair, his labours have not been unrecognised. In 1871 the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the ancient degree of Mus. Doc. Cantuar.; in 1876 he received the honour of Knighthood, for musical services, conferred on the occasion of the inauguration of the National Albert Memorial in Edinburgh, the music at which ceremony was, by special command of the Queen, composed by Professor OAKELEY; in 1879 his own University of Oxford admitted him *honoris causa* to the degree of Mus. Doc.; the Society of Quirites at Rome has suitably acknowledged his services to Art; and two years ago the Queen appointed him Composer to Her Majesty in Scotland, on the first institution of that office.

As regards composition, Sir HERBERT OAKELEY has written chiefly for the voice, but also for the pianoforte, organ, and orchestra. His 'Edinburgh Festal March,' written originally for the Liverpool Festival 1874, was given at the Edinburgh University Musical Society's Tercentenary Concert. To Edinburgh music-lovers he is better known by his songs and choral arrangements. One may be allowed to name the song 'Ad Amore,' the two quartettes 'Evening and Morning' and 'Past and Future,' 'Home they brought her Warrior dead,' and the 'Troubadour's Song,' for chorus of male voices, as especial favourites. His best work, however, is to be found in his Church Music, which is elaborate yet spontaneous, and which, while it is thoroughly classical in style, has at the same time true originality,—for instance, his 'Service' in E flat, and his Anthem 'Who is this that cometh from Edom?'—both conceived on a large scale. He has also edited the Bible Version of the Psalms for Chanting, with a preface, and music interleaved on every page.



Persons connected with the University do not need to be reminded of the zeal and devotion with which Sir HERBERT has worked in connection with the Musical Society. The weekly choral practisings are under his personal direction ; and besides the labour of instructing and controlling a chorus of about two hundred students, the work of scoring the necessary orchestral accompaniments and of conducting at the annual concert is taken by him. Fortnightly organ recitals are also given by him in the Music Class-room, and the fact that these are invariably fully attended bears witness to the appreciation they meet with. Recently he has instituted there a course of lectures on 'Harmony' to the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women.

We must not conclude without referring to the musical state of Scotland at the present time as compared with its condition twenty years ago. A really first-class orchestra was then a thing almost unknown in this country ; but now we are visited regularly by the bands of Manns and Halle, and in this way the great thoughts of Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, and other giants of Music are revealed to us. Nor is this a benefit only to the skilled musician, for the diffusion of taste consequent on our greater artistic opportunities has called into life hundreds of choral societies and musical associations, and large numbers of the people have thus been brought under the influence of the 'rhythmic drill' which may be so important an agent in social improvement, and also under those subtler influences of Music which tend rather to the development of the individual. For this improved state of affairs the community is indebted in great measure to Sir HERBERT OAKELEY, whose energy has so largely helped in starting and carrying on the movement.



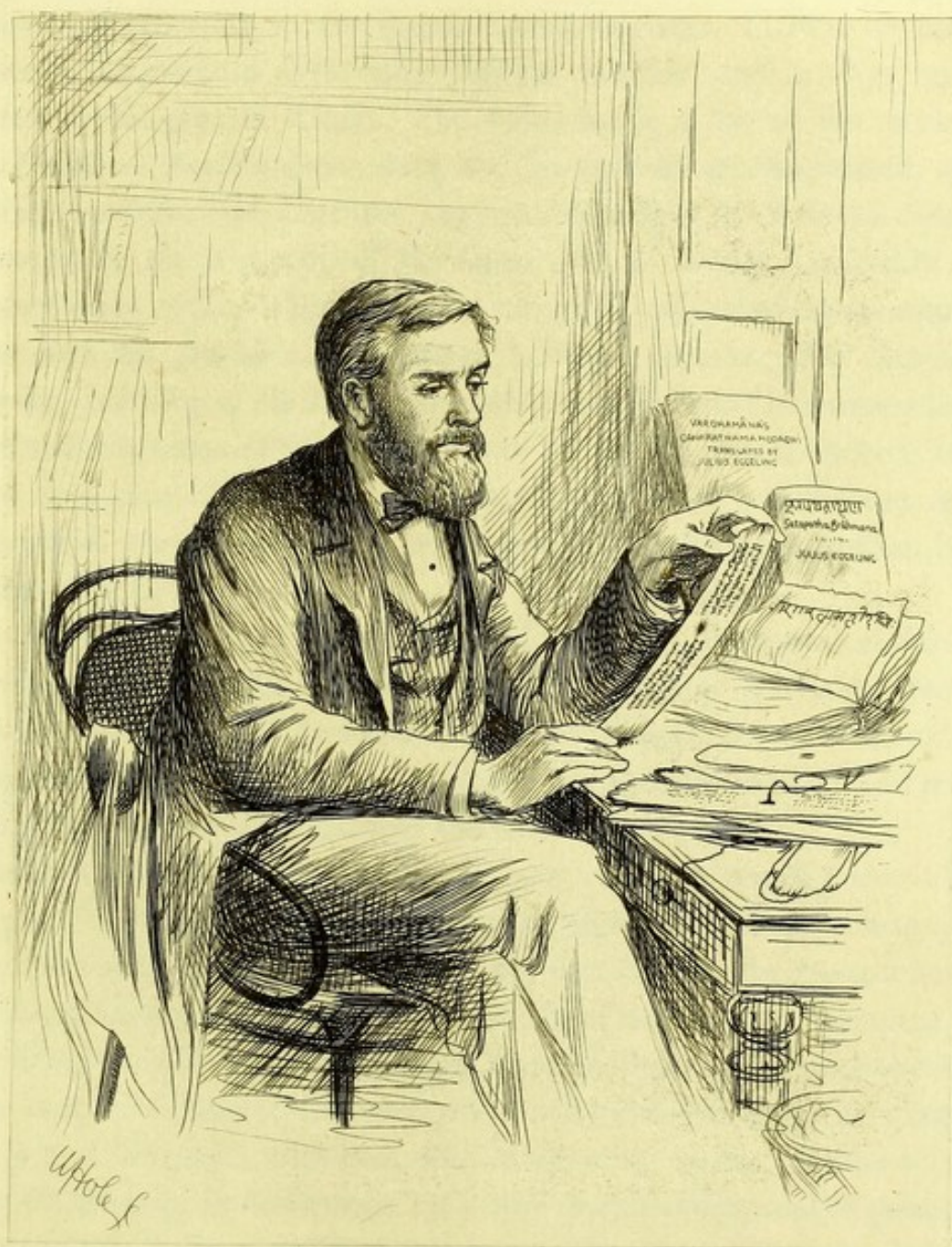
JULIUS EGGELING

PH.D.

PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT AND  
COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY

J. Eggeling









**J**ULIUS EGGELING was born at Hecklingen, in the Duchy of Anhalt, Germany, and received his education at the Gymnasium of Bernburg and the Universities of Breslau and Berlin, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Göttingen. He was appointed in the year 1869, being then quite a young man, Secretary and Librarian to the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1872 he became Professor of Sanskrit in University College, London, and in 1875 he was appointed to his present Chair. The following is a list of the works he has published :—*The Kâtantra, with the Commentary of Durgasinha, edited with Notes and Indexes*, Calcutta, 1874-78; *Catalogue of Buddhist Sanskrit Manuscripts in the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society* (conjointly with Professor Cowell of Cambridge), London, 1875; *Vardhamâna's Gaṇaratnamahodadhi, with the Author's Commentary*, London, 1879-81; *The Satapatha-Brahmana, according to the Text of the Mādhyandina School* (translated for the Clarendon Press series of 'Sacred Books of the East'), vol. i., Oxford, 1882.

He is a man of frank and open bearing, and has a full share of the freshness and youthfulness often found associated with the laborious habits of German scholars.

To Germany we have hitherto had to look for our Professors of Sanskrit, the first occupant of the Chair having been Dr. Theodor Aufrecht. No one will be more ready than Professor EGGELING himself that we should use this opportunity to say a few words about the eminent scholar and public-spirited citizen who in 1862 founded the Chair.

The late John Muir, D.C.L., LL.D., was the son of a well-known citizen of Glasgow. He went to India at the age of eighteen, and spent twenty-five years in the Indian Civil Service. From the first he took the greatest interest in the education of the natives, and in the study of their ancient literature. He was the first Principal of Victoria College, Benares, where he did much to encourage the study of Sanskrit. He also wrote and published works of a popular nature in that language, with the view of affording to the Hindus a knowledge of Christianity as understood by a man of cultivation, and of promoting the comparative study of different religions. He was an effective missionary of the best kind; for though he saw very clearly the weak points of missions as generally conducted, he was a deeply religious as well as a learned and enlightened man, and believed that in diffusing knowledge and encouraging free inquiry he was preparing for the legitimate triumph of the truth.



After his return from India in 1854 he settled in Edinburgh, to devote himself to study and to the promotion of those branches of learning in which he was interested. He worked hard at Sanskrit, and by the year 1870 had produced five large volumes of his *Original Sanskrit Texts on the Origin and History of the People of India, their Religion and Institutions*, a work which is used by every Sanskrit scholar. Better known to the ordinary reader are his *Metrical Translations from Sanskrit Writers*, which appeared in the daily papers as they were produced, but were afterwards collected and published in a substantial volume. He also helped the study of his favourite subject by frequent contributions to the scientific journals.

Dr. Muir was deeply interested in promoting the scientific study of theology in this country. Though he stood aloof from ecclesiastical politics, he warmly sympathised with the progressive movements of thought in all the Churches, and was always ready to defend a persecuted heretic, or to strike a blow for freedom in the Church, by writing in the newspapers. These appeals were always kindly and temperate; indeed anything like theological heat or rancour was entirely foreign to the nature of the writer. He also did much in private to encourage young men, by sending them books, and by judicious criticism of their efforts, and thus helped to stimulate a lofty and reasonable style of religious thought. He was intimate with the theological professors of Leyden, from which University he had received a degree; and the publications of the Dutch 'Modern' School of Theology became known to many in this country through his generous exertions.

Of his munificence as a patron of learning the Sanskrit Chair is an enduring monument. He also founded a lectureship on Comparative Religion, and offered several scholarships and prizes for proficiency in the study of Sanskrit. He took a leading part in originating the Association for the Better Endowment of Edinburgh University.

In matters less conspicuous his generosity was also great and unfailing. He never needed to be solicited to relieve distress; to hear that it existed was enough to open his hand. A great and comprehensive charitableness stood out more and more as the leading characteristic of his mind, and was seen both in the greater matters of thought and opinion, and in the everyday concerns of life. The city of Edinburgh had no more generous citizen, nor the University any better friend.



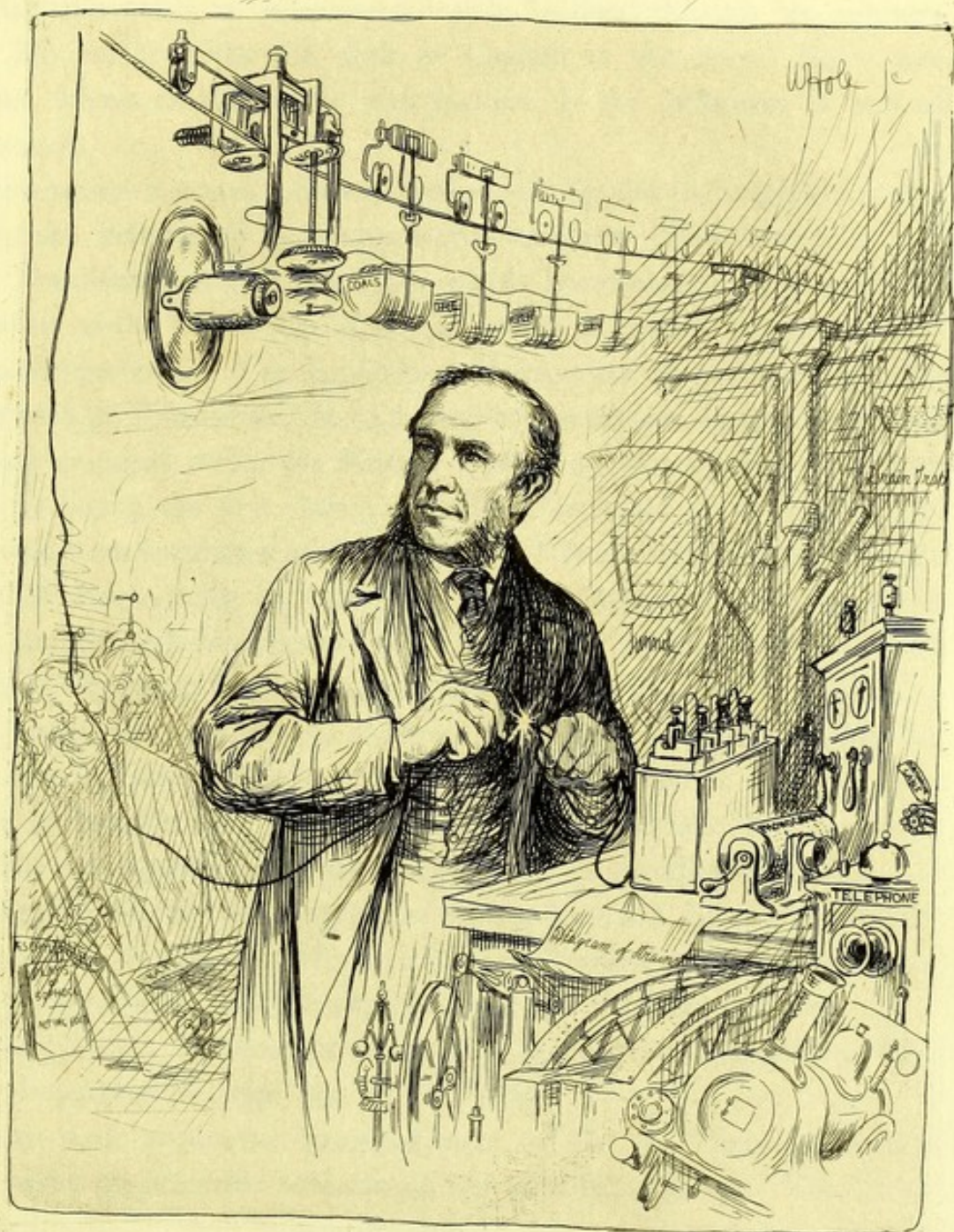
# FLEEMING JENKIN

LL.D., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING

Fleming Jenkins





*W. H. J.*





**J**LEEMING JENKIN, F.R.S., LL.D. Glasgow, M.A. Genoa, M.I.C.E., etc., etc., was appointed to the Chair of Engineering which he now holds in 1868.

He was born at Stowting Court, his father's place in Kent, in 1833. Of English extraction, he is connected with Scotland through his mother's family. His father holds the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jackson, is the authoress of several popular novels.

After a somewhat varied course of education (at the Jedburgh Grammar-School; at the Edinburgh Academy, where he knew Clerk Maxwell; at a school in Frankfurt-am-Main; in Paris, where he witnessed the Revolution of 1848; and at the University of Genoa, where he graduated), he devoted himself to the profession of an Engineer. Having served his apprenticeship with Fairbairn in Manchester, he soon rose to honourable employments, and in 1857 was engaged, under the Messrs. Newall of Birkenhead, in the preparations for laying the first Atlantic Cable. Mr. Gordon, of Liddell and Gordon, who were associated with the Messrs. Newall in this work, had been Professor of Engineering at Glasgow (he was Macquorn Rankine's predecessor), and through him JENKIN was placed in relation to Professor (now Sir William) Thomson, from whom he received much help and stimulus.

Mr. JENKIN was successively engaged in the work of manufacturing, not only the first Atlantic Cable, but also the Red Sea Cable, a cable from Singapore to Batavia, and several of the most important Mediterranean cables. He accompanied some cable expeditions to the Mediterranean.

In 1859 he married the daughter of Alfred Austin, C.B., then permanent Secretary of H. M. Office of Works, a younger brother of John Austin, the writer on Jurisprudence, and Charles Austin, Lord Macaulay's friend.

In 1861 he set up business on his own account in London as a Civil Engineer, in partnership with Mr. H. C. Forde.

By this time, under the encouragement of Sir W. Thomson, he had begun to write on scientific subjects, and in 1862 his paper on 'The Transmission of Signals through Submarine Cables' was published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*. He also became Secretary to the Committee proposed by Sir William Thomson, and named by the British Association at Manchester in 1861, for the determination of Electrical Standards. He was closely associated with Clerk Maxwell and others in carrying out experiments



for this Committee, whose work, for many years recorded by Professor JENKIN, has since been practically ratified by the Paris International Conference of 1883-84.

For two years, 1866-68, he was Professor of Engineering in University College, London, and in 1868 exchanged that office for the Chair in Edinburgh, at the same time relinquishing his London partnership.

Since 1865 he has been associated with Sir William Thomson and C. F. Varley in a work of great utility, that of improving the signalling apparatus for long submarine cables, and he has been Juror in several great exhibitions, especially in London in 1862, and at Paris in 1878. While in partnership with Mr. Forde, and subsequently in conjunction with Sir William Thomson, he has acted as Engineer to many of the most important Submarine Telegraph Companies, and in the prosecution of his professional work has been much at sea, visiting both North and South America on different occasions.

Such varied employments would have exhausted the activity of most men, but Professor JENKIN has found leisure for many other pursuits. His proficiency in such light accomplishments as skating and reel-dancing is very considerable. He is an excellent draughtsman (in the artistic sense), a good shot, a successful fisherman, a hardy mountaineer, and his yachting and boating enterprises, shared in by his family, have been frequent and bold.

And in the intervals of professional work he has given his mind to other serious studies with an intensity which has been fruitful in results. Few men have looked into so many subjects, or with so keen an eye. Having early made acquaintance with the languages of Germany, France, and Italy, he has entered eagerly into the literatures of all three countries, and especially into the critical study of the French drama. His knowledge of Literature and of Art generally is of no mean order, and more than one English *littérateur* of present celebrity would probably acknowledge that he owes something to the stimulus imparted by the Professor's animated conversation on topics the most remote from his own *Fach*, as well as to his friendly help and counsel. It is known also, and not to very few, that the dramatic reunions at his house in Great Stuart Street, by which a large circle of their Edinburgh friends have been enlivened in many a successive spring, have been only less indebted to Mr. JENKIN's clever and indefatigable management, and to his artistic eye, than to Mrs. Fleeming Jenkin's well-known gifts.

The good people of Edinburgh also owe to him a more substantial



benefit, conferred on them in the first instance, though now more widely spread. In 1877, in a lecture to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, he proposed the establishment of a Sanitary Protection Association, on the basis of the Steam-Boiler Associations first proposed by Sir William Fairbairn. This led to the formation of the Edinburgh Sanitary Protection Association, the first of its kind. Associations on the same basis have since been founded in London, Glasgow, Brighton, Liverpool, Newcastle, Dundee, Cheltenham, Wolverhampton, Bedford, and Cambridge; also in the United States.

Professor JENKIN has further taken an active interest in technical education, and is a Director of the Watt Institution in Edinburgh.

He is at present engaged in working out a system of electrical transport which he has invented, and to which he gives the name of *Telpherage*. The ingenuity and utility of this invention has been acknowledged by many competent authorities, and it now awaits the final test of commercial utility.

Besides his pupils, many of whom have to thank him for their initiation into a career of profit and usefulness (one of them, Mr. Ewing, is now Professor of Engineering in University College, Dundee; another, Mr. Smith, at Josiah Mason's College, Birmingham), Professor JENKIN has many warm friends both in England and Scotland. He has three sons, who have all reached manhood. The eldest is at the English Bar, the second at Cambridge, and the third at the University of Edinburgh.

The following is a list of some of his writings: The Jurors' Report on Electrical Instruments for the Exhibition of 1862; *Magnetism and Electricity*, a work translated into German, Italian, and French; a smaller treatise on the same subject for the S.P.C.K.; Reports of the Committee on Electrical Standards; papers on 'Reciprocal Figures' and the 'Efficiency of Machinery,' rewarded by the Keith Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; 'The Harmonic Analysis of Vowel Sounds' (with Professor Ewing); a lecture on 'Gas and Caloric Engines' for the Institution of Civil Engineers; a short treatise on *Healthy Houses*, reprinted in America. The following essays in the *North British Review* came from his pen: 'Submarine Telegraphs' (1866), 'Origin of Species' (1867), 'Fecundity, Fertility, and Sterility' (1867), 'Munro's Lucretius' (1868), 'Trade Unions' (1868). He has been an occasional contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, *Macmillan*, the *Fortnightly Review*, *Nineteenth Century*, and *Saturday Review*, chiefly on subjects connected with Art and the Drama.







JAMES GEIKIE

LL.D., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY

JAMES GIBBIE

1872

THOMSON & LONDON


James Gibbie









HE large share taken by Scotsmen in the rapid development of the modern science of Geology has often been remarked. It was in Edinburgh that James Hutton, who may be regarded as the founder of the accepted Geological philosophy—the interpretation of the past through the study of the present,—elaborated and published his classic *Theory of the Earth*. Yet, although the science was taught in the Universities, and sometimes with signal success, it was treated as a subordinate branch of Natural History. No Chair was specially devoted to its service until in 1871 a Scottish geologist of world-wide reputation, the late Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, by presenting the University of Edinburgh with a sum of £6000, and by prevailing on the Government of the day to provide a corresponding annual grant from moneys voted by Parliament, succeeded in founding the Chair of Geology and Mineralogy which was named after him. His friend and biographer, Archibald Geikie, Director of the Geological Survey of Scotland, was, at his request, appointed the first Professor, and held the office until 1882, when, resigning it to become Director-General of the Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom, he was succeeded by his brother, the present Professor.

The establishment of a Professorship of Geology marks an epoch in the progress of the science in Scotland. In few parts of the world are many of the phenomena with which Geology deals more conspicuously and instructively displayed than along the Scottish coast-line and the bare rocky mountain-sides of the interior. Around Edinburgh, in particular, the examples of geological structure are so numerous and striking, that this neighbourhood presents almost unequalled advantages for the study of the science. The teacher may adjourn from his class-room, and within a distance of a mile or less, can point to innumerable and admirable natural sections which, far more effectively than the best diagrams, impress the lessons of Geology alike upon the eye and the imagination. It was a fortunate circumstance that the duties of the infant Chair were conjoined with those of the field-work of the Geological Survey, for this association undoubtedly led to a development of actual practical Geological investigation which would otherwise have been hardly attainable. This advantageous influence has been perpetuated by the appointment of the present Professor, who, though not now officially connected with the Survey, was for many years one of its most active members, and acquired his Geological training and knowledge while carrying on its duties.

JAMES GEIKIE was born at Edinburgh on 23d August 1839. Educated



at the High School and University of Edinburgh, he early devoted his attention to Geology, and in 1861 joined the Geological Survey. From that date until his appointment to the Professorship he now holds he was continuously engaged in the work of the Survey. He mapped the larger part of the Clyde coal-field, as well as tracts of Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, Perthshire, and Forfarshire, and prepared the official descriptions of the districts surveyed by him. During the course of these researches, he devoted special attention to the superficial accumulations which cover so large a part of the surface of Scotland, in particular to the drift deposits, and the evidence of the great ice-movements which marked the geological history of Britain during Post-Tertiary time. He called special attention to the importance of the 'inter-glacial deposits,' and showed how they indicated great oscillations of climate during the long Glacial Period, warm intervals intervening when the ice retreated, and the country was once more covered with vegetation. He suggested that the remarkable hiatus between the Palæolithic and Neolithic deposits is to be explained by the occurrence of a cold period between their respective epochs. These views were elaborated in his work *The Great Ice Age, and its Relation to the Antiquity of Man*, of which the first edition was published in 1874, and the second two years later. He has since discussed the changes in climate and geography that have occurred in Europe in later geological time in his *Prehistoric Europe* (1881). Intimately familiar with the geology of his native country, and acquainted by travel with that of various tracts of Europe and North Africa, as well as of part of Eastern North America, he comes to the Professorship with a wide and practical knowledge of the subject to which he has enthusiastically devoted his life. He will doubtless sustain the reputation of the Scottish School of Geology, and the class under his care will in the future, as in the past, form the cradle from which active and enterprising geologists will arise to carry the spirit of research to the furthest corners of the globe.

Professor GEIKIE is LL.D. (St. Andrews) ; Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Royal Physical, the Geological, and the Mineralogical Societies; Honorary Member of the Geological Society of Stockholm ; Member of the American Philosophical Society ; and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. The Makdougall-Brisbane Medal was awarded to him by the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1884, for his contributions to the Pleistocene Geology of Europe.



JOSEPH SHIELD NICHOLSON

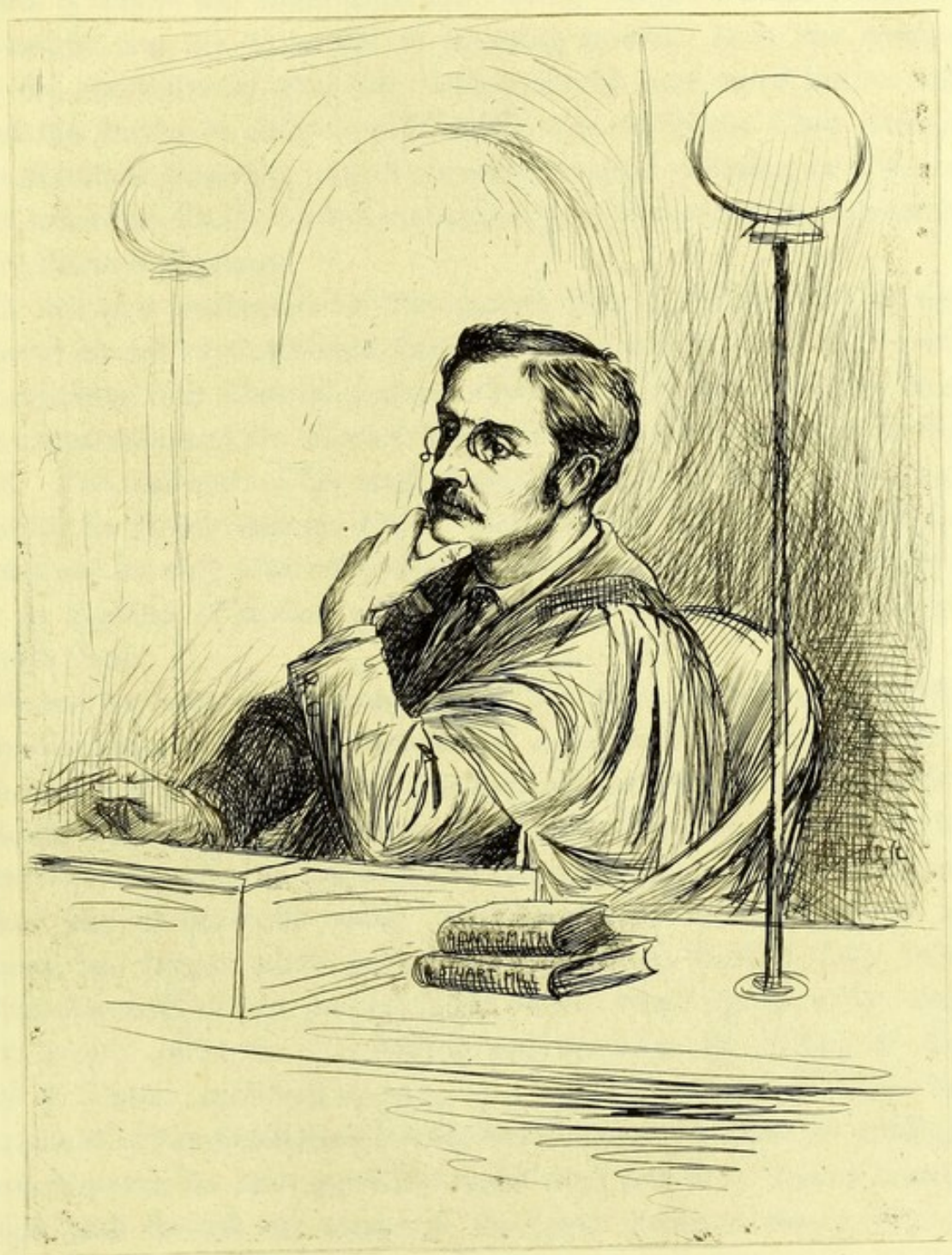
PROFESSOR OF  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY AND  
MERCANTILE LAW

JOSEPH SHIELD NICHOLSON

PROFESSOR OF  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY AND  
MUNICIPAL LAW

Joseph Shield Nicholson









**I**T is by a curious irony that the science which was in common opinion created a century ago by a Scottish Professor should have been till recently neglected in all the Scottish Universities, and that it should still suffer from the chilling reception which Professors in possession are apt to accord to intruding studies. It is less strange, under the circumstances, that the electors should have twice had to look beyond the Border in order to find suitable men to fill the Chair founded by the Merchant Company; they were well advised in selecting an all-round man to lecture on a subject which embraces so many topics as are included in modern Political Economy.

It was as a mathematician that JOSEPH SHIELD NICHOLSON first distinguished himself at Cambridge, though it was rumoured there that he was well acquainted with Classical authors whose works remain sealed to most mathematical men, and that Modern Literature had great attractions for him as well. The real bent of his mind showed itself, however, when he began to read for the Moral Sciences Tripos: and his First-Class in that examination was not the only University distinction he won during his Cambridge career in a group of studies among which Political Economy holds an important place.

He has, not unnaturally, thrown himself heartily into the reaction against the one-sidedness which has characterised a dominant school of English economists; and he has done not a little to aid the effective protests which his friends Cliffe Leslie and Adolph Held—soon lost, but not soon to be forgotten—were raising in England and Germany alike, by showing a more excellent way of economic study. His investigation of *The Effects of Machinery on Wages*, which gained the Cambridge Cobden Club Prize in 1877, may well remain the last word on that vexed question for some time to come; while the Introduction and Notes to his edition of *The Wealth of Nations*, published in 1884, help to clear from Adam Smith the appearance of errors which his followers have tried to read into his writings. Perhaps, however, his most generally useful work has been that of tracing the right path through the mazes of the Land Question, clearly, if concisely, in his *Tenant's Gain not Landlord's Loss*, and, with more special reference to the Report of the Crofters Commission, in his recent letters to the *Scotsman*.

Accurate in his own work, and endued with that patience which possesses



the souls of good fishermen and careful students, he may yet be moved to a most divine indignation against charlatanism and 'slipshoddiness' of every kind; all the more on this account is he one on whom his friends can thoroughly rely in all relations of life, but especially as a man who has never been known to trump his partner's card.

Professor NICHOLSON was born at Wrawby, in Lincolnshire, on the 9th of November 1851, and before going to Cambridge he studied at University College, London, and also in Edinburgh. He was appointed to the Chair of Political Economy in 1880.



SIMON SOMERVILLE LAURIE

PROFESSOR OF

EDUCATION


S. D. Laurice









NCE on a time, so we read in a Persian parable, the fishes of a certain river took counsel together, and said, 'They tell us that our life and being is from the water, but we have never seen water, and know not what it is.' So they held it good to make a great journey, even to mid-ocean, and take counsel with a very ancient fish, who was said to know all things. And when they came to where the wise fish dwelt, and told him the trouble in their minds, he answered them—

'O ye who seek to solve the knot !  
Ye live in God, yet know Him not.'

It will not be considered an irreverent suggestion from this old scripture that we should think of the people who were perplexed in their minds when they heard that, after more than three centuries of strenuous endeavours to educate the people of Scotland, two of her ancient Universities were at last beginning to think of what, after all, Education might be. Their perplexity would have been lessened if the habit of our language had allowed us to call the Chair one of Instruction, of the Methods of Instruction,—of 'Paedagogic,' as our German friends would have frankly named it—and perhaps would not have felt the word to be a particularly ugly one. We cannot, however, be sorry that the Chairs founded by the bequest of Dr. Andrew Bell in the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh should bear the larger and more liberal title of the Theory, History, and Practice of Education. True it is, that just in the method of instruction there is a continual improvement, and that probably not the noisiest of Educational Congresses has ever rumbled into oblivion without leaving behind it some reciprocity of notions; yet it would have been a misfortune for the higher culture of the country had the tenants of these Chairs felt themselves thus straitened.

Coming into contact with those who are to mould the minds of another generation, it cannot be a small thing that our Professor should feel his office to be no less honourable and no less exacting than that of the Chair of Moral Philosophy; that he should be more ready to say, with regard to its every detail, 'Mere morality means all this,' than to convert the words, and say, 'All this is mere morality.'

'Everywhere around us,' said once the late Professor Hodgson, 'we find coarseness of manner, cruelty both to animals and to our fellows, petty dishonesty, disregard of truth, wastefulness, evasion of duty, infidelity to



engagements, not to speak of graver forms of wrong-doing ; and who believes in his heart that school-training could do anything to prevent them ?' Few indeed in the past, and not so very many now ; but the reader of Professor LAURIE's Introduction to his Report on Education to the Trustees of the Dick Bequest, first published in 1865, and reprinted as a treatise on Primary Education in 1867, will find ample proof that, so far as his influence may reach his students, the *civilisation* of the people shall be held to be the real goal of their *education*. Surely it is time for our boys to refute by their manners the inference that they are cautioned in school against saying 'Sir,' whipped if they say 'Thank you,' and expelled if they so far forget themselves as to say, 'I beg your pardon ;' and we must be grateful to any one speaking with authority, who admits that cleanliness, decency, consideration for others, a habit of obligingness rather than a tendency to refrain from obliging, are at least as likely to result in happy and religious homes as the most remarkable average of proficiency in the Sixth Standard that has ever gladdened the heart of an inspector in secular knowledge, or the most unflinching repetition of the Ten Plagues (in their order) that has ever satisfied the aspirations of that other irregular inspector as to 'the character of the religious instruction conveyed in our Board Schools.'

SIMON SOMERVILLE LAURIE was born in Edinburgh on the 13th of November 1829. His school was our own High School, and his University also our own. For several years he gave himself to literary work in Edinburgh. He translated the Flemish Tales of Hendrik Conscience from the German for *Constable's Foreign Miscellany*. He also devised a scheme for improving the school-books then generally used, and to carry this out acted as Editor of *Constable's Educational Series* from 1855 to 1860. The reading-books of the series were constructed by himself. In January 1855 he was appointed Secretary to the Educational Committee of the Church of Scotland and Inspector of Highland and Island Schools. In 1856 he succeeded the late Professor Allan Menzies as Visitor of Schools to the Trustees of the Dick Bequest, an office which he holds along with the Secretaryship.

In 1867 he co-operated with the late Mrs. Crudelius, who initiated the Association for the University Education of Women, and laid down the lines on which the Association should be conducted. In 1868 he reported in detail on the Hospitals of Edinburgh, and on the Hospital system, concluding with a



suggestion that an Act of Parliament should be obtained giving powers to institute reforms. As a consequence of these Reports, the Merchant Company obtained the Act of 1869, and the movement for the general reform of Hospitals and Educational Endowments was set on foot. He was appointed in 1872 Secretary to the Endowed Schools (Scotland) Commission, and acted also as Deputy-Commissioner. In 1875 he initiated, and in co-operation with Sir T. E. Colebrooke instituted, the Association for Promoting Secondary Education in Scotland, of which he is the Honorary Secretary. In 1876 he was appointed to the newly founded Chair of the Theory, History, and Practice of Education in the University of Edinburgh, a Chair for which the late Professor Pillans had long pleaded.

He is the author of *The Training of the Teacher, and other Educational Papers* (1882), and of a *Handbook to Lectures on Education* (1883). His philosophical work includes an *Essay on the Philosophy of Ethics* (1866), and *Notes on British Theories of Morals* (1868). In 1860 he had already published a treatise on *The Fundamental Doctrine of Latin Syntax*, and within the last few years he has produced an interesting study on one of the first men to make the children's cause his own in matters of education, the good Moravian bishop, John Amos Comenius.





GERARD BALDWIN BROWN

PROFESSOR OF FINE ART

G. Baldwin Brown











ERARD BALDWIN BROWN, son of the distinguished writer and preacher, the late Rev. James Baldwin Brown, was born in London on October 31, 1849. After passing through Uppingham School he entered Oriel College, Oxford, where in 1871 he took a Second-Class in Moderations, and in December 1873 a First-Class in Greats (*Literæ Humaniores*). In 1874 he gained the Chancellor's English Essay Prize, and in the same year was elected Fellow of Brasenose College.

In July 1880 Mr. BALDWIN BROWN was appointed to the Watson-Gordon Professorship of Fine Art, recently instituted in the University of Edinburgh. Founded as a memorial of Sir John Watson-Gordon, R.A., late President of the Royal Scottish Academy, this Chair is designed, according to the Deed of Assignment, dated November 1876, 'for the promotion and advancement of the Fine Arts, and prosecution of the studies of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, and other branches therewith connected, in Scotland.'

It is obvious that one of the most important factors in the advancement of Art is a widespread and genuine interest in the subject, an interest which is not a mere fashion, however eagerly followed, exercising itself now in blind admiration, now in ignorant censure of the works of contemporary artists, but one which is, in its measure, discriminating and appreciative. Such an interest must—unless in the case of those exceptionally endowed with the artistic instinct—be grounded in some understanding of what Art is in its nature and methods, some knowledge of the course it has taken in periods of growth and of decay, and above all, some acquaintance with its great achievements in the past.

With this as primary object, the Chair offers, not that technical training which is supplied by the regular Schools of Art, but a course of instruction in the main outlines of the theory and history of painting, sculpture, and architecture, with other kindred branches of Art. For the practical Art-student, knowledge of this kind has, of course, something of the same value as a knowledge of literature has to the writer, or of history to the politician; while regarded simply as a branch of general culture, the history and theory of Art treated in connection with the works bequeathed to us by the greater and lesser artists of the past, is a subject which, both in itself and in its relations to other subjects, historical and philosophical, is well worthy of being included amongst University studies.



As a teacher, Professor BALDWIN BROWN is characterised by thoroughness and devotion to his work; while his lectures show an appreciation both of the artistic forms and of the underlying spirit of various periods and styles of Art which is the result of a sympathetic insight not common in the critic, but the first condition of real understanding. In the historical and biographical sketches, the estimates of the æsthetic and ethical value of different works and schools, and the criticism on points of technique, there is full recognition of all that is great, all that is essentially human and healthy in feeling, however imperfect in expression, as also of all that is artistic in effect or able in execution, however poor in thought; and the whole tendency of the lecturer's influence is towards the cultivation, by the students themselves, of this all-important faculty of *seeing*, whether as applied to Art or to Nature.

In addition to his University work Professor BALDWIN BROWN has delivered several lectures before the Edinburgh Architectural Association, and during the last three sessions he has given, in connection with the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women, a course of lectures which has been followed with unflagging interest by a large number of students.

There are many signs that the public interest in Art is a growing one, and that the value of such instruction as is offered by our new Watson-Gordon Chair will be felt more and more as time goes on.

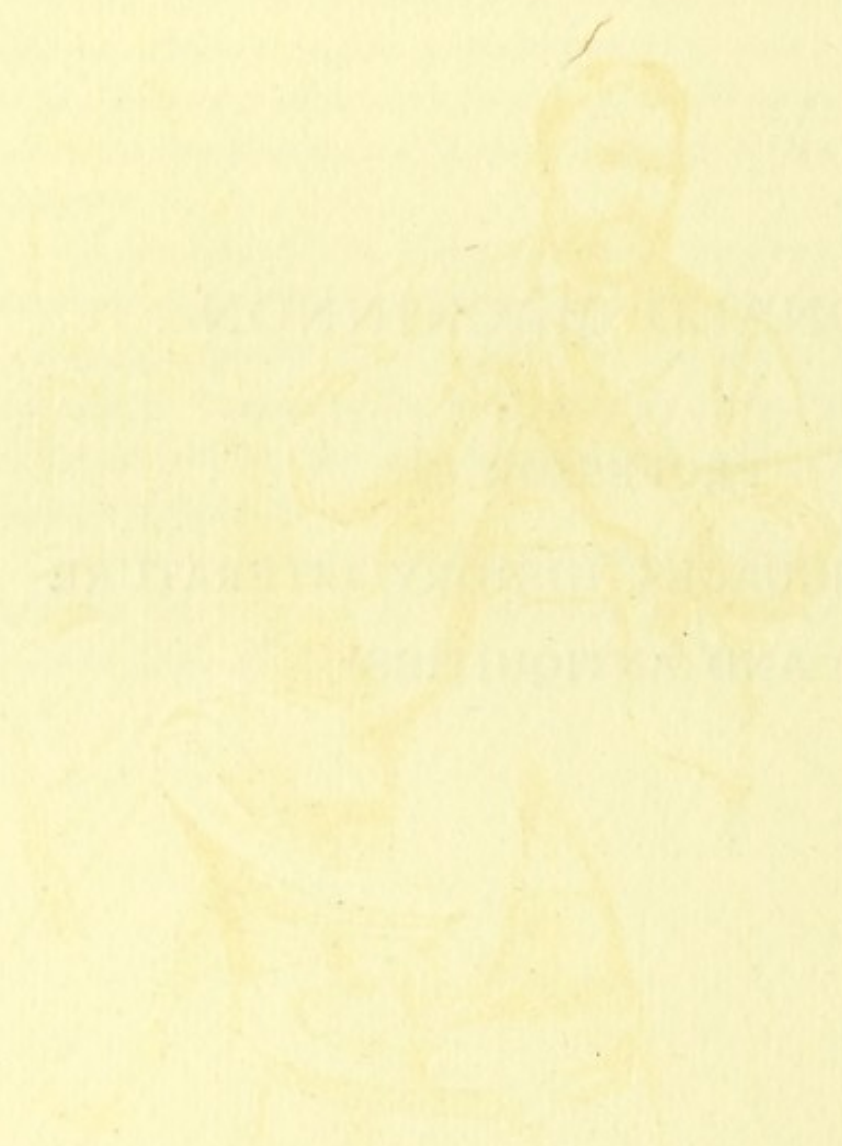


DONALD MACKINNON

PROFESSOR OF

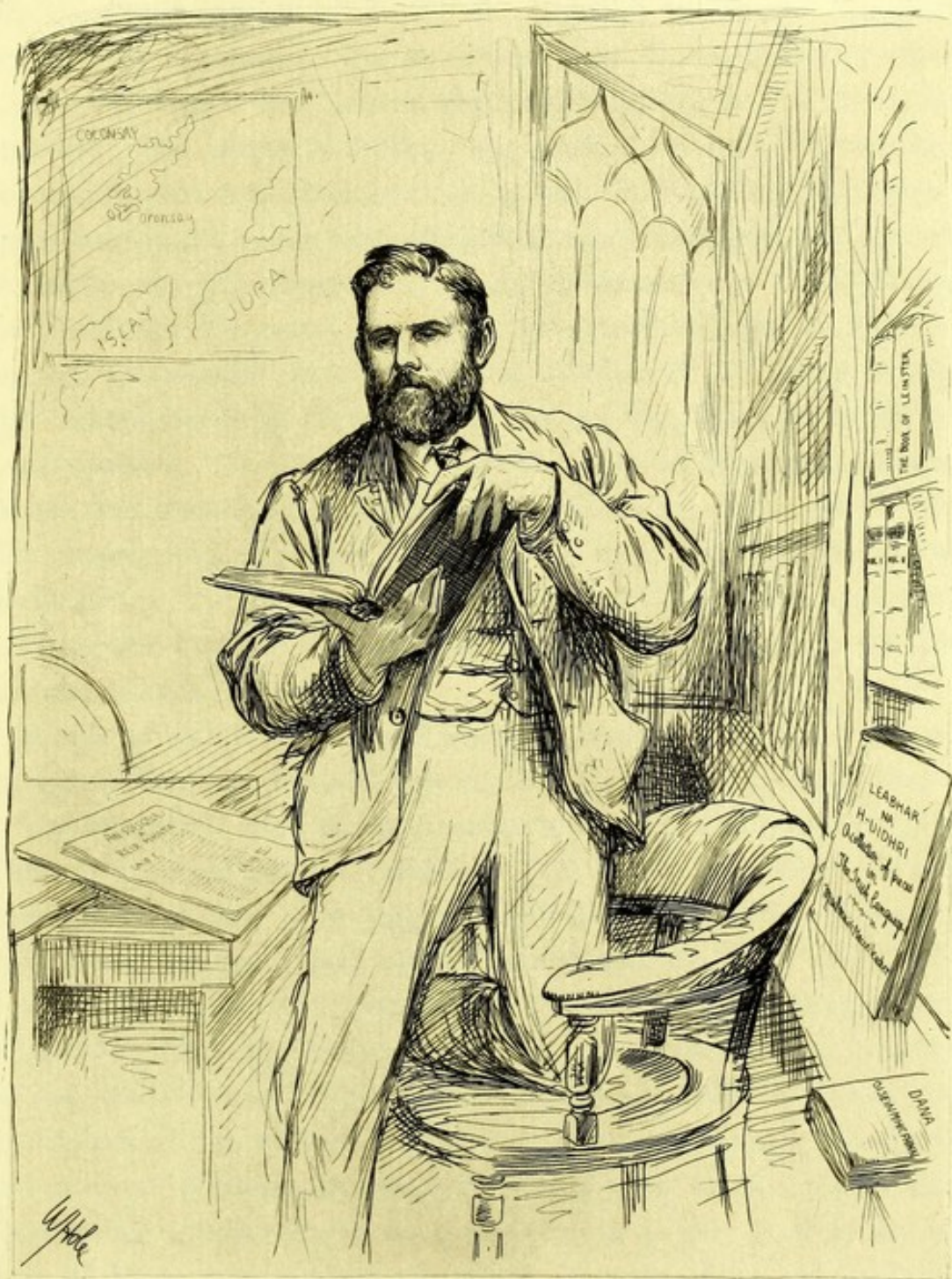
CELTIC LANGUAGES, HISTORY, LITERATURE

AND ANTIQUITIES



Donald Mackinnon









**D**ONALD MACKINNON was born in Colonsay, on the 18th of April 1839. In the same lonely Argyllshire island he got his early education. At the age of eighteen he proceeded to Edinburgh, and attended the Church of Scotland Training College, and afterwards the University in which he was destined to become the first Professor of Celtic Literature. For more than three years—February 1860 to June 1863—he taught the General Assembly's School of Lochinver, in Sutherlandshire. His career at College was marked by many distinctions, that were worthily crowned when, in 1868, he took the Macpherson Bursary, and one year later the Hamilton Fellowship in Mental Philosophy. A general talent for affairs was fitly recognised by his appointment as Clerk to the Church of Scotland's Education Scheme in 1869, to the Endowed Schools and Hospitals Commission in 1872, and as Clerk and Treasurer to the Edinburgh School Board in 1873,—a post held by Mr. MACKINNON till in 1882 he was chosen to the Celtic Chair. In May 1881 he became one of the members, and was elected as Secretary, of a Commission appointed by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge to issue a revised translation of the Gaelic Bible. He was also one of the Royal Commission appointed in 1883 to inquire into the condition of the Crofters and Cottars of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

By the side of an educational and social experience so varied, it may at first sight appear that Mr. MACKINNON's special contributions to Celtic literature are less important than might be expected in the first occupier of a Celtic Chair in any University in Scotland. Yet these are neither few nor slight—comprising as they do a long series of articles on Gaelic Proverbs and Gaelic Literature, with many other contributions on Gaelic and Celtic subjects to *The Gael*—when we take into consideration the fact that, as yet, they have all been the fruit of scanty leisure; and, on the other hand, it seems to us that just from the varied experience of Mr. MACKINNON's life, no less than from the circumstances of his birth and early education, there must necessarily have been matured an intelligent sympathy as much alive to the weaker side of the fascinating people whose interpreter he is to be, as it is full of recognition of those characteristics in which it ranks above the ordinary Saxon. Without that sympathy, we may be very certain, there must still be dark days in the future for both Celt and Teuton in our islands, and no subject of the Queen, whatever his nationality, can do his generation greater service



than by revealing the one to the other. This is no place to undervalue the exactest philological science—the foundation, along with archæology, of all assured knowledge of that past out of which these relations have sprung. We hope for much from Mr. MACKINNON in that respect, and trust that he may do something to wipe off the sort of reproach which we seem always to take some pleasure in directing against ourselves, that for such work we must look to Germany. When that day comes, it will increase our pleasure to remember the remarkable energy of a man who himself did much to declare to us the value of modern German science and thoroughness of work, yet of one whose satisfaction in any German or other foreign achievement only threw into a stronger light the specially patriotic feeling that has had no more worthy result than the foundation of the Celtic Chair in the University of Edinburgh.



ROBERT FLINT

D.D., LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY



Robert Thiel









**R**OBERT FLINT was born in the neighbourhood of Dumfries in the year 1837. He went early to Glasgow University, where he gained numerous distinctions. During his Divinity course he enjoyed the intimate friendship of Dr. Norman Macleod. He was licensed to preach in the year 1858, and in the following year was called to the East Church, Aberdeen—a formidable charge for so young a man. After two years in Aberdeen he was transferred to the quiet parish of Kilconquhar, in Fife. Here also his stay was brief, as on the death of Professor Ferrier in 1864 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy at St. Andrews. After occupying this Chair for twelve years, he passed from it, like his great predecessor Dr. Chalmers, to the Chair he now holds. At St. Andrews he was a favourite with the students; and this is the case in Edinburgh also, as he is felt to be in sympathy with the aspirations of young men, and not to grudge them their due liberty.

He has always been a man to 'scorn delights and live laborious days.' Of simple tastes, and not caring for amusements, he has given all his energies to the pursuit of philosophy. His lectures at St. Andrews visited regions of philosophy with which Scottish students do not usually form an acquaintance; and when his first book, *The Philosophy of History in France and Germany*, appeared in 1874, it showed him to be a master of philosophical discussion, and to be at home in all the philosophical acquirements of these two countries. It is on this book that his reputation chiefly rests: it at once made his name known to the learned throughout Europe, and was translated into French by Professor Carrau, of Besançon. In 1883 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France (Academy of Moral and Political Sciences). He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and has received the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. from Scottish Universities.

This work showed Professor FLINT to be a man of extraordinary diligence, and of a powerful critical faculty. Not carried away himself by any modern system, he was yet seen to have the greatest confidence in the power of the human reason, if unswayed by sentiment and uncoerced by authority, to find out truth. For any position based on sentimental or prudential grounds, or upheld by anything but logic, he has ever declared the greatest contempt.<sup>1</sup>

Though occupying a Chair of Divinity, Dr. FLINT has not ceased to



care for philosophy. The course of his philosophical studies was probably interrupted by his appointment to his present Chair, as a volume on the philosophy of history in Italy and England, promised as a continuation of his former work, has not yet appeared. A monograph on the philosopher Vico has, however, been published during the present year.

His dealings with theology are those of a philosopher rather than of a dogmatic divine who takes the creed of his Church for granted. The assailants against whom he defends the faith are those outside Christianity, who assail it on speculative grounds. The volumes he has published since his appointment to his present Chair are *Theism* and *Antitheistic Theories*, and no books could be more suited to the age, or more likely to be useful. His influence with his pupils, however, will probably be less in the direction of indoctrinating them with a particular set of views, than in that of setting before them a high intellectual standard, and stimulating some of them to independent work.

He is one of the most popular preachers of the day. A spare figure, somewhat under the middle size, and a pale, thin face, lend impressiveness to a nervous and penetrative voice which deals in robust sentences and appeals to nothing but the reason of his hearers. His sermon at St. Giles's at the Tercentenary Festival was worthy of the occasion, and impressed even such foreigners as think little of Church services in general as an appropriate and elevated address.



DAVID LAIRD ADAMS

PROFESSOR OF

HEBREW AND ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

David L. Adams;









**D**AVID LAIRD ADAMS is a native of Perthshire, and was born in the year 1837. He received his education at Blairgowrie Parish School, the Church of Scotland Training College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University. He studied also abroad, particularly in Germany. His College career was one of the highest distinction throughout, and that not only in the classes of Arts and Divinity, but also in subjects which are not prescribed to the aspirant to the Ministry. During his Arts course he carried on scientific studies, and took the degree of M.A. with Honours in Natural Science. After completing his course in Arts, he became a teacher of science, and for some years before entering on the study of Theology, as well as during his theological course, and for a considerable time after it, he lectured on mathematical and scientific subjects in several higher schools, and during one session in Anderson's College, Glasgow. At the close of his theological curriculum he took the degree of B.D. In the year 1871 he was ordained to St. David's Chapel, in the parish of St. Cuthbert, Edinburgh, and here he at once proved himself successful in his profession. By his vigorous and popular preaching he soon collected a large and always increasing congregation in what had been a deserted church for nearly thirty years, and within three years he secured its endowment. In 1875 he was elected minister of Monimail, in Fife, and while there he took an active part in the proceedings of the Presbytery of Cupar, which was then occupied with a difficult and protracted piece of business, and showed himself to be possessed of vigour and wit as a debater. During the winter sessions of 1874-75 and 1875-76, the session before and the session after Dr. Crawford's death, he conducted the Divinity Classes in Edinburgh University. He was appointed to his present post in 1880. He had previously for six years acted as an Examiner for the degree of B.D.

It will be seen from this sketch that Professor ADAMS's energies have been engaged in very diverse fields. He has a great capacity for mastering any subject of study to which he applies himself, and he has the gifts of clear apprehension and lucid exposition which make a successful teacher. He has not yet published any considerable work, and it is not known what position he takes up in the great battle now going on in the criticism of the Old Testament. But he is a man of robust judgment and of liberal instincts.







MALCOLM CAMPBELL TAYLOR

D.D.

PROFESSOR OF

DIVINITY AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

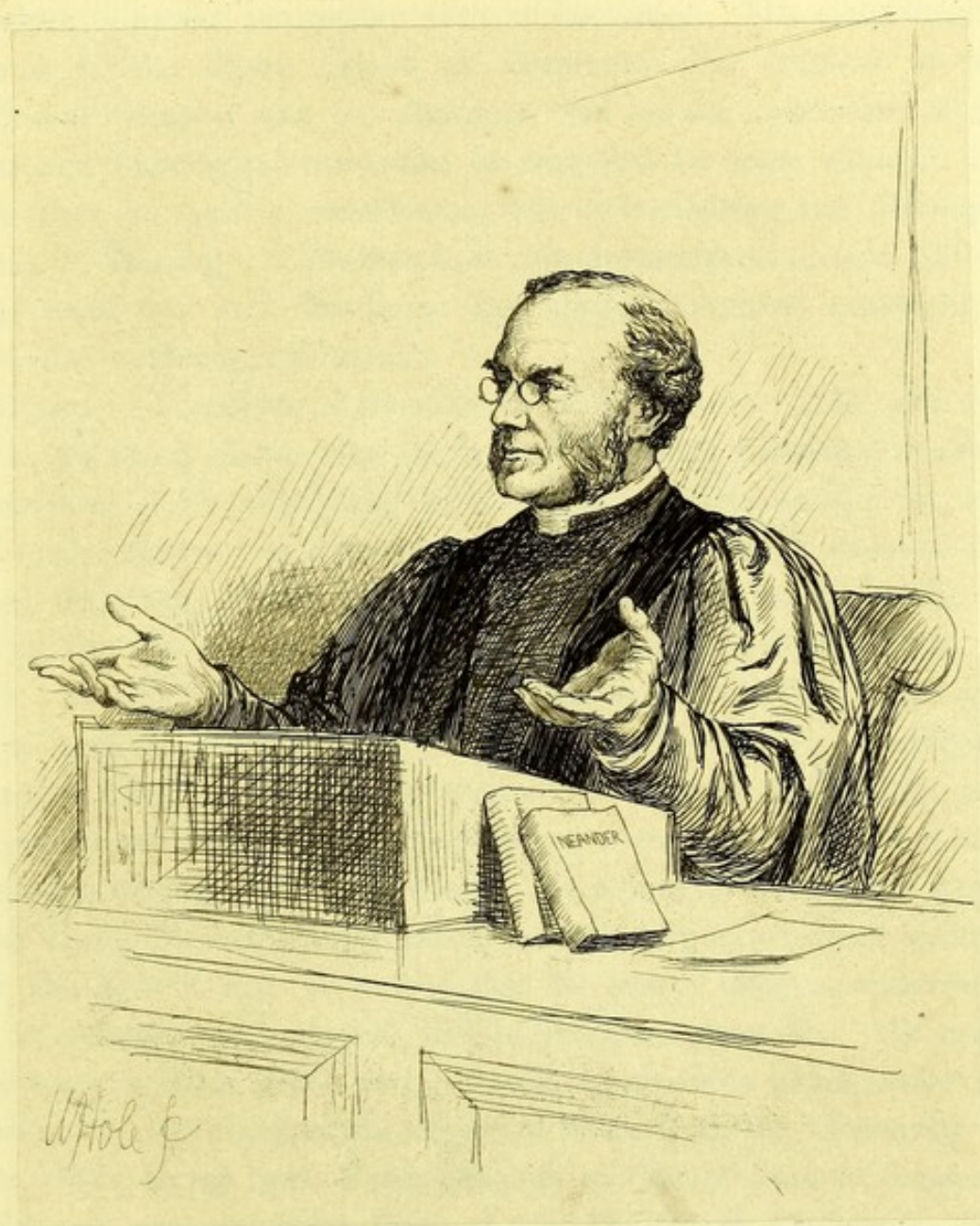
MALCOLM CAMPBELL TAYLOR

PROFESSOR OF

DIVINITY AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

*M. C. Taylor*









**M**ALCOLM CAMPBELL TAYLOR belongs by birth to the Highlands, having been born at Dalinlongard, on the mainland of Argyllshire, while he spent his boyhood and youth in the Island of Islay, and he has a full share of the easy address and courtly bearing which naturally accompany such an extraction. His early training he received at the Parish School of Bowmore. He studied at the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews, and on the conclusion of the usual Arts and Theological curriculum he travelled for some years on the Continent, when he spent a considerable time at Heidelberg and Tübingen in the study of Theology. Whether from this circumstance, or from having a mind of itself fair and liberal, he has always possessed considerable breadth of view in theological matters.

He became a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland in 1860, and was ordained to the parish of the New Kirk (or Greyfriars), Dumfries, in 1862. He was translated to the first charge of the parish of Montrose in 1865, and in 1867 became minister of Crathie and Braemar, where he enjoyed the esteem and friendship of the Royal Family. In 1873 he was called to minister to the flourishing suburban congregation of Morningside, in Edinburgh. While there he appeared but little in Church Courts, and was not given to extremes of any sort; but by his kindly ways, and by diligent attention to the wants of his flock, he secured their esteem and liking, and led them gently and effectually in the ways of a reasonable faith, and of a worship always tending to improvement. He was appointed to his Chair in the year 1876. He has not published much, but from occasional lectures which see the light it may be judged that he makes diligent researches, exercises an independent judgment, and is free from prejudice. He must gain increasingly, as he is said in fact to do, on the attention of his students.

Professor TAYLOR received the degree of D.D. from the University of Glasgow in 1866; he has been Extra-Chaplain to Her Majesty in Scotland since 1873, and was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Divinity in the University in 1884.





ARCHIBALD HAMILTON CHARTERIS

D.D.

PROFESSOR OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM AND  
BIBLICAL ANTIQUITIES

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON CHARTERIS

PROFESSOR OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM AND

BIBLICAL ANTIQUITIES

*A. H. Charteris*





W. H. O. J. C.







ARCHIBALD HAMILTON CHARTERIS was born in the year 1835, at Wamphray, in Dumfriesshire, and received his education at Wamphray Parish School and Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1853, and of M.A. in 1854. A clear and fluent style of preaching, combined with great zeal in the practical work of the Church and warmly evangelical views, secured for him a rapid course of promotion in the Church. He was ordained minister of St. Quivox, Ayrshire, in 1858, was translated in the following year to the parish of Newabbey, near Dumfries, and in 1863 became minister of The Park Church and Parish, Glasgow. In these various fields he developed his characteristic talent for church organisation. The fruit of his leisure at Newabbey was a biography of Dr. James Robertson, late Professor of Church History in Edinburgh University, who is best known as the founder of the Church of Scotland's Endowment Scheme, an enterprise which has been of great service to the country and to the Church. Dr. CHARTERIS has walked in the footsteps of his hero. When minister of The Park Church, Glasgow, he was much occupied with the problem confronting the Church in large towns and centres of industry, and much of his energy has since that time been given to the task of improving the ecclesiastical machinery. In the year 1869, the Established Church, moved largely by his zeal, appointed a 'Committee of Life and Work,' which seeks to discover and to recommend to the clergy the best methods of Church work, and to diffuse throughout the Church a zealous and orthodox spirit; and of this Committee Dr. CHARTERIS has been Convener since its appointment.

In the year 1867 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland. The University of Edinburgh has conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In 1868 he was appointed to his present Chair.

He is well read in the German literature of his subject, but his own teaching has not been moved to any material departure from the views hitherto held in this country, and is free from unsettling tendencies. Since coming to his Chair he has published a volume entitled *Canonicity, a Collection of Early Testimonies to the Canonical Books of the New Testament*. This work is based on an earlier German collection of the same nature, which, however, Dr. CHARTERIS has much enlarged; while the introduction, which is a laborious and able series of discussions, is entirely his own. The work has been recognised, both in this country and on the



Continent, and even by scholars who by no means agree with Dr. CHARTERIS's conclusions, as a meritorious and useful one. Among his other published writings may be mentioned *The New Testament Scriptures* (the 'Croall Lecture,' 1882), in which the results of his studies are reduced to a popular form.



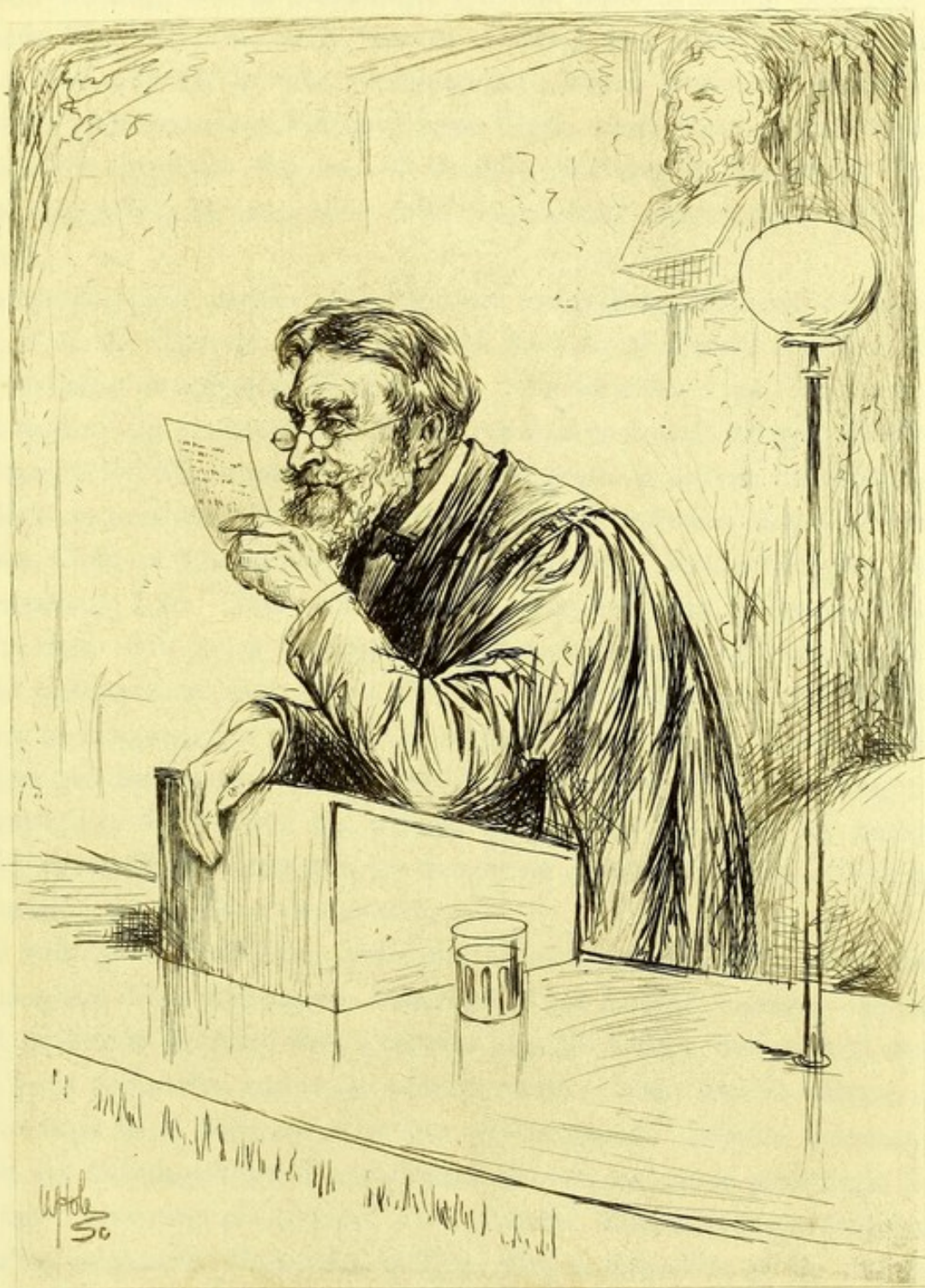
JAMES LORIMER

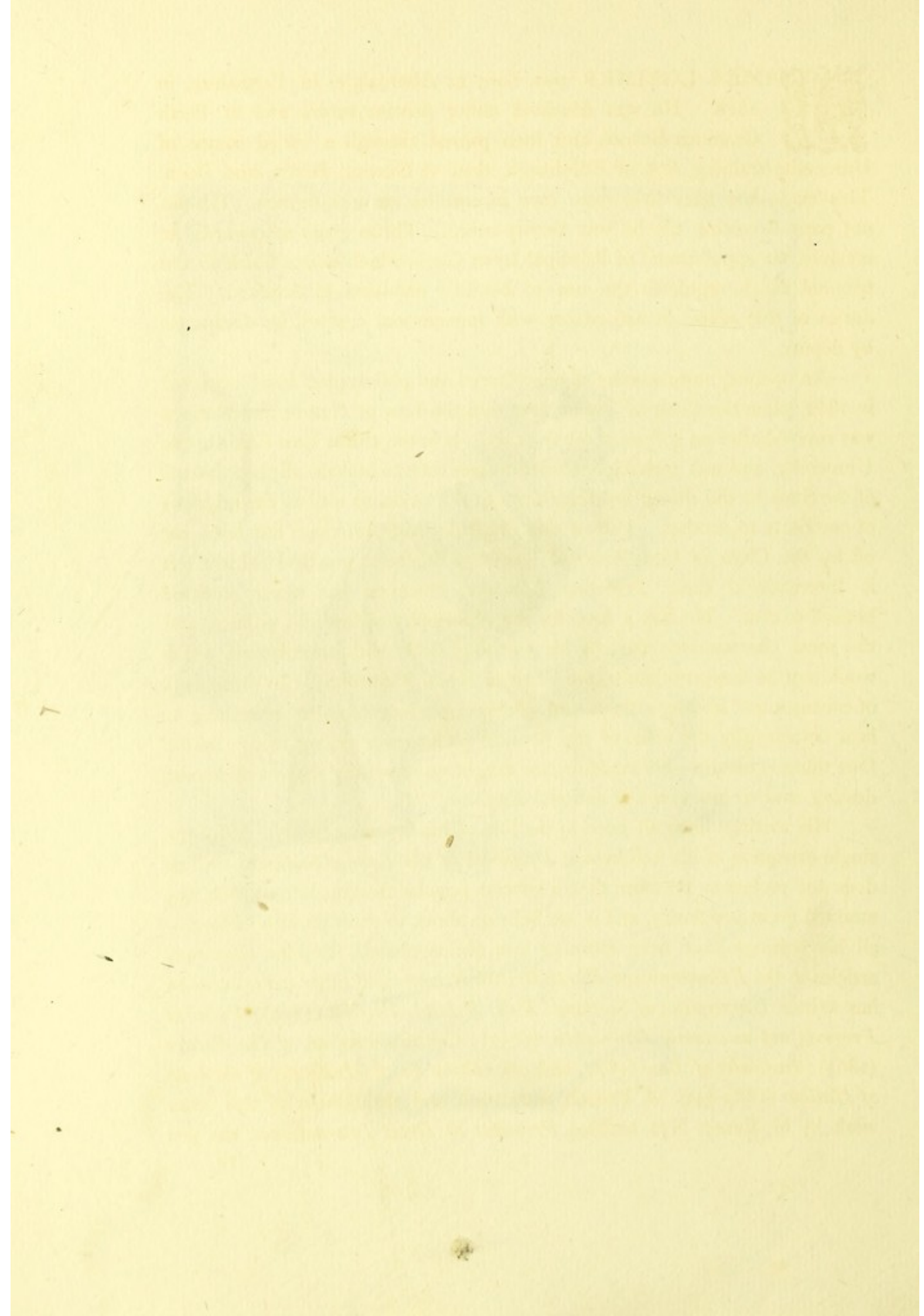
LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC LAW


J. Horner.









AMES LORIMER was born at Aberdalgie, in Perthshire, in 1818. He was educated under private tutors and at Perth Grammar-School, and then passed through a varied course of University training, first at Edinburgh, then at Geneva, Berlin, and Bonn. This made him later than most men in entering on a profession. He did not pass Advocate till he was twenty-seven. Three years afterwards he received the appointment of Principal Lyon Clerk, which means Clerk to the tribunal which regulates the use of heraldic emblems in Scotland. The duties of this office, in accordance with immemorial custom, he discharges by deputy.

An opening more worthy of his cultured and philosophic mind occurred in 1862, when the Chair of Public Law and the Law of Nature and Nations was revived after an eclipse of thirty years. It is the oldest Law Chair in the University, and was probably intended at one time to include all the relations of the State to the citizen and the citizen to the State, as well as the relations of one State to another. Part of this originally wide province has been cut off by the Chair of Constitutional Law, and the most practical subject left is International Law. Professor LORIMER, however, has never confined himself to that. He has a love for the philosophy of law and politics, and the most characteristic part of his teaching deals with speculations which would not be inappropriate to the Chair of Moral Philosophy. In these days of caucuses and leading articles and purblind partisanship, it is refreshing to hear occasionally the voice of the political philosopher crying in our midst. One thing is certain—his students are taught no unworthy notions of human destiny, and no low views of national duty.

His writings have all been in the line of his favourite study. With the single exception of his well-known *Handbook of the Law of Scotland*,—which does not profess to be more than a concise popular treatise, but, as such, has attained great popularity, and is, we believe, about to enter its fifth edition,—all his writings have been more or less philosophical. Besides numerous articles in the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews* and other periodicals, he has written *Universities of Scotland, Past, Present, Possible* (1854); *Political Progress not necessarily Democratic* (1857); *Constitutionalism of the Future* (1865); *Institutes of Law* (1872, and 2d edition 1880); *Institutes of the Law of Nations* (1883-84). A French translation and abridgment of this latter work by M. Ernest Nys, entitled *Principes de Droit International*, has just



appeared at Brussels. His contributions to the newspapers on questions of the day, which might well be more frequent, will never be neglected by those who aim at the formation of a just opinion. He is M.A., LL.D., and F.R.S.E.; a Member of the Institute of International Law, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Jurisprudence of Madrid, and Honorary Member of the Imperial Universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Professor LORIMER has successfully restored and made habitable the old Castle of Kellie, in Fife, where he passes a considerable part of the year. The reverent and kindly artistic treatment bestowed on an ancient building that must impress every visitor to Kellie is due to no one member of a gifted family, but the common inheritance has perhaps found its highest expression in Mr. LORIMER's second son, who has already attained to marked distinction as a portrait-painter.



JAMES MUIRHEAD

PROFESSOR OF CIVIL LAW

James Muirhead









**T**HE old Law of Rome is no new study in the chief Law-School of Scotland. There was a Chair of the Civil Law in the University twelve years before there was a Chair for the law of the land. The Scottish institutional writers all adopt the Digest and Code of Justinian as their guides wherever custom and statute are at fault, and for centuries they have been the foundation of legal education in Scotland. The holder of this Chair is therefore not a mere expounder of an obsolete system of jurisprudence, but the teacher of laws which still vitally affect the concerns of modern life.

As Roman Law is a living system, so it is a study which is constantly receiving fresh elucidation from the researches of learned men in all parts of Europe. Within the present century, and especially since the discovery of the manuscript of Gaius in the Chapter Library at Verona, it has made immense strides on the Continent, while in England it has, during recent years, assumed something like its proper place in legal education. No man could teach it properly who did not keep himself abreast of the latest literature on the subject. It is fortunate for the reputation of the Edinburgh Law-School as a place of really scientific training, that for more than twenty years the Chair of the Civil Law has been held by so able, so diligent, and so accomplished a civilian as Professor MUIRHEAD.

He was appointed to the Chair by the votes of his brethren of the Bar, confirmed by the choice of the Curators, in 1862, when he was little over thirty years of age, and a junior counsel of only five years' standing. But he has amply justified the confidence thus early reposed in him. He brings to the discharge of his duties an accurate knowledge of the leading modern languages, unwearied industry, a strong grasp of principle, remarkable powers of methodical arrangement, and the faculty of clear and interesting exposition. Add to this that he possesses that force and straightforwardness of character, and that sympathy with the young, which invariably secure for a teacher the respect and goodwill of the taught. There is no Professor more popular with his students, none more ready to forward any movement for the purpose of lightening the tedium and isolation of Scottish student-life.

The exactness and precision which characterise Professor MUIRHEAD'S work are partly, perhaps, due to the fact that he had a mercantile training. For the same reason he did not go through a complete University curri-



culum, nor take a degree. But he was an Edinburgh student, and an active member of the Diagnostic and Speculative Societies. After two years spent in a merchant's office in Leith, he was for three or four years connected with the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, of which old and prosperous newspaper his father, Mr. Claud Muirhead, was long the proprietor and publisher. He then resolved to go to the Bar, and in 1853 was enrolled as a student of the Inner Temple. Four years later he became a member of both the English and the Scottish Bar, and devoted himself to practice at the latter. In 1874 Lord Advocate Gordon appointed him an Advocate-Depute, and he continued to discharge the duties of that responsible office, with characteristic discretion and ability, till nearly the close of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, when he received the appointment of Sheriff of Chancery, which he still holds.

Besides articles in various Reviews, he has published *Notes on the Marriage Laws of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with Suggestions for their Amendment and Assimilation* (Edinburgh, 1862), and *The Institutes of Gaius and Rules of Ulpian, with Translations, Notes, etc.* (Edinburgh, 1880). The latter work has gained a high reputation abroad as well as at home, and has raised its author to an eminent place among civilians and scientific jurists. The Edinburgh Law-School has good reason to be proud of its Professor of the Civil Law.



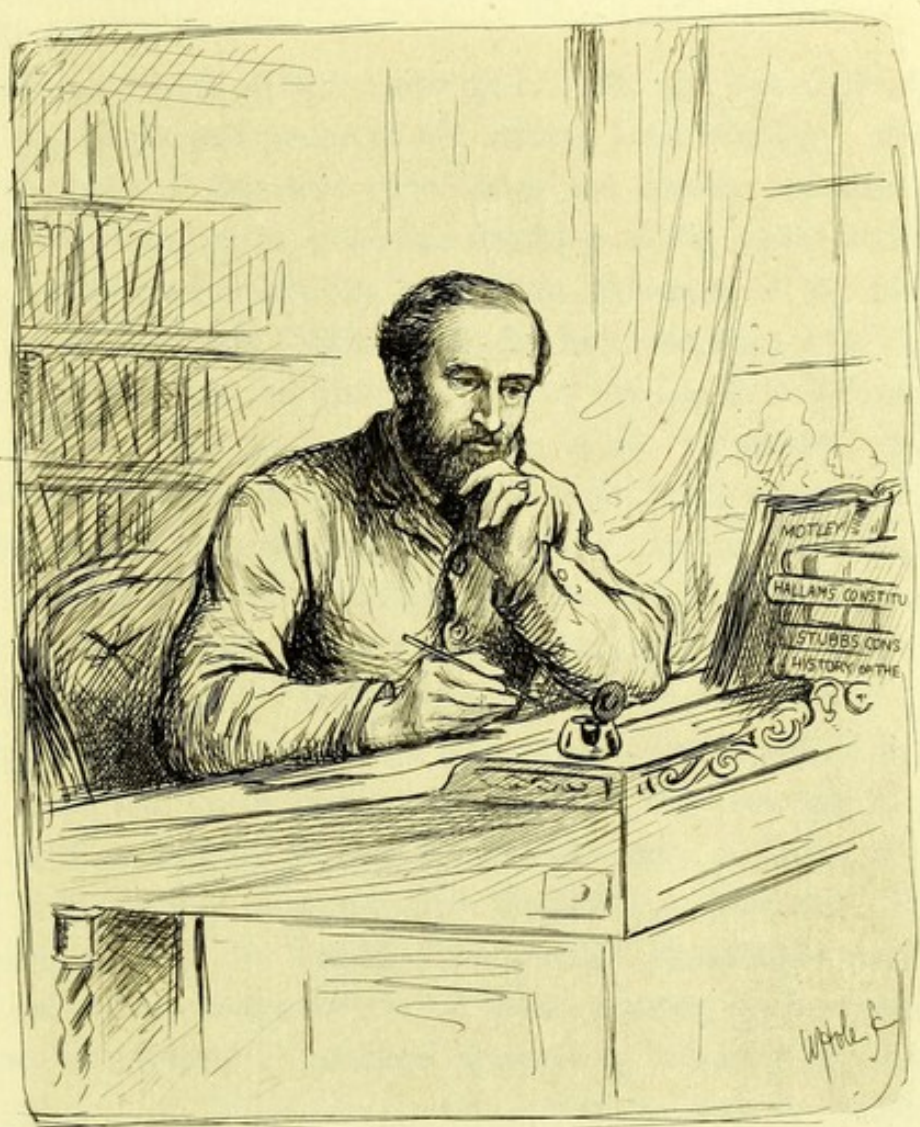
JOHN KIRKPATRICK

PROFESSOR OF

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY

J Kirkpatrick









**I**N days when the Queen bore sway over the sunny islands of the Ionian Sea, the Chief-Justiceship at Corfu was usually given to a member of the Scottish Bar, and one of the holders of that office was the late Mr. John Kirkpatrick, a contemporary and friend of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Cockburn, and an accomplished Greek scholar. To him, in 1836, shortly after his retirement from office, was born a son, the present Professor of History.

Mr. JOHN KIRKPATRICK passed Advocate in 1868, and was appointed to the Chair in 1881, on the resignation of Mr. Æneas J. G. Mackay. He was known then as a man of linguistic attainments and literary industry. He had not, so far as we are aware, published anything on the topics embraced by the Chair, but he had in his day been First Prizeman in the History Class, as well as in Civil and Public Law; he had taken the Arts Degree at Cambridge, the *Dr. Jur.* at Heidelberg, and the LL.B. at Edinburgh; he had acted for six years as Law Examiner in the University; he had assisted the former Professor of History, Mr. Cosmo Innes, in preparing an elaborate Index to the Scottish Acts of Parliament; he had been engaged in editing and translating books, in examining schools, in private tuition, and in practice at the Bar; he had, in short, shown that capacity for work which is usually the best guarantee for success in any special department.

Besides studying at Heidelberg, Mr. KIRKPATRICK has travelled much on the Continent. His knowledge of languages procured for him several years ago the office of Examiner to the Faculty of Advocates in Latin, French, German, and Italian, and it is to him that English travellers are indebted for all the translations of Mr. Baedeker's admirable Handbooks published between 1861 and 1880. Some twelve or thirteen years ago he turned his accomplishments as a lawyer to practical account by lecturing on branches of Civil and Scots Law before the Juridical Society, and he afterwards brought out two new editions of the late Lord Mackenzie's work on Roman Law. Nor have his energies been confined to historical or speculative departments of legal research: in 1877 he edited the late Sheriff Montgomerie Bell's work on Arbitration, and in 1882 he published a useful *Digest of the Scottish Law of Evidence*. He has also been a contributor to the *Journal of Jurisprudence* and other periodicals. Lastly, his Scottish *perseveridum ingenium* shows itself in other and lighter ways. He is a musician, and has a keen relish for boating, skating, and other athletic sports.







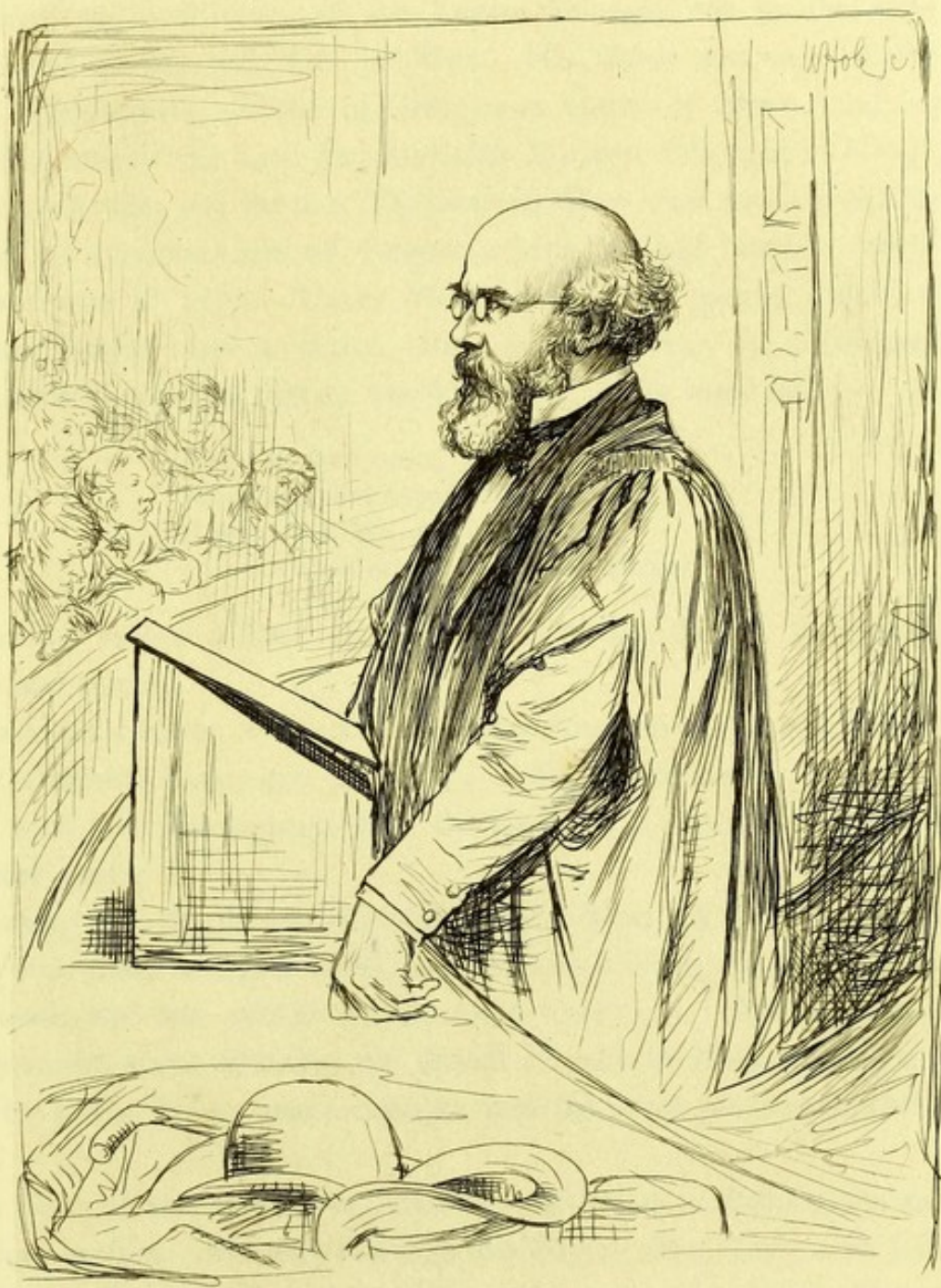
NORMAN MACPHERSON

LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF SCOTS LAW

Norman Macpherson









**N**ORMAN MACPHERSON holds one of the most important Chairs in the University, that of 'Scots Law,' founded in 1722, and occupied since that time by nine professors.

He was born in Aberdeen, some time in the reign of George IV., but his lineage, on both sides of the house, belongs, not to the hard Granite City, but to the soft Isle of Mist. His father was son of the Rev. Martin Macpherson, minister of Golspie—a native of Skye,—and his mother was daughter of the Rev. Dr. Roderick M'Leod, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, who was born at Tallisker, in Skye, and could probably have given some reminiscences of Johnson's visit to that 'happy valley' and pleasant house in 1775. These M'Leods were of course cadets of the Dunvegan family; and a native bard, in addressing the Professor, alludes with pride to the fact that he too has a drop of the same blood—

' Indeed I was very proud,  
Because my own Grandmother  
Was daughter of Mrs. Janet M'Leod,  
Who was niece of his Grandfather's Brother.'

The relationship seems a little complicated, but that is not uncommon among Highland cousins.

The Professor's father, while serving in the Army as a surgeon, became Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College, Aberdeen, where he settled, and soon after was appointed to the Chair of Greek, which he held for nearly sixty years.

After taking his degree at Aberdeen, the subject of this illustration went to the University of Cambridge; but, his health failing, he was ordered to give up work, and was sent to travel on the Continent. The first winter after his return he spent teaching the Greek Classes in King's College, a duty which his father, being over fourscore, had for some years relegated to deputies.

At the close of the session in Aberdeen he came to Edinburgh, and began his legal studies. He was called to the Bar in 1851, along with John Marshall, afterwards Lord Curriehill, William Watson, now Lord Watson, Thomas Ivory, and Francis William Clark, now Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

In 1853 Mr. MACPHERSON became one of the Reporters of the Session Cases; in 1855 he became Editor, and he discharged the important and irksome duties of that office till 1864. In 1865 he was appointed to the



Chair of Scots Law, vacant by the death of Professor George Moir, who, like his predecessor George Ross, had held the office for the lamentably short period of two years. There are three Chairs in the Law Faculty of the University to which the Faculty of Advocates have the right, when a vacancy occurs, of nominating two candidates, one of whom is chosen by the Curators. Usually, but not invariably, the favourite of the Faculty is preferred. On this occasion the two names sent in were those of Mr. NORMAN MACPHERSON and Mr. George Monro.

Professor Moir was probably the most accomplished man that ever filled that Chair. He was certainly the most elegant writer of English, so far as we know, that has yet discoursed on the uninviting mysteries of Scottish Law. Before his day that had been done in the same place by Erskine of the *Institutes*, by Hume of the *Commentaries*, and by the greatest lawyer of all, George Joseph Bell. To come after such a line of distinguished jurists was a severe ordeal for any man; and it is sufficient to say that Professor MACPHERSON has come through it well.

Of the Professor's literary performances, in addition to the Session Cases and the Digest of ten years' decisions which bears his name, we know only that he contributed to, and for some time edited, the *Journal of Jurisprudence*, and wrote two pamphlets, one on the litigation as to the custody of the Marquis of Bute, and the other on the somewhat uninviting topic of 'Judicial Statistics.'

He took an active part in the earlier discussions on the subject of University reform, which led some years before the Act of 1858 to the Senatus of King's College arranging with the graduates, acting under the legal advice of Professor Moir, that the original charter should be revived or developed by the election of the Rector and the four *Procuratores nationum*, who had votes in filling up vacant Chairs, being transferred from the Senatus to the graduates. At the same time was introduced the plan of giving a voice to graduates resident at a distance from the seat of the University by allowing votes to be given by letter, a system which was adopted by the Universities Commissioners, and has since been made use of, not only in the Parliamentary representation of the Scottish Universities, but latterly also in England.

In 1866 the Professor received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his *Alma Mater*. In 1868 he was appointed by Her Majesty Secretary to the



Law Courts Commission, presided over by Lord Colonsay, and in 1877 he was Chairman of the Solway Salmon Fisheries Commission. What other honours have been conferred upon him we are unable to say, except that, on the death of the venerable and beautiful Mark Napier in 1879, he was appointed to succeed him as Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway, and discharges the duties of that office with more regard to law, justice, and humanity than was possible when John Graham of Claverhouse was Sheriff-Depute of Wigtownshire.

Perhaps the most delightful of all the Professor's various functions is that of Laird of Eigg, one of the most wildly picturesque and interesting of the smaller Western Isles. To be a professor and give lectures is one thing, and common; to be veritable and esteemed βασιλεύς of a beautiful island peopled by hundreds of intelligent, interesting human creatures—not to speak of birds and beasts,—is another thing, and infinitely more precious. To that island the weary Professor rushes as soon as ever he can when vacation comes; thence, reluctantly, he returns to duty in Edinburgh, or Dumfries, or Galloway,—duty generally recurring at the very times when life in Eigg is most delicious,—when the air is sweetly refreshing, the surrounding sea lovely and full of life, the great peaks of Rum, and Skye, and Knoydart, and Moidart, and Ardnamurchan, an everlasting joy to look at; when the tender grass and the gentle primrose and hyacinth spring on every brae and in every dell; or the glorious heather, and the sweet wild thyme, and the stately foxglove, and the luscious honeysuckle, bloom all round and scent the air; and the wonderful Scoor lifts up its bold head among the floating mists like an animated creature, the dark, immovable, presiding Genius of the scene!





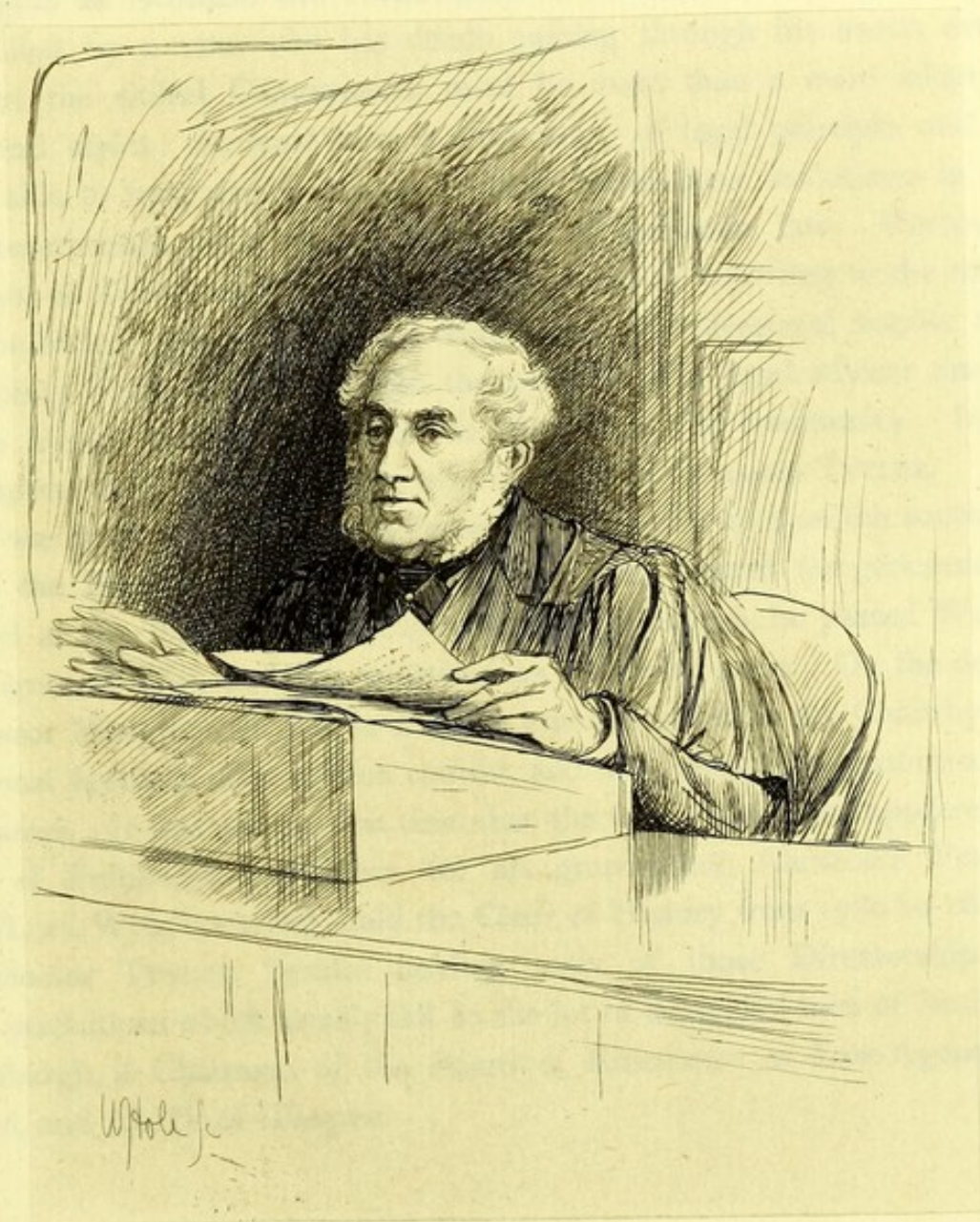
JAMES STUART FRASER-TYTLER

LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF CONVEYANCING

James S. Francis









**T**HE Chair of Conveyancing, since its foundation in 1825, has always been held by a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet, in whose patronage, along with the Curators, the appointment lies. Dealing, as it does, with every form of instrument by which rights in Scotland are constituted, transmitted, or extinguished, it is best filled by a man who has deeds passing through his hands every day. But the skilful Conveyancer must be more than a mere adept at statutes and styles: he must have a firm grasp of legal principle, and he must be able to trace modern forms to their foundations, sometimes in the feudal, sometimes in the civil, and sometimes in the canon law. Moreover, a Professor of Conveyancing has rare opportunities of imparting to the rising generation of legal practitioners that high sense of professional honour and responsibility which can alone make the position of a legal adviser one of credit to himself and of benefit to his clients and the community. In all these respects the Chair is worthily held by Professor FRASER-TYTTLER.

He was born in 1820 at Woodhouselee, a beautiful spot on the southern slope of the Pentlands, where his family has been seated for generations. Educated at the Academy and University of Edinburgh, he passed Writer to the Signet in 1849, and has practised as such ever since. On the death of Professor Montgomerie Bell in 1866 he was nominated to the Chair by his professional brethren after a keen contest, and their choice was confirmed by the Curators. It was not the first time that the family name had appeared in the list of Edinburgh Professors, for his grandfather, Alexander Fraser-Tytler (Lord Woodhouselee), held the Chair of History from 1780 to 1801.

Professor TYTLER, besides holding some of those Directorships of leading institutions which usually fall to the lot of influential men of business in Edinburgh, is Chairman of the Board of Examiners of Law-Agents in Scotland, and LL.D. of Glasgow.





ALEXANDER DICKSON

M.D.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY

Alexander Dickson











ALEXANDER DICKSON was born, on the 21st of February 1836, in Edinburgh, educated privately, and subsequently at the University of his native city, where he graduated in Medicine in 1860.

From an early age, and particularly after his graduation, he devoted much attention to botanical inquiries. In 1862 he conducted the class of Botany in the University of Aberdeen for Professor Dickie, who was then in bad health. In 1866 he was appointed to the Chair of Botany in the University of Dublin, vacant by the death of Dr. W. H. Harvey, and in 1868 was also Professor of Botany in Royal College of Science, Dublin. From 1868 to 1879 he was Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, having been appointed successor to Dr. Walker-Arnott. In 1879 he was translated to Edinburgh as Regius Professor of Botany in the University and Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden.

An excellent field botanist; a steady, conscientious worker; an accomplished draughtsman—and his chalk drawings for class purposes are greatly admired; a skilled musician; and, more than all these, a most generous appraiser of the labours of others,—he is one of the most beloved and esteemed botanists of the age.

He has contributed many valuable papers to the *Proceedings* and *Transactions* of the Royal and Botanical Societies of Edinburgh, the *Journal of Botany*, and the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*. The number of scientific papers under his name in the Royal Society Catalogue is about fifty.

His earlier investigations into the morphology of the reproductive organs in Coniferæ place him in the first rank of philosophic botanists. His later researches in some of the most difficult departments—such as phyllotaxis, development of the flower and embryo, morphology and structure of the pitchers in *Cephalotus* and *Nepenthes*, etc.—are very important contributions to botanical science, while the best proof of his accuracy as an observer, manipulator, and draughtsman is given in the beautiful plates by which they are illustrated.

Professor DICKSON is an Honorary M.D. of Dublin, LL.D. of Glasgow, F.R.S. Edinburgh, Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and President of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. He is also a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Peebles.



So much for his career—a simple, uneventful, successful life so far as it has gone, with promise of a like fruitful continuation. But our short sketch would be incomplete without an attempt to describe the man himself.

He is as much a country laird as a Professor, and in both capacities his one aim in life is to make others happy. He will spend everything on his tenants, on his gates, his trees—as little as may be on himself. He would wish to make even an oral examination on Botany pleasant; and if that is impossible, he will be as much cast down as the pupil he plucks, perhaps more so.

He never could lose a friend, for he never could say an unkind word, or omit to do a kind action. He will never have the right to look old, for his heart will always be as young and as warm as it is now and has ever been; and of all the Professors, the Professor of Botany has the best right to be an evergreen.



WILLIAM RUTHERFORD

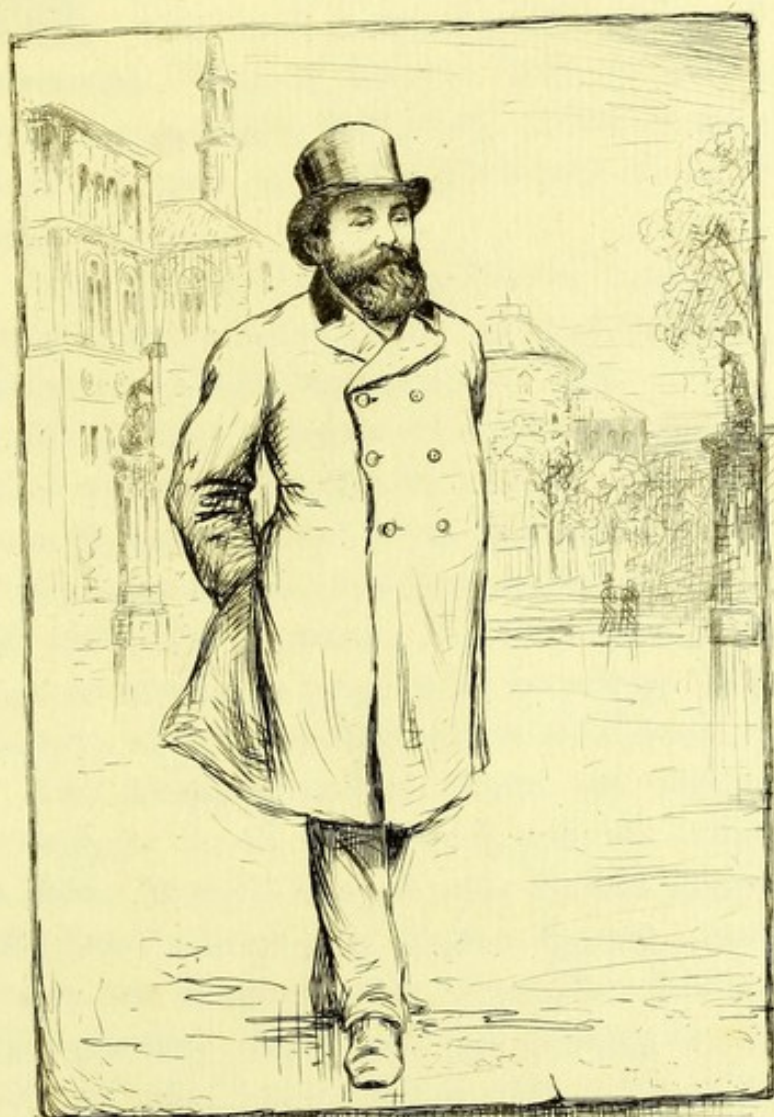
M.D., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OF

THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE

A. Rutherford





W. H. L. S.





**T**HERE are few better examples of the masterful individuality which helps a Border Scotsman to fame and position than that found in the character and work of Professor WILLIAM RUTHERFORD. Born at Ancrum Craig, in Roxburghshire, on April 20th, 1839, a 'hot and hardy Rutherford,' he was educated at Jedburgh Grammar-School, and came up to the University of Edinburgh a quiet, shy, but determined boy.

From the day he began his Medical studies till his graduation in 1863, he missed no chance of steady self-improvement, graduating with honours, and obtaining a Gold Medal for his Thesis.

He thus laid a foundation on which he might have built a superstructure of success in practice, for he held office both as House Physician and House Surgeon in the Royal Infirmary under Dr. Rutherford Haldane and Professor Spence, and then taught Anatomy for a year in Surgeons' Hall under Dr. Struthers. Like many a young Scottish graduate, he sought to extend the range of his knowledge by studying for a year on the Continent, at the great Medical Schools of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris.

Now, having missed no chance, and plodded through every step, he was ready to choose his life-work, with the certainty of a good start; and this choice he made when in 1865 he was appointed University Assistant to the late Professor John Hughes Bennett,—probably at that time one of the very best teachers in the University. For four years Dr. RUTHERFORD taught practical classes with ever-growing success, and did much original work; so much, indeed, that in 1869, when only thirty years old, he was appointed Professor of Physiology in King's College, London, in succession to Todd, Bowman, and Beale, which post he held for five years, during the last three of which he was also Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution, London.

During these years in London Professor RUTHERFORD's fame as a teacher and lecturer had been steadily increasing; so it was not to be wondered at that when his old master, Bennett, resigned in 1874, he obtained the vacant Chair.

Now came a testing-time. Was he to give up all for Physiology, or was he, like Alison and Bennett, to teach Clinical Medicine as well as its Institutes, and share the labours of practice and its remuneration?

RUTHERFORD made his choice at once, and rightly. He saw that in



physiological teaching and research there was work and to spare even for his ambitious intellect; and thus, untrammelled by other cares, he has made himself the first teacher of Physiology in this country, and made the Chair of Physiology a very different thing from what it ever was before.

In addition to many papers on botanical, zoological, anatomical, physiological, and pathological subjects, Professor RUTHERFORD is the author of *Outlines of Practical Histology; Actions of Drugs on the Secretion of Bile* (this work was the outcome of a very great amount of original and laborious investigation); and *A Text-Book on Physiology*. He is also the inventor of the Freezing Microtome, which has become such an essential in microscopical research and demonstration. His honorary distinctions include the Fellowship of the Royal Society.

Were it possible to conceive Professor RUTHERFORD a failure as a physician or a physiologist, fame and fortune might have been his as a great opera-singer; for he has a most refined musical talent, combined with a magnificent voice, and a physique which would have been equal to any part, however laborious. His great musical talents have not been lost, as in 1866 he originated the Edinburgh University Musical Society and acted as its Secretary for three years, and his colleagues and friends know how willingly he sings at Symposia Academica and other similar festivities.



THOMAS GRAINGER STEWART

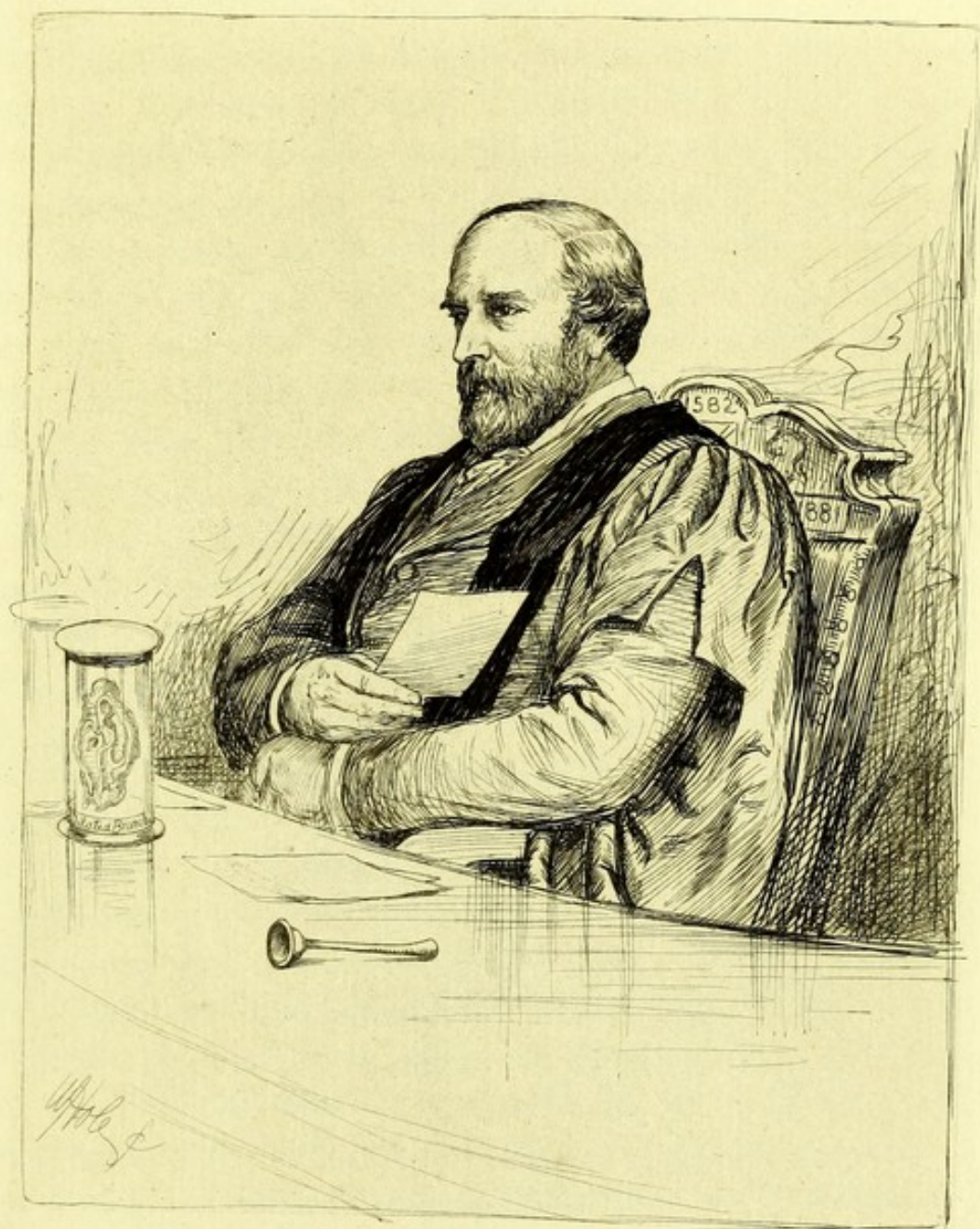
M.D.

PROFESSOR OF

THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC

J. Craig Stewart









**T**HOMAS GRAINGER STEWART, Professor of the Practice of Physic in our University, was born in Edinburgh in 1837. He was educated at the High School and the University of his native city, and studied in the Universities and Hospitals of Berlin, Prague, and Vienna. On his return from the Continent he was appointed House Physician in the Clinical Medical Wards of the Royal Infirmary, where he had the advantage of the training, both in diagnosis and in teaching, of the late Professors Hughes Bennett and Laycock. During his tenure of that office he made discoveries with regard to certain forms of Bright's Disease which brought him into notice, and led to his being appointed, at the age of twenty-five, Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary and Lecturer on Pathology at Surgeons' Hall. In teaching Pathology he proved with how great advantage to his students he had, like many men who have afterwards become eminent as Clinical Physicians, devoted much of his time to microscopical investigation. After holding these offices for several years he contested the Chair of General Pathology in the University, and having missed it by a very narrow majority, he resigned the Lectureship at Surgeons' Hall and the appointment of Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, and was unanimously elected Junior Ordinary Physician in that Institution. For some years he confined his teaching to Clinical Medicine. His singularly clear and painstaking method rapidly increased the number of his students, while his own enthusiasm, combined with a strong and kindly interest in their work, tended more and more to gather round him many attached disciples. In 1873 he became an Extra-Mural Lecturer on Practice of Physic, and during the three Sessions in which he continued to occupy that position his classes were largely attended. In the spring of 1876, on the death of Dr. Warburton Begbie, he relinquished family practice, with the view of devoting himself exclusively to teaching and to consulting practice. He at once obtained a considerable share of practice of that kind. In the autumn of the same year he was elected, on the death of Professor Laycock, to the Chair of Cullen and Alison, thus obtaining what was described in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* at the time as the blue ribbon of British Medicine. His great ability as a teacher, both in lecture-room and wards, has rendered him a valued and popular Professor.

Professor GRAINGER STEWART is the author of *A Practical Treatise on*



*Bright's Diseases of the Kidney*, which has passed through two editions in this country, while it has met with the same favourable reception in America, and he has contributed many important original papers to the Medical journals.

On the death of Sir Robert Christison he was appointed Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen for Scotland. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and Honorary and Corresponding Member of various learned Societies at home and abroad, and has been President and Vice-President of the Medicine Section of the British Medical Association. The Royal Hospital for Sick Children and Heriot's Hospital have both the benefit of his services as consulting physician.

He is a generous supporter of the Medical Missionary Society, and of many other philanthropic and charitable institutions. He is a Free Churchman, and in ecclesiastical politics a sound Conservative. While still an extra-mural lecturer he took a chief part in founding and organising the Edinburgh Medical Students' Christian Association, in which he and many of his colleagues in the University are still actively interested. He is a keen antiquarian, devoting himself specially to the study of Scottish history during the sixteenth century.



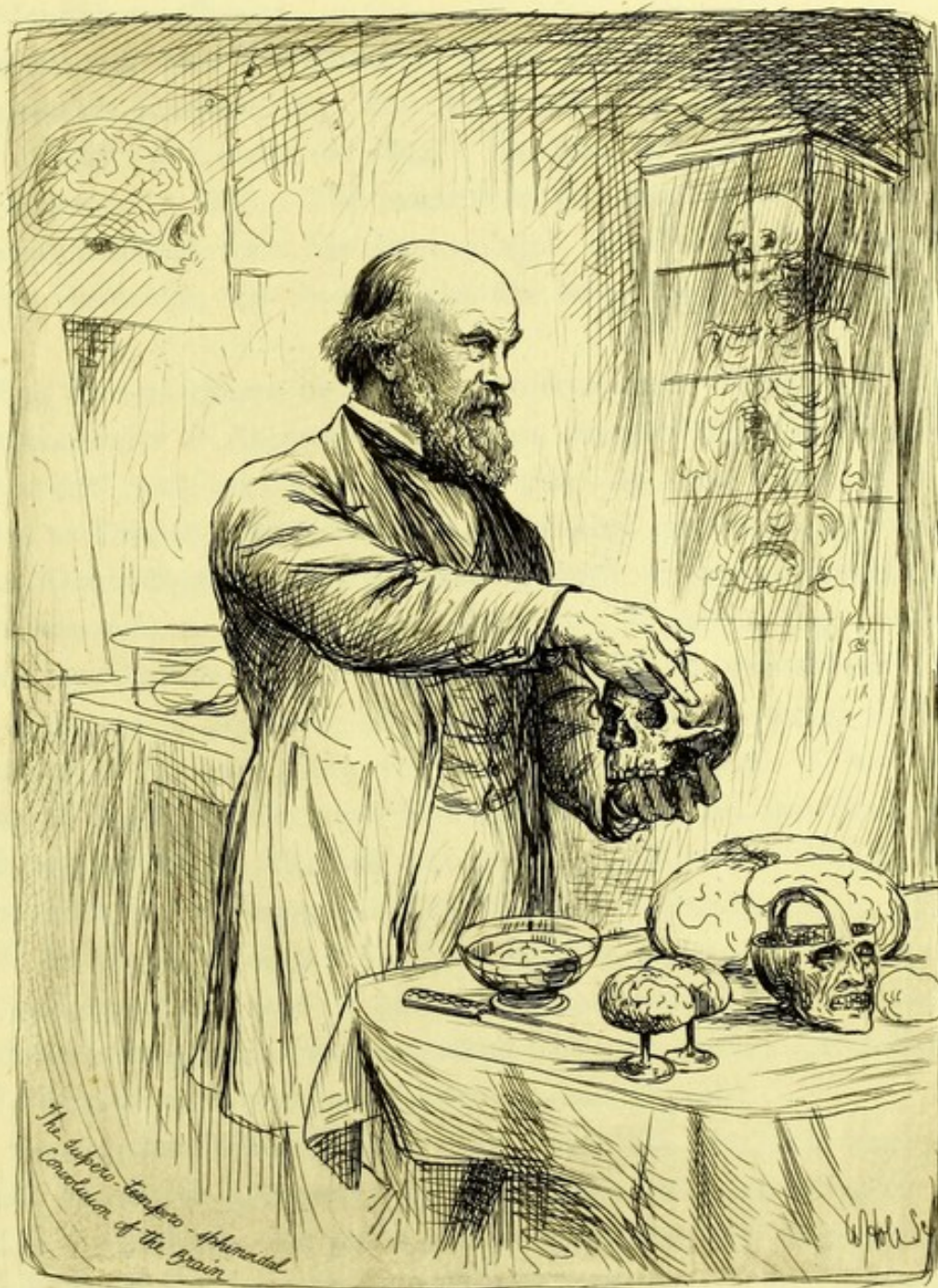
WILLIAM TURNER

M.B., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY

Wm Turner -





*The supra-temporo-sphenoidal  
convulsion of the brain*

W.H. Wood





**W**ILLIAM TURNER, Professor of Anatomy, was born at Lancaster in 1832, and was educated at private schools till he began his Medical studies as pupil to Mr. Chr. Johnson, Lancaster, from whom he first imbibed a taste for the scientific side of his profession. He then studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Medical School for four years, 1850-54.

There he was very distinguished, as he was not only a Scholar of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1853, but also Exhibitioner and Gold Medallist of the University of London in 1854. He took his M.R.C.S. in 1853, his M.B. London, in 1857. The teachers at St. Bartholomew's to whom he was most indebted were Sir James Paget, Sir George Burrows, Mr. Savory, Dr. Stenhouse, the chemist, and the late Drs. William Baly and Kirkes.

In 1854 he was chosen by the late Professor John Goodsir to be his Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy. This post, owing to the ill-health of the great genius and noble man who then held the Chair, was a most onerous one. Filled as TURNER filled it, it meant an immense amount of dry business details, in distributing material, in teaching both in practical-rooms and lecture-hall many hours a day; and, in addition, it meant long hours of original work under the great master,—in dissection, in measurements, in the daily drudgery of preparing all the elaborate details required for both the microscopical demonstrations and the afternoon lecture. Those who knew TURNER in those days know how admirably all this was done, with what love and loyalty Mr. Goodsir was served—and spared. Mr. TURNER would not wish us to forget the two humbler assistants, John Arthur and A. B. Stirling, who helped in the work, and the many active young surgeons and anatomists who as junior demonstrators shared his labours. But for thirteen long years TURNER worked that great Edinburgh School of Anatomy with a devotion and unselfishness beyond all praise.

No wonder then, when Goodsir died before his time, that there was little doubt as to his successor. In April 1867 Professor TURNER was appointed to the Chair he now holds, and from that date the progress of the Anatomical School has been both rapid and continuous. In Goodsir the University had the great genius, a poet-anatomist, whose far-reaching conceptions and vast generalisations inspired others with enthusiasm, and whose original observations were enough to make the name of scores of anatomists. In TURNER the School has got what it needed—a great teacher and organiser



as well as a scientific observer. He has worked, as Professor, for seventeen years, and has the power and health, we trust, for as many more.

Outside his theatre and University, his works and honours are too many to detail : Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh ; Honorary Doctor of Laws of the University of Glasgow ; Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology to the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1875-76 ; Examiner in Anatomy in the University of London, 1866-70 ; Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Scottish Academy ; Member and Honorary Member of numerous learned Societies. He has written many books and papers. Among these are specially to be mentioned essays on Descriptive Human Anatomy and Histology, also on the Convolutions of the Brain in Man and the Chimpanzee ; on the Anatomy and Distribution of Seals and Whales ; on the Anatomy of Sharks ; on the Crania of various Races of Men, and other anthropological papers ; on Teratology and Pathological Anatomy, and on Physiological Chemistry. Professor TURNER also conducted an extensive series of researches into the comparative anatomy of the Placenta, which have been embodied in a number of memoirs, and in a course of Lectures published in 1876. He is likewise the author of an *Atlas of Human Anatomy and Physiology* ; of the article 'Anatomy' in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, subsequently republished as an 'Introduction' to Human Anatomy ; was editor of the second and third editions of Sir James Paget's *Lectures on Surgical Pathology*, also of the collected scientific papers of the late Professor John Goodsir and of the late Professor George Rolleston ; and was joint founder and is editor of the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*.

He has also been an active promoter of all good work in Medical education and reform ; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University for three years ; Fellow, Member of Council, and President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh ; Member from 1873 to 1883 of the General Medical Council ; and in 1881-82 he had the laborious and thankless task of being a member of the Royal Commission on the Medical Acts.

Professor TURNER has also from the very beginning of Volunteering been an enthusiastic officer in the Q.E.R.V.B., and is now Commandant of the University Company, and an Honorary Major. And all these labours and honours have still left WILLIAM TURNER time to be a genial companion, who can make puns (generally very bad ones), and laugh at them too, and who, though he cannot, or will not, sing a song, is never tired of listening to those of his friends.



ALEXANDER CRUM BROWN

M.D., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OF  
CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL PHARMACY


Alexander Dunning









LEXANDER CRUM BROWN was born at Edinburgh in 1838. His father, the Rev. Dr. John Brown, was the third in succession of a distinguished race of theologians. One of his brothers was known to the world as the author of *Rab and his Friends*, and the other papers published under the title of *Horæ Subsecivæ*. In Edinburgh he was too well known, as he is still too vividly remembered, to need any other definition than is given by his familiar name. CRUM BROWN himself was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, Mill Hill Grammar-School, and the University of Edinburgh. In 1858 he took the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1861 of Doctor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh, and in 1862 graduated Doctor of Science of the University of London, being the first candidate to obtain that degree. He studied Chemistry in Edinburgh under Professors Gregory and Lyon Playfair, and in Germany under Professors Bunsen and Kolbe.

Dr. CRUM BROWN began his professional career as an extra-mural lecturer on Chemistry in November 1863. His laboratory was in High School Yards, and there he lectured to a very small number of students, but with all the care and preparation necessary for a large class. In the laboratory the number of students was still smaller, and much of his time was then devoted to original research both in pure and applied Chemistry. He continued to lecture until, in 1869, on the election of Professor Playfair as M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry. Since then, besides fulfilling the duties of his Chair, he has been Convener of the Science Committee of the Faculty of Arts, and in a public capacity has acted as a Manager of the Royal Infirmary and a Member of the School Board. In 1879 he obtained the Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, and was appointed a Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in which he has always taken a leading position. He has also been one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chemical Society of London.

During the years when Dr. CRUM BROWN was a student, the science of Chemistry had passed through a crisis. Liebig, Wöhler, and Graham had brought out their greatest researches, and their laboratories were crowded with students from all parts of the world. The great conflict between the followers of Berzelius and the French School of Dumas, Laurent, and Gerhardt, was coming to an end. The dualistic theory of Berzelius and the radical theory of Liebig had given place to those of substitution and of types,



and younger chemists were engaged in investigations which required for their interpretation a closer consideration of the chemical atom, and a new system for expressing its properties, classic researches upon which is founded the doctrine of Atomicity. Amongst these were Kolbe and Frankland, Williamson and Odling, Wurtz, Hofmann, and Kekulé. CRUM BROWN found more attraction in the study of these researches, and in the speculations to which they gave rise, than in the slow and tedious processes of original investigation. He became a supporter of Kekulé's theories, and his thesis of 1861 is a wonderfully clear exposition of the state of the science at the time, supplemented by his original ideas of structural chemistry, and his own method for its graphic representation. Although only a medical student at the time, his ideas were far in advance of those of the greatest chemists of the age, and his system has since been almost universally adopted. CRUM BROWN may be said to have done for structural chemistry, by his system of notation, what Berzelius, by improving the cumbrous methods of Dalton, did for chemical formulæ generally. Unfortunately he did not publish this thesis until 1878, and, perhaps partially owing to this, he has remained comparatively unknown to the chemical world, and his name has missed being associated with those of Kekulé and Couper, who also at that time produced systems for the expression of structural formulæ of a less plastic nature.

As an analytical or practical chemist Dr. CRUM BROWN cannot be said to have made a reputation. He has been heard to wish that 'some one would invent a machine for doing those tiresome analyses.' In his laboratory it is seldom that he personally demonstrates an analytical process. The junior student beholds him from afar off, and, beyond listening to his daily lectures, has little acquaintance with him. It is the student of research who in his chemical intercourse with him finds reason to appreciate his characteristics as a theoretical chemist, who enjoys and admires the clearness of his views, the beauty of his analogies, and who finds how well acquainted he is with the history and theories of Chemistry in all its branches—how capable of giving at a moment's notice a detailed account of questions which have been in the past, or at the present time are, of interest—and how little of value in the enormous chemical literature of the present time escapes his attention. It is the few, alas! the very few, engaged in original research in his laboratory, who find in him the master-mind of a chemical philosopher.

But although Dr. CRUM BROWN has been a scientific chemist and teacher



for over twenty years, we find comparatively little of his work in chemical literature. He has written a small elementary text-book, which does not give scope for discussing the principles and theories of the science. For the *Encyclopædia Britannica* he has lately written articles on Liebig, Mitscherlich, and on 'Molecule.' In the publications of the Royal Society of Edinburgh the records of his original papers are to be found. In 1864 and in 1866 he read several memoirs on the theory of isomerism and structural chemistry, and an interesting paper on the phlogiston theory, in which he ingeniously shows how this theory, which had been treated with so much scorn, really had a meaning, as a combustible body actually does lose something in burning—not phlogiston, but potential energy. He has always taken a great interest in the question of variable atomicity, especially that of sulphur, and in connection with this question has read several papers, the results of work done jointly with his collaborateurs on salts of thetine and trimethylsulphine. Of some theoretical papers only the titles are recorded, and possibly many of his ideas have thus remained unknown, or have never been worked out. Certainly he might have shared with his friend Kolbe the credit of having shown that from acetic acid a bibasic acid of a higher series—malonic acid—might be formed; but having heard of Kolbe's simultaneous discovery in 1864, he did not proceed further with a careful research, which would have shown at what an early time he had obtained a correct idea of the structure of acetic acid, and the connection of the acetic with the oxalic series of acids.

Dr. CRUM BROWN has not confined himself to Chemistry—or indeed to anything else. His knowledge of Mathematics, of Philology, of Modern Languages, even such as Russian and Chinese, and of Church History, is known to his friends, while under the stores of 'general information' there exists an acute 'general' intellectual power, that takes kindly, as any Schoolman, to the labyrinthine and the paradoxical. Perhaps he believes more than most of us in a region where paradoxes are not only soluble, but solved.

Two of his researches which are most remarkable and best known are not in pure Chemistry. In 1868, to him along with Dr. Thomas R. Fraser was awarded the Makdougall-Brisbane Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh for their investigation on the connection between the chemical constitution and the physiological action of salts of ammonium (alkaloid)



bases, and in 1875 he received the Keith Prize for his researches on the sense of rotation, and on the anatomical relations of the semicircular canals of the ear.

This year Dr. CRUM BROWN has migrated, from what was little better than a kitchen, to palatial laboratories. Let us hope that he may now help to wipe out the reproach lately thrown at British chemists by the President of the Chemical Society, that from many University laboratories no research is ever heard of as emanating, and from the rest, taken as a whole, only dribblets at a time,—so different from the incessant flow of work from the German Universities. If that hope be realised, there is little doubt that students will be attracted for the higher Chemistry to a home University.



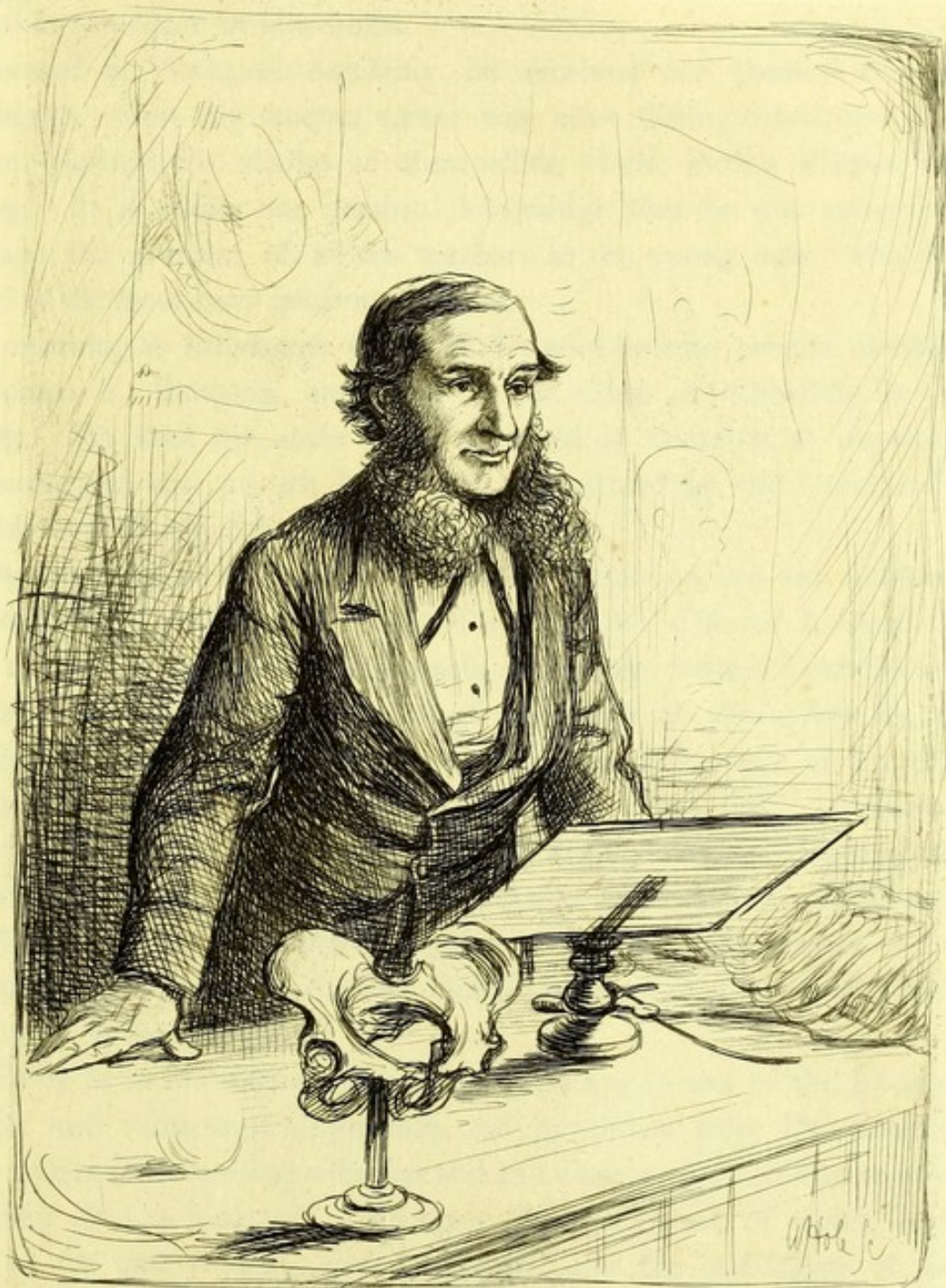
ALEXANDER RUSSELL SIMPSON

M.D.

PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY AND  
DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN


A. R. Simpson.









LEXANDER RUSSELL SIMPSON was born at Bathgate, in April 1835—nephew and fellow-townsmen of the great obstetrician, gynecologist, physician, and discoverer whom he succeeded in the Chair he now holds.

Educated at Bathgate Academy, he received his Medical training in Edinburgh, where his student career was most distinguished, and after graduation pursued his studies at Montpellier, Halle, Berlin, Vienna, and Würzburg. It is within our personal knowledge that he was recognised by perhaps the greatest of all his teachers as the young man 'who was possessed of the most *exact* information.'

On returning to Edinburgh Dr. A. R. SIMPSON became private assistant to Sir James Y. Simpson, and tutor to the Class of Midwifery in the University. He then for some years practised in Glasgow as physician and gynecologist, and on 4th July 1870 was elected by the Curators to succeed his uncle in the Edinburgh Chair.

Professor SIMPSON has been a voluminous writer on his own subjects, for in addition to his laborious task of editing the *Clinical Lectures on Diseases of Women* delivered by his uncle, he has also written *Contributions to Obstetrics and Gynecology*, *History of the Chair of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh*, and numerous monographs, many of extreme originality and value—'Axis-Traction Forceps,' 'Basilysis,' 'Cæsarean Hystero-Oöphorectomy,' 'Sarcoma Uteri,' 'Prophylaxis of Ophthalmia Neonatorum,' and many other papers on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Professor SIMPSON has charge of the University Clinical Ward for Diseases of Women, and delivers clinical lectures on these subjects in addition to his systematic course.

While he is in the difficult position of successor to one of the greatest discoverers and most original geniuses the world has seen, Dr. SIMPSON has made a place for himself as a teacher and an inventor. Since his possession of the Chair he has instituted a Summer Practical Class, of which large numbers of the best students take advantage, and the attendance of the Systematic Class has increased more than threefold since 1870. He has his uncle's faculty for recognising and fostering worth and genius in others, and many of his assistants, aided by his example and advice, are already well known to science.

If our portrait indicates a mind free from ambition, jealousy, and self-




seeking, it may be taken as the truthful index of one anxious only to do his duty to God and man. It is not our place to go into the inner life, but no allusion to Professor SIMPSON's career could pretend to completeness, or even fairness, which forgot the zeal he has always shown in helping every good work, and his influence on the side of religion and morals, displayed with a frankness and boldness, yet with a simplicity and humility rarely combined in the same character.



JAMES COSSAR EWART

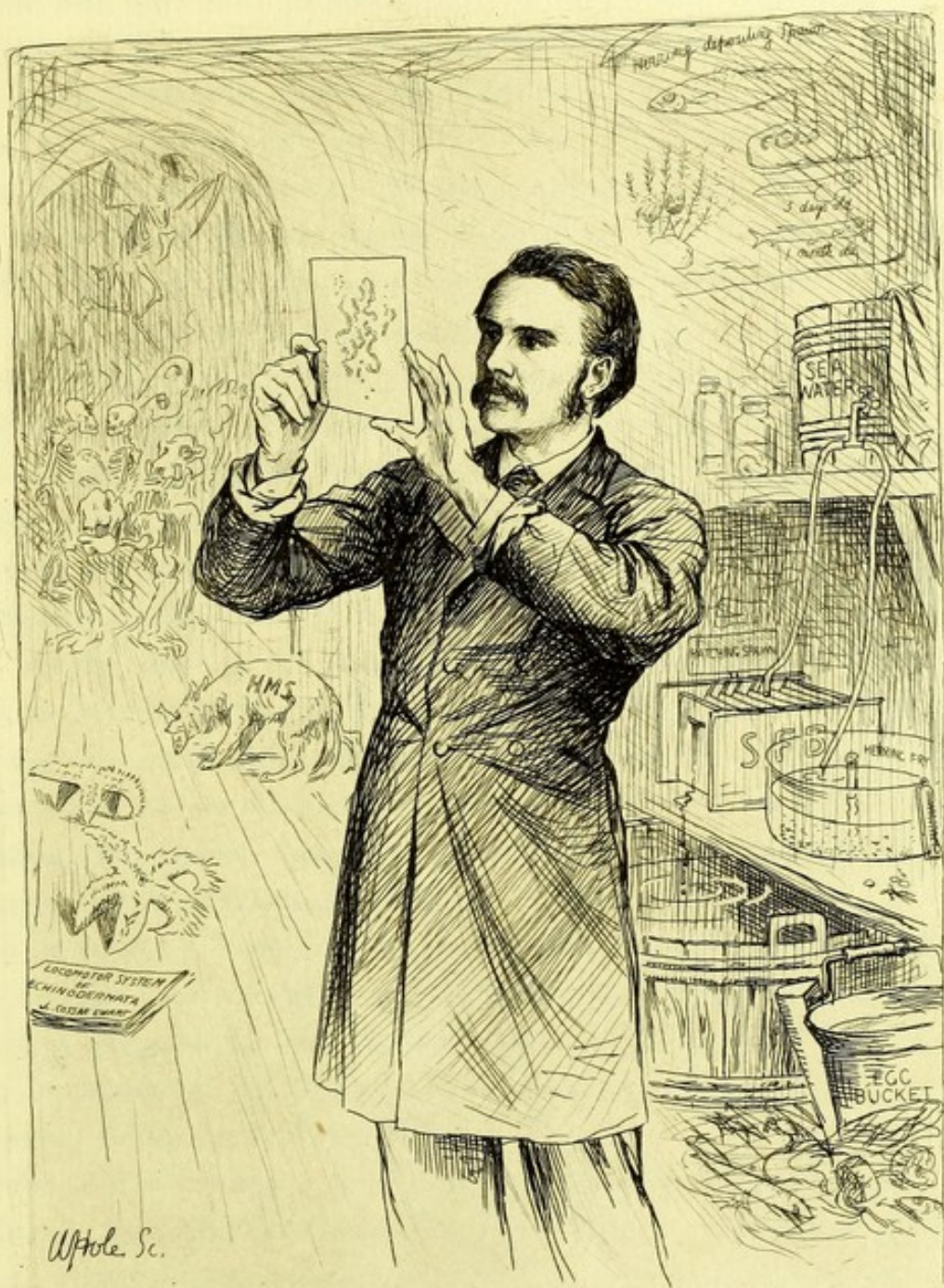
M.D.

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY




J. Cossar Ewart









AMES COSSAR EWART was born, in November 1851, at Penicuik, Midlothian, where he was educated until he went to Edinburgh University. In 1874 he completed his course of study, and was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy. This post he held for a year, and then went to University College, London, as Conservator of the Anatomical and Zoological Museum. During the three years he held this position he reorganised the whole museum, adding an immense number of specimens and preparations of great value. In 1878 he sent in his thesis for the degree of M.D. on the important subject of 'Bacteria,' for which he was awarded a gold medal. In the same year, shortly after returning to Edinburgh to lecture on Anatomy, he was appointed Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. While Professor there, he reorganised the whole Natural History department, instituted a class of Practical Zoology, and established a Marine Zoological Station—the first ever started in Great Britain.

In 1882, on the resignation of Sir Wyville Thomson, Professor EWART was appointed to the Chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. At the time of his appointment the Natural History department required to be wholly reorganised; there was no room in the University large enough to accommodate the students in attendance, no *practical* class of any importance, and no class museum. Professor EWART has now succeeded in obtaining the largest class-room in the University, and two excellent laboratories, one of which is, perhaps, the finest in Great Britain. To these will soon be added a large room provided with tanks, for investigations in Marine Zoology, and a room for a class museum, in the formation of which considerable progress has already been made. The practical class is now attended by nearly all the students of Medicine, and an advanced class has been opened, chiefly for students of science.

Professor EWART was in 1882 appointed a member of the Fishery Board for Scotland. Since then he has been engaged with Sir James Ramsay Gibson-Maitland in making arrangements to utilise the large staff of Fishery officers and the Fishery cruisers in the service of the Board. As a result of the arrangements already made, large collections have been obtained, which, when examined, will go far to settle the question of what our useful fishes feed upon. Some progress has also been made in the very important work of examining the spawning-grounds of the herring, and the method of depositing



and fertilising the herring ova has been observed and described by Professor EWART. In consequence of these investigations, and of a visit to the fish-hatching stations of the United States, it is hoped that deserted fishing-grounds may be re-stocked. The Marine Station which Professor EWART established while in Aberdeen has also been placed at the service of the Fishery Board, and another station has been instituted by the Fishery Board at St. Andrews for the use of Professor M'Intosh, F.R.S., who is carrying on investigations there, chiefly on the hatching of flat-fish.

Professor EWART'S style of lecturing is clear, logical, and impressive. He maintains good discipline in the class, and by arousing in the students an interest in the subject induces a very large proportion of them to work. By his personal enthusiasm and skill in teaching he is gradually gathering round him a number of specialists, and will doubtless form in Edinburgh University a School of Biological Science worthy to rank with the foremost in the Kingdom.



# THOMAS RICHARD FRASER

M.D., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA

Thomas D. Fraser.









**T**HOMAS RICHARD FRASER, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and of Clinical Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, was born at Calcutta in the year 1841. His Medical education was obtained in the University in which he is now so eminent and successful a teacher. On graduating in 1862, he presented a thesis on the Action and Uses of the Calabar Bean which at once distinguished him as a scientific investigator of the first rank, and determined the course of his further studies. Within a year afterwards he was chosen by Sir Robert Christison to act as his University Assistant, in which capacity he remained until 1870, when he became a Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Edinburgh Extra-Mural School, having in the previous year been appointed Assistant-Physician to the Royal Infirmary. These positions he resigned in 1874 in order to undertake the duties of Medical Officer of Health for Mid-Cheshire. Three years later—having meanwhile, in addition to his other duties, acted as Examiner in Materia Medica and in Public Health in the University of London, and in Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh—he was elected to his present Chair, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the scientific world, as of all his countrymen eminently the fittest to succeed the illustrious and venerable Christison. He came with a record of work and successes rarely equalled in one so young.

For some years before his accession to the Chair his reputation was established as the foremost pharmacologist in Britain. Many of the honours most coveted by scientific men were already his. He had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and had, jointly with Professor Crum Brown, been awarded the biennial Makdougall-Brisbane Prize of the latter Society; in France, his fellow-workers had made him a Corresponding Member of the Therapeutical Society, and, as recipient of the Barbier Prize of the Academy of Sciences, he became a Laureate of the Institute of France; in America, he had been elected a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. It is a proof of the estimation of his Medical attainments in our own country that he had been chosen by the Lords of the Admiralty as one of the two medical members of the Committee to inquire into the outbreak of scurvy in Sir George Nares's Arctic Expedition. Among recent distinctions may be mentioned his election as President of the Section of Materia Medica and Pharmacology in the International Medical Congress, held in London in 1881.



His work amply merits these honours. He was among the first in this country to employ analytical methods in pharmacological research, and his various memoirs are often referred to as models of investigation. The impulse which they have given in this country to the scientific study of Pharmacology and Therapeutics cannot well be over-estimated. His pharmacological researches have for the most part dealt with the fundamental aspects of the science, and many of them have, in the particular department to which they relate, laid a solid foundation for all future investigations. By his researches on the Antagonism of Drugs, he has removed this highly interesting and important subject from the domain of conjecture, and established its certainty and helped to define its limits. In the whole field of Pharmacology there is perhaps no more difficult and yet more important problem demanding solution than that of the Connection between the Action of Drugs and their Chemical Constitution. In conjunction with Professor Crum Brown, Professor FRASER has done more to demonstrate the nature of this relationship than any worker before or since. Their work on this subject constitutes one of the most important pharmacological investigations of the present century.

In the sphere of Therapeutics Professor FRASER has been hardly less successful. By his discovery of the myositic property of the Calabar Bean, he has placed, one might say, a new and invaluable instrument in the hands of the ophthalmist; and by his investigation of the action of the Kombé Arrow-Poison (*Strophanthus*) he has made known a new remedy of the greatest value in the treatment of heart-disease. Ingenuity, accuracy, and thoroughness characterise all his productions; and he enjoys the satisfaction, permitted to few scientific workers, of knowing that scarcely in one point has the accuracy of his experimental results, or the correctness of his inferences, been impeached by the subsequent investigations of others.

As a lecturer he clothes the dry bones of the Materia Medica with the interesting facts of modern Pharmacology and Therapeutics, and, helped by an excellent command of English and an agreeable delivery, renders highly attractive a subject too often prone in the hands of others to be dull.

Genial and gentle, kind and sympathetic, no physician is better liked than he within the wards of the Infirmary, where he is daily employing his wide and intimate knowledge of Pharmacology, and his keen and trained powers of observation, in devising the best methods of treatment for his patients, and in laying the lines of a rational Therapeutics.



THOMAS ANNANDALE

M.D.

PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL SURGERY

Thomas - Chandall









**T**HOMAS ANNANDALE, since October 1877, has filled the Chair of Clinical Surgery, which was for so long a time held by the greatest surgeon of the nineteenth century, James Syme. He was born early in 1838, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where his father practised for many years. He was educated at local schools, and after an apprenticeship of two years in connection with the Newcastle Infirmary, he began his professional studies in the University of Edinburgh in 1856. His University career was not what is called an 'all-round' one, for he early confined his attention to Surgery, which was to be the chosen line. He was soon distinguished among his fellow-dressers for his diligence, his constant work in the wards, his neat-handedness, and the zeal with which he collected, dissected, and preserved any morbid specimens he could procure, either in wards, operating theatre, or dissecting-room. He was soon known to the House-Surgeon as a safe man to have ready on the nights when on duty, and, still better, as a good man to take to private operations with the 'Professor.'

After graduating, and obtaining a gold medal for his graduation thesis, and having taken the M.R.C.S., Dr. ANNANDALE acted for a short time as assistant to the late Dr. William Brown of Melrose (brother to the author of *Rab and his Friends*), and then in 1860 became House-Surgeon to Professor Syme. After filling his term of office with much zeal, he became one of the junior demonstrators of Anatomy in the University, and was appointed by Professor Syme his private assistant. This event confirmed the young surgeon in his determination to be steadfast to Surgery. He then became a lecturer in the Extra-Mural School, first on Systematic and afterwards on Clinical Surgery. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and in his turn became full Surgeon, which post he held when elected in 1877 to the Clinical Chair.

Professor ANNANDALE has been a diligent writer on Surgical subjects, having in 1864 published his Jacksonian Prize Essay on the *Malformations, Diseases, and Injuries of the Fingers and Toes, and their Surgical Treatment*. He has also published a work on *Surgical Appliances, and Minor Operative Surgery*, and in the current year he has written the article on 'Diseases of the Breast' in Ashurst's *International Encyclopædia of Surgery*.

So numerous were his minor papers, that between 1860 and 1877 no fewer than seventy-four separate contributions are recorded. Since 1877,



and the responsible duties of a University Chair, only fifteen more can be discovered. Among so many, there must be great variety in value and importance, but all Professor ANNANDALE's papers are practical in character, describing successful cases or modes of treatment, chiefly operative, indicating or originating advances in method. His style has all the simplicity of a personal narrative, though it cannot be said to reach the marvellous terseness and quaint Hebraic force of his great master. There is no doubt that the author has kept in step with Surgical progress. As a teacher he is thoroughly sound, and as an operator he is skilful, careful, quiet, and unobtrusive, without dash or show: the thing, however difficult, gets done in an excellent way.

When assistant to Professor Syme, he was as good an assistant as could be imagined—always ready, forgetting nothing, perfectly quiet, never discouraged, and never discouraging. To such qualities as these many serious and brilliant operations in the later days of his great master's life owed much of their success.

Professor ANNANDALE takes little interest in Medical politics, but he is a good citizen, and is always ready to lend a helping hand to a set of Health Lectures, or any other popular fancy of the time. Pleasant and courteous to all, he is an excellent example of success fairly earned by single-eyed devotion to one line of work and to one great teacher.



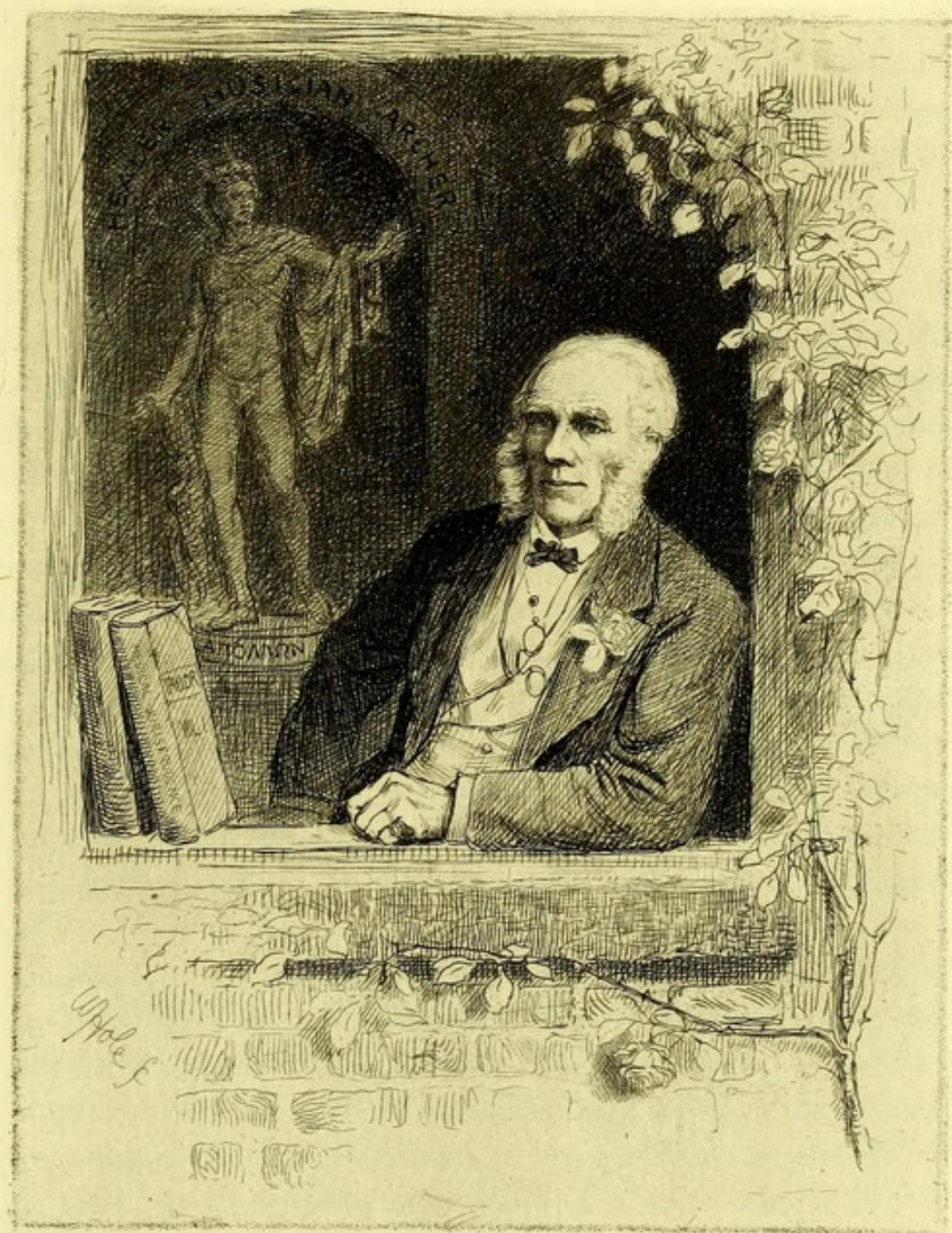
DOUGLAS MACLAGAN

M.D.

PROFESSOR OF  
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND POLICE

Bouyer Maclean M.D Ed.









**T**HE name of no citizen is more widely or more kindly known in Edinburgh than that of DOUGLAS MACLAGAN. He was born in Ayr on the 17th of April 1812. His school was the High School of Edinburgh, and both his literary and his scientific training he owes to the University in which he has now for twenty-two years filled the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence. For eighteen years before, he had been lecturer on Materia Medica in our Extra-Academical School of Medicine, and during the forty years covered by the two appointments he has been consulted by the Crown officials in medico-legal cases, more especially those of a toxicological nature.

Formerly an active Fellow and President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, he has just been elected President of the Royal College of Physicians, and we believe that he thus shares with his father, the late Mr. David Maclagan, and with him only, the honour of the Presidency of both of our great medical incorporations. He has been Surgeon-Major of the Queen's Edinburgh Volunteer Brigade since 1859, and is Surgeon-General of the Queen's Body-Guard for Scotland. He is a Fellow, and has been a Vice-President, of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; is an Honorary Member of the Royal Medical Society, and a Fellow of the Botanical and Chemical Societies. He is the author of many papers in the Medical journals upon questions of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine—notably of contributions at various dates between 1844 and 1870 upon the composition and medicinal properties of the Bebeeru Tree (*Nectandra Rodiæi*) of British Guiana—and of papers upon Medical Jurisprudence that have instructed the members of two Faculties.

An experience varied enough—one might say—and long enough too, to account for something of the familiarity, never dissociated from respect, with which we all speak of 'Douglas Maclagan.' Yet that does not account for all. It is because he is so eminent an example of simple human kindness, of readiness to serve and help his brethren, to move on their level, make the most of their good points, veil their weaknesses—yet not altogether so as to obscure 'the humour of it'—that he occupies a place so much his own.

In 1850 Dr. MACLAGAN first printed his *Nugæ Canoræ Medicæ: Lays by the Poet-Laureate of the New Town Dispensary*. The volume contained a number of his best songs, and among them the famous 'Battle o' Glen Tilt,' in which he struck a blow, as it has turned out, for the right of ordinary



people, as well as botanists, to walk upon the Highland hills. Perhaps the battle is not ended yet; but there will never be another warrior so pleasant and so genial as Dr. MACLAGAN. A second edition of the book was published twenty-three years later, the profits of which were devoted to the Building Fund of the Royal Infirmary. In a graceful preface we are told that 'some additional *Nugæ*, many of which are in no respect *Medicæ*,' are included in the new issue. The reader will be inclined to add that they are in no respect *Nugæ*, for some of them are a reflection of a nature as sensitive to what is tenderest and deepest in human life as it is open to its brightness, and as capable of giving happy expression to the one experience as to the other. He will long live as the University Laureate, for his '*Condiscipuli canamus*' will be sung by many generations of students besides those that have felt 'the erudite hand of Chancellor Inglis.'

To sum him up in all his variety is not easy; but let us try. The eldest of a family of seven sons, all but one still alive, all full of individuality and originality, and men of mark in their different vocations;—the clergyman is a bishop, the soldier is a general and a savant as well, the man of business was at the head of his department, the doctors are good men, good Churchmen, and good citizens—and no wonder, for no finer specimen of a Christian gentleman, soldier, and doctor in one than their father could have been found in Britain.

It has been said by one well-known physician of our own day of another member of the faculty, who was even better known, that he was 'not one man, but a dozen men,' and that '*three or four of them* were very good fellows.' His many-sidedness, his contact with life at all points, entitle DOUGLAS MACLAGAN to the same description, and without the qualifying clause. He is a medical man accomplished all round: trained first as a surgeon, afterwards as a family physician, and now a consultant and lecturer on Clinical Medicine; a medical jurist, teaching the lawyer Medicine and the physician Law; an expert in Chemistry and Toxicology; a skilled analyst, good alike for an opinion in applied science or in a trial for murder; one of the calmest, shrewdest, and most self-respecting witnesses that ever stood in a witness-box; a musician—few purer tenors have ever sung; a poet, an Archer of the Body-Guard, a fisherman, a shot, a telling speaker for a good cause, and a faithful friend. He is not one man, but a battalion.



JOHN CHIENE

M.D.

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY


John A. Auer









 OHN CHIENE was born at No. 7 George Square, Edinburgh, on the 25th of February 1843, the eldest son of George Todd Chiene, C.A.

He received his education first at Mr. Hunter's School, and subsequently at the Edinburgh Academy. *Mens sana in corpore sano* seems to have been then, as it has been ever since, his constant maxim, for at that time he always occupied a high place in his class and was a leading athlete. He entered into the game of football with a special zest, and was in turn a member of the Academy and of the Academical Teams. His influence and energy were largely instrumental in setting on foot the Scottish Football Union, and in giving it the useful and influential position it has since occupied. He was the first President of the Union when it was formed in 1873, and was again elected to that office in 1877.

In his early undergraduate days he was distinguished in his Natural Philosophy and Mathematical studies, in which subjects he was a prizeman, and his mind at that time received a bent in the direction of Physical Science which was subsequently of the greatest value in giving maturity and completeness to much of his original work.

After graduating with Honours at the University of Edinburgh in 1865, Mr. CHIENE was appointed Resident House-Surgeon at the Royal Infirmary with the late Professor Syme. In that year also he was elected Annual President of the Royal Medical Society, in which he had previously held the post of Secretary. After twelve months' hospital work Mr. CHIENE visited several of the Continental Schools of Medicine, studying chiefly at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. On his return to Edinburgh he became Demonstrator of Anatomy at the University under the late Professor Goodsir.

From 1866 to 1870 he was studying and teaching Anatomy, maturing and perfecting that intimate knowledge of the human frame so indispensable to the surgeon, and during this period he published several papers on Anatomical and Pathological subjects. In 1868 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr. CHIENE has been essentially and typically a teacher all his life, but in 1870 came an event of crowning importance in his career. In that year he began to lecture upon the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Extra-Academical Medical School. His class occupied a small lecture-room in Nicolson Square. Students were attracted to his lectures in such numbers



that in 1877 his class-room required enlargement, and in 1878 he was obliged to move to more commodious rooms at Minto House. Here, in 1880, his class reached the large number of 155, and during the twelve years of his Extra-Academical teaching 1467 students attended his lectures.

During the period just considered he had received several important appointments, and had accomplished much valuable work. In 1871 he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and in 1878 became one of the Acting Staff of that Institution, with wards under his charge. In 1875 he was appointed Additional Examiner in Anatomy at the University, and subsequently Examiner in Surgery to the Royal College of Physicians. Amongst a large number of published works written at this time are *Lectures on Surgical Anatomy* (1878), and *Lectures on the Elements of Surgery* (1879-80), the latter reprinted from numbers of the *American Practitioner*, where they first appeared. The greater number of the papers published during this period are upon Surgical subjects, a few touch more directly upon Pathology, and one or two of considerable importance deal with Physiological and Biological topics.

In 1882 the Chair of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh became vacant on the death of the late Professor Spence. Mr. CHIENE became a candidate, and on July 17 of that year was elected to the vacant office.

It is clearly impossible to analyse fully the personal history of any living man, or even generally to indicate the direction and significance of his life-work, while he stands but on the threshold of the amplest part of his career. The scales of comparison are as yet too narrow to weigh the value of his work: another generation must judge of this, and largely, also, of his personal and social qualities. Our object here is to present briefly one or two scenes in which the actor will perform his part, unconsciously and naturally, and without regard to the world of onlookers to whom they are here presented.

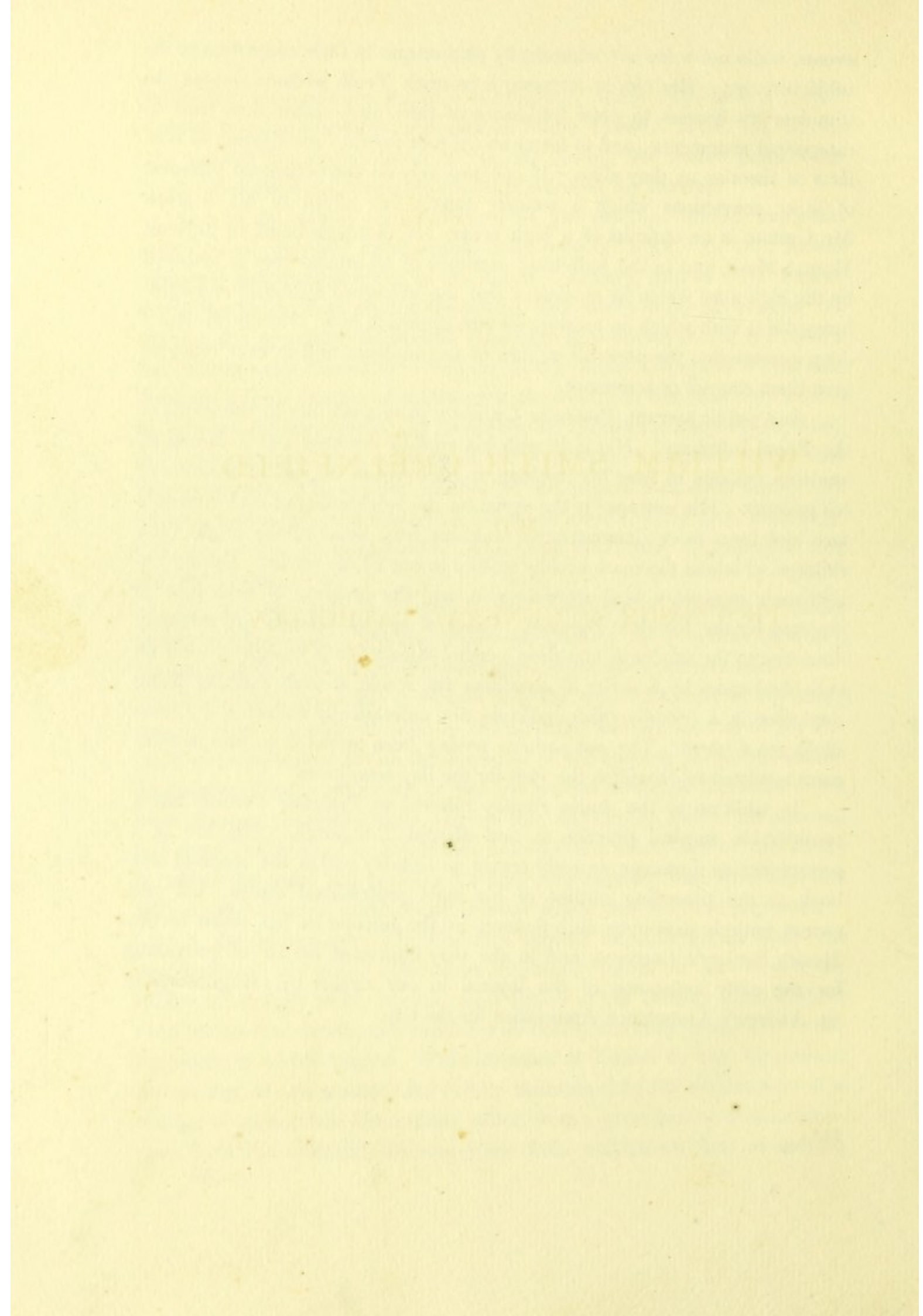
In the lecture-room Mr. CHIENE'S success depends largely upon the peculiarity of his style. The more important points in his subject are delineated in high relief, like the chief figures in the Phidian frieze, distinct from background details, and stand out so clearly that they cannot but attract the attention of his hearers. This attention is riveted by the earnestness and energy of the teacher, and is fully maintained by his employment of a number of appropriate illustrations, culled from a great variety of sources,—some from the collateral sciences, some from well-known facts or striking



events, while not a few are whimsically picturesque in their adaptation to the subject-matter. His aim in lecturing is to teach Truth without Dogma ; to stimulate his hearers to draw inferences of their own, rather than trust to categorical statements ; and to foster an aptitude for the investigation of new facts or theories as they arise. If one may rely on the occasional glimpses of inner convictions which a lecturer cannot but afford to his hearers, Mr. CHIENE is an optimist of a high order. A thorough belief in intrinsic Human Merit, and in the individual rectitude of all around him, is betrayed by the high aims which he inculcates and the unfeigned frankness and light-heartedness with which he receives all who approach him. He enters with a deep interest into the personal welfare of the students, and is ever ready to give them counsel or assistance.

As a public servant, Professor CHIENE's chief work lies in the wards of the Royal Infirmary. His visit, with his staff of dressers, and a throng of students anxious to hear his teaching, is *the* event of the day in the eyes of his patients. His entrance is the signal for the brightening of each sufferer's face, and for a more demonstrative welcome from some of the bright little children, of whom there are usually several in one of his wards. During the visit each receives a kind word or nod, and the progress of each case is reported by the Resident Surgeon. Cases of special interest are minutely described to the students, and their general knowledge is brought to bear on individual cases by a series of questions, the whole of such teaching being conducted in a friendly colloquial style, not unfrequently enlivened by some slight *jeu-d'esprit*. The out-patients having been attended to, and suitable cases admitted to Hospital, the visit for the day terminates.

In addition to the duties already referred to, Professor CHIENE has a considerable surgical practice in and around Edinburgh. His life as a private citizen, however, scarcely comes so suitably within the scope of this book as the preceding outline of his main professional duties ; but one cannot entirely pass over such features as the interest he has taken in the Health Society's Lectures, and in the very important matter of providing for the early assistance of the injured in our streets by inaugurating a St. Andrew's Ambulance Association for the city.





WILLIAM SMITH GREENFIELD

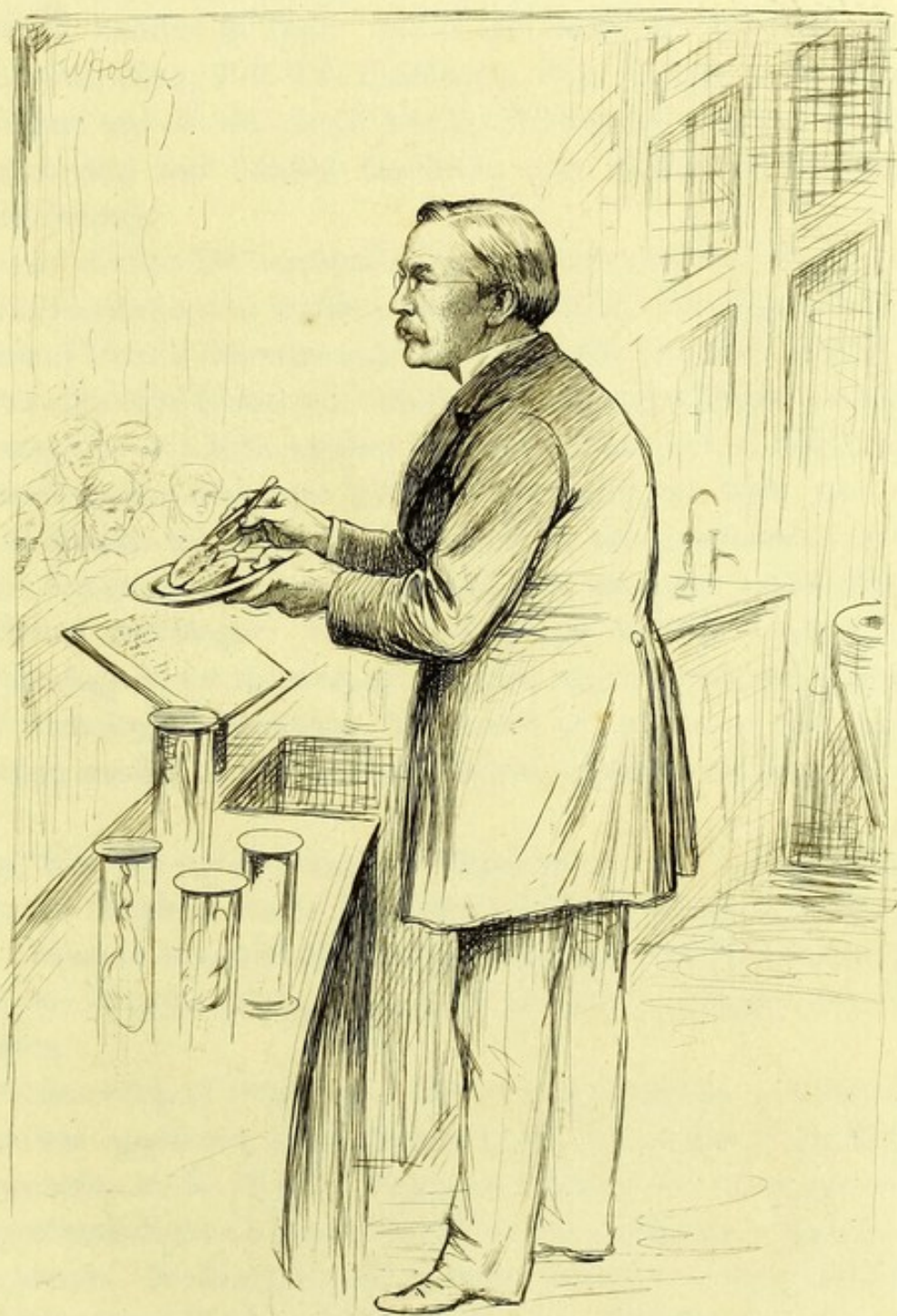
M.D.

PROFESSOR OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY




W. S. Greenfield









ILLIAM SMITH GREENFIELD, who in 1881 succeeded the late Professor Sanders in the Chair of General Pathology and Clinical Medicine, was born in Salisbury, in the year 1846. He studied at University College and Hospital, London, and took the degree of M.D. London in 1874. He is also M.R.C.S. England, 1872; F.R.C.P. London, 1879; F.R.C.P. Edinburgh, 1881; Fellow of University College, London, and of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society; Member of the Pathological and Clinical Societies; and Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.

At the end of 1872 Dr. GREENFIELD was appointed Medical Registrar to St. Thomas's Hospital, a post that he held for two years. In 1874 he became Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy and Pathology to the Hospital. During his tenure of this office Dr. GREENFIELD amply used the opportunities presented for the investigation of a large number of cases of diseases of all classes, and, selecting those groups that were calculated to throw new light upon the pathology of disease, he published the results in the *Transactions of the Pathological Society of London*. His reputation was soon established as an accomplished pathologist. In his lectures on Morbid Anatomy and Practical Pathology he for the first time carried out a systematic practical teaching of Pathological Histology, his course of lectures in this department attracting medical graduates from abroad as well as students in the Hospital.

Having held the appointments of Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Women and Children, to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and, at St. Thomas's Hospital, of Assistant Physician and Physician to the department for Diseases of the Throat, he has been a clinical teacher as well as student.

The Professorship of Pathology in the Brown Institution, to which Dr. GREENFIELD was appointed by the Senate of the University of London in 1878, in succession to Dr. Burdon Sanderson, enabled him to devote more time to original pathological research, the full results of which have scarcely yet been made known. He has also paid particular attention to the problems—the most important medical problems of the day—afforded by contagious and epidemic diseases. His first work in this connection had reference to the nature and causes of Pyæmia and Septicæmia, in an inquiry undertaken at the joint instance of the Local Government Board and the Pathological



Society of London. Other anthracoid diseases, such as the splenic fever to which both man and the lower animals are subject, and the form specially known as 'Wool-sorters' Disease,' have received very interesting elucidation at his hands in a Report to the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board.

Professor GREENFIELD is likewise the author of the section on 'Renal Pathology' in the New Sydenham Society's *Atlas of Pathology*, and of the articles on 'Micrococci' and 'Malignant Pustule' for Quain's *Dictionary of Medicine*; and in addition to his original work, he has translated M. Magnan's book *On Alcoholism* and Lancereaux's *Atlas of Pathological Anatomy*. The latter work has been made more valuable in the translation by the addition of ten plates.

The principal feature of Professor GREENFIELD'S teaching is painstaking thoroughness. His students cannot fail to be impressed alike by his enthusiasm and devotion to his work, and by his care and conscientiousness in the lecture-room and at the bedside. The thoroughness of the knowledge that he can immediately bring to bear upon the discussion of any subject—clinical or pathological—is as valuable in the Professor as it is characteristic of the man.



THOMAS SMITH CLOUSTON

M.D.

LECTURER ON MENTAL DISEASES

DOUGLAS ARGYLL ROBERTSON

M.D.

LECTURER ON DISEASES OF THE EYE

D. Argyll Robertson

J. J. Clouston









**T**HOMAS SMITH CLOUSTON, Lecturer on Mental Diseases, was born in 1840 in Orkney. He is one of a family known in the North both in Theology and Medicine.

His student career was a very remarkable one, for in seven out of the twelve classes he was either first or second, and was a thesis gold-medallist; and all this was done between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one. After acting as Demonstrator of Anatomy at Surgeons' Hall, Dr. CLOUSTON turned his special attention to Mental Diseases, and took the post of Assistant-Physician under Dr. Skae at Morningside Asylum. He was soon promoted to Medical Superintendent at the Carlisle Asylum—indeed in Skae's day it used to be said that all the medical superintendents of public asylums came from Morningside, and after Skae's death Dr. CLOUSTON returned to the very important post of Physician-Superintendent of Morningside. It was indeed a responsible trust and difficult to discharge; but the energy and enthusiasm of Dr. CLOUSTON carried him through every preliminary difficulty. No appointment could have been more successful. Every citizen of Edinburgh knows how well that noble Asylum has prospered. Much had to be done—in reorganisation, rebuilding, additions—a very heavy load for such young shoulders; and yet Dr. CLOUSTON has not only carried it, but carried it lightly, and had time to be one of the Editors of the *Journal of Mental Science*, to write numerous papers on Medicine and Insanity, Asylum Construction and Organisation, and also to publish a book—*Clinical Lectures on Mental Diseases*—which is learned, original, and instructive.

His Asylum Reports are models. He selects and trains young alienists. He is much consulted by his professional brethren. He preaches in season and out of season what he calls his Gospel of Fatness,—good food, mental rest, and mental cheerfulness. In a word, both by precept and example he is a model Asylum Superintendent, and an admirable teacher on Mental Disease.



**D**OUGLAS ARGYLL ROBERTSON was born in Edinburgh in 1837. His father was a well-known surgeon of high character and standing, with great ability, displayed both in general Surgery and in more than one special branch. His sons in their different lines in life have shown the same kind of originality and self-reliance.

Dr. ARGYLL ROBERTSON received his preliminary education at various schools in Edinburgh, on the Continent, and at St. Andrews. His Medical education was also obtained at various Universities, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Berlin, and Prague. He is a graduate in Medicine of St. Andrews (1857), a Licentiate and afterwards a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (1862), and member of many learned Societies. At the International Medical Congress held in London in 1881 he was Vice-President of the Ophthalmological Section.

From the date of his commencing practice in Edinburgh he selected the special branch of Ophthalmic Surgery, on which he is now lecturer, and in 1863 he associated his name with the discovery of the remarkable properties of the Calabar Bean as an ophthalmic agent. Acting upon a hint from Dr. (now Professor) T. R. Fraser, he found in the Calabar Bean an agent which he had been long seeking, which was capable of contracting the pupil when locally applied. While engaged in the investigation of this point, he discovered other facts of much practical importance in regard to the effects of the Calabar Bean on the eye. From that date, now more than twenty years ago, the name of ARGYLL ROBERTSON has been one of the best known in ophthalmic literature.

A few years later (1869 and 1870) he had again the good fortune to add another stone to his own cairn, by associating his name with the eye symptoms in certain spinal lesions, and the 'Argyll Robertson pupil' is now as much a classic name as either Bright's disease or Pott's fracture.

Dr. ROBERTSON has occupied—or at present holds—nearly every honorary appointment in Eye practice to our great Edinburgh Charities. After holding for three years the office of Assistant-Surgeon in the Ophthalmic department of the Royal Infirmary, he in 1870 was appointed, along with Mr. Walker, Ophthalmic Surgeon to that Institution, and, since Mr. Walker's retirement in 1882, has had the whole charge of that department. His clinical instructions there have, especially during the summer sessions, been numerous attended. He is an expert and successful operator, a trusted



consultant, and a man of the most perfect honesty and integrity of purpose. His splendid physical powers, his strong arms and acute vision, make him an admirable athlete; as a young man every form of manly sport came easily to him, and still, had he time to practise, he would be, if not the best amateur golfer in Scotland, at least in the first rank. He is an Archer of the Royal Body-Guard, and a fine specimen of that splendid *corps d'élite*.

No one who knows Dr. ROBERTSON can fail to respect his high character and abilities, and to those whom he honours with his friendship, his grave, almost stern manner relaxes in the most winning and attractive way.







Paris. Dec. 10  
1884  
William Holt





*QUASI CURSORES VITAE LAMPADA TRADUNT*

