

Not far from the scene in which for nearly half a century he had lived and taught, all that was mortal of our old president and friend was laid to rest.

*"Nunc placida compostus pace quiescit."*

It has been the design of the writer of this paper to confine his attention to the history of the Provincial University under its several stages of development as:

1. "The Academy or School of Liberal Arts and Sciences."
2. "The College of New Brunswick."
3. "King's College, Fredericton."
4. "The University of New Brunswick."

Also to speak in some detail of the work of William Brydone-Jack, D. C. L., and those who either preceded him or were his co-workers down to the period when the present University was established in 1860.

The limited space at our disposal forbids any reference at this time to the eminent services of Professor George Montgomery-Campbell, Dr. Loring W. Bailey and the late Chancellor Harrison, who during the first quarter of a century at the University did such excellent work in their respective departments. But, for the sake of completeness, a few words are due to Dr. Jack's earlier contemporaries, particularly Dr. James Robb and Professor J. Marshal d'Avray.

James Robb, M. D., was born in Scotland and came to Fredericton in October, 1837, to fill the newly established chair of chemistry and natural history. He and Dr. Jack were accommodated with rooms in the College building and thus became almost constant companions. No professor of the College was more closely identified with the life of the surrounding community than was Dr. Robb. As a professor he was eminently qualified to give instruction in the subjects entrusted to him, and he possessed the happy faculty of impressing his views in a clear and methodical manner upon his pupils. "He loved science," says Dr. Jack, "for its own sake and followed its onward march with neither slow nor faltering steps."

A courteous manner and genial temperament, together with a genuine and playful humor, with which he often enlivened his conversation, marked his intercourse with society, and endeared him to his more intimate acquaintances. But his labors were by no means confined to the class room. The extensive and varied knowledge he had acquired, of every section of the country, enabled him to communicate much valuable informa-