UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

CALENDAR.

SESSION
MDCCCLXX.—LXXI.

LONDON:
JAMES WALTON,
PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
137 GOWER STREET.
Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant.

Hor. Od. iv. 4. 33.

Vehementer intererat vestra, qui patres estis, liberos vestros hic potissimum discere.
Ubi enim aut jucundius morarentur quam in patria? aut pudicius continerentur quam sub oculis parentum? aut minore sumtu quam domi?

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**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**

**NOVEMBER—1870.**

**DATE OF FIRST CHARTER OF UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836.**

**JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP IN JURISPRUDENCE.**
## DECEMBER—1870.

### EXAMINATIONS, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:

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**SESSION OF COUNCIL.**

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**CHRISTMAS VACATION OF FACULTIES OF ARTS AND LAWS AND OF SCIENCE COMMENCES.**

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**DITTO OF SCHOOL.**

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**Christmas Day.**
## JANUARY—1871.

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## EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.—

- **LL.B. FIRST.** (On three days within the first fourteen days of the month.)
- **SECOND.**
- **HONOURS.** Thursday & Friday in week following the Pass Examination.
- **LL.D.** On three days in the week following the Pass Examinations for LL.B.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF COLLEGE OF LAST DAY FOR RECEIVING NOMINATIONS.
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**FEBRUARY—1871.**

1. **LAST DAY FOR NOMINATING MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, ETC.**
2. **SESSION OF COUNCIL.**
3. **DATE OF DEED OF SETTLEMENT ESTABLISHING COLLEGE, 1826.**
4. **Shrove Sunday.**
5. **Ash Wednesday. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF COLLEGE.**
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<td>3 F</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 S</td>
<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT OF SENATE.</td>
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<td>15 H</td>
<td>EVENING CLASSES, LENT TERM ENDS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 F</td>
<td>FACULTIES OF ARTS AND LAWS AND OF SCIENCE, LENT TERM ENDS. FACULTY OF MEDICINE, CLASS EXAMINATIONS BEGIN ABOUT THIS TIME.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 S</td>
<td>FACULTIES OF ARTS AND LAWS AND OF SCIENCE AND EVENING CLASSES, SUMMER TERM BEGINS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 F</td>
<td>FACULTY OF MEDICINE, WINTER SESSION ENDS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Cambridge Lent Term ends.</td>
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### APRIL—1871.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Palm Sunday.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Easter Vacation in School begins.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Ditto in College.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Good Friday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Easter Sunday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>College classes and school resume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Easter Sunday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>College classes and school resume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
</tr>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Easter Sunday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>College classes and school resume.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Easter Sunday.</td>
</tr>
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<td>19</td>
<td>College classes and school resume.</td>
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<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
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<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
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<td>Easter Sunday.</td>
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<td>College classes and school resume.</td>
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<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
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<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
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<td>Easter Sunday.</td>
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<td>College classes and school resume.</td>
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<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Election of examiners in University of London.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Easter Sunday.</td>
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</table>
# University of London: May 1871

**Examinations, Univ. Lond.:— Examinations for Women.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 M</td>
<td>Faculty of Medicine, Summer Session begins. Atkinson-Morley Surgical Scholarship, latest day for receiving notice of intention to compete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 T</td>
<td>English Language and History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 W</td>
<td>Mathematics and Geography</td>
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<td>4 Th</td>
<td>Greek or Modern Languages</td>
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<td>5 F</td>
<td>Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 S</td>
<td>Session of Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 M</td>
<td>Faculty of Medicine, Distribution of Prizes (about this time).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 T</td>
<td>University of London:— Annual Meeting of Convocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 W</td>
<td>Public Admission to Degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 F</td>
<td>Atkinson-Morley Surgical Scholarship. Examination between this time and the end of the month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 S</td>
<td>Examination of Women for Special Certificates begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 W</td>
<td>First Stone of Univ. Coll. Hospital laid, 1833.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 F</td>
<td>Oxford Easter Term ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 S</td>
<td>Whit Sunday.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 T</td>
<td>Whit Monday. Holiday in Faculties of Arts and of Science and in School.</td>
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</tbody>
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**Faculty of Medicine, Summer Session** begins. Atkinson-Morley Surgical Scholarship, latest day for receiving notice of intention to compete. English Language and History, Mathematics and Geography, Greek or Modern Languages, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany.
### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

**JUNE—1871.**

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**SESSION OF COUNCIL.**

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**EVENING CLASSES, SUMMER TERM ENDS.**

[D.Sc. Within the first fourteen days of June: four days.]

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**FACULTIES OF ARTS AND OF SCIENCE, LECTURES IN SUMMER TERM END.**

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**M.A. MATH. AND NAT. PHIL.**

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**AWARD OF ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.**

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**M.A. LOGIC AND MORAL PHIL., &c.**

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**FACULTIES OF ARTS AND LAWS AND OF SCIENCE. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES (about this time).**

**Cambridge Easter Term ends.**

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**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ACT PASSED, 1869.**

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**MATRICULATION.**

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JULY—1871.

| 1 | S | SESSION OF COUNCIL. |
| 2 |   |                    |
| 3 | M |                    |
| 4 | T |                    |
| 5 | W |                    |
| 6 | T |                    |
| 7 | F |                    |
| 8 | S | Oxford Trinity Term ends. |

| 9 | S |                    |
| 10 | M |                    |
| 11 | T |                    |
| 12 | W |                    |
| 13 | T | FACULTY OF MEDICINE. CLASS EXAMINATIONS, SUMMER SESSION, BEGIN (about this time). |
| 14 | F |                   |
| 15 | S |                    |

| 16 | S | EXAMINATIONS, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:— |
| 18 | T | Id. Id. Id. Id. |
| 19 | W | Id. Id. Id. Id. |
| 20 | R | Id. Id. Id. Id. |
| 21 | F | Id. Id. Id. Id. |
| 22 | S | FACULTY OF MEDICINE, SUMMER SESSION ENDS. ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES (about this time). |

| 23 | S |                    |
| 24 | M |                    |
| 25 | T |                    |
| 26 | W |                    |
| 27 | T |                    |
| 28 | F |                    |
| 29 | S |                    |

| 30 | S | EXAMINATIONS, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:— |
| 31 | M | 1st B.A. HON. 1st B.Sc. HON. |
|     |   | Philos. Philos. |
|     |   | 1st M.B. |

| 1 | M |                    |

SCHOOL, SUMMER TERM ENDS. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES (about this time).
# AUGUST—1871.

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<th>EXAMINATIONS, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:—</th>
<th>1st B.A. HON.</th>
<th>1st B.Sc. HON.</th>
<th>Prelim. Sc. HON.</th>
<th>1st M.B.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 W</td>
<td>Id.</td>
<td>Id.</td>
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<td>3 H</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
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<td>Anatomy.</td>
</tr>
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<td>4 F</td>
<td>Id.</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>Physiology, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>5 S</td>
<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL.</td>
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<td>6 § M</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Experimental Physics</td>
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<td>7 T</td>
<td>Id.</td>
<td>Botany</td>
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| COLLEGE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDS. |
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,

WAS FOUNDED IN THE YEAR 1826,

AND OPENED ON OCTOBER 1st 1828,

UNDER THE TITLE OF

"THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:"

THE INSTITUTION WAS INCORPORATED

AS

"UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON"

BY

ROYAL CHARTER, DATED NOVEMBER 28th, 1836,

WHICH WAS ANNULLED BY

ACT OF PARLIAMENT, PASSED 24th JUNE, 1869,

WHEREBY THE COLLEGE WAS RE-INCORPORATED WITH ADDITIONAL
POWERS, AND DIVESTED OF ITS PROPRIETARY CHARACTER.

THE PURPOSE OF THE COLLEGE,

AS EXPRESSED IN THE ACT,

IS

"TO AFFORD AT A MODERATE EXPENSE THE MEANS OF EDUCATION
IN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE FINE ARTS, AND IN THE
KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION TO THE MEDICAL AND
LEGAL PROFESSIONS, AND IN PARTICULAR FOR SO AFFORDING
THE MEANS OF OBTAINING THE EDUCATION REQUIRED FOR THE
PURPOSE OF TAKING THE DEGREES NOW OR HEREAFTER GRANTED
BY THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON."
OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

President.—GEORGE GROTE, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-President.—The Rt. Hon. LORD BELPER, LL.D., F.R.S.

Treasurer.—*SIR FRANCIS H. GOLDSMID, Bart., Q.C., M.P.

COUNCIL.

The President, THE VICE-PRESIDENT, THE TREASURER.

James Booth, Esq., C.B.
George Buchanen, Esq., M.D., F.
Herbert Cozens-Hardy, Esq., LL.B., F.
The Hon. George Denman, M.A., Q.C., M.P.
*Edward Enfield, Esq.
Edwin W. Field, Esq.
Robert Nicholas Fowler, Esq., M.A., M.P., F.
Julian Goldsmid, Esq., M.A., M.P., F.
*James Chisholm Gooden, Esq.
John Hodgkin, Esq.
*Charles Zachary Macaulay, Esq.

* Members of the Committee of Management.

AUDITORS.

Leonard Field, Esq., B.A., F.
William Burnley Hume, Esq.

SENATE.

President.—SIR FRANCIS H. GOLDSMID, Bart., Q.C., M.P.

Vice-Presidents.—EDWARD ROMILLY, ESQ., B.C.L.; JAMES BOOTH, ESQ., C.B.

Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science.

(Dean.—T. Hayter Lewis, F.A.S., F.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture.
(Dean.—Alex. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
Science. VICE-DEAN.—G. Croom Robertson, M.A., Professor of Philosophy of the Mind and Logic.
C. P. F. Brown, Esq., M.A., Professor of Telgu.
J. W. Willis Budd, M.A., LL.B., C. F. Brown, Esq., M.A., Professor of Constitutional and Historical Law.
J. E. Cairnes, M.A., C. F. Brown, Esq., M.A., Professor of Political Economy.
Charles Cassal, LL.D., George Buller, Esq., C. E., Professor of French.
Robertson Ellis, M.A., W. T. Fullam, Esq., M.A., Professor of German.
Theodore Goldstuck, Ph.D., Olaus Henriques, Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit.
Adolph Heimann, Ph.D., Olaus Henriques, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics.
W. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S., C. F. Brown, Esq., M.A., Professor of Comparative Grammar.

Faculty of Medicine.

(Dean.—Sydney Ringer, M.D., F., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
VICE-DEAN.—J. E. Erichsen, Esq., Professor of Clinical Surgery (Holtme).
H. Charlton Bastian, M.D., F.R.S., F.
H. Charlton Bastian, M.D., F.R.S., F., Professor of Pathological Anatomy.
George Viner Ellis, Esq., W. H. Corfield, M.B., F.R.S., F., Professor of Anatomy.

School.

HEAD MASTER.—T. Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.
VICE-MASTER.—E. R. Horton, M.A.

Secretary to the Council.—JOHN ROBSON, B.A.
## SUBJECTS
TAUGHT IN THE COLLEGE AND THE HOSPITAL.

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FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Prospectus.

SESSION 1870–71.

Dean, Professor T. H. LEWIS, F.S.A., F.I.B.A.
Vice-Dean, Professor G. CAREY FOSTER, B.A., F.R.S.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, on Tuesday, October 4th, at 3 P.M., by Professor A. W. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Science.

1. The Session begins on Tuesday, the 4th of October, and ends on Friday the 23rd of June.
2. The Session is divided into three Terms, as follows: Michaelmas Term, from October 4th until December 21st; Lent Term, from January 3rd, 1871, till March 18th; Summer Term, for Lectures, from March 20th till June 10th, all inclusive.
3. The Christmas vacation will commence on Wednesday the 21st of December, and continue till Monday the 2nd of January, both days inclusive. The Easter vacation will commence on Thursday April 6th, and continue till Monday April 17th, both days inclusive. Whit Monday also is a Holiday.
4. There is an unrestricted admission of Students without previous examination.
5. Students, on applying to enter a class belonging to the Faculty of Arts and Laws, are required to sign an engagement, that they will conform to such regulations as have been, or may be, made for the maintenance of order in the College, and in the Classes which they attend.
6. All Class Tickets must, as soon as possible after their issue, be presented to the respective Professors for their signatures.
7. In most of the Classes which belong to the Faculty of Arts and Laws, a record is kept of the attendance and conduct of the Students in the Lecture Rooms, and an abstract of these records is sent to their Parents or Guardians twice in each Term.
8. There is at the end of the Session an Examination in every Class by printed questions, to which written answers are given; from these answers it is determined to whom Prizes and Certificates of Honour shall be awarded. There will also be such other Examinations as the several Professors may judge to be necessary for ascertaining the progress of their pupils, and for reporting thereon to the Council.
9. No Student is entitled to compete for a Prize or Certificate in any
Class, except the Class of Analytical Chemistry, which he has not attended throughout the entire Sessional Course; or for any Prize which he has obtained in a previous Session.

10. The Library is open to Students throughout the year from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 2; and again, at the times when the Evening Classes meet, from 6.30 to 8.30 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Students are allowed, on certain conditions, to take books out of the Library for use at home.

11. A Steward is appointed to provide for the Students, Breakfasts, Dinners, and other refreshments, on his own account, at fixed prices.

12. The Beadles have orders to admit any gentleman as an occasional visitor to any of the Classes, on the delivery of his card, which is to be handed to the Professor.

13. All fees are to be paid in advance, i.e. at the beginning of the Session or Term in respect of which they are due, at the Office of the College, which is open from 9 to 4 o'clock, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 2.

* * * The College is close to the Gower Street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the Termini of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

A Register of persons who receive Boarders into their families is kept in the Office of the College; among these are some of the Professors and several medical gentlemen. The Register affords information as to terms and other particulars.

DEGREES IN ARTS, LAWS, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.

The Examinations for Degrees in Arts, Laws, Science, and Literature, and for Honours, Exhibitions, and Scholarships, conferred by the University of London, take place annually as follows:—For Matriculation, in January and June; For B.A., the first in July and August, the second in October and November; For M.A. in June; For L.L.B., first and second, and for LL.D., in January; For B.Sc., the first in July, the second in October and November; D.Sc. in June; D.Lit., the first in June, the second in October.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

I. ANDREWS PRIZES.

1. These prizes are open to the competition of Students either of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, or of the Faculty of Science.

2. No student will be eligible to receive an Andrews Prize who was more than 18 years of age on the 1st of October in the year in which he entered the College Classes.

3. In the event of none of the Competitors evincing sufficient merit, the Examiners may recommend that the Andrews Prizes be not awarded.

4. Every Student who receives an Andrews Prize will be required
SCHOLARSHIPS.

23
to attend during the ensuing Session at least three courses, consisting altogether of not less than 200 Lectures.

5. The Prizes will be paid at the end of the Session succeeding the examinations at which they are gained; but on a Student's application to the Committee of Management, the whole or any part of his Prize may be taken out in Class Tickets at the beginning of the Session.

(A) Prizes for New Students.

(i) Three Prizes of £20 each will be awarded annually upon examination: one for Classics; one for any two of the three subjects Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry; and one for English, together with Latin or Greek, and either French, German, or Italian.

(ii) The competition is limited to those who have not previously been Students of the College.

(iii) Candidates must send written notice of their intention to compete, stating in what subjects they intend to present themselves for examination, with certificates of age and good conduct, to the Secretary, on or before the 18th of September.

(iv) The next Examination will take place at the College on the 28th and 29th of September, 1870.

(B) Prizes for Students of One Year's Standing.

At the end of each Session, two Prizes of £30, and one Prize of £20 will be awarded to those first-year Students who shall be recommended to the Council by the Faculties as having distinguished themselves most by their answers at the Sessional Examinations of the Classes, and by their good conduct during the Session.

(C) Prizes for Students of Two Years' Standing.

At the end of each Session, one Prize of £50, and one of £40, will be awarded to those second-year Students who shall in the same way have been recommended to the Council by the Faculties.

II. Jews' Commemoration Scholarship.

A Scholarship of £15 a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, or of the Faculty of Science, of one year's standing in the College, whatever be his religious denomination, and wherever he was previously educated, and whose age when he first entered the College did not exceed eighteen years, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

III. Joseph Hume Scholarships in Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

A Scholarship in Jurisprudence, of £20 a year, tenable for three years, will be competed for in November of 1870.

A Scholarship in Political Economy, of £20 a year, tenable for three years, will be competed for in November of 1871.

IV. Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy.

This Scholarship, of £20 a year, tenable for three years, will be competed for in November of 1872.

Candidates for any of the three last-mentioned Scholarships must have been Students of the College during the Session immediately preceding the award, and must produce evidence satisfactory to the
Council of having regularly, during the said preceding Session, attended the Class on the subject of the Scholarship. The Examination will begin on some day between the 15th of November and 1st of December, to be appointed by the Council. *For the Regulations concerning the Scholarships, vide pp. 44-46.*

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**SUBJECTS AND TIMES OF LECTURES.**

**LATIN.**—Professor Robinson Ellis, M.A.

**A. SENIOR CLASS.**

**I. HIGHER DIVISION.**

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 12 to 1.

On Mondays and Tuesdays, Terence, Phormio; on Thursdays, Tacitus, Annals, Book I.; on Fridays, Composition.

**II. LOWER DIVISION.**

Monday and Friday, from 3 to 4; Tuesday and Wednesday, from 2 to 3.


**B. JUNIOR CLASS.**

Teacher, Max Cullinan, M.A.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 2 to 3.

Virgil, *Georgics*, Book III.; *Aeneid*, Book IV.

Fees for each Class: for the Session, £7 7s.; for each Term, £2 12s. 6d.

Fee for the Composition Lecture alone: for the Session, £3 3s.

**GREEK.**—Professor Malden, M.A.

**I. SENIOR CLASS.**

Daily, from Monday to Friday; from 11 to 12.

In the first Term, Plato's *Protagoras*; in the second Term, the *Iphigenia in Tauris*; and when the *Iphigenia* is finished, which will probably not be till some time in the third Term, the *Protagoras* will be resumed. Composition weekly.

Fee for the Session, £9 9s.; for each Term, £3 3s.

**II. JUNIOR CLASS.**

Daily, from Monday to Friday; from 12 to 1.

First Term: Xenophon's *Cyropedia*, Book II.

Second Term: *Aeschylus*, the Seven against Thebes; and Grammar.

Third Term: *Iliad*, Book IX.
There will be Exercises throughout the Session, but more particularly in the second Term.

Fee for the Session, £8 8s.; for each Term, £3 3s.

III. EXTRA CLASS.

There will be an Extra Class, for reading the Birds of Aristophanes and for Composition, which will begin with the beginning of the Session, and be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 4 to 5, till Tuesday, November 9th. It will then be suspended, and begin again on Thursday, February 9th, 1871, and be continued to the end of the Session.

Fee, for the whole Course, £3 3s.; for the first part, £1 1s.; for the second part, £2 12s. 6d.; for the third Term only, £2 2s.

SANSKRIT.—Professor Th. Goldstücker, Ph.D.

SENIOR COURSE.—Two Lectures weekly.

Explanation of Pāññāi, or of the First Book of the Rigveda, with the commentary of Sāyana.

MIDDLE COURSE.—Two Lectures weekly.

During the first part of the Session, explanation of the Raghuvām'sa, with the commentary of Mallinātha; during the latter, of the Sakuntalā.

JUNIOR COURSE.—Four Lectures weekly.

Grammar, and reading of portions of the Hitopadesa and Mahābhārata.

Fees: SENIOR or MIDDLE COURSE: for the Session, £5 5s.; for each Term, £2 2s. JUNIOR COURSE: for the Session, £8 8s.; for each Term, £3 3s. SENIOR and MIDDLE COURSE TOGETHER: for the Session, £9 9s.; for each Term, £4 4s. SENIOR or MIDDLE, together with the JUNIOR COURSE: for the Session, £12 12s.; for each Term, £5 5s.

The days and hours of these Lectures will be fixed at the beginning of the Session; but Students wishing to attend any of them are advised to apply previously to the Professor, as by doing so they will enable him to give due consideration to their convenience, and to afford them preliminary advice before entering the Classes.

HEBREW.

GOLDSMID PROFESSORSHIP.

Professor, The Rev. D. W. Marks.

SENIOR CLASS.—Tuesday and Friday.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Monday and Thursday.

A lower Junior Class will be formed, if required, for beginners.

Subjects to be determined and hours fixed when the Classes meet.

Fee for each Class: for the Session, £2 12s. 6d.; for one Term, £1 1s.

A Course on Hebrew Literature from the close of the Hebrew Canon till the beginning of the Fifth Century will be delivered should a sufficient number of Students wish to attend it. Days and hours to be arranged hereafter. Fee, £3 3s.
ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor CHARLES RHEU, Ph.D.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Monday and Thursday, from 4 to 5.
SUBJECTS:—Grammar (Grammar of the Arabic Language, by William Wright. Lond. 1859); Dr. Forbes’s Arabic Reading Lessons.

SENIOR CLASS.—Tuesday and Friday, from 9 to 10 A.M.
SUBJECTS:— Portions of the Koran; Al Kalyubi’s Anecdotes; Makamát al-Hariri.
Fee for each Class, £6 6s.

PERSIAN.—Professor CHARLES RHEU, Ph.D.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Wednesday and Saturday, from 4 to 5.
SUBJECTS:—Grammar and extracts (Dr. D. Forbes’s Grammar); the Gulistan of Sa’di.

SENIOR CLASS.—Monday and Thursday, from 9 to 10 A.M.
SUBJECTS:—Anwári Suhailí; Bostan of Sa’di; Diwan of Hafiz.
Fee for each Class, £6 6s.

TELUGU.—Professor C. P. BROWN.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Brown’s Telugu Dialogues; Telugu Reader, Chapter 1; Brown’s Grammar (Books II., III., & IV.).

SENIOR CLASS.—The Telugu Reader, Chapter 2; Grammar, Books V. & VI.; Verses of Vemana, Book II.; Wars of the Rajas, Chapter 4; Tatakchari Tales.

HIGHEST CLASS.—Grammar, Books VII.–X.; Reader, the third Chapter; Village Disputations; Vakyavali; Vemana, Books I. & III.; Dwipada Ramayan; Bala Canda.

For Prizes: The Bhagavat, Book X., pp. 1–36; Swa. Manu Charitra, Canto III. Stanzas 20–85.

The number and times of Lectures will be fixed when the Classes are formed.
Fees: for the Senior or the Highest Class, £5 5s.; for the Junior Class, £8 8s.; for the Senior and the Highest Class together, £9 9s.; for the Senior or the Highest Class, with the Junior Class, £11 11s.

MARATHI AND GUJRATI.

Lecturer, Mr. W. S. PRICE.

FIRST COURSE.—From July to the end of October.
SECOND COURSE.—From February to June.
LECTURES twice a week for one hour and a half each.
Fees for each Language: for a whole Course, £16 15s.; for a half Course, £8 8s.; for shorter periods, at the rate of 6s. for each Lecture of an hour, and 9s. for one of an hour and a half.
These fees are for Students who receive individual instruction. Where three or more are formed into a Class, the fees are diminished by one third; and if two Students receive instruction together, a reduction of one fourth is made.
HINDI, HINDUSTANI, AND BENGALI.

Teacher, Munshi Ghulam Hyder.

Instruction will be given in reading, writing, and speaking, as follows:

**FIRST COURSE.**—From June to the Examination day, with an interval during the first fortnight of August.

**SECOND COURSE.**—From January 15th to the Examination day.

**HINDI.**—On Mondays and Thursdays.

**HINDUSTANI.**—On Tuesdays and Fridays.

**BENGALI.**—On Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**Hours.**—For **SENIOR CLASSES**, from 3.30 to 5.30 P.M.

For **JUNIOR CLASSES**, from 10.30 to 12.30 A.M.

Fee for each Class in each Course, if consisting of not more than three Students, £6 6s.; if of four, £5 5s.; if of five, £4 4s.; if of any larger number, £3 3s.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**—Literature: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 10 to 11.

Language: Wednesday Evenings, from 6.30 to 7.30.

**SENIOR CLASS.**—Literature: Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4.

Language: Wednesday, from 3 to 4; Tuesday and Thursday, from 9 to 10 A.M.

These are the Classes of the first and second year for a full Course of English; but any one of the following sections may be taken separately or combined with any others.

**LITERATURE.**

I. **ENGLISH LITERATURE,** from the birth of Chaucer until 1770. Tuesday and Thursday, from 10 to 11.

II. **LITERATURE OF THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS.** Wednesday, from 10 to 11.

III. **LITERATURE OF A PERIOD.** The Seventeenth Century. Tuesday, from 3 to 4.

IV. **STUDY OF SINGLE AUTHORS.**—**Michaelmas Term:** Shakespeare. **Lent Term:** Bacon. **Summer Term:** Dryden. Thursday, from 3 to 4.

**LANGUAGE.**

V. **ENGLISH GRAMMAR.**—History and Structure of the Language. Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30 P.M.

VI. **ENGLISH COMPOSITION.**—This Class is for Practice in Composition, with regard to Style only, and for a study of its Principles. Wednesday, from 3 to 4.

VII. **EARLY ENGLISH.**—**Michaelmas Term:** Early English Grammar, with readings and some account of the Literature. **Lent and Summer Terms:** Chaucer. Tuesday, from 9 to 10 A.M.

VIII. **ANGLO-SAXON.**—**Michaelmas Term:** Anglo-Saxon Grammar, with readings and some account of the Literature. **Lent and Summer Terms:** Caedmon's Paraphrase. Thursday, 9 to 10 A.M.
At least once a month in each of the English Classes an hour will be given to *viva voce* examination.

Attendance at three Lectures a week counts as a Course in the examinations for the College Prizes. Proficiency in Anglo-Saxon and in Early English will be required of those who compete for the prize given by the Early English Text Society “to the best pupil in an examination in English before Chaucer.” The competition for this Prize is open to all Students of the College.

Fees for the Session: for one Lecture a week, £2 12s. 6d.; for two Lectures a week, £4 4s.; for each additional Lecture a week, £1 1s.

Fees for a Term: for one Lecture a week, £1 1s.; for each additional Lecture a week, 10s. 6d. In the Wednesday Evening Language Class, when taken alone, the fee for the Session is £2 2s.

Perpetual to all the English Classes, £10 10s.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**

Professor CH. CASSAL, LL.D.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 3 to 4.

**SUBJECTS:**—Theoretical and practical study of the French language; principles of Etymology; Composition; Dictation; easy Free Composition; Conversation; Reading and Translation.

One hour every week will be devoted to special Lectures upon Grammar.

**SENIOR CLASS.**—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 3.

**SUBJECTS:**—Reading and Critical Study of the most remarkable French writers; Translations, from prose and poetry; Dictations; practice in Composition; exercise in Free Composition and Idioms; Speaking.

One hour every week, at least, will be devoted to Lectures on the French Language, its History and Grammar, and on the History of France, and of French Literature. These Lectures will be delivered, at first, in English, but as soon as the progress of the Class renders it expedient, in French.

The extent of the subjects will be regulated in each Class by the previous attainments of the Students, and by the requirements of the public Examinations.

The Students are requested to ask the Professor’s advice as to the Class they should enter.

Fee for each Class: for the Session, £6 6s.; for any Term separately, £2 12s. 6d.

**ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**

Professor SIGNOR VOLPE.

**I. JUNIOR CLASS.**

Thursday, from 4 to 5 P.M.

Volpe’s Italian Grammar; Commedie Scelte di Goldoni (one volume, Paris, Didot). *Summer Term*: Tasso, Gerusalemme Liberata.

Fee: for the Session, £2 12s. 6d.; for each Term, £1 1s.
ITALIAN—GERMAN.

II. SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST COURSE.—Translation vivä voce from English into Italian, with copious grammatical explanations. Prose Reading: Manzoni’s ‘I Promessi Sposi;’ Biaggi’s ‘Prosatori Italiani.’ Composition. Thursday, from 3 to 4 P.M.

SECOND COURSE.—Studies on Dante (La Divina Commedia), and on Tasso (La Gerusalemme Liberata). Tuesday, from 4 to 5.

As soon as the Class is competent, the instruction will be given in Italian.

Fees: for either Course for the Session, £2 12s. 6d.; for each Term, £1 1s. For both Courses for the Session, £4 4s.; for each Term, £1 11s. 6d.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor Adolph Heimann, Ph.D.

I. JUNIOR CLASS.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 to 11 A.M.

SUBJECTS:—Grammar; Exercises; Dictation; Epistolary correspondence; Conversation; Study of easy German authors.

II. SENIOR CLASS.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 11 to 12 A.M. [The hour, however, will be changed at the beginning of the Session, if found to be inconvenient.

SUBJECTS:—Repetition of the chief parts of Grammar; comparison of the English and German languages; Translations from English prose-writers; Exercises in Free Composition on given themes; Reading of the more difficult works of some of the best Authors and Lectures on the literary History, from Ulphilas to the present time, special attention being given to the portion required for the first B.A. Examination in the University of London; and on the History of Germany from 113 B.C. to the year 1866.

These Lectures will be delivered in the German language, but so distinctly and slowly, that every Student of the Class will be able to follow them; they will, besides, be accompanied by constant repetitions, both written and vivä voce.

Fees for each Class: for the Session, £6 6s.; for any Term separately, £2 12s. 6d.

A SPECIAL CLASS will be formed in the Michaelmas and Summer Terms for those who may be preparing for the Matriculation Examination. It will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 4 to 5 P.M. 

Fees, per Term, £2 12s. 6d.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Professor T. Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.

This Course consists of about twenty Lectures, on Mondays, from 4½ to 5½ P.M. Fee, £1 1s.
The Introductory Lecture (which is open to every one) will be delivered on Monday, November the 21st, 1870; and with the omission of certain Mondays at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, the Course will run on till May the 22nd, 1871, inclusive.

N.B. A fuller prospectus of the subjects of the several Lectures will be supplied to any applicant; and it should be understood that this Course is given only in alternate years, so that there will be no Lectures in the Session 1871–72.

ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.
Professor Edward Spencer Beesly, M.A.
A Course of about Twenty-five Lectures, embracing a general view of Ancient and Modern History.
Saturdays, 11 to 12.
Fee, £2 2s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.
Professor J. E. Cairnes, M.A.
Two Courses of 12 Lectures each will be delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. The first Course will commence about the 1st of November; the second, about the beginning of April, 1871. The order of topics will, in general, be that followed in Mill's 'Principles of Political Economy.' Fee for each Course, £1 1s.
A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of £20 per annum, tenable for three years, will be competed for in November 1871. Candidates for the Scholarship, as well as for the Class Prize and Certificates, must have attended both the above Courses.
In addition to, and contemporaneously with, the foregoing, it is proposed to deliver two Courses on the more advanced problems of the Science to Senior Students. Students desirous to attend will please to put themselves previously in communication with the Professor.
Fee for each Course, £1 1s.

PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND LOGIC.
Professor G. Croom Robertson, M.A.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 to 11 A.M.
Michaelmas Term: Philosophy of the Mind.
Lent Term: Philosophy of the Mind, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays: Logic on Thursdays and Fridays.
Summer Term: Logic.
The course of Philosophy of Mind is purposely carried on (during the whole of the First Term) to an advanced point before the course of Logic is begun. Fee for both Courses, £7 7s.; for either Course, £4 4s.; for any single Term, £3 3s.
The lectures on Philosophy of Mind form a course of Psychology, in which the mental phenomena are made the subject of exact analysis, according to the methods, and with reference to the cognate results, of modern science. In Logic, while due prominence is given to the Theory of Induction and Method of Scientific Investigation, the Syllogistic doctrine is also expounded and its claims enforced. The great
MATHEMATICS.

Metaphysical questions are taken up in the one Course or the other, according as they can most appropriately be handled, care being had to present them in their various historic phases.

Lecturing is largely mixed with conversation as a means of testing the progress made; and, throughout, the Students are directed in their reading.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.—A Course of about twelve Lectures on the History of Modern Philosophy from the 17th century, with special reference to English thinkers, will be delivered on Monday Evenings, from 7.30 to 8.30, in the Lent Term. Fee, £1 11s. 6d.

MATHEMATICS.
Professor Olaus Hentz, Ph.D.

I. JUNIOR CLASS.
Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 1 to 2.
Exercises on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 9 to 10.

The Exercise Class will be directed by Mr. Percy J. Harding, under the supervision of the Professor.

II. SENIOR CLASS.
Lectures on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1 to 2, and on Saturdays from 10 to 11.
Exercises on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 9 to 10.
SUBJECTS:—The higher Algebra, including the elements of the Theory of Determinants and the Theory of Equations and Coordinate Geometry of two and of three dimensions: The elements of the calculus of Probability, and of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

III. HIGHER SENIOR CLASS.
Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 4 to 5.
Exercises on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 9 to 10.
SUBJECTS:—Differential and Integral Calculus, including the integration of differential equations and geometrical applications. The Calculus of Finite Differences, of Variations, and of Probability.

The Students of each Class will be expected to attend the corresponding Exercise Class, the object of which is to supplement the lectures and private study by directed practice in the working of examples.

When deemed desirable by the Professor, a Student will be permitted to attend more than one Course of Lectures without the payment of any additional Fee.

Fees for each Class: for the Session, £10 10s.; for a single Term, £4 4s.
APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS.

Professor B. T. Moore, M.A., C.E., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

I. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

LECTURES on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 4.

SUBJECTS:—I. The mathematical principles of Statics and Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics, and Plane Astronomy, without requiring the Differential and Integral Calculus. 2. The higher parts of Statics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics; Dynamics of a Particle and of a Rigid Body; the mathematical Theories of Sound and Light, and Physical Astronomy.

Fee: for each Term, £3 3s.; for the Session, £8 8s.

II. APPLIED MECHANICS.

LECTURES on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 5.

SUBJECTS:—The Theory of Structures, comprising the Equilibrium and Stability of piers, arches, and domes, retaining walls, abutments, reservoir embankments, suspension bridges, towers and lofty chimneys, and foundations; the construction of frames and trusses for roofs and girders, and bridges, and calculations of the strains upon their parts.


Theory of Mechanism.—Relative motions of the parts of a machine considered without reference to the forces producing them. Simple machines for the transmission of circular motion. Machines for the interchange of circular and reciprocating motion. Construction of toothed wheels; use of wheels in trains; application to clocks, lathes, &c. Combined Machines.


Fee: for each Term, £3 3s.; for the Session, £8 8s.

PHYSICS.

Professor G. Carey Foster, B.A., F.R.S., Fellow of University College, London.

A.—GENERAL COURSES.

I. JUNIOR CLASS.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 4 to 5.

Fee: for the Session, £8 8s.; for each Term, £3 3s.

Students entering this Class should have a good knowledge of Arithmetic, and of the rudiments of Algebra and Geometry.

The subjects treated will be as follows:
PHYSICS.

I. Statics. Experimental investigation of the laws of the Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces; nature and properties of the Centre of Gravity; the Mechanical Powers.


V. Optics. General Properties of Light.—Laws of Reflection and Simple Refraction, with the principal phenomena depending upon them. Optical Structure of the Eye. Microscopes, Telescopes, &c.


VII. Magnetism.—VIII. Electricity.

II. SENIOR CLASS.

Tuesday and Thursday, from 4 to 5; and Saturday, from 11 to 12.

Fee, for the Session, £3 8s.; for one Term, £3 3s.

Students entering this Class should have a good general knowledge of the elementary parts of the subject, as well as some facility in applying the elements of Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry to the solution of Physical problems.

The subjects treated will be as follows:

I. Elasticity.—General Laws of Vibratory Motion.

II. Sound considered as a special case of Vibratory Motion.

III. Light considered as a special case of Vibratory Motion.—Illustrations of the Undulatory Theory of Light by the phenomena of Interference, Diffraction, Polarization, and Double Refraction.


(2) Quantitative study of the Effects of Heat on Material Bodies, and of its relations to other forms of Energy.

V. Quantitative Study of Magnetism and Electricity.

III. ELEMENTARY SUMMER COURSE.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the Summer Term, from 1 to 2 P.M.

Subjects: The Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics.

Fee, £3 13s. 6d.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

B.—PRACTICAL COURSE.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

For Practical Instruction in Experimental Physics.

The Physical Laboratory will be open to Students daily throughout the Session from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it will be closed at 1 P.M.

The special object of this Course, in addition to enabling Students to become practically acquainted with the use of physical apparatus and with the conditions needed for the production of the most important phenomena of the various branches of physics, is to afford instruction in the methods of obtaining the numerical data which form the basis, not only of all accurate reasoning upon physical phenomena, but also of all the applications of the principles of Physics to Engineering and other practical purposes.

Students are required to attend at least one of the General Classes of Physics before entering the Physical Laboratory, unless they can produce satisfactory evidence of having obtained elsewhere a fair knowledge of the principles of Physics. The instruction in the Laboratory being for the most part individual, Students can enter at any period of the Session.

A general idea of the kind of instruction given may be gathered from the following list of some of the subjects taught:

1. The use of the Balance and methods of accurate Weighing.—Modes of determining the Specific Gravity of solid, liquid, and aeriform bodies.—Measurement of the Bulk of solid bodies, of the Capacity of vessels, and of the Calibre of tubes.

2. Determination of the rates of Expansion by Heat in the case of solid, liquid, and aeriform bodies.—Methods of testing and verifying Thermometers.—Methods of measuring Temperatures, and of determining Specific and Latent Heats.

3. Comparison of the relative Intensities of different sources of Light.—Application of the Goniometer, Sextant, and Theodolite.—Measurement of Indices of Refraction.—Applications of Prismatic Analysis and of Polarized Light in chemical investigations.

4. Construction and use of the most important Electrical and Galvanic apparatus.—Methods of measuring Electrical Currents, Resistance, Quantity, Capacity, and Electromotive force.—Modes of testing Conductors and Insulators for telegraphic purposes, &c.

Fee for the Session, £21; six months, £17 17s.; three months, £10 10s.; one month, £4 4s.

Fee for three days per week, Session, £12 12s.; six months, £10 10s.; three months, £6 6s.; one month, £2 12s. 6d.

The above payments entitle Students to the use of the apparatus belonging to the Physical Cabinet of the College, under such regulations as the Professor may prescribe; but in the case of any apparatus receiving an injury, which, in the judgment of the Professor, amounts to more than legitimate wear and tear, the Student in whose charge the apparatus is at the time must make good the injury, or, if required, replace the apparatus at his own expense.
CHEMISTRY.

Professor WILLIAMSON, Ph.D., F.R.S.

A.—GENERAL COURSE.

Lectures daily, except Saturday, from 11 to 12 A.M., up to the last week in March.

Exercises on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 9 to 10 A.M.

Fee for the whole Course of Lectures, £3 6s.; for a Half Course, £3 3s.; Perpetual, £9 9s.; for the Organic Course alone, £2 2s.

Fee for the Exercise-Class: for the Course, £2 2s.; for the Half Course, £1 1s.

The instruction in this Class is of two kinds, consisting partly of Experimental Lectures by the Professor, partly of Exercises and personal instruction on the subject of the Lectures by Tutors, under the direction of the Professor.

Students cannot profit duly by attendance on the Lectures, unless they work at the subject of each Lecture so as to make it their own.

Attendance on the tutorial part of the Class enables Students to do their work more effectually and rapidly than they can do it by themselves.

The first half of the Course, to Christmas, includes those parts of Chemistry which are required for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

The following order of subjects is adopted in it, viz.:—


Oxygen. Theory of combustion. Hydrogen. Nitrogen. Composition and chief changes of the atmosphere. Carbon, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine, Sulphur, &c. Phosphorus. Boron. Silicon. The chief compounds of these non-metallic elements among themselves are studied in relation to their production, properties, and decompositions. The proportions by weight and by volume in which they combine are explained and illustrated in connexion with the atomic theory.
The Second Half of the Course, from January to March, includes the following subjects:


A weekly viva voce examination is held during the First Half Course and the commencement of the Second Half Course.

II. Organic Chemistry.

Commences in the second week in February, and occupies five Lectures weekly till about the end of March. It includes a study of the characteristics and metamorphoses of the chief organic acids, bases, alcohols, ethers, colouring-matters, &c. Methods of ultimate and proximate analysis. Determination of molecular weights. Theory of types; of compound radicals. Phenomena of fermentation, &c.

Teachers of Chemistry are trained in the theory and practice of their profession. A two years' Course is absolutely requisite for this purpose; but Students will with advantage devote a longer period to it.

The first year is occupied with attendance on the Courses of Chemistry and of Analytical Chemistry. In the second year the Student again attends the Course of Chemistry, and is entrusted with teaching-work in conjunction with the Tutors of the Class. At the same time he continues to work in the Laboratory at analysis and original research.

In order to qualify themselves for rising to the higher ranks of the Profession, gentlemen remain for a further period, in which case they may obtain remunerative work in teaching through the recommendation of the Professor.

It must not, however, be supposed that a study of Chemistry alone, however complete, is sufficient to qualify a man to teach the Science effectively. A competent knowledge of Physics, Mathematics, and either French or German must necessarily be acquired at some period of his Student's Course.

B.—Analytical and Practical Chemistry.

I. Birkbeck Laboratory.

The instruction in the Laboratory is intended for beginners as well as for more advanced students. It includes practice in the construction and use of apparatus for preparing the common gases, acids, bases, salts, &c.; study of the qualitative methods of detecting and separating mineral or organic bodies from one another; also quantitative analysis in the wet way, organic analyses, vapour-densities, &c.; instruction in gas-analysis.

More advanced students are instructed in the methods of original research, especially in organic chemistry.

When accompanied or preceded by attendance on the lectures on Chemistry, the Laboratory Course qualifies Students in the application of Chemistry to the Manufacturing Arts, Metallurgy, Medicine, or Agriculture, &c. Instruction is given in the principles and processes of gas-analysis.
The Laboratory and offices are fitted up completely with the most improved apparatus and utensils for experimental research, both for beginners and for advanced Students. They are open daily from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., from the 4th of October until the end of July, with a short recess at Christmas and at Easter. Saturday, from 9 to 2.

Fees for the Session, 25 guineas; six months, 18 guineas; three months, 10 guineas; one month, 4 guineas; exclusive of the expense of materials. A deduction of about forty per cent. is made for Students who can attend only three fixed days per week.

A Gold Medal and Certificates of Honour are competed for by Students entered for the Session.

II. Summer Courses.

1. Elementary Course.

About Forty Lessons, of one hour each, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 11 to 12, commencing in the first week of May. Students are taught the construction and use of apparatus for the preparation of the most important gases, acids, &c.; the characteristic tests for the presence of the common acids and bases, including the chief metallic and other poisons; also the processes for separating these bodies from one another.

Solutions are frequently given to the Class for investigation:

The first six weeks of the Course are occupied by the study of the chief non-metallic elements and their simple compounds. Metallic salts, &c. are subsequently studied.

Fee for the Course, £4 4s., including the cost of materials and apparatus.

2. Senior Course.

About ten lessons of two hours each, on Mondays, from 10 to 12, commencing in the first week of May. The Course includes tests for fixed and volatile organic acids, nitrogenized acids, sugars, glycerine, &c., organic bases and alkaloids, constituents of blood, milk, urine, &c.

Volumetric methods of quantitative analysis of acids, alkalis, urea, prussic acid, iron, &c., are practised.

Fee for the Course, £2 2s., including cost of materials and apparatus.

C. Summer Matriculation Course.

Professor Williamson, F.R.S., assisted by Mr. F. S. Barff, M.A., F.C.S.

This Course includes those parts of Chemistry which are required for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

The Course consists of about Twenty Lessons in Practical Chemistry, and of an equal number of oral lessons. The practical lessons include the preparation of the common gases and acids, &c., and the study of their characteristic properties in relation to the elementary laws of combination.

The other lessons are chiefly devoted to those parts of the subject which require fuller oral explanation than is given in the practical lessons. They include numerous exercises and questions to which answers in writing are given by the Students. These lessons will begin on Wednesday April 5th, at 11 A.M.
The Class will meet on the first five week-days, from 11 to 12, and some other meetings will be announced when the Class has assembled.

Fee for the Class, £4 4s., including cost of materials and apparatus.

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.

Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.A.S., F.I.B.A.

The treatment of this subject is divided into two separate Courses:—

A. ARCHITECTURE as a Fine Art:—B. ARCHITECTURE as a Science.

Each Course consists of Thirty Lectures in the year, divided into Two Terms of Fifteen Lectures each, one of which will be delivered every week; viz.—A. Every Tuesday, 5.25 to 6.25. B. Every Tuesday, 6.35 to 7.35.

The First Term in each Course will commence at the opening of the College, and the Second Term at the beginning of February. Thus a Student wishing to go through the whole of the terms in one year would commence with the history of the earliest period of Art or Construction, and follow it down, in regular gradation, to the latest period.

In order to avoid the loss of time occupied by the students in taking detailed notes of the lecture, a list of the chief points to be referred to, such as the names and dates of buildings, the analyses and other details, will be given to each student before each lecture, so that he will have to take only occasional notes as the lecture proceeds.

FEES:—For one Term in either A. or B., £3 13s. 6d.; for both, £6 6s. For both Terms in either A. or B., £6 6s.; or for two Terms in both, £11 11s.

A.—Art: 1st Term. Description and review of the several distinctive features and details of various Styles of Architecture used in ancient times, and of the changes which took place in the forms of the various public and other structures under different nations, and at various dates.

2nd Term. Architecture of the Byzantines, and of the Romanesque period in Italy and France; of the Normans in France and Britain, and of the Pointed style through its several varieties in Britain, France, &c., to the Renaissance in Italy.

All illustrated by numerous drawings of the finest examples.

B.—Science: Materials used in Construction; History of the Manufacture of bricks, tiles, drain-pipes, &c., from the methods adopted in ancient times to those used now, with notes on the recent improvements.

Composition of mortars, cements, and concrete, their several properties, the best means of using them, and the way of calculating their cost.

The best method of putting in foundations exemplified by actual cases of failure and success. Data for calculating the cost of excavating in different soils, &c. The precautions necessary to be taken in respect of drainage. Construction of walls of brick, rubble, &c., in ancient times, and thence, through the middle ages, to the present day.

Best methods of construction now adopted, and their cost.

The way in which timbers, deals, &c., are prepared for the market, the best methods of preventing the cracks (shakes) in them, and other...

Memoranda as to specifications, contracts, ancient and modern.

Stonework.—Description of the several kinds of stone; the method of quarrying them. Construction of stone walls, piers, columns, tracery windows, and other masonry in ancient, medieval, and modern times both in Britain and in other countries.

During the Session, some of the buildings in London, as the British Museum, St. Paul's Cathedral, or Westminster Abbey, as also one of the chief builders' workshops, are visited by the Classes.

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DRAWING.—Teacher, Mr. G. B. Moore.

GEOMETRICAL, ISOMETRICAL, and PERSPECTIVE Projection, including the delineation of shadows, applicable to ARCHITECTURE, Civil and Military ENGINEERING, and MACHINERY. The Drawing of ARCHITECTURE, FORTIFICATION, LANDSCAPE, FIGURE, and ORNAMENT.

Mondays, at 2 P.M.; Tuesdays, at 11 A.M.

Fee:—For each Term, £2 2s.

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PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

Daily, except Saturday, from 10 to 11, from the 4th of October to the end of March.

Fee for the entire Course, £7 7s.; Half Course, £4 4s.; Perpetual, £9 9s.

The subjects included in this Course are—1. An account of the structure and properties of the textures of the human body. 2. A systematic exposition of the phenomena which present themselves in the living body, and of the general principles or laws by which they are regulated.
JURISPRUDENCE.

Professor Sheldon Amos, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

The following three Series of Lectures will be delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., commencing on Tuesday, October 25th.

A PUBLIC INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered on Thursday, October 20th, at 7.30 p.m. Subject: "The best modes of studying the Science of Jurisprudence in the existing condition of that Science."

Fee for the Session, £6 6s.; for a single Term, £2 12s. 6d.

I. MICHAELMAS TERM.

General view of the contents of the Science of Jurisprudence.

Oct. 25. I. Place occupied by Law in the history of early civilization.

27. II. Definition of term "Law," with enumeration of popular and metaphorical uses of that term.

Nov. 1. III. Definition of leading terms, as Person, Thing, Right, Duty, Fact, Act, Event, Will, Intention, &c.

3. IV. Meaning of expression "Sources of Law."

8. V. Grounds for the need of the Interpretation of Laws, with modes in use for the supply of that need.

10. VI. Classification of the main topics to be comprehended in a code of a modern European State.

15. VII. Progress of juridical ideas, owing to internal national development and to multiplication of relations with foreign States.


22. IX. Classification of the main topics of Public International Law.

24. X. Reciprocal influences on each other of the general study of the Science of Jurisprudence and the growth of International Law.

II. LENT TERM.

Laws directly relating to the Constitution and Administration of the State.

Jan. 24. I. Origin and sanction of these laws, and customary distinctions between "Public" and "Private," "Constitutional" and general law.

26. II. Legal conception of a State.

31. III. Definition of expression "Supreme Political Authority."

Feb. 2. IV. Relations to each other of the component parts of a Supreme Political Authority (if composed of a plurality of parts), and modes of altering these relations.

7. V. Modes of expressing the will of the Supreme Political Authority, that is, of enacting laws.

9. VI. The Executive, and its Rights and Duties generally.
JURISPRUDENCE—ROMAN LAW.

Feb. 14. VII. Rights and Duties of judicial and magisterial members of the Executive.

16. VIII. Rights and Duties of Members of the Executive concerned, (1) in enforcing the Laws, (2) in collecting the Revenue, (3) in administering the affairs of the Army and Navy, (4) in providing for the sanitary, commercial, and moral welfare of the people.

21. IX. National "character" and Naturalization.

X. Modes of codifying this branch of a complete Legal System.

III. SUMMER TERM.

Laws of Ownership.


27. II. Constituent parts of a Law of Ownership.

May 2. III. Things that may or may not be owned, with the modes of classifying them.

4. IV. Persons who may or may not own.

9. V. Rights of Ownership in their most unrestricted form. [Property, Dominium, Fee simple, &c.]

11. VI. Restricted Rights of Ownership. [Estates for life, easements, mortgages, jura in re generally.]

16. VII. Possession.

18. VIII. Classification of modes of acquiring Rights of Ownership.

[V. Title, succession, &c.]

23. IX. Title by intestacy and testamentary disposition.

25. X. Modes of protecting Rights of Ownership.

Books recommended to Students, and to be referred to among others by the Lecturer:—

Austin's Lectures, Notes, Tables, and Fragments, with Mill's Review of them in his 'Dissertations and Discussions,' vol. iii.

Maine's 'Ancient Law.'

Bentham's 'Theory of Legislation,' 'Corps complet de Législation,' 'Civil Code,' and works generally.

Savigny's 'System des heutigen Rechts,' 'Beruf &c.' and works generally.

Thibaut's 'Pandektenrechts,' and works generally.

Falck's 'Juristische Encyclopädie.'

Trendelenberg's 'Naturrecht auf dem Grunde der Ethik.'

Modern Codes:—French, Prussian, Italian, American, and Indian.

Heffter's 'Europäische Völkerrecht.'

Westlake's 'Private International Law.'

Maurice's 'Lectures on Social Morality.'

ROMAN LAW.

Professor W. A. Hunter, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Senior Class. Monday and Wednesday, at 6.30 P.M.

This Course will not begin until January 1871. The subjects of the Lectures will be:—

THE LAW RELATING TO 'SOCIETAS.'

THE PRINCIPLES OF EVIDENCE.

THE ROMAN LAW OF EVIDENCE.
Junior Class. Monday and Wednesday, at 7.30 P.M.

This Course will begin on the 24th October, 1870. The subjects of the Lectures will be:

THE LAW OF CONTRACT AND DELICTS.
THE LAW OF PROCEDURE.
THE LAW OF PERSONS.

The Lectures in the Junior Class are preparatory to the First LL.B. Examination of the University of London; the Lectures in the Senior Class to the Second LL.B. Examination.

Fee for the Session, for either Class, £6 6s.; for a single Term, £2 12s. 6d.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

Tuesdays, 6.30 to 7.30 P.M., beginning October 25th.

A Public Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Tuesday, October 18th, at 7.30 P.M.

Subject, "The Development of Parliamentary Government in England."

The Constitutional History of England from the Assembling of the Long Parliament to the death of William IV.

I. MICHAELMAS TERM: 1640 to 1714.
II. LENT TERM: 1714 to 1800.
III. SUMMER TERM: 1800 to 1837.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1870.

Thursdays, 6.30 to 7.30 P.M., beginning October 20th.

A course of Lectures on Constitutional Law, intended especially for candidates for the next LL.B. Examination of the University of London.

Fee for the Session for the general course £6 6s.; for a single Term, £2 12s. 6d.; for the special course in Michaelmas Term, £2 12s. 6d.

THE LAWS OF INDIA.
Reader, John D. Bell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of H.M.'s High Court, Calcutta.

The subjects of the Lectures are those in which Candidates for the Indian Civil Service have to be examined, viz., Hindu and Mahomedan Law, and the Codes of India, &c.

Tuesdays, from 6.30 to 7.30 P.M.

On Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

Thursdays, from 6.30 to 7.30 P.M.


The Introductory Lecture, open to the Public, will be delivered on Thursday, October 20th, at 6.30 P.M.

Fee, £3 3s. per Term.
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<td>6.30-7.45</td>
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* The days and hours for subjects not included in these tables will be fixed at the opening of the Session.
JEWS' COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

This Scholarship was founded in the year 1859 in the following terms, communicated by the Committee of Subscribers to the fund:

"In order to perpetuate the remembrance of the passing of the Act of the Legislature on the 23rd July 1858 (A.M. 5618), by which Jews were enabled to sit in Parliament on taking an oath consistent with their religious principles, and to testify to the Electors of the City of London the grateful sense entertained by the Jews of this country of the exertions made in their behalf, and in favour of religious liberty, by the repeated Election of Baron L. de Rothschild, a Jew, as one of their Representatives in the House of Commons," University College, London, was presented (in the year 1859) with One Thousand Pounds, Consols, from the Jews' Commemoration Fund, for the purpose of founding two Scholarships, of the value of £15 a year each, tenable for two years, and so arranged that one may be vacant in each year.

REGULATIONS.

1. The yearly Scholarship is given to that Student among the Students of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, or of the Faculty of Science, of one year's standing in the College, and whose age when he first entered the College did not exceed eighteen years, who is most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

2. The Scholarship is open to members of every religious denomination, wherever previously educated, and is awarded upon the results of the Class examinations at the close of the Session, without any further special examination. It is awarded by the Council on the report of the Faculties.

3. It is a condition of holding the Scholarship, that the Scholar shall in each of the two years of its tenure attend a Class or Classes in the College, in any Faculty, to the extent of at least 120 lectures.

4. If a Scholar elected as above shall wish to make the stipend of the Scholarship available towards defraying the expense of his attendance at the College in a year or years not immediately following his election, the Council will, at his request, hold the money for him till he wishes to avail himself of it.

5. Power is reserved to the Council of the College to vary the scheme for bestowing the Scholarship from time to time, if circumstances shall seem to them to render a change necessary, provided the fundamental principles are retained; and the Scholarship, whatever it be, shall be entitled "THE JEWS' COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIP."

N.B. Several other Scholarships were founded in commemoration of the same event—Two for the benefit of pupils of the City of London School; and one for the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields. One of the former, of £40 per annum, is tenable on condition that the pupil shall continue in the City of London School, or become a Student of University College.
SCHOLARSHIPS.

JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIPS IN JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Joseph Hume Scholarships are payable out of the Dividends of a fund presented to the College by the Subscribers to a Memorial of the Public Services and Virtues of the late Mr. Joseph Hume “for the establishment of a Scholarship to advance the Sciences of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, to bear the name of The Joseph Hume Scholarship.”

The Ricardo Scholarship is payable out of the Dividends of a fund, belonging to the College, called the Ricardo Fund. On the foundation of the Hume Scholarships, the Council determined to apply the greater part of the Dividends of the Ricardo Fund to a second Scholarship in Political Economy, to be called The Ricardo Scholarship.

These Scholarships are as follows:—

1st. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of £20 a year, tenable for three years:—the next to be competed for in November 1870.

2nd. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of £20 a year, tenable for three years:—the next to be competed for in November 1871.

3rd. A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy of £20 a year, tenable for three years:—the next to be competed for in November 1872.

REGULATIONS.

1. Every Candidate for a Scholarship must have been, during the Session immediately preceding the award, a bona fide Student of the College, and must produce evidence satisfactory to the Council of having regularly during the said preceding Session attended the Class on the subject of the Scholarship.

2. He must announce to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of November, his intention to compete for the Scholarship.

3. The Examination shall begin on a day between the 15th of November and 1st of December, appointed by the Council; it shall be conducted by printed papers,—the papers of each Examiner, if more than one, being previously submitted to the other Examiner or Examiners for his or their approval. The answers shall be inspected by every Examiner.

4. If the Examiners be more than one, and be not in the first instance unanimous in their opinion respecting the superiority of any Candidate, they shall re-examine the answers sent in by every Student respecting whom they are not unanimous, and a majority of Examiners shall then decide; but if there be no majority, a fresh examination, with the aid of an umpire, if necessary, shall take place of the Students thus placed in opposition by the Examiners.

5. If the Examiners, in addition to the Candidate whom they recommend as most deserving of the Scholarship, be of opinion that there are any other Candidates whose positive proficiency they would have considered worthy of the Scholarship, they shall report to the Council the names of such Candidates, as worthy of commendation, in the order of their merit.
6. The Examiners shall be appointed by the Council.
7. The Council will withhold any of the Scholarships, in the event
of the Examiners being of opinion that the Candidate or Candidates
have not sufficient merit.
8. For every Scholarship not awarded, an extraordinary Scholarship
may be awarded in a future year, together with, but independently of,
the ordinary Scholarship then to be given.
9. Each Scholarship shall be tenable for three years, the first annual
payment thereof becoming due on the Award being made by the
Council, and the second and third payments on the 1st of December
in the two succeeding years.
10. No Scholar can be re-elected to a Scholarship in the same subject.

EVENING CLASSES.

Prospectus.

1. The Session is divided into three Terms, each of ten complete
weeks, exclusive of vacations:
   (i) The Michaelmas Term, beginning on Monday the 10th of October,
and ending on Thursday, December 15th.
   (ii) The Lent Term, beginning on Monday the 9th of January, and
ending on Thursday, March 16th.
   (iii) The Summer Term, beginning on Monday the 20th of March,
and ending on Thursday, June 8th, the Easter vacation extending
from the 6th to the 17th of April, both days inclusive.
2. The object of these Classes is to extend the benefits of the College
tuition, especially to gentlemen engaged elsewhere during the day; and
to provide instruction in Subjects not taught in the ordinary College
Classes.
3. Students desiring to enter any Class are required to sign an engage­
ment that they will conform to such Regulations as have been made,
or may be made, for the maintenance of order in the College, and in
the Classes which they attend. They will be bound also, if required,
to give satisfactory evidence of character.
4. The Beadles have orders to admit gentlemen to any of the Classes,
with the permission of the Professor or Teacher, as occasional visitors.
5. The Library is open for the convenience of the Students between
6:30 and 8:30 on the evenings when the Classes meet, except when
it is wanted for other purposes.
6. The Steward is permitted to provide refreshments for the Students
at fixed prices. The refreshment-room is closed at 9 P.M.
7. The Fees for each Term or Session are to be paid on entrance, at
the Office of the College, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., or on Saturdays from
9 A.M. to 2 P.M., and during the first week of each Term from 6 P.M.
till 8 P.M.
8. There are no Fees except those payable for the several Classes.
EVENING CLASSES.

SUBJECTS AND TIMES OF LECTURES.

LATIN.
Teacher: Mr. Samuel Lee, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.
Monday and Wednesday, from 7.30 to 8.30; and from 8.30 to 9.30.

Michaelmas Term.
Senior Class.—Virgil, Georgics, Book III., and Æneid, Book IV. (for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, January 1871).
Junior Class.—The Elements of Latin Grammar and Composition.

Lent and Summer Terms.
Senior Class.—Tacitus, Annals, Book I., and Virgil, Æneid, Books VII. & VIII. (for the First B.A. Examination of the University of London, 1871). Latin Composition and Roman History.
Junior Class.—Cicero, Oratio II. in Catilinam (for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, June 1871).
Fee for each Class, £1 1s. per Term, or £2 12s. 6d. for the Session.

GREEK.
Teacher: Mr. Talfourd Ely, M.A. Lond., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond., Assistant Classical Examiner in the Univ. of London.
Monday and Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30; and from 7.30 to 8.30.
The Teacher will be guided in his choice of subjects and in his manner of treating them mainly by the proficiency and the requirements of his pupils.
The provisional arrangements are as follows:—

Michaelmas Term.
Senior Class.—Xenophon, Cyropædia, Book II., being the Matriculation subject of the University of London for January 1871.
Junior Class.—The Elements of Greek Grammar; Greenwood’s Grammar, and Robson’s Exercises, Part I.

Lent and Summer Terms.
Senior Class.—Homer, Odyssey, Book V., being the subject for the First B.A. Examination of the University of London for 1871.
Junior Class.—Homer, Iliad, Book IX., being the subject for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London for June 1871.
Occasional Examinations by means of written papers will be held to test the progress of the classes, and to enable the Teacher to adapt his instruction to the wants of the Students.
Greenwood’s Grammar and Liddell and Scott’s Lexicon are recommended.
Fee for each Class, £1 1s. per Term, or £2 12s. 6d. for the Session.
HEBREW.
Professor, The Rev. D. W. Marks.
Subjects to be determined, and days and hours fixed, when the Class meets.
A Junior Class will be formed, if required, for beginners.
Fee, £1 11s. 6d. for each Term.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
Professor H. Morley.
Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30.
English Grammar, History and Structure of the Language. This Course will extend over the whole Session.
Fee, £2 2s.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor Ch. Cassal, LL.D.
Assistant Teachers: Mr. R. Tapson.
Mr. V. Cerexhe.
Tuesday and Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30.
JUNIOR CLASS.—This Class is intended for beginners, or for persons little advanced in the study of French.
SENIOR CLASS.—The subjects will be regulated by the previous attainments of the Students, and by the requirements of public Examinations.
A HIGHER SENIOR CLASS will be formed if necessary.
Particular attention will be paid to Practical Composition and Conversation.
Fee for each Class, £1 1s. per Term, or £2 12s. 6d. for the Session.

ITALIAN.
Professor G. Volpe.
Monday and Thursday, from 6.30 to 7.30.
Elements of Grammar, Exercises, and simple practice in speaking, explanation of idioms, construction of sentences, &c., with a view to the rapid acquisition of the language, chiefly for social and mercantile purposes; but at the same time the study of Italian literature will, as far as possible, be combined with the more practical aims of the Course.
Books: Volpe's Italian Grammar; Goldoni, Commedie Scelte (Paris, Didot), &c.
Fee, £1 1s. per Term, or £2 12s. 6d. for the Session.
GERMAN.

Professor HEIMANN, Ph.D.
Assistant: A. STRAKA, Ph.D.

Monday and Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

Two Classes will be formed; one for beginners, the other for advanced pupils. In both, regard will be had to the knowledge already acquired by the Students, so that the instruction may, as much as possible, be a continuation of their previous studies.

I. The Elementary Class, under Dr. Straka, will be taught the principal rules of Grammar, and their application in written Exercises; the translation of easy pieces in prose and verse; and practice in speaking.

Books used: Wendeborn's Grammar, twelfth edition. Heimann's Fifty Lessons; and his Introduction to the Study of German Authors.

II. The advanced Class will be instructed by Dr. Heimann in the following subjects:

Reading of an entertaining work of one of the classical writers.
Translation from English into German (Class-book: Heimann's Materials).
Epistolary correspondence in German characters, familiar and commercial; and
Conversation on easy topics.
Should this Class be far advanced, a part of the time, after Christmas, will be devoted to Lectures on the History of Modern German Literature, from the year 1700 till the present time.

Fee for each Class, £1 1s. per Term, or £2 12s. 6d. for the Session.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Teacher, Mr. H. R. Fox BOURNE.

Monday and Wednesday, from 7.30 to 8.30.

MICHAELMAS AND LENT TERMS.

Twenty Lectures will be delivered in each of these Terms on English History to the close of the 17th century.

The Class is especially intended to be preparatory to the Matriculation and First B.A. Examinations of the University of London. The 'Student's Hume' will be used as a text-book.

Fee for each Term, £1 1s.

PHYSICS.

Teacher, Mr. B. LOEWY, F.R.A.S.

Tuesday and Thursday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

Twenty Lectures will be given during each Term, intended to be preparatory to the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, and to be generally introductory to a more advanced study of Physics.

The principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics and Geometrical Optics will be explained, and problems and questions set to
the Students for home work, in order to train them in the habit of reasoning on physical laws, and of applying them for practical purposes. The best mode of discussing with the Students their private exercises will be agreed on at the beginning of the Course.

Fee, £1 1s. for each Term, or £2 12s. 6d. for the Session.

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**MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.**

Professor J. Morris, F.G.S.

*Monday and Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30.*

**Michaelmas Term.**

The Course will consist of about Twenty Lectures. The First Ten Lectures will comprise Physical Geography in relation to Geology; the Agencies at present in operation, Volcanos, Coral Reefs, &c.; dynamical Geology; the application of Mineralogy to Geology, as to the occurrence of the useful Metallic and other Mineral substances.

The other Lectures will explain the succession of the stratified or fossiliferous Rocks, and their distribution in the British Isles; the nature and importance of Organic Remains, with descriptions of the more characteristic Fossils found in each formation.

Fee for the Course, £1 1s.

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**MATHEMATICS.**

Teacher, Mr. R. Tucker, M.A.

*Tuesday, from 6.30 to 7.30; Thursday, from 6 to 7.*

Instruction will be given in the Principles of Arithmetic and the Elements of Algebra (up to Quadratic Equations), and the Elements of Geometry (first four books of Euclid).

N.B. A knowledge of these subjects is required at the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

Fee, £1 1s. per Term, or £2 12s. 6d. for the Session.

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**ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY—THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.**

Professor Williamson, F.R.S., and Mr. Jones.

*Monday, from 7.30 to 9.30.*

A Course of Twenty Lessons, of two hours each, in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

The elements of Chemistry are explained to the Class, and the experiments illustrating the subject are performed by the Students.

The subject will be the common non-metallic elements and the common metals, their compounds and chief properties, and the best methods of distinguishing and separating them.

All the experiments and analyses are repeated by each Student, or by no more than two Students jointly.

Fee, including the cost of materials, &c., £4 4s. for the whole Course, or £2 2s. per Term.
EVENING CLASSES.

DRAWING.
Teacher, Mr. G. B. Moore.

Monday and Thursday, from 6.30.

Geometrical, Isometrical, and Perspective Projection, including the delineation of shadows, applicable to Architecture, to Civil and Military Engineering, and to Machinery. The Drawing of Architecture, Fortification, Landscape, Figure, and Ornament. The days and hours will be fixed at the beginning of the Session.

Fee for each Term, £2 2s.

WRITING (GENERAL AND OFFICIAL).
Teacher, Mr. C. F. King, B.A.

Monday and Wednesday, from 7.30 to 8.30.

In this department it is proposed to give special attention to the acquisition of an easy, graceful, and legible style of current handwriting, well adapted for general use, the counting-house, &c.; and to the attainment of that kind of writing which is denominated "Official," and is an indispensable qualification of all candidates for appointments in the Civil Service. The distinguishing features of this style are a bold, well-developed character, and the absence of all superfluous ornament.

In order to attain proficiency in either of the above styles, much close and careful practice is requisite.

Fee for each Term, £1 1s.

BOOK-KEEPING.
Teacher, Mr. C. F. King, B.A.

Monday and Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

The object of this Course will be to secure as complete a knowledge of Book-keeping, both by Single and by Double Entry, as can be obtained theoretically and by fictitious practice.

Proper attention will likewise be given to Mental Calculations and to the attainment of a graceful style of Commercial Handwriting, these subjects being especially desirable in connexion with Book-keeping.

Fee for each Term, £1 1s.

SHORT-HAND AND PHONETICS.
Teacher, Mr. M. C. Souter, M.R.C.S.

Tuesdays, from 8.30 to 9.30.

This Class is intended to impart a thorough knowledge of Short-hand to the extent of ready corresponding and verbatim reporting. The system taught is Phonography, which is based upon the principles of representing spoken sounds by specific signs, and like sounds by like signs. Hence a practical knowledge of the system is easily and rapidly acquired.

The Class Books are the Phonographic Teacher and Manual.

Fee per Term £1 1s., or £2 12s. 6d. for the Session.
### FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

**TIME-TABLE.**

[In several respects these arrangements must be considered as provisional only.]

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**DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR, IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS. SESSION 1869-70.**

**Method of awarding Prizes and Certificates of Honour.**

A Series of Questions for the Class of each Professor is privately printed, a copy of which is delivered to each Student after he comes into the Examination-Room. The answers are written in the Examination-Room, into which no book is allowed to be brought.

Every paper containing each Student's answers is distinguished by a number; and the name of the Student designated by each number is left, before the day of Examination, at the Office of the College, enclosed in a sealed envelope inscribed with the number, to be opened after the several Professors have made their awards.

Besides the Prizes in each of the classes, Certificates of Honour are awarded to all who have attained in their answers a certain standard of excellence previously fixed.

The same Student may gain a Prize or Certificate in every Class. No Student who obtained a First Prize in a former Session is allowed to contend for a Prize in the same Class in a subsequent Session; and no Student who gained a Second Prize in a former Session is entitled to receive a similar Prize in the same Class.
On Friday, the 24th of June, the Prizes and Certificates of Honour were publicly distributed by

THE RIGHT REV. DR. TEMPLE, LORD BISHOP OF EXETER,

who presided at the request of the Council.

Professor G. C. Foster, B.A., F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, read the following

REPORT.

MY LORD BISHOP.—The number of Students who have attended the Classes of the Faculty of Arts and Laws during the Session which closes to-day has been 290, of whom 180 entered for the first time this Session. There have also been 33 Students, of whom 73 were new, attending the Evening Classes. Altogether, therefore, the total number of Students in the Classes of this department of the College has been 383. Compared with the total of last year, this is less by 10. But on examining the numbers more closely, it will be seen that they do not show any falling off in the real prosperity of the College; the smaller total is entirely accounted for by the diminished attendance on the Evening Classes, which numbered 26 more Students last Session than they have done this. These classes, however, although they have now been in existence for four years, have not yet taken a very important place in the general scheme of College work, and must still be regarded to some extent in the light of an experiment.

The number of Students attending the regular classes of the Faculty has been more by 16 than it was last year, and the new entries have exceeded those of last year by 10. Our present total of 290 is the highest that has been reached since the opening of the College.

With regard to the conduct of the Students, I am happy to be able to repeat what has been said so often by my predecessors, that, so far as the enforcement of discipline is concerned, the office of Dean has been an absolute sinecure; and I believe I shall have the consent of my colleagues in saying that the relations between Professors and Students were never better than they now are.

The Andrews Entrance Exhibitions were awarded at the beginning of the Session as follows:—the Exhibition for Classics, to Mr. Charles Parsons, of Lewes Grammar School; that for Mathematics and Physics, to Mr. Frederick William Frankland, of University College School; and that for the three subjects together to Mr. J. T. Sale, of Regent’s Park College.—It may be mentioned in this connexion that the conditions of the award and tenure of these Exhibitions, as well as of the Andrews Prizes and Scholarships, have been under discussion by the Faculty several times this Session, and that a plan is now under the consideration of the Faculty and Committee of Management whereby it is hoped that the utility and popularity of these rewards may be considerably increased*.

The Degrees and Honours which have been conferred by the University of London, during the past year, upon Students of this Faculty are as follows:—The Degree of LL.D. has been conferred on Mr. Thomas Lambert Mears; the Degree of M.A., upon Mr. Alfred Slater West—who also gained the Gold Medal in Logic and Moral

* For the amended regulations relating to these Prizes and Scholarships, see pp. 22, 23.
Philosophy,—upon Mr. Seward William Brice, and upon the Baron Armand de Watteville.—The Degree of B.A. has been conferred upon Mr. Walter William Rouse Ball, who gained the Second Place in Honours in Moral Philosophy; upon Mr. Arthur William Kaye Miller, who was Second in Honours in Classics; upon Mr. Frederick de Sola Mendes, who took the Sixth Place in Honours in Moral Philosophy and the Third Place in Animal Physiology;—and also upon Mr. Thomas George Palmer Hallett, Mr. Andries Ferdinand Stockenström Maudsorp, Mr. Richard Roberts, Mr. Edward William Tagg, Mr. Henry Wilkinson Toller, Mr. George Walker, and Mr. Augustus Henry Scott White.—At the First Examination for the Degree of LL.B., the First place in Honours in Jurisprudence and Roman Law and the Exhibition were awarded to Mr. Seward William Brice.—At the First Examination for the Degree of B.A., Mr. Arthur Hibble Higgs obtained the First Place in Honours in Latin and the Exhibition; Mr. Frederick Wilkins Aveling, Mr. William Blake Odgers, and Mr. Edward Albert Wurtzburg also obtained Honours in the same subject. Mr. John William Lord took Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Mr. William Blake Odgers obtained the Exhibition in English, and Honours in the same subject were gained by Mr. Frederick Wilkins Aveling and Mr. Charles Davis Padland. In French, Honours were taken by Mr. William Bunting Godfrey Esquiros, Mr. Arthur Hibble Higgs, and Mr. William Buttle, the First Place and the Prize being obtained by Mr. Esquiros.—At the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc., the First Place in Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and the Exhibition, were gained by Mr. Thomas Oliver Harding.—At the Matriculation Examination last June, Mr. Abraham de Mattos Mocatta, Mr. Philip Herbert Carpenter, Mr. Henry Ramié Beeton, and Mr. Ebenezer Reeves Palmer obtained places in the Honours Division. And at the Examination in January of this year, Mr. Edward Davis took the Fourth Place in Honours and the First Prize, and Mr. Robert Forsyth Scott took the Sixth Place, but was disqualified by age for receiving the Third Prize.

An Entrance Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, has been gained by Mr. Walter William Rouse Ball; and an Exhibition in Natural Science at St. John’s College, by Mr. John William Elwes.

This long list of distinctions gained affords a sufficient proof that the diligence and ability of our Students have not diminished. It was mentioned by Professor Morley, in the Report which he presented as Dean at the end of last Session, that a Ladies’ Educational Association had been formed in London, for the purpose of organizing a scheme of educational lectures to Ladies, and that, as a guarantee of the thoroughly Academical character of the instruction given, they had resolved to seek their Lecturers wholly among the Professors of this College. In accordance with this plan, courses—each of 36 lectures—on Latin, English Literature, French Literature, and Experimental Physics, a course of 24 lectures on Geometry, and a course of 18 practical lessons in Chemistry have been delivered by the Professors of those subjects during the past Session to Classes of Ladies varying in number from 104 to 19. The classes in Chemistry and Experimental Physics met, by permission of the Council, in the College, for the sake of convenient access to the necessary apparatus; the other classes were held in St. George’s Hall. The total number
DEAN'S REPORT.

of Students attending the six courses was 233, and the total number of class-tickets taken out by them was 294. Next Session it is proposed that there should be similar courses on English and French Literature, Logic, Experimental Physics, and Chemistry; and we may hope that a beginning has been made of what will become a permanent Women's Department of the College. Before leaving the subject, it ought to be mentioned that an Examination of Women for Certificates of Special Proficiency was held at the University of London for the first time last May, and that the single Candidate who succeeded in passing in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry had been a Student in the Chemical Laboratory of this College.

A third series of six Tuesday Evening Lectures to the general public has been given here this Session, the gentlemen to whose kindness we are indebted for them being Dr. Carpenter, Registrar of the University of London, Professor Seeley, Professor Morley, Mr. William Ralston, Mr. E. J. Poynter, and Professor Cassal. Our former colleague, Sir Edward Creasy, was prevented by sudden and severe illness from proving his continued interest in the College by giving one of the six lectures, and his place was most kindly and effectively supplied by Mr. Ralston at only a few hours' notice.

Some important changes have occurred within the year among the Professors of this Faculty. The reorganization of the Law Classes, which was mentioned in the Dean's Report of last year as being under the consideration of the Council, has been effected by the appointment of Mr. Sheldon Amos, son of our first Professor of English Law, to be Professor of Jurisprudence, of Mr. William Alexander Hunter, to be Professor of Roman Law, and of Mr. J. W. Willis Bund, to be Professor of Constitutional Law and History. — Professor Seeley, having been appointed Regius Professor of Modern History in his own University of Cambridge, has resigned the Chair of Latin in this College, which he has filled since 1863. Whether we regard Professor Seeley's eminence as a Scholar, or the zealous interest he has ever shown in the welfare of the College and the readiness with which his services have always been given whenever the College could be benefited by them, it is impossible for us not to feel his departure as a most serious loss; and while we offer to him and to the University of Cambridge our congratulations on the appointment which takes him from us, we cannot help mingling with them our personal regrets. — Another of the most important Chairs of the Faculty, that of Mathematics, has been resigned by Professor Hirst, in exchange for the post of Assistant Registrar of the University of London. The reason which has induced Professor Hirst to take this step is one which is much less satisfactory to his colleagues than that which has caused the resignation of Professor Seeley. In plain language, we have lost one of our most eminent men and most successful teachers because the circumstances of the College are such that he could not stay. The work of the Professorship has been so heavy and incessant as not only to make it impossible for him to find time for original mathematical investigation, but also to overtax his physical strength, and it could not be lightened without making the remuneration altogether inadequate. — Similar causes have also contributed to deprive us of one of the most distinguished members of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor Michael Foster, who has accepted the appointment of Praeceptor in Physiology in Trinity College, Cam-
bridge—an appointment which has been offered to him in a way which affords emphatic testimony to the estimation in which he is held as man of Science, and of which the College, in which he is now a teacher and was formerly a pupil, may fairly be proud.

But while it cannot but be gratifying to us that, almost every year, some of our colleagues should be called away by institutions which, if they cannot in all cases offer them more extensive spheres of usefulness than they have had here, can at least remunerate their services better,—the circumstance that other institutions should so often succeed in attracting from us men whose reputations have in great part been made in the College, and whom we know to be most warmly attached to it, is one which cannot but lead us to consider its causes; and when we find that these are invariably the same—overwork and underpay—it will probably surprise no one if we conclude that the time has come when University College may fairly claim to have its proved powers of public usefulness still further increased by being allowed some share of help from the public resources which are so freely expended elsewhere.

But although a Professorship in this College cannot be an object of desire, except to men who look to find their reward in their work itself at least as much as in the pecuniary payment they receive for it, such men have hitherto always been found. The Chairs of Latin and of Mathematics have been already filled up; the former by a gentleman whose scholarship has added to the classical renown of Oxford itself—Mr. Robinson Ellis; the latter by a young German mathematician—Dr. Olaus Henrici—who has already gained a scientific reputation of which it is sufficient to say that it marks him as a worthy successor of the men who have gone before him.

For many years this College has offered opportunities for instruction in Physical Science which are, in some respects, more complete than those afforded by important special schools of science. In order to make this fact more prominent, and at the same time to make the course of scientific education given here itself more systematic and complete, the Council have assented to a recommendation of the Senate that a distinct Faculty of Science should be instituted, side by side with the existing Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Medicine. The needful arrangements for this purpose have been nearly completed, and the new Faculty will come into operation at the beginning of the next Session.

In more than one previous Report, reference has been made to the munificent bequests left by the late Mr. Felix Slade, for the purpose of promoting the study of the Fine Arts in this College, as well as in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. During the course of the past Session Mr. Slade's liberal intentions towards the College have been definitely carried out, the Council having received from his executors the sum of £7000 consols, the interest of which is to constitute an endowment for the Professorship of Fine Art, as well as £10,000 consols for the foundation of Fine Art Scholarships, and a further sum of £5000 sterling to be employed in providing suitable buildings for the Fine Arts School. This sum, however, considerable as it is, will not suffice to supply all the accommodation which, in the opinion of competent judges, will be needed for an efficient School, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the friends of the College and of Art will not allow so magnificent a scheme to be crippled for want of the com-
paratively small additional amount that is needed at starting. Already a most generous beginning of an additional building-fund has been made by two never-failing friends of the College, Mr. Samuel Sharpe and Mr. Pemberton Heywood, who have contributed respectively £600 and £500. The building which is to be erected in the first instance is a portion of the north wing, corresponding to the part of the south wing lately built for the school. The plans of the building have been prepared by Professor Lewis, and the work is to be begun very shortly.

While speaking of the benefactions which the College has recently received, I must not omit to mention some large and valuable additions that have lately been made to our Library. Mr. James Morris, formerly of the Royal College, Mauritius, who died in February of last year, left his Library of 8000 or 9000 volumes to his widow for her life, and after her death to this College. Mrs. Morris has very liberally given up her life-interest in about 3000 volumes which have already been placed in the College. Another similar benefaction, of still greater value, has been received within the last two months. The late Mr. J. T. Graves, of Cheltenham, who was Professor of Jurisprudence here thirty years ago, devoted himself for many years to collecting books on Mathematics and Astronomy, and at the time of his death, which took place last March, he had accumulated one of the most valuable private mathematical libraries in existence. This he left by his will to University College, and the last portion of it arrived here three days ago. The whole collection consists of very nearly 10,000 volumes and more than 4500 pamphlets. To find room for these large additions, as well as to relieve the General Library, which has been for some time past inconveniently crowded, a room at the south end of the building, which contained the College Library until about twenty years ago, when the room where it is now placed was built, is to be restored to its former use, and is being fitted with cases. Our library now contains considerably more than 60,000 volumes, and the Council are anxious that, so far as practicable, this large collection of books should be made accessible to Students who are not connected with the College.

The Professors then announced the results of the examinations in their respective Classes, as stated in the lists contained in pp. 60-68.

At the conclusion of these announcements the CHAIRMAN addressed the Meeting as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I desire before anything else to congratulate the College upon the evident prosperity which is attending all its work, and upon the plain value which the country at large more and more every day is attaching to that work, and in all probability will continue to attach to it. The College, as a place of education, has been from the beginning distinguished by the very wide range of its studies; and the success of many of its sons has shown how judicious it was to widen the range of studies so much and to encourage young men to endeavour to cultivate, not only one particular branch or another, but, as far as possible, to make themselves acquainted, and with no shallow knowledge, with a large extent of all that can elevate the mind, that can train the intellect, that can supply information for future use. This width and range of study has always distinguished this College from the beginning; and now I think
that we must consider it an added service that this College has taken
the lead in doing something to provide similar education for women.
A prize, I trust, will be added to encourage them to cultivate their
faculties also; not, indeed, in any such way as to make them what
they would not wish to be—men wearing the appearance of women,—
but to prove that a woman may still be a woman and yet may be a fit
companion for man not only by the cultivation of graces and accom­
plishments, but also by the strengthening of her own understanding
till she can take a part in all that interests him.

I congratulate the College on its great success and on the work that
it is doing; but I should like at this time to make a few remarks upon
the studies which you have been pursuing, although in doing so I
know that I shall be going over ground that has been often trodden
before. But in regard to this matter of study and of education, there is
so much yet to be said and so much yet to be learnt, that I do not
think we have nearly reached the time when it can be said that all has
been told us that need be told, when it is well for any one who has at
all looked into this matter to hold his tongue, but rather that each
who has studied education should endeavour to say what he himself
has observed, contributing at any rate some small share towards the pro­
gress of the true understanding of a matter so important to all of us.

You have been studying what is commonly called “Arts,” and
some of you have made such proficiency in these studies as to obtain
the prizes that have been here given. And this word “Arts” has long
been used to signify that sort of study which is not intended to prepare
anyone for a particular employment or profession, but to make a man
truly a man by cultivating all his faculties, by giving him the command
of his whole intellect, by training and disciplining his mind; in fact, as
it were, making him what his nature intended him to be, and so fit­
ing him to go forward afterwards, and, whatever profession he may
choose, to study it with the advantages that belong to thorough
previous training and discipline. This is what is understood by
the study of Arts; and this College has, I think, done very wisely
in making the study of Arts cover so wide a field, a much wider field
than was thought wise not very long ago. It was, no doubt, when it
was first begun a bold experiment, and there were not a few who were
ready to say that the experiment must fail. The success of this Col­
lege, and of the University to which it is attached, is a sufficient an­
swer now to all that can be said on that score; but it is well worth
our while to consider for a moment what is the value of these different
studies and why it is that there should be something gained by making
the range of them so wide. And you will observe that I am to speak
of them as parts of what we call Arts, that is, as developing and cul­
vating the whole human nature, and I am not therefore to consider
them in as far as they prepare for particular occupations; because
every study may be used in two different ways. You may use it to dis­
cipline the mind of the student, and you may use it also to supply
him with tools for whatever occupation he is going afterwards to en­
gage in. And generally speaking, when a man is studying for some
particular profession, facility in the use of what I may call the intel­
lectual tools of that profession becomes of such paramount importance
that he is obliged, very often indeed, to set aside in comparison with
that all consideration of what the studies may do for his own mind.
He is obliged to consider, not whether the study will cultivate him-
self, but whether it will make him a better lawyer, a better physician, a better soldier, a better sailor, a better architect, a better engineer, or the like. But when we are thinking of the study of Arts, we may put the use of studies as supplying the man with intellectual tools quite into the second place, and we may think chiefly of what the study will do in making a man really what he was intended by his Maker to be. And so, then, these studies which are included under this wide range will have one chief aim common to them all; that is, all through them there ought to run the discipline which is obtained by following scientific method. This, the scientific method and the discipline which the mind is to get from it, is as much—ought as much—to be found in the study of mathematics, in the study of natural science, in the study of classics, in the study of philosophy and literature—ought as much to be found in each one of these studies as in the other; and each study, in its turn, will illustrate this scientific method from different sides—will show you different forms of it, and will therefore have advantages of its own, and for the same reason also will have disadvantages of its own.

Now if I take the leading divisions of these studies and speak first of the study of mathematics, it is of course a trite thing to say that by the study of mathematics the mind obtains a sense of the importance of clear definitions and clear postulates and impregnable reasoning, such as cannot be obtained from any other study that we can possibly pursue. And you will see, generally speaking, the effect of this study upon those who have followed it, showing itself in their after life. You will generally find this, at any rate, especially marking the man who has been mathematically trained, that he always endeavours to see clearly what he is saying, and that he shows a remarkable desire to keep to the point, and an impatience—sometimes a downright dislike—of everything that is irrelevant matter; and this desire for perfect clearness and relevancy is unquestionably a most valuable acquisition. Generally speaking, if you meet with a mathematician and enter into any kind of argument with him, you have no reason to complain that he will wander; you have no reason to complain that he will use many words when a few will do; but yet, for all that, the study of mathematics taken by itself has its own deficiencies. The study of mathematics, in the first place, has the great deficiency that whilst it touches the intellect, it never touches the moral side of the nature at all. A man who is a mathematician and nothing else, is tempted to be cold and narrow in his sympathies; he has not a wide range of contact with human nature; he is very often narrow-minded because all that he knows of other men is simply derived from his own personal experience, and that personal experience has not been enriched by the study of history or of biography. But that is not the only fault, the only deficiency, in this study of mathematics if we pursue it exclusively; there is, besides, a constant tendency in the mathematician, irasmuch as he has been always accustomed to reason from clear postulates and clear definitions, and to follow out the consequences of these with unassailable logic—there is always a tendency in him to dislike turning round and facing the other way. He is not trained in the examination of those postulates with which he starts. He consequently, when he comes to ordinary life (and I have often seen it and remarked it), is tempted, in order to save himself the trouble of investigating his principles, to assume his principles in some way or
other, and then to spend the whole force of his mind in simple reasoning from them. He assumes his principles, sometimes taking them from authority, sometimes taking them simply from that which has been most often repeated to his own ears until he fancies that it is axiomatic. He finds himself so accustomed to reason forwards, that he has great difficulty in reasoning backwards. And again that is not all. He finds further still, when he goes into life, that this rigid reasoning to which he is accustomed in his favourite science is no longer possible—that by far the largest part of life has to be guided simply by probabilities, where all that he can do is to balance the arguments for and against and to decide which of the two preponderate. Moreover, he has been accustomed always, when he has come to a conclusion, to look upon that conclusion as something absolutely fixed and settled, which nothing afterwards can overthrow; and he will find in ordinary life that, generally speaking, even when he has come to the best conclusion that is possible, he is still bound to remember that all this is only probability, and that it may well happen that further knowledge shall upset that conclusion altogether, and that by and bye what he has now taken as the best guide that he can find will have to be entirely given up, possibly the directly opposite opinion substituted. For these reasons mathematics, taken by themselves, while the discipline which they give is undeniably of the highest value, yet, if we are to think of them as the exclusive training of the mind, plainly will not suffice for the purpose. It is true enough that here and there we find mathematicians who have never studied, so to say, anything but mathematics, but who, being by their very nature kings in the realm of intellect, have within themselves so much richness of understanding that their own genius seems to supply them with that which other men seek in study; and, of course, such men may seem to contradict what I have been saying; but in reality they are only exceptions; and if you are thinking of average men, it is certainly true that for the great mass the exclusive study of mathematics alone must fail as a complete discipline of the human understanding.

Let me go to another great branch of human study, the study, that is, of external nature, what we commonly call natural science. Here we shall find a new set of faculties of the understanding called into play—keen observation, the power of rapid combination, the power of reasoning from cause to effect and from effect to cause in all its various forms, and all the different logical processes which fall under this great head, namely, the great head of reasoning about causes and effects. All this again is certainly a most admirable discipline, and though in some respects it may fall short of the discipline of mathematics, yet in other respects it surpasses the latter. It falls short of the discipline of mathematics because you cannot always have the same rigid demonstration; you are obliged very often to content yourself with probable hypotheses, and to reason upon these hypotheses, to argue from them, to track them up to their consequences, and then, perhaps, when they have done their work, to set them aside. And in doing all this you are perpetually obliged to reason not by the law of demonstration, but by the law of probability. But while this study may fall short of mathematics as a discipline of the mind, yet it has the immense advantage that it is far more like human life; it touches a much larger part of our common human nature. But not only does it touch a larger part of the understanding, and so far is in itself something wider and fuller, but it
engages very many more of our human sympathies. We cannot study nature without being touched by the beauty of nature, by the wonderful richness and order of nature. We cannot help constantly being struck by the sense of its vastness and of the wonderful laws that penetrate through its vast extent. And thus other feelings are kindled within us—feelings of admiration, feelings of awe, feelings certainly of greater desire to know—what the may call philosophical curiosity in the highest sense of the word. And so it has been remarked that almost invariably the student of natural science, apparently by the mere result of his study, is a cultivated man. It is possible for a man to be a great mathematician and yet to be plainly very uncultivated as a man; but it is very rare indeed that you see such a result in the student of external nature; and therefore this study must rank by the side of the other, and must hold a place in no whit inferior. And yet, we may well ask, what is the reason that this study still hangs back? and why is it that in so many of our great schools there is such difficulty in introducing these studies and in carrying them forward? The answer, the first answer that I must give, is one that very likely may surprise those who are the masters of this science: it is because in so very many instances, and to so very large a degree, those who are endeavouring to promote the study of natural science as a part of education have made the great mistake of omitting altogether that which is essential to a true study, namely, the scientific method. The real reason why men who have deeply studied education and might be supposed, therefore, to know what it was that was wanted for that purpose, have yet been so slow to acknowledge the claims of natural science, is that they have found that where it has been proposed to introduce natural science, it has been proposed to introduce it by means which altogether neglected what is essential in all true study—that which is essential to a true study, namely, the scientific method. The study is often spoken of as if you could teach people science simply by asking them to listen to lectures and take notes in their note-books, and then go away and study those notes, or perhaps, what might be a little better, by setting before them a few experiments in which what is startling is sought to be shown rather than what really illustrates the subject, instead of requiring that the students should themselves handle the very things which are the materials of study, should see with their own eyes, should feel with their own fingers. Too often it has been attempted to promote the study of natural science with no recollection of this important requirement; and those who have seen natural science taught in such a way naturally enough turn round and say "This is not education at all." The fact is, they might go further and say "This is not science at all." There is in reality a fallacy here; because people constantly talk as if the study of that matter which is the subject of natural science was in itself a scientific study, whereas the fact is that if you study external nature not after a scientific method, you are not studying science at all. This is one reason which has certainly stood in the way of the promotion of this study of natural science, and which will stand in the way for some time, because in order to make the study of natural science general, it is necessary that you should have men who are really capable of teaching it, and such men cannot be obtained in a day nor in a year; and it will
require time before you can get a sufficient body of teachers to give
such instruction as is wanted in a subject like this. But I have no
doubt that as time goes on, and when it is better understood what is
meant by the study of natural science, natural science, little by little,
will win its place amongst the other studies. It will win its true
place in two ways. In the first place, it will be acknowledged with
honour by those who have the charge of education; but, in the sec­
ond place, it will do what in many cases it has not yet done, will shake
off all those sluggards who too often betake themselves to such a study;
simply because it seems to them to be easy—not knowing the fact that
it is easy just in proportion to the want of true scientific method, and
that when once it becomes a real science it will be as hard, and there­
fore as valuable, as any other study that you can name. But I welcome the
progress of natural science as a part of education, although I know
that progress will not only be, but ought to be, slow. I welcome it
not only for its own sake, but also for the certain action that it will
have upon other studies.

I go on, finally, to that branch of Arts which, till a very little while ago,
almost usurped the name of the whole, namely, the study of Literature
and of the Classics. And you must let me point out to you that in
reality the study of literature and of the classics is, philosophically, a
branch of the science of nature. You have here certain phenomena
belonging to the creature man: these phenomena are the forms in
which at various times he has been accustomed to express his emo­
tions and his thoughts. And the study of these phenomena is plainly
enough in its own nature akin, nay, more than akin, to the study of
what are commonly called the phenomena of natural science; and the
study follows the same laws, and, moreover, to a great degree, it exer­
cises the same faculties. When you study a language, you have to ex­
ercise the same keen observation even of minute details; you have to
exercise the same faculty of combination; and you have to apply laws
of various kinds for the solution of problems of the same character
as those which are presented to the student of natural science. You
are studying, for instance, we will say, Chemistry. You have in
your hands a certain mixture which you are to examine; you apply
to it various tests, you apply to it the various laws of Chemistry,
and by that application you succeed at last in analyzing the mixture
into different component parts, so that you can say, "Here I have
so much of this substance, and so much of the other substance, and
so much of another." Now precisely the same thing is done when you
put before a student a Latin sentence which he has never yet seen,
and desire him to make out what it means. He, too, has to look at it,
to apply to each word in it the tests which have been supplied to him
by the masters of the science. He has to apply to it the grammatical
laws which he already knows from the study of the science, and he
ends precisely in the same way with saying "This sentence contains so
many words; they are nouns, they are verbs, they are prepositions, and
the like; and they are bound together by such and such laws, and the
whole means so and so." And the process of mind which is going
on is in reality exceedingly parallel in the two cases; and the true
teacher of classics, or of languages of whatever kind, is in fact using
the same rules; he is putting his pupils through the same kind of
training as the Professor of natural science in whatever branch it may
be. Observe, further, that the great exertion of the mind in all scien-
scientific method is to be found in discovery; but of course it would be simply absurd to say that every student in every branch of human knowledge is to find out for himself, is to rediscover all that has been already discovered by the researches of all the men who have previously studied the same subject. What you require of the student is not anything like that; but what you require of him is always this, that he shall track the discoverer step by step, that he shall find in the facts that are in his hands and before his eyes the confirmation of the discovery, so that he may say "Although you showed it me, yet now I see it for myself." And all the time the true teacher will still require the student, although it would be absurd to ask him to make what we should call discoveries, that is, to find out what has never been found out before—yet to use, in his own small degree, the discovering faculty, to make steps by the use of his own intellect, to answer questions, not in the words put into his own mouth by another, but by the use of his own understanding from the data that are given to him. In all scientific study that process goes on perpetually. There is perpetually the following of the former teacher; there is perpetually not only the following of that teacher, but the confirmation of what he has taught by the evidence of the facts put into your hands; and there is perpetually the exercise of that faculty by which, in its highest development, all discoveries have been made, but which can be used even by those who have no pretence to be discoverers, and are only students, in small problems, in making little steps, in making slight investigations, but in all cases in using their intellects for themselves. Now this, I say, is precisely what is done in the study of natural science, and it is precisely also what is done in the study of languages by any student who is in the hands of a competent teacher. The student, no doubt, has put into his hands the laws of grammar; but as he goes on, the teacher takes care that he shall find those laws of grammar proved by the languages which he is studying. He has put into his hands, no doubt, critical observations of various kinds, remarks are made about the use of particular words; but a good teacher will always endeavour to enable the student to confirm those remarks by his own personal study, and he will know that nothing is so mischievous as simply to put into the student's mind that which he himself has previously obtained by study, but which he does not prove to those who are listening to him. And I, for my part, know, having been for many years a teacher myself, that that which most helps the teacher in giving real instruction to the intellect of his hearers is the sort of healthy scepticism which is perpetually asking to have each step proved, and which, whilst it is willing, when told that it is advisable to do so, to give a temporary submission to that which is laid down by authority, yet always distinguishes between what is merely laid down by authority and that which is proved by evidence, and continues to the end to require the evidence before it gives the full assent. This, let me tell you, is what every true teacher desires to see, if he can, in the very faces of those whom he is teaching; it is this which makes him feel that he is really doing his work; and it is in this way that a teacher of classics, as of everything else, insists upon following the true scientific method, and makes the study of language a part of the great study of the science of nature.

But you must allow me to go on and to point out, before I finish, one disadvantage under which the science of nature labours in order
that I may finish what I have to say about that, before going on with what I have to say about languages. There is still about the study of external nature this necessary defect, that a constant turning of the mind to external nature has undeniably a tendency to make the man believe that the whole of existence is outside him, to make him blind to the fact that there is a whole world within himself, that he has there an insight into that which his bodily eyes cannot see—an insight into the world of spirits. There is unquestionably a tendency in a man who studies nature and studies nothing else, to believe that nature, external nature, is everything; and you may certainly see traces every now and then in those who have made that their exclusive study, of a kind of inability to admit a knowledge which is based upon the observation of a man's own soul and conscience. It is impossible, of course, for them to deny such knowledge altogether, or they would cease to be men. Moreover, many of them are men of so lofty a character (and certainly study of any sort, if it is pursued with true devotion, always tends to elevate the moral character in a very high degree),—I say that many such men are of so lofty a character that their nature, as it were, supplements the deficiency of their study, and you cannot see in them any traces of the want that you sometimes see in others. Still there is the want, and there, on the other hand, is the strong side of the study of language and of literature; this latter brings you into contact with a much larger part of human nature; it teaches you not only what things are, but what men are; it awakens within you emotions that you would not have had, perhaps, if it were not for that study, or certainly would not feel with the same power. A man who studies a great poet—still more, as it seems to me, a man who studies a great man's life, does find that there is called out from within his soul moral forces whose existence he would hardly have expected if it were not for that study; and though it is true that all this, which is a part of our nature, of necessity receives such a great development by the mere contact which we have with one another in the intercourse of ordinary life, that it is quite possible to dispense with that further study of it that comes from literature, yet still from literature we get it in its highest and in its purest form; and it is certain that men who have studied the writings of great men have found within themselves something which they would not have suspected without that study. This it is which is the advantage of this third branch of human study.

But lastly I want to say something more about the advantage which attends all true study, and about the process which a man goes through if he is to be thoroughly educated. That which educates a man above everything else, as it seems to me, is contact with minds greater than his own. That it is which makes it worth while for the student not merely to study in books, but to study under the eye and to listen to the voice of the living teacher. That it is which makes such a College as this of real value, which makes it of value that men should have Professors of high cultivation to lead them forward. And this contact of mind with mind, which certainly does so very much for us, is assuredly more truly to be obtained in the study of literature than in any other study. In studying mathematics, you do not, of necessity, see much of the mathematician; in studying natural science you do not, of necessity, see much of the great discoverer who has led you; but in studying literature you
are compelled to put your mind into as close a contact as it will go with the great authors who have inspired the world; and hence it will be that whatever other studies may hold a high place in the education of this or of any other country, you may be quite certain that to the last the study of literature will also hold its own, and while those other studies will rank, and will rightly rank, high by the side of it, that study will still not be depreciated the more it is known and the better it is understood. Nay, rather, I feel confident that the introduction of new studies, and particularly of the study of natural science, will so act, as it is already acting, on the methods of the study of literature that literature itself will become a great deal more efficient as a study than it has been hitherto; that it will be deeper; that it will be clearer; that it will be more exact; that the day will come when the teachers of literature, instead of feeling the slightest jealousy of the teachers of natural science or of mathematics will welcome them as their best allies, and will acknowledge that to these kindred studies they owe a deep debt—a deep debt which will continue to increase as long as study itself continues.

These are the remarks which I wished to make to you about the studies that you have to follow. I do not now wish to keep you any longer, and in fact I have already occupied much more of your time than I intended; but the subject, you know, is interesting, and to me, of necessity, it has a more than ordinary interest. But to you, who have commenced so well, I would venture just to say these parting words, that if your study is to be of real value to yourselves, you must learn what is one of the supreme lessons to be got from every study, patient perseverance in scientific method, and that alone will really conduct you onwards.

Mr. Grote, the President of the College.—Ladies and Gentlemen our meeting to-day has been extremely animated and somewhat long, but I am sure it will not be satisfactory to any of you that we should separate without returning our cordial thanks to the Right Reverend Prelate who has done us the honour of presiding this day. We owe to him the strongest expressions of our gratitude for having lent the impressive weight of his name and character to the ceremony of distributing our Prizes to-day, and not less for the admirable discourse with which he has concluded, and which has done so much to enforce and recommend that wide and broad diversity of study which it has always been the business of University College to encourage. The Right Reverend Prelate has reminded us that a large portion of his own life has been passed as Head Master of one of the greatest of English schools. It is well known, I believe, to all of you that no Head Master ever did more than Dr. Temple both to enforce a healthy and wide course of study at Rugby, and also to maintain that relation of dignified attachment between him and his pupils which constitutes so great a charm in the existence of a schoolmaster. Having invited such a man to preside on the present day, I confess that it is a great satisfaction both to the Council and to myself, not only that he has had before him a distinguished list of prize-men, but also that the Report of the Dean of the Faculty in respect of the discipline of the College has been such as to do us honour in his sight. I move that the best thanks of this Meeting be returned to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Exeter.

The CHAIRMAN.—I have been talking for some time on a very serious
subject, and therefore talking very seriously. Will you allow me now to go away saying, what is not so serious a matter, that I am very much pleased with my coming here; that it has given me very great satisfaction to meet you, and I hope, although it is not probable that every one of us should meet again in this room on another occasion, yet that scattered as we may be in various occupations in life, the recollection of this day may remain as a pleasant memory in every one's mind.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR*.
SESSION 1869-70.

RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.—
Examiners. Professor Cairnes, M.A., and Professor Leslie, LL.B.
SCHOLAR, Seward W. Brice of London (£20 per annum for three years).

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS, £30 per annum for three years.—Charles Parsons, Classics. Frederick W. Frankland (S), Mathematics and Physics. John T. Sale, Classics, Mathematics, and Physics combined.

ANDREWS PRIZES, £25, to students of one year's standing, upon the result of the College Class Examinations. CLASSICS.—Charles Parsons. MATHEMATICS.—Robert Forsyth Scott.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS, £50, to students of two years' standing, upon the result of the College Class Examinations. CLASSICS.—Divided between E. A. Sommenech (S) and E. M. Lynch (S). MATHEMATICS.—John William Lord.

JEW'S COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIP, for General Proficiency, £15 per annum for two years.—Charles Parsons.

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZE, £5.—Arthur Hibble Higgs (S).


ENGLISH, Professor H. Morley (Vice-Dean).—Senior Class. Prize. Charles Parsons of Lewes. Certificates. 2. Abraham de Mattos Mocatta (S) of London. 3. Edward Melville Lynch of London.


* (S) placed after a Student's name denotes that he was formerly a pupil in the school. It is inserted on the first occurrence only of the names.
† Obtained number of marks qualifying for Prize.
PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.


GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY, Professor Morris, F.G.S.—Geology. 1st Prize. John William Elwes of Southsea. 2nd Prize.


ROMAN LAW, Professor W. A. Hunter, M.A.—Prize. E. E. F. Griffiths of Newport.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Prospectus.

SESSION 1870-71.

Dean, Professor A. W. WILLIAMSON, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Vice-Dean, Professor G. CROOM ROBERTSON, M.A.

INAUGURAL LECTURE, on Tuesday, October 4th, at 3 P.M., by Professor WILLIAMSON.

The Faculty of Science has been instituted to bring into full light the actual extent of the scientific teaching in University College, and to meet, consistently with sound educational principles, the growing demand for instruction in Science.

The Faculty of Arts in University College, instituted to give a general training in Literature and Science, such as is required for a Degree in Arts in the University of London, not only has from the first contained Chairs in which the scientific instruction has been developed far beyond the needs of Arts-students, but by a steady process of growth has come to include others bearing no relation to an Arts-curriculum. So considerable is the scientific staff now actively at work in the College, that the authorities believe the time has arrived when the Science-teaching carried on within its walls may assume all the character of independence and dignity associated with the academic title of Faculty.

The demand for instruction in Science and the recognition of Science in education are facts beyond question. In University College itself the number of students seeking a broad scientific training or pursuing special scientific studies has gone on steadily increasing; while in the University of London and elsewhere, Degrees in Science, both general and special, have been conferred for some years past. The importance, also, of Science as a preparation for industrial pursuits is now generally acknowledged, as appears in the efforts that have been made of late years to supply scientific instruction in so-called technical schools.

The main principle represented by the new Faculty is, that Science should first of all be cultivated for its own sake, and that even where
there is a practical object in view, a broad foundation should be laid of general scientific training. It is believed that the habits of thought thus engendered are the first conditions of all true advance, either in scientific discovery or in practical invention. A second principle is, that the pursuit of Science should not be divorced from literary culture; and this the Faculty, from its position in University College, is specially enabled to uphold. As regards the interpretation of the word Science, it only remains to add that this is taken in no narrow sense. Certain subjects are included which lie out of the sphere of Natural Science, as commonly understood, but none that do not admit of a strictly scientific treatment.

** For the General Regulations and for information respecting the Prizes, Scholarships, &c., which are common to the Faculties of Science and of Arts and Laws, vide pp. 22-24, 44-46.

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**SUBJECTS AND TIMES OF LECTURES.**

**MATHEMATICS.**
Professor Olaus Henrici, Ph.D.  
Vide p. 31.

**APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS.**
Professor B. T. Moore, M.A., C.E., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.  
Vide p. 32.

**PHYSICS.**
Professor G. Carey Foster, B.A., F.R.S., Fellow of University College, London.  
Vide pp. 32-34.

**CHEMISTRY.**
Professor Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S.  
Vide pp. 35-38.

**MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.**
Professor Morris, F.G.S.

I. **MINERALOGY.**
Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 4½ to 5½, during the Michaelmas Term. Fee, £2 2s.
Mineralogy in its relation to Geology will form a special subject of study. The different systems used in the Classification of Minerals, and based on their chemical and physical characters, will be treated of, as also Crystallography and its applications; the use of the Blowpipe, Goniometer, &c.; and descriptions will be given of the more important rocks, earthy and metallic substances, used in the Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Engineering, &c.

II. GEOLOGY. (GOlDSMID PROFESSORSHIP.)

Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 4½ to 5½. January, February, March, and April. Fee, £2 2s.

The Course will consist of from Twenty-five to Thirty Lectures, and will comprise a general consideration of the principles of Geology.

The physical agencies at present in operation, as illustrative of terrestrial changes in present and in past time, will be considered, attention being specially directed to the modes of formation of the various mineral masses composing the surface of the earth. The simple and compound mineral substances constituting the rock-masses will be treated of in a classified arrangement; and their characters and physical properties will be explained. The stratigraphical arrangement of the various mineral masses, the relation of the Remains of Organic Life to the mode of accumulation, and a description of the typical forms of Fossil Remains found in the different strata will be given.

FIELD EXCURSIONS.—During the Course, demonstrations in the field are given, with a view to affording the Student the means of acquiring a practical acquaintance with the method of Geological Surveying, and of describing the sections presented by quarries, road-cuttings, &c.

Fee for both Classes, £3 13s. 6d.

The Lectures will be fully illustrated by the collection of Rocks, Fossils, and Minerals in THE MUSEUM. The Students have access to a valuable series of Geological Works in THE LIBRARY.

ENGINEERING.

Professor George Fuller, C.E.

For information on the subject of this Class, see the Prospectus of the Department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Vide pp. 74-79.

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.

Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.A.S., F.I.B.A.

Vide pp. 38, 39.

BOTANY.—Professor Oliver, F.R.S., F.L.S.

Daily, except Saturdays, during the months of May, June, and July, from 8 to 9 A.M. Fee for the Session, £3 3s.; Perpetual, £4 4s.

In the First division of the Course the Class will be occupied with the General Principles of Structural, Physiological, and Systematic Botany. Technical Terms will be rendered familiar by the daily examination and dissection of fresh specimens.
The Second division will be devoted to instruction in the characters of the Natural Orders, with constant reference to their Economic and other products; Exposition in detail of Vegetable Structure, the Development of Organs, Minute Anatomy, the composition of Tissues and of the principal Cell-contents.

The Class will be supplied daily with fresh Specimens for examination, and it is particularly urged that use be made of these in filling up the blank Schedules and Exercises given out by the Professor.

The Lectures will be illustrated by a very extensive series of Drawings and Diagrams, and by an abundance of specimens, &c.

On Saturdays the Class will occasionally have the opportunity of engaging in microscopic demonstrations.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.

Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.

Daily, except Saturday, from 3 to 4.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—From the beginning of October to the end of January.

ZOOLOGY.—From the 1st of February to the 1st of June.

Fee for Comparative Anatomy, £4 4s.; for Zoology, £4 4s. Perpetual to both Courses, £9 9s.

In the Course of Comparative Anatomy the varieties of form and structure and the phases of development presented by the internal organs, and the consequent modifications of their functions, are examined in every class of animals. The physiological details connected with the structure and development of the different organs, and the applications of the facts of comparative anatomy to the structure and physiology of man, and to zoology, geology, and other sciences, are pointed out, while the various forms of internal organization presented by the different classes of animals are demonstrated. The Lectures and Demonstrations are illustrated by recent dissections, and by a series of zootomical preparations, drawings, and diagrams.

The Course of Zoology embraces the History of the Recent and the Extinct Species of every Class of the Animal Kingdom, and is illustrated by the Specimens and Preparations of the Zoological Museum, and by Drawings, Diagrams, &c. The principles of Classification, as applied to every Division of the Animal Kingdom, are explained. The arrangements of naturalists are compared. The characters and organization of all the classes and subordinate divisions are described and illustrated. The peculiarities of form and structure, the habits and instincts, the various economical and other uses, and the geographical distribution of the recent species of every division are detailed; and the distinctive characters, the zoological history, and the geological relations of the extinct species are illustrated and described.

The Lectures on Palæozoology are given during the month of May. Fee, £1 1s.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vide p. 39.
PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Professor Burdon Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S.

Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The purpose of this Course is to make the Student practically acquainted with the methods and instruments which are employed in conducting Physiological investigations. The instruction given will comprise:—1. The use of the microscope and the preparation of the tissues for microscopical examination. 2. The investigation of the phenomena of life.

The Course will consist of demonstrations in which the facts which form the basis of the Science of Physiology will be exhibited to the Student. They will be given in an order which will, in the main, correspond to that adopted in Professor Sharpey’s Systematic Lectures, which they will serve to illustrate.

In addition to the demonstrations, instruction will be given in the Laboratory to such students as desire to repeat the observations they have made in Class, for which purpose microscopes and other necessary appliances will be provided by the College.

Fees for the entire Session, £6 6s.; Perpetual, £9 9s.

LABORATORY PUPILS.

Students who have already attended the Class, and desire either to pursue their general Physiological studies further, or to prepare themselves for subsequently undertaking special Physiological or Pathological researches, will have the opportunity of working systematically as Laboratory Pupils, under the guidance of the Professor, to whom those who wish for further information on the subject are requested to apply.

Fees: £2 2s. for the first month; £1 1s. for each succeeding month.

PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND LOGIC.

Professor G. Croom Robertson, M.A.

Vide pp. 30, 31.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor J. E. Cairnes, M.A.

Vide p. 30.
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The course of instruction in this Department is not intended to supersede the necessity of the Engineering Student serving a pupilage on the works of the Civil or Mechanical Engineer, as it is only upon them that he can obtain a thorough knowledge of the practical details of construction; but it is designed to teach him the theoretical principles of his profession, together with those habits of thought and observation without which he will not be able to take full advantage of the practice that will come before him during his term of pupilage.

The complete Course extends over three Sessions, and embraces the following subjects:—Mathematics, Pure and Applied; Applied Mechanics; Physics; Physical Laboratory; Chemistry; Practical Chemistry; Civil and Mechanical Engineering; Mechanical Drawing and Designing; Surveying and Levelling; and Geology.

Students who have passed the examinations at the end of each of the three Sessions to the satisfaction of the Professors will be entitled to the General Certificate of Engineering. Students who are sufficiently advanced may omit attendance on the Junior Classes of Mathematics, Physics, and Mechanical Drawing; but they must give evidence of their proficiency by passing the examinations of those classes.

Students are at liberty to take any one or more Classes, but only those who have gone through the complete Course will be eligible for the General Certificate of Engineering.

SYLLABUS OF THE CLASSES IN THE ENGINEERING COURSE.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor Olaus Henrik, Ph.D.


Second Year.—Algebra, including the Elements of the Theory of Determinants and the Theory of Equations. Homography; Coordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions; and Elementary Notions of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Third Year.—Differential and Integral Calculus, including the Integration of Differential Equations and Geometrical applications. The Calculus of Finite Differences, of Variations, and of Probability.

Fee for the Session, £10 10s.; for a single Term, £4 4s.
APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS.

Professor B. T. Moore, M.A., C.E., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

**First Year.** Applied Mathematics.—Subjects: The mathematical principles of Statics and Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics, and Plane Astronomy, without requiring the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

**Second Year.** Applied Mechanics.—Subjects: The Theory of Structures, comprising the equilibrium of piers, arches, and retaining walls, abutments, reservoir embankments, suspension bridges, towers, and lofty chimneys, and foundations. The construction of frames and trusses for roofs, girders, and bridges, and calculations of the strains upon these parts. Strength and elasticity of materials. Resistance of materials to extension, compression, deflection, and torsion. Rupture. Application to the parts of structures and machines. Construction of girders (single and continuous), suspension bridges, and frames of greatest strength and economy. Effect of change of temperature on the forms and strength of structures. Effects of strains suddenly applied.


Fee for the Session, £8 8s.; for a single Term, £3 3s.

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**PHYSICS.**

Professor G. Carew Foster, B.A., F.R.S., Fellow of University College, London.

**First Year.** Statics.—Experimental investigation of the composition and resolution of statical forces. Nature and properties of the centre of gravity; the mechanical powers.


**Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.**—Laws of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids and gases, specific gravity, pumps, barometer, siphon, &c.

**Acoustics.**—Production, propagation, and general properties of sound.

**Optics.**—General properties of light.

**Heat.**—Radiant heat. Effects of heat on material bodies. The steam-engine.

**Magnetism.** Electricity.

**Second Year.** Elasticity.—General laws of vibratory motion.

**Sound and Light** considered as special cases of vibratory motion.

Third Year. Physical Laboratory.—The special object of this Course, in addition to enabling Students to become practically acquainted with the use of physical apparatus and with the conditions needed for the production of the most important phenomena of the various branches of physics, is to afford instruction in the methods of obtaining the numerical data which form the basis, not only of all accurate reasoning upon physical phenomena, but also of all the applications of the principles of Physics to Engineering and other practical purposes.

Fee for the Session, £3 8s.; for a single Term, £3 3s.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S.


Non-metallic Elements.—Oxygen. Theory of combustion. Hydrogen. Carbon, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, and Fluorine, Sulphur. Phosphorus. Boron. Silicon. The chief compounds of these non-metallic elements among themselves are studied in relation to their production, properties, and decompositions. The proportions by weight and by volume in which they combine are explained and illustrated in connexion with the atomic theory.

Metallic Elements.—Preparation and properties of the chief metals, including their characteristic reactions and most important salts. Quantitative estimation of metals. Principles of classification. Monatomic, diatomic metals, &c.


Fee for the Session of Six Months, £6 6s.

Second Year. Practical Chemistry.—The construction and use of apparatus for the preparation of the most important gases, acids, &c. The characteristic tests for the presence of the common acids and bases. Also the processes for separating these bodies from one another. Solutions are frequently given to the Students for investigation.

Fee for Three Months, £4 4s.
ENGINEERING.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Professor George Fuller, C.E.


Carpentry.—Timber. Joints and fastenings, frames and trusses for roofs and bridges.


Foundations.—Ordinary. Submerged. Use of wood, iron, and concrete, screw piles, caissons, &c.

Tunnels in soft material and in rock.

Roads.—Setting out. Broken stone and paved.


Water-Supply to Towns from store reservoirs, rivers, and wells.

Masonry and earth-dams. Filters, water-mains, &c.


Drainage of Towns.—Sewers. Pipe-drains. Drainage by pumping.


Specifications and Estimates.

THIRD YEAR. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—Manufacture of cast iron, wrought iron, and steel. Communication of motion by link work, sliding, and wrapping contact.

Engineers’ Tools.—Lathes, planing-machines, steam-hammer, &c.

Steam-engines.—Details of factory, marine, pumping, and locomotive engines and boilers.

Hydraulic Machinery.—Water-pressure engines. Vertical and horizontal water-wheels, hydraulic rams, &c.

NOTE. The Course of Mechanical Engineering will not be delivered during the Session 1870-71.

Fee for each Course, £6 6s.; for each Term, £2 12s. 6d.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Professor George Fuller, C.E.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.—Elementary examples of Mechanical Drawing in orthographic, isometric, and perspective projection. Tinting and shading of finished drawings.

THIRD YEAR.—Designing of Civil and Mechanical Engineering works from the data usually furnished by the engineer to his assistant.

Fee for the Session, £6 6s.; for each Term, £2 12s. 6d.
SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Professor GEORGE FULLER, C.E.


This Class will be held in the field on the Saturdays of the Summer Term in order to give the Students the opportunity of learning the practical details of the subject.

Fee, £4 4s. for the entire Course, £3 3s. for that held in the Field.

GEOLOGY.

Professor Morris, F.G.S.

FIRST YEAR.—The Course will comprise a general consideration of the principles of Geology.

The physical agencies at present in operation, as illustrative of terrestrial changes in present and past time, will be considered, attention being specially directed to the modes of formation of the various mineral masses composing the surface of the earth. The simple and compound mineral substances constituting the rock-masses will be treated of in a classified arrangement; and their characters and physical properties will be explained. The stratigraphical arrangement of the various mineral masses, the relation of the remnants of Organic Life to the mode of accumulation, and a description of the typical forms of Fossil Remains found in the different strata will be given.

FIELD EXCURSIONS.—During the Course, demonstrations in the field are given, with a view of affording the Student a practical acquaintance with the method of Geological Surveying, and of describing the sections presented by quarries, road-cuttings, &c.

Fee, £2 2s.

ARCHITECTURE.

Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.A.S., F.I.B.A.

THIRD YEAR.—Students are strongly recommended to attend during their third year the Classes on Architecture. The study of beauty, both of form and of arrangement of materials, in works of construction, should not be neglected by Engineering Students, as, next to mechanical accuracy, they are of most importance in designing public engineering works.

For particulars of this Class, vide pp. 38, 39.

SUMMARY OF FEES.
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* January, February, March, and April.  
† For the Lent Term.  
§ For two Terms, Michaelmas and Lent.  
‖ For the Summer Term.
# TIME TABLES.

[H. = Higher; L. = Lower; J. = Junior; S. = Senior.]

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<th>Hours</th>
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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Prospectus.

SESSION 1870-71.

Dean.—Professor RINGER, M.D.
Vice-Dean.—Professor ERICHSEN.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE on Monday, October 3rd at 3 P.M., by Mr. M. Berkeley Hill, M.B., F.R.C.S.

WINTER SESSION,—begins on Monday, the 3rd of October, and ends on Friday, the 31st of March.

SUMMER SESSION,—begins on Monday, the 1st of May, and ends on Saturday, the 22nd of July.

CHRISTMAS VACATION,—will commence on Friday, the 23rd of December, and continue till Saturday, the 31st of December 1870, both days inclusive.

* * * The attention of Students commencing their professional Studies is specially directed to the regulation of the Medical Council requiring that application for Registration be made to the Branch Registrar by every such Student within fifteen days after the commencement of professional study. Forms of application for such Registration and all requisite information are furnished on application at the Office of the College. See also p. 94.

EXHIBITIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, MEDALS, AND PRIZES.

THREE ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS, of the respective values of £30, £20, and £10 per Annum tenable for two years, are annually awarded upon examination by written papers to gentlemen who are about to commence their first Winter's attendance in a Medical School.

The subjects of the Examination are, Classics, Elementary Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and either French or German at the option of the Candidate.

The next Examination will take place at the College, on the 28th and 29th of September, 1870.

Notice of intention to compete, with a statement of the modern language in which the Candidate wishes to be examined, must be left, addressed to the Secretary, not later than 2 P.M. on Saturday, 24th September, at the Office of the College. For the other Regulations see p. 95.
ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—According to the directions of the Will of Mr. Morley, a Scholarship will be awarded every year “For the promotion of the study of Surgery amongst the Students of University College, London.” Each Scholarship will be of the annual amount of £45, and be tenable for Three Years. It will be awarded to the Student who upon examination shall be found to possess the greatest proficiency in the Theory and Practice of Surgery.

FILLITER EXHIBITION.—A Prize of £30, awarded annually in July, founded “For the encouragement of proficiency in Pathological Anatomy,” by George Filliter, Esq., in Memory of his deceased Son, Dr. William Filliter, a distinguished pupil of the College.

CLINICAL MEDALS FOUNDED BY DR. FELLOWES.—Dr. Fellowes’s Clinical Medals, one Gold and one Silver, with Certificates of Honour, will be awarded at the end of each Winter and Summer Session to the Pupils who shall have most distinguished themselves by reports and observations on the Medical cases in the Hospital.

MEDAL FOUNDED IN HONOUR OF THE LATE PROFESSOR LISTON.—The Liston Gold Medal, with Certificates of Honour, will be awarded at the end of the Session to the Pupils who shall have most distinguished themselves by reports and observations on the Surgical cases in the Hospital.

ALEXANDER BRUCE GOLD MEDAL, for proficiency in Pathology and Surgery, founded by Mrs. Bruce in commemoration of her son, the late Mr. Alexander Bruce.

N.B.—The award of the above-mentioned Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and Medals is subject to Special Regulations, for which vide pp. 95–100.

CLASS MEDALS, &c.—Gold and Silver Medals, or other Prizes, as well as Certificates of Honour, are awarded, after competitive examinations, to those Students who most distinguish themselves in particular branches of study in the College or Hospital.

Prizes to the value of £10 will be given in the Class of Hygiene, on conditions which will be stated at the beginning of the Summer Session.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

The General Library, comprising works on Science, Law, Literature, and Art, is open daily for the purposes of study to every Student of the College, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and again, during the greater part of the Session, from 6.30 to 8.30 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

The Medical Library is open daily from 9 to 6 during the Winter, and from 9 to 5 during the Summer Session.

Students are allowed, on certain conditions, to take books out of the Libraries for use at home.

The Museum of Anatomy and Pathology, under the direction of Professor Sharpey, assisted by Mr. William H. Allchin, is open to the Students for purposes of study from 10 till 4 daily.

The Museum of Comparative Anatomy, under the direction of Professor Grant, is open daily from 9 till 3.
DEPARTMENTS FOR PRACTICAL STUDY.

The Museum of Materia Medica and Chemistry, under the direction of Professors Ringer and Williamson, is open from 9 till 5.

The Museum of Geology, under the direction of Professor Morris, is open daily to all Students of the College.

The Museum of Natural Philosophy, under the direction of Professor Foster, is open daily to all Students of the College.

DEPARTMENTS FOR PRACTICAL STUDY.

Practical Anatomy, under the superintendence of Professor Ellis. The Pupils are directed in their studies in the Dissecting-room by the Professor, assisted by the Demonstrators, Mr. Rushton Parker, M.R.C.S., and Mr. George D. Thane.

Analytical Chemistry, under the superintendence of Professor Williamson. The instruction in this Department is conducted in a spacious Laboratory with complete arrangements for the pursuit of all branches of Chemical Investigation by the Senior Pupils, and for the practical study of Elementary Analysis by those less advanced. The Laboratory is open daily, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., from the 3rd of October until the end of July, with a short recess at Christmas and another at Easter. The Professor is aided by Assistants in the direction of the Students.

Physiological Laboratory, under the superintendence of the Professor of Practical Physiology and Histology. Microscopes, as well as the other requisite apparatus employed in physiological and pathological investigation, are provided by the College.

Operative Surgery.—Practical Instruction is given by Mr. Christopher Heath, during the Summer, commencing in April.

Bandaging.—A Course of Practical Instruction in the application of Bandages and other Surgical apparatus, is given by Mr. Berkeley Hill, M.B., in the Winter Session, and another Course in the Summer Session.

Vaccination.—See p. 92.

Private Instruction.—For gentlemen who desire assistance in their Studies, arrangements are made by which they may obtain the same within the College on application to the respective Professors.

Residence of Students.—Several Gentlemen connected with the College receive Students to reside with them; and in the Office of the College there is kept a register of persons unconnected with the College, who receive Boarders into their families; among these are several Medical Gentlemen. Information as to terms and other particulars may be obtained at the Office.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

PHYSICIANS.
Sir William Jenner, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Dr. Reynolds, F.R.S.,
Dr. Wilson Fox, Dr. Sydney Ringer.
Dr. Graily Hewitt, Obstetric Physician.
Dr. W. Tilbury Fox, Physician to the Skin Infirmary.
Dr. H. Charlton Bastian, F.R.S., Mr. F. T. Roberts, M.B.,
B.Sc., M.R.C.P., Assistant Physicians.

SURGEONS.
Mr. Erichsen, Mr. Marshall, F.R.S., Sir Henry Thompson.
Mr. Berkeley Hill, Mr. Christopher Heath, Assistant Surgeons.
Mr. Wharton Jones, F.R.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon.
Mr. G. A. Ibbetson, Dental Surgeon.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.
Mr. J. Davies Thomas, M.B., F.R.C.S.

SURGICAL REGISTRAR.
Mr. Marcus Beck, M.B., M.S.

The Physicians' and Surgeons' visits are made daily at 1 and 2 o'clock.

Clinical Lectures. See p. 92.

Out-Patients are seen daily by the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Hospital.

Obstetric Department.—The Obstetric Physician attends twice a week to see patients affected with uterine diseases; and on Mondays to receive applications from women who wish to be attended in their confinement.

Ophthalmic Department.—The visit at the Eye Infirmary is made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 1 P.M.

Skin Department.—The Physician attends on Saturdays, at 9 A.M., to see patients affected with cutaneous diseases.

Dental Department.—The Dental Surgeon attends on Wednesday Mornings at 10 o'clock.

Practical Pharmacy.—Under the superintendence of Mr. Martindale, who is the recognized instructor in Pharmacy.

Offices in the Hospital tenable by Students.
Physicians' Assistants, House Surgeons, Midwifery Assistants, Physicians' Clerks, Surgeons' Dressers, Ophthalmic Surgeons' Assistants, and Ward Clerks are selected from among the Pupils, who are also Students of the College and of unexceptionable moral character, without additional Fees. The Physicians' Assistants, the Obstetric Assistant, and the House Surgeons reside in the Hospital, paying for their board.
COURSES OF LECTURES IN THE COLLEGE.

WINTER SESSION.

From 3rd of October to 31st of March.

CLASSES IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THE LECTURES ARE DELIVERED DURING THE DAY.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
Professor J. Russell Reynolds, M.D., F.R.S.

Daily, except Monday, from 9 to 10 A.M.

Fee for the entire Session, £6 6s.; Half Session, £3 3s.; Perpetual, £9 9s.

This Course will be divided into three parts.
1. An explanation of the Terms, Objects, and Methods of Study; including a description of the Nature, Nomenclature, Classification, Causes, Prevention, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Pathology, Anatomy, Prognosis, and Treatment of Disease in general.
2. A description, according to the principles and methods explained, of General Morbid Conditions.
3. A detailed account of Individual Diseases or the affections of particular organs or systems of organs.

The Course will be illustrated by drawings, wax models, and preparations, and by recent specimens of morbid structures, and occasionally by microscopical and other demonstrations.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.
Professor Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vide p. 39.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.
Professor Burdon Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S.

Vide p. 73.

CHEMISTRY.—Professor Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Vide pp. 35-38.

ANATOMY.—Professor G. V. Ellis.

Lectures, Daily, from 12 to 1.

Fee for Lectures and Practical Anatomy, the entire Session, £7 7s.; Half Session, £4 4s.; Perpetual, to Lectures, with three years' Practical Anatomy, £10 10s.; for Practical Anatomy after the third year, every Winter Session, £1 1s.; for Practical Anatomy without attendance on Lectures, for the three Summer months, £2 2s.

The Lectures include Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.—This Department will comprise a systematic examination of the osseous system, the ligaments, muscles, vessels, nerves, viscera, and the organs of the senses.
SURGICAL ANATOMY will form a separate Section at the end of the Course. It will consist of a series of demonstrations of the more important "regions" of the body, viewed in their practical relation to Operative Surgery.

EXAMINATIONS.
Examinations will be held on Saturdays. During the first half of the Session there will be an additional examination every Wednesday from 1½ to 2½, which will be specially adapted to the students beginning the study of Anatomy.

Besides the Examination for Honours for senior students, corresponding to those in other classes, there will be at the close of the Session a separate Examination (with Honours) for students of the first year.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.
In the Dissecting-room the Pupils will be directed in their studies during several hours daily by the Demonstrators, Mr. Rushton Parker, M.R.C.S., and Mr. George D. Thane, under the superintendence of the Professor.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.
Prof. Grant, M.D., F.R.S.

Vide p. 72.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF SURGICAL APPARATUS.—Mr. Berkeley Hill, M.B., F.R.C.S.

On Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P.M., during three months of the Winter Session, commencing on Monday, January 9th, 1871. Fee, £1 11s. 6d.; Perpetual, £2 2s.

The Course of Lessons comprises instruction in the ordinary methods of treating fractures, of reducing dislocations, in applying plasters and dressings, and in using various surgical instruments.

A second Course will be given in the Summer Session, commencing on Monday, May 1st.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.
Professor Marshall, F.R.S.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 4 to 5 P.M.

Fee for the Session, £5 5s.; Half Session, £3 3s.; Perpetual, £6 6s.

This Course will be divided as follows:

1. GENERAL SURGERY.—The morbid and reparative processes occurring in the body, so far as these relate to the principles and practice of Surgery. The effects of injuries. The general principles of treatment of surgical injuries and diseases.

2. SPECIAL SURGERY.—The nature and treatment of the injuries and surgical diseases affecting particular parts of the body.

3. THE OPERATIONS OF SURGERY.

The Course will be illustrated by wax models, preparations, recent specimens, drawings, and diagrams.
DENTAL SURGERY.
Lecturer, G. A. IBBETSON, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.
Monday and Thursday, from 4 to 5 P.M., commencing on January 16th. Fee, £1 1s.
Under the head of Anatomy and Physiology, an account of the structure and mode of development of the dental tissues will be given, with the anatomical characters of each class of teeth.
Under the head of Irregularity or Malposition, the abnormal position which the teeth frequently assume will be treated of, and the means resorted to for their reduction explained.
Under the head of Pathology, the diseases of the dental tissues and their treatment will be considered.
The different operations on the teeth, and the method of restoring lost organs by artificial means, will be explained.
The Course will consist of twelve lectures, and will be illustrated by drawings, models, microscopic and other preparations.

SUMMER SESSION.
From 1st of May to 22nd of July.

BOTANY.—Professor OLIVER, F.R.S., F.L.S.
Vide pp. 71, 72.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Professor GRAILY HEWITT, M.D.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 9 to 10 A.M.
Fee for the Session, £4 4s.; Perpetual, £6 6s.
The following subjects will be considered:
1. The Physiology and Pathology of Pregnancy, Parturition, and Child-bed, together with their management under ordinary and extraordinary circumstances.
2. The Diseases to which Women are peculiarly liable, their Pathology and Treatment.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.
Professor MAUDSLEY, M.D.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 to 11 A.M.
Fee for the Session, £3 3s.; Perpetual, £4 4s.
The subjects included in this Course are:
1. Medical evidence in Courts of Justice. 2. Sudden death in all its forms. The signs of death and the putrefactive changes in the dead body. Death by suffocation, hanging, and drowning. 3. Wounds and personal injuries, and the medico-legal questions in relation to them. 4. Abortion and infanticide. 5. Disputed sexual relations. 6. Toxicology: the physiological action of poisons, the symptoms and morbid
appearances which they occasion, and the means of their chemical detection. 7. Unsoundness of mind: the varieties of mental derangement, the civil and criminal responsibility of the insane, and the legal enactments relating to their care and treatment. 8. Life insurance and the medical questions in relation to it.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.
Professor Ringer, M.D.

Daily, except Mondays, from 10 to 11.—Fee for the Session, £4 4s.; Perpetual, £6 6s.
The subjects treated of in this Course will be:
1. Materia Medica, including the history, physical and chemical characters, and physiological action of all the substances used in the treatment of disease.
2. Therapeutics, or the influence of medicines in diseased conditions of the animal economy, the mode of combining remedies, and the art of prescribing.
The Course will be fully illustrated by the aid of a Museum, and the more important processes and modes of testing will be shown by experiments.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.
Professor Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Vide p. 37.

MENTAL DISEASES.
Lecturer, W. H. O. Sankey, M.D.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 11 to 12.

SUBJECTS.
I. The varieties of Mental Disease arising from (a) the Essential Nature of the Disease; (b) from the Development of the Morbid Processes; (c) from the Date or Duration of the Attack.
II. The Diagnosis or Mode of determining the existence of Insanity: Prognosis in various Forms.
III. Treatment: the Special Appliances and Principles.
IV. The Legal Relations of Insanity: Certificates: Precautions to be observed in signing, &c.

Dr. Sankey, by permission of Dr. Paul, will deliver a Clinical Lecture to his Class at Camberwell House Asylum, every Tuesday during the Summer Session, at Two o’Clock.
Fee for the entire Course of Instruction, £2 2s.

PALÆO-ZOOLOGY.—Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.

Daily, except Saturday, from 3 to 4 P.M. From early in May.
This Course embraces an outline of the Structure, Characters, Classification, and History of the Extinct species of all the Classes of the Animal Kingdom, commencing with the lowest Sarcodous and Radiated animals, and terminating with the highest Vertebrated species. The Course continues to the 1st of June. Fee, £1 1s.
SUMMER SESSION.

OPERATIVE SURGERY.
Mr. Christopher Heath, F.R.C.S.

Daily, according to the facilities obtainable, at 3 P.M., beginning in April.
Fee, including expenses, £4 4s.

The object of this Course is to give practical instruction in the various operations of Surgery, and it is especially adapted for Candidates for the Public Services and for Degrees in Surgery. Each Student will perform, under the superintendence of the Teacher, all the ordinary operations of Surgery, both major and minor.

Two Students will operate together (except by special arrangement) in the order of their entry to the Course; but all Students so entering will be entitled, and are recommended, to attend every meeting of the Class.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.
Professor H. Charlton Bastian, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 4 to 5 P.M.
Fee for the Session £4 4s.; Perpetual £6 6s.

This Course will be divided into three parts:

1. About twelve Lectures will be given on the subjects of General Pathology.
2. Twelve others on Special Pathology, including the most important morbid conditions of the principal organs.
3. In the place of the other Lectures, Microscopical Demonstrations will be substituted; and generally one of these will take place weekly throughout the Session. In these Demonstrations sections of diseased organs and tissues will be given to each Student for Examination, which he will afterwards be at liberty to keep and preserve for himself. Instruction will also be given as to the best modes of preparing diseased tissues and organs for examination, as well as of preserving and mounting sections of them for microscopical examination.

The Lectures will also be illustrated by means of drawings and preparations from the Museum of the College, and by recent specimens.

HYGIÈNE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.
Professor Corfield, M.A., M.B.

Monday and Friday, from 11 to 12 A.M.
Fee for the Session, £2 2s.; Perpetual, £3 3s.

The object of this Course is the study of the Causes of diseases, and of the Methods for their Prevention; the following arrangement will be adopted:

1. The Subject of Hygiène.—Man: considered (a) individually, as regards age, sex, temperaments, idiosyncracies, habits, hereditary tendencies, &c.; (b) collectively, as Races, Nations, Families.
2. The Principles of Hygiène, which will be treated of very fully throughout the whole course, and upon which will be based
3. The Applications of Hygiène, including Climates; Soils, Geology of Hygiène, drainage, &c. Towns: water-supply, sewerage,

The Course will be illustrated by numerous diagrams, models, &c., and hygienic instruments and apparatus will be exhibited from time to time, and their uses explained.

In addition to the ordinary Prize Medal, Prizes to the value of £10 will be given in this Class, on conditions which will be stated at the beginning of the Session.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Professor WHARTON JONES, F.R.S.

Tuesday and Thursday*.—Fee, £2 2s.

* N.B. Gentlemen who propose to attend the Course are requested to enter their names before the 2nd of May, in order that the most convenient days and hour of lecture may be determined on.

This Course will comprise:

1. The method of exploring the eyes in order to establish a diagnosis; and the various forms and modes of application of Ophthalmic remedies.
2. Inflammation in general; Inflammation as it occurs in the different tissues of the eyes; the various forms of Ophthalmia; the morbid states of the eye left by the Ophthalmia.
3. Tumours &c. of the Eyeball.
4. Cataract, and the operations performed for its cure.
5. Operations for Artificial Pupil, &c.
6. Abnormal states of the Optical refractions and adjustments of the eye, and their correction by glasses.
7. Amaurotic affections. Loss of correspondence of the sensations and movements of the two eyes. Strabismus.
10. Injuries of the Eye and its appendages.

The Course will be illustrated by drawings, preparations, and the demonstration of the various operations.
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* Other Meetings will be announced when the Class has assembled.
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

WINTER AND SUMMER SESSIONS.

Clinical Instruction is given by the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital in their daily visits, both in the Wards and in the Out-patient Department, and also by means of Lectures and Examinations upon the cases.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.
Professor Sir WILLIAM JENNER, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
Professor J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M.D., F.R.S.
Professor WILSON FOX, M.D.

Lectures by Professor Jenner and Professor Reynolds.
Dr. Wilson Fox, the Holme Professor of Clinical Medicine, delivers Clinical Lectures, and trains the Pupils in the practical study and method of recording the phenomena of disease, giving a series of practical lessons and examinations on the physical examination, diagnosis, and treatment of disease. This instruction is conducted in the wards, and is made as systematic as the cases available for illustration will permit.

CLINICAL SURGERY.
Professor ERICHSEN.
Professor MARSHALL, F.R.S.
Professor Sir HENRY THOMPSON.

Lectures twice a week by Mr. Erichsen, the Holme Professor of Clinical Surgery; once a fortnight or oftener by Professor Marshall and Professor Sir Henry Thompson.

CLINICAL MIDWIFERY.
Professor GRAILY HEWITT, M.D.

Clinical Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women will be delivered once a fortnight.
Midwifery cases are attended by Students of the Hospital under the superintendence of the Professor, and with the immediate aid of the Obstetric Assistant.

CLINICAL OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.
Once a fortnight by Professor WHARTON JONES, F.R.S.

SKIN DISEASES.
Dr. Tilbury Fox will deliver a course of Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Skin, once a fortnight.

VACCINATION.
The Certificates of Proficiency and Instruction in Vaccination required by the Privy Council and by the Royal College of Surgeons respectively, may be received from Mr. George Lewis Cooper at the Vaccine Station, No. 3 Caledonian Road, King’s Cross; or from Mr. William Pearse, Tottenham Court Road Chapel, Tottenham Court
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

Road, subject to the payment to either of those Gentlemen of the fee charged by him.

TERMS OF ADMISSION TO THE HOSPITAL PRACTICE AND CLINICAL LECTURES.

For Students of the Medical Faculty of the College who have already entered to three Classes, in which the Courses are of six months' duration (two Classes, in which the Courses are of three months' duration, being considered equivalent to one of six months); and, For Pupils who produce Certificates of having attended a Course of Lectures of a Recognized School of Medicine, and during one year the Practice of a Recognized Hospital:

Physicians' and Surgeons' Practice, perpetual, £27; one year, £21 15s.; six months, £16 10s.

Physicians' and Surgeons' Practice separately, one year, £16 10s.; six months, £11 5s.

Six months Practical Pharmacy, £5 5s.; three months, £3 3s.

FEES FOR THE LECTURES AND HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE DURING THE FIRST WINTER AND FIRST SUMMER SESSIONS

prescribed for the Licence of the College of Physicians, for the Diploma of the College of Surgeons, and for the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries.

1st Winter Session:—

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<td>Anatomy and Physiology</td>
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<td>Hospital (Second 6 months)</td>
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Total, 1st year: £54 6

All Fees are paid at the Office of the College, where the Student receives his Tickets, which must afterwards be signed by the respective Professors. The Office is open from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 2 P.M.

Sessional Tickets may be exchanged for Perpetual Tickets, on payment of the difference of the fees, at any time before the end of the Session in which they are taken out; but this exchange cannot be made at any later date, except on payment of another Sessional Fee.

Students are recommended to apply to the Dean or the Vice-Dean for any information or advice that they may require regarding their studies.
DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

The Examinations for Degrees in Medicine, and for Honours, Exhibitions, and Scholarships, conferred by the University of London, take place annually, as follows:—For Matriculation, in January and June;—For M.S., in March;—For the Preliminary Scientific Examination, in July and August;—For M.B., the First in July and August, the Second in November;—For B.S. and M.D., in November.

It is recommended that Students of this College who may intend to present themselves for examination for the Medical Degrees of the University of London should so arrange their studies that they may pass the "Preliminary Scientific Examination" before entering upon the first Winter Session of strictly Medical Study.

** The Courses of the Medical Faculty of this College are recognized by the Universities of Scotland as Academical Courses.

N.B. According to the Regulations of the Medical Council referred to in page 1, every Medical Student should be registered at the commencement of his professional study; but he cannot be registered until he has passed a Preliminary Examination in Arts.

Any one of the following examinations is recognized for this purpose by the General Medical Council:—

1. Examinations for Degrees in Arts of any University of the United Kingdom, or of the Colonies, or of such other Universities as may be specially recognized from time to time by the Medical Council, 2. Oxford Responsions or Moderations. 3. Cambridge Previous Examinations. 4. Matriculation Examination of the University of London. 5. Oxford Middle-Class Examinations, Senior. 6. Cambridge Middle-Class Examinations, Senior. 7. Durham Middle-Class Examinations, Senior. 8. Durham Examinations for Students in Arts, in their first and second years. 9. Durham Registration Examination for Medical Students. 10. Dublin University Entrance Examination. 11. Queen's University, Ireland, two years' Arts' Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts: Preliminary Examinations at the end of A.B. Course: Middle-Class Examinations: Matriculation Examinations. 12. First-Class Certificate of the College of Preceptors. 13. "Testamur" granted by Codrington College, Barbadoes. 14. Degree of Associate of Arts granted by the Tasmanian Council of Education, with a Certificate that the Student has been examined in Latin and Mathematics.

Students who cannot produce one of the above-mentioned Testimonials will be required to pass an Examination in Arts, established by any of the bodies named in Schedule (A.) of the Medical Act, and approved by the General Council.

The times at which Examinations in Arts are held by such bodies in London are, June or July, and December, by the Royal College of Surgeons; and January, April, and September, by the Society of Apothecaries.

The Certificates of Examination of either of these bodies are recognized by the other.
REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, MEDALS.

REGULATIONS.

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

Vide p. 81.

1. The Exhibitions will be payable in equal moieties on the 1st of February and the 15th of July in each year, when the Exhibitioner will be required to produce certificates that he has been in regular attendance on at least three of the medical classes in the College, and also to produce evidence of good conduct satisfactory to the Council.

2. No Exhibition will be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown in the Examination.

3. Honorary Certificates will be awarded to all candidates who evince sufficient merit in the Examination.

4. The Subjects of Examination are the following:

**LATIN AND GREEK.**
Translation into English of passages from Cæsar and Xenophon.
Translation of short English sentences into Latin.

**FRENCH or GERMAN.**
Translation into English of passages from Bossuet's 'Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle;' or, Translation into English of passages from Schiller's 'Geschichte des 30-jährigen Krieges.'

**ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.**
The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of the Square Root. Proportion. Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities. Simple Equations.

**GEOMETRY.**
The First Three Books of Euclid:—or, The principal properties of Triangles and of Squares and other Parallelograms, treated geometrically: The principal properties of the Circle, treated geometrically.

**NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.**

*Elementary Mechanics.*—Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces. The Simple Machines (Mechanical Powers), and the Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each. Centre of Gravity. The General Laws of Motion, and the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated. Laws of the Motion of Falling Bodies.

*Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.*—Pressure of Liquids and Gases, its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth. Specific Gravity, and the method of ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies. The Barometer, the Siphon, the Common Pump, the Forcing-Pump, and the Air-Pump.

*Acoustics.*—The nature of Sound.

FELLOWS CLINICAL MEDALS.

FOUNDED BY THE REV. ROBERT FELLOWES, LL.D.

REGULATIONS.

1. At the end of each of the two Sessions, Winter and Summer, one Gold Medal and one Silver Medal, with Certificates of Honour, will be awarded, if in the opinion of the Examiners sufficient merit be evinced by any of the Competitors,—the periods of competition being, for the Winter Session, October, November, December, January, and February, and for the Summer Session, May, June, and July.

2. The competition for these prizes is open to all perpetual Pupils of the Hospital who at the end of the period of competition shall have completed one year's study (a Winter and a Summer Session) at the College and Hospital, and have attended at least three Courses of Lectures in the College during that year.

3. The Gold Medal and the first Certificate awarded at the end of the Winter Session will be given to the Student who shall most distinguish himself by reports of Cases or direct Clinical Observations in the Class under the direction of the Holme Professor of Clinical Medicine; and the Silver Medal and the second Certificate will be awarded to the Student of the same Class who shall stand second in the order of merit.

4. In the Summer Session, the Gold and Silver Medals, with the Certificates, will be awarded by each of the other Professors of Clinical Medicine in alternate years, to any two Students who shall most distinguish themselves by Reports of Cases under the charge of the Professor to whom the award is entrusted.

5. The character of the observations, the number of the Reports sent in, and the manner in which the observations are conducted are left to the discretion of each Competitor.

6. The relative merits of the papers will be decided upon by the Professor to whom they shall be referred as above provided.

7. The Professor is empowered, if he see fit, to subject the Competitors to a further vivis secus, or written, or practical examination, in any case where two or more sets of papers submitted to him shall appear to possess an equal degree of merit.

N.B.—In addition to the Fellowes Medals, Prizes for proficiency in Clinical Medicine are awarded by the Holme Professor at the end of the Summer Session.

ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the Promotion of the Study of Surgery amongst the Students of University College, London.

According to the directions of the Will of Mr. Morley, the founder of these Scholarships, Elections for the Scholarships are to take place on the Sixteenth day of June in every year; and persons to be eligible as Candidates for such Scholarships must have been of approved good conduct in the College, and Students in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine for not less than Three Years, nor more than Five Years, such years to be immediately preceding each Election or Appointment. They must be deemed by the Faculty of Medicine in the College to possess a
competent knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, and Medicine; and among such eligible Candidates, such one Student shall be elected in each Year, who, upon Examination, to be conducted in such manner as the Council of the College shall from time to time direct, shall be found to possess the greatest proficiency in the Theory and Practice of Surgery.

Regulations.

1. A Scholarship will be awarded every Year. Each Scholarship will be of the annual value of £45; it will be tenable for three Years, and will be payable on the day of Election, and on the 16th of June in each of the two following years.

2. The Election will take place on the 16th day of June in every year, or the day preceding when the 16th falls on a Sunday; and will be made by the Council after receiving the Report of the Examiners.

3. The Person to be elected to a Scholarship will be the Student who shall be found on Examination to possess the greatest proficiency in the Theory and Practice of Surgery.

4. The Scholarships will be open to the competition of any person of approved good conduct, who shall, during a period of not less than Three Years nor of more than Five Years immediately preceding, have been a Student in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine in the College, and shall obtain from the Faculty of Medicine a Certificate that he possesses a competent knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, and Medicine.

5. Every Candidate must announce his intention to compete by a notice in writing to the Secretary, delivered at the Office of the College before 4 P.M. on the 1st of May, together with the above-mentioned Certificate of the Faculty, and also Certificates of the manner in which he has conducted himself from every Professor of the Faculty whose Classes he has attended, and from the Hospital Committee, if he has served at the Hospital the office of Dresser, Physician's Clerk, House Surgeon, or Physician's Assistant. Any question which may arise whether the Candidate has satisfactorily proved his title to compete will be decided by the Council.

6. The Examination will take place annually in the month of May, and commence on some day to be named by the Council.

7. It will be conducted by the Holme Professor of Clinical Surgery, the Professor of Surgery, the Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, and by such one or more other Member or Members of the Faculty of Medicine, or of the Medical Committee of the Hospital, as the Council with the advice of the Faculty shall from time to time appoint for that purpose.

8. In case one or more of the above-mentioned Examiners shall be from any cause unable to discharge his or their duties, he or they shall without any delay give notice of the same to the Dean, and to the Secretary, in order that the Council with the advice of the Faculty may appoint a substitute or substitutes from the Members of the Faculty, or from the Members of the Medical Committee of the Hospital.

Plan of the Examination.

I. Each Competitor shall be required to give such proofs of his skill in Practical Surgery as the Examiners may direct.

II. Each Competitor shall be required to answer written questions as well as to write Commentaries on surgical Cases.
III. The Examiners will not be precluded from putting *vivœ voce* questions upon the written answers of the Candidates when they appear to require explanation.

N.B.—The service of the Office of House Surgeon, Ophthalmic Assistant, or at least of Dresser, is strongly recommended as a preparation for this competition.

An unsuccessful Candidate may compete again, so long as he shall not have been more than five years a Student of the Faculty of Medicine.

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**LISTON CLINICAL MEDAL.**

*A Gold Medal, founded by the Subscribers to a Testimonial in honour of the late Professor Liston, will be annually awarded with Certificates of Honour by the Surgeons who visit the In-Patients of the Hospital, to Students who shall most distinguish themselves by Reports and Observations on the Surgical Cases in the Hospital.*

**REGULATIONS.**

*Period of Competition.*—The time for the Competition extends from the 15th of October to the end of the first week in July.

*Conditions to be complied with.*—The Students competing are to be perpetual Pupils of the College and Hospital, who, at the beginning of the Period of Competition, have completed one year's study (a Winter and a Summer Session) in the classes of the Faculty of Medicine of the College.

*Subjects for Competition and the manner of conducting it.*—The knowledge of Competitors will be tested by Clinical Observations, by practical exercises, and by original investigation of disease, in the manner stated below.

1. As evidence of Clinical Knowledge the Competitors will be required to furnish reports of Surgical Cases in the Hospital. These Clinical Exercises will be continued from the 15th of October to the end of March. Two, or at most three, Cases will be selected by each Surgeon for Observation and Report by the Competitors, and the Cases will be varied by fresh selection from time to time throughout the period above mentioned. The Cases thus set aside may, if it is judged expedient, be recorded in the Case-book and commented on by the Surgeons as usual.

2. The Competitors will be required to give evidence of their manual skill, by the application of Surgical Apparatus and, if need be, by Surgical Operations on the dead body. This examination, which will be conducted by the Surgeons in private, will be held during the first or second week in April.

If it be deemed expedient, the practical knowledge of the Competitors will be further tested by their being required to investigate, in presence of the Examiners, a case of Surgical Disease in a Patient whom they have not previously seen, and to point out the diagnosis and suitable mode of treatment.

The day on which these examinations are to take place, and the mode of conducting them, are to be decided by the Surgeons of the Hospital.

3. The Competitors are to furnish an Essay on some Pathological subject of inquiry, which shall contain original observations, and be
founded, if possible, on some Case or Cases occurring in the practice of the Surgeons of the Hospital. The Essay is to be delivered to the Holme Professor of Clinical Surgery by the end of the first week in July.

The successful Competitor may have permission, on application to the Examiners, to publish his Essay, and unsuccessful Competitors may receive back their Essays.

Mode of Adjudication.—The Holme Professor of Clinical Surgery and the Professor of Surgery, being two of the Surgeons of the Hospital, are to determine the award of the Medal. Each Surgeon will examine the written reports on his own Cases in the Hospital, together with the Essay, and taking into consideration the result of the Practical Examination, will arrange the Competitors in the order of their merit. The Surgeons are then to make known to the Medical Committee of the Hospital, either in a joint report or singly, the result of their examination, by the end of the third week in July.

In the event of inability on the part of either of the Surgeons to take his share in the Examination, or of a difference of opinion between them, the Dean of the Medical Faculty is to have the power to appoint one or more persons to assist in the adjudication.

The Medical Committee will transmit the Report to the Council; and the successful Competitor will be declared at the time of the announcement of the Prizes and Certificates of Honour at the end of the Summer Session in July.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

An Exhibition of £30, to be awarded annually, founded for the encouragement of Proficiency in Pathological Anatomy by George Filliter, Esq., in memory of his son, Dr. William Filliter.

REGULATIONS.

1. Every Candidate shall have been a Student in the Medical Faculty of the College for not less than two years, and shall also be a pupil at the Hospital.

2. The Exhibition will be awarded by the Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

3. It will be conferred upon the Student of the Class of Pathological Anatomy who shall stand first in the Examination of the Class held at the end of the Summer Session *.

4. The Exhibition will not be bestowed unless in the opinion of the Professor the answers of the Candidate who stands first shall display sufficient merit to entitle him to the Exhibition.

N.B. The Council of the College has power to modify these Regulations from time to time as occasion may require, provided that the Fund be kept entire, and be called the Filliter Fund, and that the name of Filliter be connected for ever with any purpose to which the Dividends may be appropriated.

* A Silver Medal is in addition awarded to the gentleman who obtains the second place in this examination, if he manifests sufficient merit.
ALEXANDER BRUCE MEDAL.

A Gold Medal, founded by Mrs. Bruce in commemoration of her son, the late Mr. Alexander Bruce, to be awarded annually to the Student most proficient in Pathology and Surgery.

REGULATIONS.

1. At the end of each Winter Session the Professors of Pathological Anatomy and of Surgery shall submit to the Faculty of Medicine a list of such Students as they may consider to be qualified to receive the Medal, together with a Report on the comparative merits of each Student.

2. The Faculty shall consider the Report at a Meeting held not later than April 30th in each year, and shall recommend to the Council, as the recipient of the Medal, the Student who may appear to them to be the most deserving.

3. Should the two above-mentioned Professors, or the Faculty, consider that in any Session no Student has evinced the requisite proficiency in Pathology and Surgery, the Medal will not be awarded in that year.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

SESSION 1869-70.

[For the Method of award, see page 52.]

On Wednesday, May 18th, 1870, the Prizes and Certificates of Honour for the Winter Session were publicly distributed at the request of the Council by

PROFESSOR T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.

The Dean, Professor J. Russell Reynolds, F.R.S., read the following REPORT

Srn,—The Report which I have the honour to present to you on behalf of my Colleagues in the Faculty of Medicine is gratifying in every respect. The number of our Students has increased materially. The conduct of those gentlemen throughout the Session has been such as to elicit our thorough approbation; and the mode in which they have distinguished themselves in competition with other Schools of Medicine in the University of London, has been such as to maintain the high character of our College.

In last Session (1868-69) the number of Students enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine was 222, of whom 72 were new Pupils; but in the present Session of 1869-70 the number of Students is 258, and of these 100 are new entries. There is, therefore, an increase by 36 in the total number of Students in the Faculty of Medicine, and an in-
crease of no less than 28 in the number of new Pupils. That our School, as shown by these statistics, and by those of former Reports, should have been thus steadily increasing, and should have been so far enlarged that the new Pupils entered during this Session should exceed by more than one-third the number of those who entered during the Session of 1868-69 is, we believe, due to two classes of conditions.

The first of these is to be found in the scrupulous attention which has been directed to the teaching of both the College and the Hospital; so that neither in systematic nor in practical instruction should there be wanting any thing which could conduce to the progress of the Student; the second is to be discovered in the stronger esprit de corps, due to the advancing age of our now quite " venerable" College; an age which is such that we have year by year not only an increasing number of those who have been the Pupils of our earliest Alumni, but also many of the sons of her sons; and not only so, but we have now among our body of Professors 13 out of 18 who have been Pupils of this College; and in our Hospital Staff, 13 out of 15 who have been educated in its wards. Still further, there are in this Professorial and Hospital Staff those whose own teachers and whose own fathers still look up—like themselves and their pupils,—and always with growing affection and respect, to this the Alma Mater of them all.

In the University of London the degree of M.D. has been obtained by 4 of our Pupils out of a total of 10 from six different Medical Schools.

The degree of M.B. has been taken by 8 (6 in the first division) of a total of 17, from eight Medical Schools; and 4 gentlemen took the degree of B.Sc.

The honours obtained by Students and Pupils of the College at the University Examinations were as follows:—

At the second M.B. Examination: at the Examination for Honours in Medicine, Mr. John Davies Thomas obtained the second place, and a Gold Medal, with the number of marks qualifying for the Scholarship; Mr. Richard William Gowers gained the third place in the First Class, and a sufficient number of marks to qualify him for the Gold Medal; Mr. Herbert Lumley Snow, Mr. Ethelrid Desse, and Mr. Edwin Rayner, stood second, third, and fourth respectively in the Second Class; and Mr. Henry Flamank Marshall and Mr. Edward Francis Willoughby, were placed first and second respectively in the Third Class. At the Examination for Honours in Midwifery, Mr. John Davies Thomas obtained the first place, the University Scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for two years, and a Gold Medal. Mr. Edwin Rayner was placed fifth in the First Class, and Mr. Herbert Lumley Snow, Mr. William Richard Gowers, and Mr. Edward Francis Willoughby, first, second, and third respectively in the Second Class.

At the Examination for Honours in Forensic Medicine, Mr. Edwin Rayner obtained the second place in the First Class and a Gold Medal; Mr. E. F. Willoughby was placed third in the First Class; Mr. H. L. Snow stood alone in the Second Class; and Mr. J. D. Thomas obtained the second place in the Third Class.

At the First M.B. Examination:—At the Examination for Honours in Anatomy, Mr. Ebenezer R. Edger gained the third place in the First Class, and Mr. James B. Ball the first place in the Second Class.
At the Examination for Honours in Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy, Mr. Alfred Henry Carter stood alone in the First Class. At the Examination for Honours in Organic Chemistry, and Materia Medica, and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Mr. William Ward Carr stood third in the Second Class.

At the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination:—At the Examination for Honours in Botany, Mr. Marcus Manuel Hartog obtained the first place and the Exhibition of £40 per annum, tenable for two years; and Mr. Peter T. Duncan was placed third in the First Class; Mr. E. A. Schafer obtained the first place in the Second Class, and Mr. H. Colgate and Mr. C. W. Harvey were placed first and second respectively in the Third Class.

At the Examination for Honours in Zoology, Mr. E. A. Schafer gained the first place and the Exhibition of £40 per annum, tenable for two years; and Mr. W. B. Houghton and Mr. E. M. Skerritt were placed second and third respectively in the Second Class. At the Examination for Honours in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Mr. W. B. Houghton was placed alone in the Second Class; and Mr. E. G. Whittle first in the Third Class.

At the second B.Sc.:—At the Examination for Honours in Chemistry, Mr. Alexander Muirhead was placed alone in the First Class; and at the Examination for Honours in Zoology, Mr. William Henry Johnson was placed alone in the Second Class.

At the first B.Sc.:—At the Examination for Honours in Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy, Mr. Thomas Oliver Harding obtained the first place, and the Exhibition of £40 per annum, tenable for two years. At the Examination for Honours in Botany, Mr. E. B. Aveling was placed second in the First Class, and obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Exhibition; and he gained exactly the same distinctions at the Examination for Honours in Zoology.

In our own College—
The Atkinson-Morley Surgical Scholarship of £45, tenable for three years, was awarded to Mr. John Bolton, of Mauritius.

The Filliter Exhibition of £30 was obtained by Mr. Henry Newell Martin, of Royston.

The Medical Entrance Exhibitions, tenable for two years, were awarded as follows:—The first of £30 to Mr. Marcus M. Hartog, of London; the second of £20 to Mr. Edward Markham Skerritt, of Wokingham; and the third of £10 to Mr. Septimus Bott, of Bury.

The only changes that have taken place during the present Session in the Professorial and Hospital Staff have been those which have arisen from the retirement of Dr. George Harley from the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence and the office of Physician to the Hospital.

Dr. George Harley had been associated with our School for many years, and his energy and ability in teaching were held in such high esteem that it is with deep regret that the members of the Faculty of Medicine record their loss of his valuable services; but they are glad to be able to announce that the offices which he vacated have been filled up to their entire satisfaction. Dr. Mandsley, a Fellow of the College, and one of its most highly distinguished Alumni, has been appointed to the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence; Dr. Sydney Ringer has been chosen to take charge of the Children's beds in the Hospital; and Mr. F. T. Roberts, also a distinguished Student of the College, has been elected to fill the office of Assistant-Physician.
PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S SPEECH.

The Members of the Faculty of Medicine are convinced that these appointments will, by conferring great advantages upon the Students; increase to a high degree the reputation of our School.

It is with unmixed satisfaction that I have to announce, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, our hearty appreciation of the honour which has been conferred upon one of our colleagues in the selection of Dr. Wilson Fox for the responsible post of Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen. That such an appointment has been made is a source of congratulation to all who are most intimately acquainted with Dr. Wilson Fox; and not less so to all who are interested in the honours of our College, and who rejoiced as heartily some years ago in the conferring of this, the first of a series of signal marks of Royal favour, upon our illustrious colleague Sir William Jenner.

Another of our distinguished Students has been selected for attendance upon one of the members of the Royal Family; and I am sure that I convey the feelings, not only of the Faculty of Medicine, but of all of those who were his companions in study, and also of those who were pupils in his classes in the Hospital, when I express their satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. G. Vivian Poore as the Medical Adviser of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold.

As Dean of the Faculty, I have only one further announcement to make, and that is to reiterate what I said at the commencement, viz. that the general conduct of the Students has during the whole Session been without reproach; and to add that the term Medical Student, whatever it may have connoted elsewhere, and in times that are past, is here, and now, in University College, synonymous with that of Gentleman.

The Professors then announced the results of the Examinations in their respective Classes as stated in the lists printed in pp. 112, 113.

At the conclusion of these announcements the Chairman addressed the Meeting as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It has given me sincere pleasure to be here to-day, at the desire of your highly respected President and the Council of the College. In looking back upon my own past, I am sorry to say that I have found that it is a quarter of a century since I took part in those hopes and in those fears by which you have all recently been agitated, and which now are at an end. But, although so long a time has elapsed since I was moved by the same feelings, I beg leave to assure you that my sympathy with both the victors and the vanquished remains fresh—so fresh, indeed, that I could almost try to persuade myself that, after all, it cannot be so very long ago. My business during the last hour, however, has been to show that sympathy with one side only, and I assure you I have done my best to play my part heartily, and to rejoice in the success of those who have succeeded. Still I should like to remind you at the end of it all, that success on an occasion of this kind, valuable and important as it is, is in reality only putting the foot upon one rung of the ladder which leads upwards; and that the rung of a ladder was never meant to rest upon, but only to hold a man's foot long enough to enable him to put the other somewhat higher. I trust that you will all regard
these successes as simply reminders that your next business is, having enjoyed the success of the day, no longer to look at that success, but to look forward to the next difficulty that is to be conquered. And now, having had so much to say to the successful candidates, you must forgive me if I add that a sort of under-current of sympathy has been going on in my mind all the time for those who have not been successful, for those valiant knights who have been overthrown in your tourney, and have not made their appearance in public. I trust that, in accordance with old custom, they, wounded and bleeding, were carried off to their tents, to be carefully tended by the fairest of maidens; and in these days, when the chances are that everyone of such maidens will be a qualified practitioner, I have no doubt that all the splinters will have been carefully extracted, and that they are now physically healed. But there may remain some little fragment of moral or intellectual discouragement, and, therefore, I will take the liberty to remark that your Chairman to-day, if he occupied his proper place, would be among them. Your Chairman, in virtue of his position, and for the half hour that he occupies that position, is a person of importance, and it may be some consolation to those who have failed if I say that the quarter of a century which I have been speaking of takes me back to the time when I was up at the University of London, a candidate for honours in anatomy and physiology, and when I was exceedingly well beaten by my excellent friend, Dr. Ransom, of Nottingham. There is a person here who recollects that circumstance exceedingly well—I refer to your venerated teacher and mine, Dr. Sharpey. He was at that time one of the examiners in anatomy and physiology, and you may be quite sure that, as he was one of the examiners, there remained not the smallest doubt in my mind of the propriety of his judgment, and I accepted my defeat with the most comfortable assurance that I had thoroughly earned it. But, gentlemen, the competitor having been a worthy one, and the examination a fair one, I cannot say that I found in that circumstance anything very discouraging. I said to myself, “Never mind; what’s the next thing to be done?” And I found that policy of “never-minding” and going on to the next thing to be done, to be the most important of all policies in the conduct of practical life. It does not matter how many tumbles you have in this life so long as you do not get dirty when you tumble; it is only the people who have to stop to be washed and made clean who must necessarily lose the race. And I can assure you that there is the greatest practical benefit in making a few failures early in life. You learn that which is of inestimable importance—that there are a great many people in the world who are just as clever as you are. You learn to put your trust by and by in an economy and frugality of the exercise of your powers, both moral and intellectual, and you very soon find out, if you have not found it out before, that patience and tenacity of purpose are more than worth twice their weight of cleverness. In fact, if I were to go on discoursing on this subject, I should become almost eloquent in praise of non-success; but lest so doing should make those who have succeeded feel uncomfortable, and should seem, in any way, to dim their well-earned laurels, I will turn from that topic, and ask you to accompany me in some considerations touching another subject which has a very profound interest for me, and which I think ought to have an equally profound interest for you. I presume that the great majority of those whom I address propose
to devote themselves to the profession of medicine; and I do not doubt, from the evidences of ability which have been given to-day, that I have before me a number of men who will rise to eminence in that profession, and who will exert a great and deserved influence upon its future. That in which I am interested, and about which I wish to speak, is the subject of medical education, and I venture to speak about it for the purpose, if I can, of influencing you, who may have the power of influencing the medical education of the future. You may ask by what authority do I venture, being a person not concerned in the practice of medicine, to meddle with that subject? I can only tell you it is a fact, of which a number of you I dare say are aware by experience (and I trust the experience has no painful associations), that I have been for a considerable number of years (twelve or thirteen years to the best of my recollection) one of the examiners in the University of London. You are further aware that the men who come up to the University of London are the picked men of the medical schools of London, and therefore such observations as I may have to make upon the state of knowledge of these gentlemen, if they be justified, in regard to any faults I may have to find, cannot be held to indicate defects in the capacity, or in the power of application of those gentlemen, but must be laid, more or less, to the account of the prevalent system of medical education. I will tell you what has struck me—but in speaking in this frank way, as one always does about the defects of one's friends, I must beg you to disabuse your minds of the notion that I am alluding to any particular school, or to any particular college, or to any particular person; and to believe that, if I am silent when I should be glad to speak with high praise, it is because that praise would come too close to this locality. What has struck me, then, in this long experience of the men best instructed in physiology from the medical schools of London is, with the many and brilliant exceptions to which I have referred, taking it as a whole, and broadly, the singular unreality of their knowledge of physiology. Now I use that word "unreality" advisedly: I do not say "scanty;" on the contrary, there is plenty of it—a great deal too much of it—but it is the quality, the nature of the knowledge, which I quarrel with. I know I used to have—I don't know whether I have now, but I had once upon a time—a bad reputation among students for setting up a very high standard of acquirement, and I dare say you may think that the standard of this old examiner, who happily is now very nearly an extinct examiner, has been pitched too high. Nothing of the kind, I assure you. The defects I have noticed, and the faults I have to find, arise entirely from the circumstance that my standard is pitched too low. This is no paradox, gentlemen, but quite simply the fact. The knowledge I looked for was a real, precise, thorough, and practical knowledge of fundamentals; whereas that which the best of the Candidates, in a large proportion of cases, have had to give me was a large, extensive, and inaccurate knowledge of superstructure; and that is what I mean by saying that my demands went too low, and not too high. What I have had to complain of is that a large proportion of the gentlemen who come up for physiology to the University of London do not know it as they know their anatomy, and have not been taught it as they have been taught their anatomy. Now I should not wonder at all if I heard a great many "No, noes" here; but I am not talking about University College; as I have told you before, I am talking about
the average education of medical schools. What I have found, and found so much reason to lament, is, that while anatomy has been taught as a science ought to be taught, as a matter of autopsy, and observation, and strict discipline, in a very large number of cases physiology has been taught as if it were a mere matter of books, and of hearsay. I declare to you, gentlemen, that I have often expected to be told, when I have asked a question about the circulation of the blood, that Professor Breitkopf is of opinion that it does circulate, but that Professor Langkopf is of opinion that it does not circulate, and that the whole thing is an open question. I assure you that I am hardly exaggerating the state of mind on matters of fundamental importance which I have found over and over again to obtain among gentlemen coming up to that picked examination of the University of London. Now I do not think that that is a desirable state of things. I cannot understand why physiology should not be taught—in fact, you have here abundant evidence that it can be taught—with the same definiteness and the same precision as anatomy is taught. And you may depend upon this, that the only physiology which is to be of any good whatever in medical practice, or in its application to the study of medicine, is that physiology which a man knows of his own knowledge, just as the only anatomy which would be of any good to the doctor is the anatomy which he knows of his own knowledge. Another peculiarity I have found in the physiology which has been current, and that is, that in the minds of a great many gentlemen it has been supplanted by histology. They have learnt a great deal of histology, and they have fancied that histology and physiology are the same things. I have asked for some knowledge of the physics and the mechanics and the chemistry of the human body, and I have been met by talk about cells. I declare to you I believe it will take me two years at least of absolute rest from the business of an examiner to hear the words "cell," "germinal matter," or "carmine," without a sort of inward shudder.

Well, now, gentlemen, I am sure my colleagues in this examination will bear me out in saying that I have not been exaggerating the evils and defects which are current—have been current—in a large quantity of the physiological teaching; the results of which are before examiners. And it becomes a very interesting question to know how all this comes about, and in what way it can be remedied. How it comes about will be perfectly obvious to any one who has considered the growth of medicine. I suppose that medicine and surgery first began by some savage, more intelligent than the rest, discovering that a certain herb was good for a certain pain, and that a certain pull, somehow or other, set a dislocated joint right. I suppose all things had their humble beginnings, and medicine and surgery were in the same condition. People who wear watches know nothing about watchmaking. A watch goes wrong and it stops; you see the owner giving it a shaking, or, if he is very bold, he opens the case, and gives the balance wheel a turn. Gentlemen, that is empirical practice, and you know what are the results upon the watch. And I should think you can divine what are the results of analogous operations upon the human body. And because men of sense very soon found that such were the effects of meddling with very complicated machinery they did not understand, I suppose the first thing, as being the easiest, was to study the nature of the works of the human watch, and the next
thing was to study the way the parts worked together, and the way the watch worked. And by degrees we have had growing up our body of anatomists or knowers of the construction of the human watch, and our physiologists, who know how the machine works. And just as any sensible man, who has a valuable watch, does not meddle with it himself, but goes to some one who has studied watchmaking, and understands what the effect of doing this or that may be; so, I suppose, the man who, having charge of that valuable machine, his own body, wants to have it kept in good order, comes to a professor of the medical art for the purpose of having it set right, believing that, by deduction from the facts of structure and from the facts of function, the physician will divine what may be the matter with his bodily watch at that particular time and what may be the best means of setting it right. If that may be taken as a just representation of the relation of the theoretical branches of medicine—what we may call the institutes of medicine, to use an old term—to the practical branches, I think it will be obvious to you that they are of prime and fundamental importance. Whatever tends to affect the teaching of them injuriously must tend to destroy and to disorganize the whole fabric of the medical art. I think every sensible man has seen this long ago; but the difficulties in the way of attaining good teaching in these different branches of the theory or institutes of medicine are very serious. It is a comparatively easy matter—pray mark that I use the word "comparatively"—it is a comparatively easy matter to learn anatomy and to teach it; it is a very difficult matter to learn physiology and to teach it. It is a very difficult matter to know and to teach those branches of physics and those branches of chemistry which bear directly upon physiology; and hence it is that, as a matter of fact, the teaching of physiology, and the teaching of the physics and the chemistry which bear upon it, must necessarily be in a state of relative imperfection; and there is nothing to be grumbled at in the fact that this relative imperfection exists. But is the relative imperfection which exists only such as is necessary, or is it made worse by our practical arrangements? I believe—and if I did not so believe, I should not have troubled you with these observations,—I believe it is made infinitely worse by our practical arrangements, or rather, I ought to say, our very unpractical arrangements. Some very wise man long ago said that every question in the long run was a question of finance, and there is a good deal to be said for that view. Most assuredly the question of medical teaching is, in a very large and broad sense, a question of finance. What I mean is this: that in London the arrangements of the medical schools and the number of them are such as to render it almost impossible that men who confine themselves to the teaching of the theoretical branches of the profession should be able to make their bread by that operation; and, you know, if a man cannot make his bread, he cannot teach—at least his teaching comes to a speedy end. That is a matter of physiology. Anatomy is fairly well taught because it lies in the direction of practice, and a man is all the better surgeon for being a good anatomist. It does not absolutely interfere with the pursuits of a practical surgeon if he should hold a Chair of Anatomy—though I do not for one moment say that he would not be a better teacher if he did not devote himself to practice. [Applause.] Yes, I know exactly what that cheer means, but I am keeping as carefully as possible from any sort of allusion to
Professor Ellis. But the fact is, that even human anatomy has now grown to be so large a matter, that it takes the whole devotion of a man's life to put the great mass of knowledge upon that subject into such a shape that it can be teachable to the mind of the ordinary student; and what the student wants in a Professor is a man who shall stand between him and the infinite diversity and variety of human knowledge, and who shall gather all that together, and extract from it that which is capable of being assimilated by the mind of the student. That function is a vast and an important one, and unless, in such subjects as anatomy, a man is placed wholly free from other cares, it is utterly impossible that he can perform it thoroughly and well. But if it be possible for a man to pursue anatomy without actually breaking with his profession, how is it possible for him to pursue physiology? I get every year those very elaborate reports of Henle and Meissner—volumes of, I suppose, 400 pages altogether—and they consist merely of abstracts of the memoirs and works which have been written on Anatomy and Physiology—only abstracts of them! How in the world is a man to keep up his acquaintance with all that is doing in the physiological world—in a world advancing with enormous strides every day and every hour—if he has to be distracted with the cares of practice? You know very well it must be impracticable to do so. Our men of ability join our medical schools with an eye to the future. They take the Chairs of Anatomy or of Physiology; and by and by they leave those Chairs for the more profitable pursuits into which they have drifted by professional success, and so they become clothed, and physiology is bare. The result is, that in those schools in which physiology is thus left to the benevolence, so to speak, of those who have no time to look to it, the effect of such teaching comes out obviously, and is made manifest in what I spoke of just now—the unreality, the bookishness of the knowledge of the taught. And if this is the case in physiology, still more must it be the case in those branches of physics which are the foundation of physiology; although it may be less the case in chemistry, because, for an able chemist, a certain honourable and independent career lies in the direction of his work, and he is able, like the anatomist, to look upon what he may teach to the student as not absolutely taking him away from his bread-winning pursuits.

But it is no use to grumble about this state of things unless one is prepared to indicate some sort of practical remedy. And I believe—and I venture to make the statement because I am wholly independent of all sorts of medical schools, and may, therefore, say what I believe without being supposed to be affected by any personal interest—but I say I believe that the remedy for this state of things, for that imperfection of our theoretical knowledge which keeps down the ability of England at the present time in medical matters, is a mere affair of mechanical arrangement; that so long as you have a dozen medical schools scattered about in different parts of the metropolis, and dividing the students among them, so long, in all the smaller schools at any rate, it is impossible that any other state of things than that which I have been depicting should obtain. Men must live; to live they must occupy themselves with practice, and if they occupy themselves with practice, the pursuit of the abstract branches of the science must go to the wall. All this is a plain and obvious matter of common-sense reasoning. I believe you will never alter this state of things until,
either by consent or by force majeure—and I should be very sorry to see the latter applied—but until there is some new arrangement, and until all the theoretical branches of the profession, the institutes of medicine, are taught in London in not more than one or two, or at the outside three, central institutions, no good will be effected. If the students of London, that large body of men, were obliged in the first place to get a knowledge of the theoretical branches of their profession in two or three central schools, there would be abundant means for maintaining able professors, and keeping them—not, indeed, for enriching them, as they would be able to enrich themselves by practice, but for enabling them to make that choice which such men are so willing to make—namely, the choice between wealth and a modest competency, when that modest competency is to be combined with a scientific career, and the means of advancing their knowledge. I do not believe that all the talking about, and tinkering of, medical education will do the slightest good until the fact is clearly recognized, that men must be thoroughly grounded in the theoretical branches of their profession, and that to this end the teaching of those theoretical branches must be confined to two or three centres. Now let me add one other word, and that is, that if I were a despot, I would cut down these branches to a very considerable extent. The second thing to be done beyond that which I mentioned just now is to go back to primary education. The great step towards a thorough medical education is to insist upon the teaching of the elements of the physical sciences in all schools, so that medical students shall not go up to the medical colleges utterly ignorant of that with which they have to deal; to insist on the elements of chemistry, the elements of botany, and the elements of physics being taught in our ordinary and common schools, so that there shall be some preparation for the discipline of the medical colleges. And, that being the case, you might confine the "Institutes of Medicine" to physics as applied to physiology—to chemistry as applied to physiology—to physiology itself, and to anatomy; and I should have no other subject whatever taught as part of theoretical medical education. Afterwards, the student, thoroughly educated and grounded in these matters, might go to any hospital he pleased. The practical teaching might be made as local as you like; and you might use to advantage the opportunities afforded by all these local institutions for acquiring a knowledge of the practice of the profession. But you may say: "This is abolishing a great deal; you are getting rid of botany and zoology to begin with." I have not a doubt that they ought to be got rid of, as branches of special medical education; they ought to be put back to an earlier stage, and made branches of general education. Let me say, by way of a self-denying ordinance, for which you will, I am sure, give me credit, that I believe that comparative anatomy ought to be absolutely abolished. I say so, not without a certain fear of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London who sits upon my left, but I do not think the Charter gives him very much power over me; moreover, I shall soon come to an end of my examinership, and therefore I am not afraid, but shall go on to say what I was going to say, and that is, that in my belief it is a downright cruelty—I have no other word for it—to require from gentlemen who are engaged in medical studies the pretence—for it is nothing else, and can be nothing else, than a pretence—of a knowledge of comparative anatomy as part of their medical curriculum. Make it part of their Arts teaching if
you like, make it part of their general education if you like, make it part of their qualification for the scientific degree by all means—that is its proper place; but to require that gentlemen whose whole faculties should be bent upon the acquirement of a real knowledge of human physiology should worry themselves with getting up hearsay about the alternation of generations in the Salphe is really monstrous. I cannot characterize it in any other way. And having sacrificed my own pursuit, I am sure I may sacrifice other people's; and I make this remark with all the more willingness because I discovered, on reading the names of your Professors just now, that the Professor of Materia Medica is not present. I must confess, if I had my way, I would abolish Materia Medica* altogether. I recollect, when I was under examination at the University of London, Dr. Pereira was the examiner, and you know that "Pereira's Materia Medica" was a book de omnibus rebus. I recollect my struggles with that book late at night and early in the morning (I worked very hard in those days), and I do believe that I got that book into my head somehow or other; but then I will undertake to say that I forgot it all a week afterwards. Not one trace of a knowledge of drugs has remained in my memory from that time to this; and really, as a matter of common sense, I cannot understand the arguments for obliging a medical man to know all about drugs, and where they come from. Why not make him belong to the Iron and Steel Institute, and learn something about cutlery, because he uses knives?

But do not suppose that, after all these deductions, there would not be ample room for your activity. Let us count up what we have left. I suppose all the time for medical education that can be hoped for is about four years, at the outside. That is taking the outside limit. Well, what have you to master in those four years upon my supposition? Physics applied to physiology; chemistry applied to physiology; anatomy; surgery; medicine; obstetrics; hygiene; and medical jurisprudence,—nine subjects for four years! And when you consider what those subjects are, and that the acquisition of anything beyond the rudiments of any one of them may tax the energies of a lifetime, I think that even those energies which you young gentlemen have been displaying for the last hour or two might be taxed to keep thoroughly up to what is wanted for your medical career; and I entertain a very strong conviction that anyone who adds to medical education one iota or tittle beyond what is absolutely necessary, is guilty of a very grave offence. Gentlemen, it will depend upon the knowledge that you happen to possess,—upon your means of applying it within your own field of action,—whether the bills of mortality of your district are increased or diminished; and that, gentlemen, is a very serious consideration indeed. And, under those circumstances, the subjects with which you have to deal being so difficult, and their extent so enormous, I could not feel my conscience easy if I did not, on such an occasion as this, raise a protest against employing your energies in any direction in which they may not be absolutely needed in your future career.

I find that I have occupied you much longer than I intended to do; but the subject is a great one. My only business now is to congratulate you all, successful and unsuccessful, upon what has taken place to-day.

* It will, I hope, be understood that I do not include Therapeutics under this head.
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Mr. Grote, the President of the College.—Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall detain you but one moment after a meeting which would have seemed long, if it had not been occupied by so interesting a ceremony and so instructive a discourse. I shall detain you but one moment, while I invite you to return your hearty and cordial thanks to the gentleman who has done us the honour to preside this day. We have reason to be deeply grateful to the distinguished Professor in the Chair, for having devoted to our service a couple of hours of his very valuable time, and for having enlightened us, as he has done, upon so many useful and instructive topics connected with medical study. Gentlemen, when we of the Council entreat a distinguished man to honour these annual ceremonies with his presence, and to distribute our Prizes, it is never without a certain feeling of anxiety as to the Report which he will hear from the Dean of the Faculty, and whether it may be such as to satisfy him that the Institution which he is called upon to preside over, has been worthy of his presence. Looking at the matter from that point of view, I confess I am rejoiced at the tenour of the Report which we have heard to-day from Dr. Russell Reynolds as to the admirable discipline of the Students during the past year,—a fact on which I consider this College is to be especially congratulated at the present moment, when we read in the newspapers the accounts of recent events which have taken place at Christ Church College in Oxford. I am sure that all those gentlemen who have received Prizes to-day will feel that those Prizes are doubly welcome to them on account of having come from the hands of a gentleman not less eminent as a teacher and expositor of science, than as a discoverer and enlarger of the boundaries of science,—from one who enjoys a European reputation, and who, I fully trust, is destined, before his career closes, to add new regions to those which have already been discovered in the sphere of science. Gentlemen, I will detain you no longer, except to propose to you that our best thanks be returned to Professor Huxley for his kindness in presiding this day.

Lord Belper.—Ladies and Gentlemen, I have very great satisfaction in seconding the resolution which has been just proposed by your President. It would be presumptuous in me to trespass upon your time; and I will therefore simply say that I entirely and cordially concur in the observations he has made.

The Chairman.—I only have to thank you very heartily, ladies and gentlemen, for your kindness in thanking me for doing what is so very agreeable to myself. I must once more apologize for keeping you so very much longer than I intended to do, and I will not trespass further.
SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR*.

SESSION 1869-70.

ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP (£45 per annum for three years).—Rushton Parker of Liverpool.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY (£30).—J. Pearson Irvine of Lancaster.

LISTON GOLD MEDAL.—Rushton Parker of Liverpool.

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.—Marcus M. Hartog of London (£30).—E. M. Skerritt of Wokingham (£20).—H. S. Bott of Bury (£10).

WINTER SESSION.

MEDICINE, Professor RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M.D., F.R.S. (Dean).


* (S) placed after a Student's name denotes that he was formerly a pupil in the School. It is inserted on the first occurrence only of the names.
SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.


SUMMER SESSION.


SCHOOL.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE.

HEAD MASTER,
T. HEWITT KRY, M.A., F.R.S.,
Late Professor of Latin, University College.

VICE-MASTER,

MASTERS.

Latin, Greek, English, Geography, History

GEORGE J. HAWKES, M.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford.
THOMAS MILLER, M.A., late Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge.
JOSEPH WATSON, M.A., late of Caius College, Cambridge.
The REV. HENRY IERSON, M.A. Edin.
TALFOURD ELY, M.A. Lond., Fellow of University College, London.
SAMUEL C. DAVISON, B.A. Lond., Ph.D.
H. C. LEVANDER, M.A., late Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford.
Mr. F. W. LEVANDER.

Mathematics

ROBERT TUCKER, M.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.
J. LAMBERT WHITE, B.A. Lond.
Mr. R. P. WRIGHT.
Mr. A. DAVIS.

Mathematics, Arithmetic, &c.

Mr. W. J. CARTMELL.
Mr. W. W. MAGER.
Mr. R. SAVORY.
W. J. LEACOCK, B.A. Lond., late Scholar of King's College, London.
J. S. THORNTON, B.A. Lond.

Applied Mathematics, Physics, &c.


Chemistry & Physics

T. A. ORME, F.C.S.
Mr. CH. CASSAL, LL.D., Prof. Univ. Coll.
M. ROBERT TAPSON.
M. VICTOR CERERXIRE.

French

J. B. BOQUET, Bachelier-ès-Lettres.

German

ADOLPH HEIMANN, Ph.D., Prof. Univ. Coll.
ADOLPH W. STRAKA, Ph.D.

Writing

C. F. KING, B.A. Lond.
Mr. W. HENRY FISKE, with the aid of:
Mr. F. G. STEPHENS. Mr. H. H. CAUTY.
Mr. H. JOHNSON.
Mr. W. BRITTEN.
Mr. G. D. DODGSON.

Drawing

Mr. R. S. JAMES.
Mr. L. WALTER.
Mr. T. BALLARD.
Mr. F. S. POTTER.

Gymnastics & Fencing

Mr. R. CASTELLOTE.
SCHOOL.

The SCHOOL forms a distinct Branch of the College, and its Pupils are wholly secluded from the Students. It contains a Junior and a Senior Department.

The JUNIOR SCHOOL is for boys between the ages of seven and nine. They are kept separate from the Pupils of the Upper School. For particulars see Special Prospectus.

To the UPPER SCHOOL boys are admitted at any age under Fifteen, if found competent to enter the lowest Class.

In the case of boys above Fourteen, a certificate of character is required from their previous School or Tutor.

A boy admitted at the age of ten will, with ordinary industry, have gone regularly through the entire curriculum of the School by the end of the Session in which he completes his sixteenth year, and ought then to be qualified to pass the Matriculation examination of the University of London and to enter as a Student of the College. Accordingly, after that age, boys are no longer retained in the School unless with the express sanction of the Head Master.

The SESSION consists of forty weeks, and is divided into three equal TERMS, the Michaelmas Term, the Lent Term, and the Summer Term.

The VACATIONS are approximately: Three Weeks at Christmas, Ten Days at Easter, and Seven Weeks in the Summer.

On the Afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday there is a half-holiday from the ordinary business of the School. The Monthly Report Day is a whole holiday for the boys.

The HOURS of attendance in the Upper School are from 9.30 to 3.45, with a break of One Hour between 12.30 and 1.30 for Play and Refreshment.

The first day of each Term is set apart for the sole purpose of receiving new Pupils, and of examining them with a view to classification. The hours of attendance on this day are from 9.30 to 12. The ordinary business of the School commences on the following morning.

Pupils are admitted under certain conditions at Half Term.

The ENTRANCE DAYS for the present Session are Tuesday September 20, 1870, Tuesday January 17, and Tuesday May 2, 1871.

The FEE for each Term is, for the Junior School, £6 3s. 6d; for the Upper School, £7. These payments include ordinary stationery; but Books, and Drawing and Chemical Materials, are provided as required, and charged for accordingly.

For instruction in the Lower Division of the DRAWING School, which comprehends the First and Second Classes, there is no extra charge; but pupils sufficiently advanced to join the Upper Division pay a fee of 5s. per Term.

The lessons in Drawing are given on the Afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday. Pupils may attend on both days, or on one only. There is also an extra Writing Class on the Wednesday afternoon for boys who require special attention in this subject.

FENCING and GYMNASTICS are taught during the hour of recreation, the former on Tuesday and Thursday, the latter on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The Fees are: for Fencing £1 1s. per Term, for Gymnastics 10s.

The foregoing PAYMENTS are made at the Office of the College, and DRAFTS should be drawn in favour of Mr. John Robson. All Fees are required to be paid at the Beginning of each Term.

When a Boy is about to LEAVE THE SCHOOL, a Written Notice to that effect must be sent to the Secretary before the end of
the last Term of his attendance. In every case of omission to give such notice, the payment of a Half Term's fee will be enforced.

A HEBREW Class, taught by Professor Marks, meets once a week. The Fee for the entire Session is £4 4s.

LOCKERS are supplied at a rent of One Shilling a Term. A Caution Fee of Eighteen Pence must be deposited, to be returned on the giving up of the key, if that and the locker be in good order.

The dividends arising from Mr. Holloway's Bequest of £2000 are appropriated to the payment of the School-fees of meritorious boys requiring pecuniary aid for their education. These EXHIBITIONS are commonly granted by the Council for three Terms, but are renewable for a like or less number of Terms, as often as the Council see fit.

The SUBJECTS taught, exclusive of the extras above specified, are:

- Reading; Writing; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages; Ancient and English History; Geography, Physical and Political; Elementary Astronomy; Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Book-keeping; Mathematics, Pure and Applied; Theoretical and Practical Chemistry; Experimental Physics; Social Science; Drawing from the Flat.

Parents are allowed to select the subjects in which their sons are to be instructed, as well subsequently as at entry. It is essential, however, in the former case, that their wishes should be made known before or at the beginning of the Session or Term when new classes are formed. The Head Master moreover reserves the right of veto.

During the interval between morning and afternoon lessons, boys remain on the School Premises. Passes are, however, granted where the parent's house is near the School, and occasionally for other reasons, submitted to and approved by the Head Master.

Attached to the School is a PLAYGROUND of nearly two acres, containing a Gymnasium, Fives Courts, and a covered space. It is open until dark in Winter, and until 5.30 in Summer.

DINNER is provided for those who wish it at One Shilling per head. Refreshments served at the LUNCHEON BAR are priced in accordance with a printed scale, of which copies can be had on application. The Masters who preside in the Refreshment Rooms will gladly attend to any special instructions on the part of parents. All articles sold at the Bar must be paid for on delivery; but Dinners are not to be paid for until the accounts for them have been sent in.

A boy is expected to give to the HOME PREPARATION of his Lessons about two hours on an average every evening. Where a much shorter or a much longer time is actually so bestowed, parents are recommended to consult with the Head Master upon the subject.

At the end of each Term there is an examination of all the Classes. In accordance with the results of the Three EXAMINATIONS, of which the final one at the close of the Session is the most important, Prizes and Commendations are awarded. A copy of the HONOUR LIST is sent to each Parent.

The "Cook Prize," founded as a Memorial to the late Rev. William Cook, M.A., formerly a Mathematical Master in the School, consisting of books of the value of £5, is awarded yearly to the greatest proficient in Mathematics, Pure and Applied.

DISCIPLINE is maintained without corporal punishment. The extreme penalty for misconduct is removal from the School.

The "Black" Book is a permanent and indexed record of offences against discipline. Duplicates of entries are sent to the Parents of the
boys concerned. Before the Black Book is resorted to, boys are usually entered, to receive warning, in the "Appearing" Book. Boys who neglect their home work are entered in the "Task" Book, and are detained during a portion of the hour of recreation to discharge arrears.

A MONTHLY REPORT of the conduct and progress of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian. As much importance is attached to these Reports, they should be carefully preserved for future reference. Attention is requested to the NOTICES which from time to time are printed at the foot of them.

Boys are allowed to take home their own Reports for the first and second months in each Term, in case the contents are considered to be on the whole creditable. Unsatisfactory Reports are sent by post.

Parents are requested to inform the Head Master in the event of their receiving no Report.

The Council and the Head Master request the cooperation of Parents in securing the regular attendance of boys at all times, not less at the beginning and the end of each Term than at other times; and especially at the several examinations.

Boys returning to School after ABSENCE, even of a single morning or afternoon, are required to bring with them a certificate that their parents are aware of the fact. A few words of explanation written on the parent's address card are quite sufficient.

If the absence continues beyond a single day, it is requested that the Head Master be at once informed of the cause BY POST.

This is at no time more necessary than where a boy is prevented from returning punctually at the BEGINNING of a new TERM.

In the case of a boy recovering from contagious illness, a MEDICAL CERTIFICATE must be sent to the Head Master BEFORE the day on which his friends propose to send him back.

Where it is desired that a boy should, on any particular occasion, leave school before the usual hour, a note to this effect, and not an oral message, should be sent to the Head Master.

Parents are urgently recommended to communicate freely with the Head Master and the Vice-Master; or, if they prefer it, with the Council, whenever they have a complaint to make, or any suggestion to offer, with regard to the treatment of their sons, or to the conduct of the school. Their representations will meet with every attention, and be treated as strictly confidential, if that be desired.

The hours for RECEIVING PARENTS most convenient to the Head Master are: on Fridays, between 11.30 and 1 and at 3.45; on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 12.30 and 3.45.

The Vice-Master is at leisure for the same purpose every morning between 9.15 and 10.15.

LETTERS to the Head Master or the Vice-Master should be directed to the College, with the words 'Re School' on the outside.

The College is close to the Gower Street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the Termini of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways. To Pupils attending the School, Season Tickets are granted at half-price.
With the sanction of the Council, the Head Master established in 1863 a Junior Department for Pupils between the ages of seven and nine.

These younger boys are kept separate from the boys of the Upper School. They have a separate entrance from the play-ground, and their lavatory and offices are distinct. They have the use of the large play-ground attached to the School, but the hours of recreation and dinner are so arranged as to differ from those of the older boys.

The arrangements are:

9.35 to 10.10, lesson.
10.10 to 10.30, lesson.
10.30 to 11, lesson.
11 to 11.30, lesson.
11.30 to 12.30, play under proper supervision: refreshment if desired.
12.30 to 1, lesson.
1 to 1.30, lesson.
An interval of an hour for play and dinner.
2.30 to 3, lesson.
3 to 3.40, lesson.

There are half-holidays on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday; on these days the boys go home at 1, except those who learn Drawing.

Luncheon or dinner, if required, is provided by the manager of the College refreshment-room for boys whose friends may wish them to remain at the School during the second hour of recreation, at an expense of not more than one shilling each.

The subjects taught are:

1. English, treated in the simplest manner, so as to secure good reading and correct spelling, together with the cultivation of the memory by moderate exercise.

2. Writing.

3. Arithmetic.

4. Geography, beginning with the play-ground and school-rooms, then taking the Neighbourhood in its chief outlines, after this London generally with the suburbs, and eventually England, &c.

5. Natural Objects, treated practically, so as to develop habits of observation, &c.

6. The Rudiments of French.

7. Drawing from the Flat, which may be learnt or not at the option of the parents.

The Lessons are given by Professor Cassal, Mons. Tapson, Mr. King, Mr. Cartmell, and Mr. Savory.

The boys are divided for most subjects into an Upper and a Lower Division.

The instruction is so arranged that one hour's preparation in the evening is, for the average of boys, sufficient.

The School Session is divided into three Terms: viz., from Tuesday in the fourth week of September to Christmas; from Christmas to
SCHOOL.

about the end of April; and from the end of April to about the be­
ginning of August. The Vacations are Three Weeks at Christmas,
Ten Days at Easter, and Seven Weeks in the Summer.

The Entrance Days for the present Session are Tuesday, Septem­
ber 20th, 1870; Tuesday, January 17th, 1871, and Tuesday, May 2nd, 1871.

The Fee for each Pupil per Term is £6 3s. 6d., to be paid at the
beginning of each Term at the Office of the College.

When a Boy is about TO LEAVE THE SCHOOL, a Written
Notice to that effect must be sent to the Secretary before the end of
the last Term of his attendance. In every case of omission to give
such notice, the payment of a Half Term's fee will be enforced.

Books are provided for the Pupils as required, and a charge is made
accordingly.

BOARDERS are received in their houses by—
E. R. HORTON, Esq., the Vice-Master, 7 Gordon St., Gordon Square,
W.C.

And also by the following Masters:—
Prof. CASSAL, 31 Hilldrop Road, Camden Road, N.
JOSEPH WATSON, Esq., 31 Maitland Park Villas, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
TALFOURD ELY, Esq., 10 Eldon Road, Roslyn, Hampstead, N.W.
ALFRED DAVIS, Esq., 20 Athelstane Villas, Stroud Green, N.
Mons* ROBERT TAPSON, 117 Adelaide Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Dr. STRAKA, 73 Offord Road, Barnsbury, N.
Mons* VICTOR CEREXHE, 10 Marquis Road, Camden Town, N.W.
W. H. FISK, Esq., 4 North Villas, Camden Square, N.W.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THURSDAY, JULY 28th, 1870.

T. ARCHER HIRST, F.R.S., Assistant Registrar of the University
of London, and late Professor of Mathematics in University
College, presided at the request of the Council.

Names of Pupils of the two highest Classes in each branch of study who
obtained Prizes or received commendation.

N.B. The names of Pupils of the lower Classes, distinguished in a
similar manner, are published in the School Report circulated among
parents, of which copies may be obtained on application at the Office
of the College.

The names are arranged according to the percentage of marks ob­
tained in the Examination or Examinations at which the pupil was
present.

Names printed in capital letters are those of boys to whom Prizes
were awarded, or who would have received Prizes but for disqualifi­
cation.

* before a name denotes that the boy was disqualified for the prize
to which he would otherwise have been entitled, in consequence of
having received a similar or superior prize previously or in another
class, or in accordance with some other established rule.

Boys are disqualified for Prizes who have not been pupils in the
School at least two Terms.

V. H. C. = Very highly commended.

H. C. = Highly commended.

C. = Commended.

Where there are several classes of the same denomination in one
subject, the letters A, B, c are added for distinction's sake. No priority
of rank is implied.

The morning Classes in English and Arithmetic are called "Extra"
Classes, because they are attended by boys who, as a rule, receive in­
struction in the same subjects in the regular course of the afternoon
work likewise.

GREEK.—Upper 6th Class. V. H. C. B. J. LEVERSON, eq. J. H.
and E. H. Keed. C. F. C. Turner.—6th Class. H. C. H. G. TAYLOR,
R. A. Germaine, A. C. Tarbottom, C. G. Douglas. C. T. A. Carpenter,
W. Ewing.—5th Class. V. H. C. E. A. SAYERS, R. F. Clothier, C. A.
Grose, W. Orridge, eq. R. F. Ferguson, W. H. R. Holl, and J. A.
Voelcker.

Grammar (Prize given by Mr. Hawks). V. H. C. C. H. Brown.
Osler, R. F. Clothier, C. A. Russell, J. H. Greenfield.—5th Class.
Macfarlane, W. B. Bishop. C. eq. H. Grose and W. S. Sonnenschein,

HEBREW.—V. H. C. L. D. MEYER. C. G. L. Durlacher.

FRENCH.—Essay. Subject: "L'Angleterre est le pays le plus
libre du monde sans en excepter aucune République."—Montesquieu
(Hon. Examiner: Prof. Cassal). V. H. C. R. A. Germaine, eq. F. O.
Abraham, E. H. Lazarus, and B. J. Leversom.—6th Class. V. H. C.
H. C. eq. F. O. Abraham, J. H. Greenfield, E. H. Keed, E. A. Sayers,
and A. C. Tarbottom, F. B. Wyatt. C. C. G. Douglas, T. A. Carpe
nter, D. E. Davis.—5th Class a. V. H. C. H. SAINSBURY, R. F.
Brown, E. T. Dale, A. Macfarlane, eq. A. D. Abraham and L. E. Pyke,
eq. W. B. Bishop and J. S. Hill. C. W. Orridge, W. J. Crisp.—
5th Class b. V. H. C. W. H. R. Holl, E. H. Lersom, eq. L. Marks

(G. Z. Lawrence
would, but for his absence from the Summer Examination, have been
"very highly commended.")—5th Class c. V. H. C. T. Cave, P.
C. H. T. Bosdet, H. J. Muirhead, F. Newcombe.—5th Class d. H. C.
W. N. Whymer. C. R. H. Foa, N. M. Futehally, eq. A. A. Robin
son and E. J. B. Scratton, H. N. Benjamin.

GERMAN.—Essay. Subject: "Character und Ende eines en


PRIZES, ETC. 123


GYMNASTICS.—6th Class. v. h. c. E. James, F. O. Abraham. H. c. F. Newcombe, A. D. Abraham.—5th Class. v. h. c. F. C. Meyer, F. Smith. H. c. A. P. Durlacher, A. James.—The presentation Cricket-bat, awarded to the winner of the highest average during the season, was gained by Henry Harris.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


HISTORY.—v. h. c. H. C. Knight, J. H. Hart, eq. W. P. Row-
After the Distribution of Prizes, the Chairman addressed the Meeting as follows:—

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND BOYS,—The invitation to preside at your Distribution of Prizes to-day was a very welcome one; at any time I should have been proud to accept it; but coming, as it did, at the end of ten years' active service within these walls, you may easily imagine that it was a source of special gratification to me. It has given me pleasure to-day to recognize the younger brothers of many whom I have myself taught, and to see your Principal take his accustomed part in your proceedings has pleasantly recalled bygone days. It has, indeed, been a source of delight to me to notice that ten years have produced little or no change in the zeal he shows in your behalf, in the interest he takes in all that concerns you, and, above all, in the hold he evidently has still upon your affections.

There are many subjects of congratulation arising out of to-day's proceedings.

In the first place, you are to be congratulated—the Masters are to be congratulated especially—on the notable increase in your numbers. The School now numbers 409, or rather this is the average of the last Session, for the actual number last Term was 419, and it exceeds by 40, I believe, the highest average ever before reached.

Not only, however, in point of numbers are you to be congratulated; I am happy to say that the quality of the instruction you are receiving still maintains its excellence. I have in my pocket a list of the honours which have been awarded, within the year, to pupils of this School. It is actually too long to read. Amongst other things it shows that your students still take high rank in the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. The candidate who stood second out of 500 this month was a pupil of your School—Frederick William Frankland. And I may tell you that he was beaten only by one who gained, I believe, more marks than were ever before recorded at these Matriculation Examinations.
I also congratulate sincerely those to whom I have this day presented prizes. It has been to me a source of great delight to do so; for, just as, in spring, the promise of mature fruit lends an increased charm to the blossoming trees, so your first successful efforts here are raised in my estimation by the promise they give of higher distinctions in the future.

I have also a word of congratulation and encouragement for those whose praiseworthy efforts have not received the same recognition today. I congratulate you on the possession of that generous spirit which prompted the applause with which you greeted each successful companion. I encourage you by the assurance that, after all, examinations such as you have just passed are not a perfect test of real merit. For to test real merit we ought, of course, to distinguish between talents which are inborn, and with which you have nothing whatever to do; and power which is acquired by diligence and perseverance. Now this we cannot perfectly do. Therefore I say that those who have worked hard, but have not received prizes, deserve the encouragement derivable from the assurance that they will certainly meet their reward in another form—in the form, let us hope, of a fuller, higher, and nobler life.

And now let me say also a word to a third class, probably the most numerous, and certainly the most audible part of my audience,—to those of whom we are in the habit of saying that boys will be boys, and of forgetting, as Mr. De Morgan used to tell us, that boys will be men. If we do not look to you to maintain the reputation of University College School for ability, we do look to you to maintain its moral tone, and its reputation for gentlemanly and courteous behaviour. It is in your hands, remember, more than in all others, that this reputation is left; amongst the plucky things that you encourage and applaud, let perfect truthfulness and strict honour, under all circumstances, stand highest in your estimation. Do this, I say, and no great harm will ever ensue from your fun and frolic.

And now one more word of congratulation and one more piece of advice. I know I shall have all your sympathies here. I congratulate you all on the arrival of your holidays. And I advise you—though my advice will not be needed—to forget your books and take to your cricket-bats and balls with all your might. In place of pens seize your fishing-rods; and, instead of reading and calculating, turn to running and leaping and swimming. In your sports, as well as in your studies, you have, rest assured, our hearty good wishes and our entire approval.

Dr. STORRAR.—Ladies, Gentlemen, and Boys,—Before we part allow me to move a vote of thanks to our Chairman for his services this day, and to express the great gratification which we all feel in seeing one who was not the least distinguished Master in this School, and afterwards not the least distinguished Professor in the College, taking the very earliest opportunity afforded him of manifesting his interest in the School. As one who stands with one foot in the College and another foot in the University of London, I know what the University of London has gained by the loss of the College. Nevertheless I feel quite assured that the College will derive not only gratification but positive advantage by the watchful interest which so distinguished a man will, I am sure, in times hereafter take in all the proceedings of the College and of the School connected with it.

I beg to move a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation.
EXHIBITIONERS, SCHOLARS, ETC.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOLARS,
EXHIBITIONERS, &c.*

LONGRIDGE PRIZE FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY
IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY†.

£40.

1846. Wm. Henry Ransome, Cromer.
1847. Thomas Park, Lincoln.
1848. William Bayldon, Royton.
1850. Thomas George Fitz-Gerald, London.
1853. Frederick William Sayer, Newport, Isle of Wight.
1854. Frederick Clarkson, Whitby.
1855. John D. Scourah, Padtham.
1856. James Gibbs Blake, Tavistock.
1857. Edward Wynne Thomas, Osborne.
1859. Thomas Charles Kirby, Bodicote, Oxfordshire.
1860. W. John Smith, Basingstoke.
1861. Henry Charlton Bastian, Falmouth.
1862. William Henry Griffin, Banbury.
1863. Alexander Bruce, London.
1864. Philip Brookes Mason, Burton-on-Trent.

DR. FELLOWS MEDICO-CLINICAL MEDALS.

Vide page 96.

1842. Charles J. Hare, Leeds, Gold.
1844. Robt. Dawson Harling, Chester, Gold.
1847. Sherard Freeman Statham, Torquay, Gold.
1850. Edward Jackson, Sheffield, Gold.

* Throughout the following Lists names printed in italics are those of deceased persons.
† Discontinued after 1866.
1854. Frederick W. Sayer, Newport, Isle of Wight, Gold.
John Footman, Ipswich, Gold.
Henry Edwards, Bangor, Silver.
Stephen Nesfield, Whitby, Gold.
Frederick G. Clarkson, Whitby, Silver.
1855. Thomas Turner, Longport, Gold.
John D. Scurrah, Padiham, Silver.
Walter B. Ramsbotham, Lond., Gold.
Edwyn Andrew, St. Austell, Silver.
John C. Thorowgood, Totteridge, Silver.
1857. David Richards, Llandovery, Gold.
Rajendra Chandra Chandra, Calcutta, Gold.
1858. William George Groves, Devonshire, Gold.
Thomas Charles Kirby, Bodicote, Oxfordshire, Gold.
Augustus Mawley, London, Gold.
1860. Edmund Holland, Rugeley, Gold.
1861. Talfourd Jones, Brecon, Gold.
Frederick Thomas Roberts, Carmarthen, Extra Gold.
Richard Dawson, Brighton, Silver.
1862. Wm. John Smith, Basingstoke.
1864. George Jackson, Twisforch, Gold.
1865. William V. Snow, Barnstaple, Gold.
1866. Henry Clothier, Haslemere, Gold.
1867. Thomas F. Hopgood, Chipping Norton, Gold.
1869. H. Newell Martin, Royston, Gold.
1870. Rushton Parker, Liverpool.

ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.
£45 per annum for three years.
1861. Henry Charlton Bastian, Falmouth.
1862. Wm. John Smith, Basingstoke.
1863. Thomas D. Griffiths, Dryslwyn-Four.
1864. Alexander Bruce, London.

LISTON CLINICAL MEDAL.
Vide page 98.
1853. Joseph Sampson Gamgee, Lond.
1854. John Z. Lawrence, London.
1865. William V. Snow, Barnstaple, Gold.
1866. Wm. Andrew Stuart, Barbadoes, Silver.
1867. Thomas F. Hopgood, Chipping Norton, Gold.
1870. Rushton Parker, Liverpool.

Vide page 96.
1859. Philip Brookes Mason, Burton-on-Trent.
1861. Henry Charlton Bastian, Falmouth.
1862. Wm. John Smith, Basingstoke.
1863. Thomas D. Griffiths, Dryslwyn-Four.
1864. Alexander Bruce, London.
1865. Philip Brookes Mason, Burton-on-Trent.
1866. Henry Clothier, Haslemere.
1867. George Vivian Poore, Auderover.
1870. Rushton Parker, Liverpool.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Award</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Tempest Anderson</td>
<td>£30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temple Augustus Orme</td>
<td>£20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Cass</td>
<td>£10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Richard Thomas Smith</td>
<td>£30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. N. Martin</td>
<td>£20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. F. Darby</td>
<td>£10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Charles H. Carter</td>
<td>£30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alfred H. Carter</td>
<td>£20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>William Hammond</td>
<td>£10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Alf. W. Harding</td>
<td>£25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edw. B. Aveling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flaherty Scholars.**

£50 per annum for four years.

**Mathematics.**

1839. Charles Peter Mason, London.

**Classics.**

1839. Charles Peter Mason, London.
1850. Alfred Wills, Birmingham.

The Flaherty Scholarships were discontinued on the establishment of the Andrews' Scholarships, and the employment of the Flaherty Fund towards the erection of the New Library and the Lecture Rooms beneath it.

**Andrews' Scholars.**

**Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.**

1850. John Power Hicks, London, £100.
1855. Fielden Thorp, Halifax, £100.
1858. Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, Holt, Norfolk, £100.
1860. Henry Charlton Bastian, Falmouth.
1861. John Talfourd Jones, Brecon.
1862. Thomas D. Griffiths, Drysley-Four.
1863. Alexander Bruce, London.
1864. Philip Brockes Mason, Burton-on-Trent.
1865. John Williams, Llangadock.
1866. Henry Carter Wigg, Geelong.
1867. James Stanton Cluff, Kidderness.
1868. R. Lawton Roberts, Ruabon.
1869. H. Newell Martin, Royston.

**Medical Scholarship.**

(Royal Medical College, Epsom.)

1869. G. T. Vaudrey.

**Medical Entrance Exhibitions.**

Vide pages 91, 95.

1866. William Hammond, £10.
1867. Walter B. Cornelius, £10. R. Mark Dawes, £10.

**Flaherty Exhibition in Pathological Anatomy.**

Vide page 99, £30.
EXHIBITIONERS, SCHOLARS, ETC.

CLASSICS.

1862. Augustus Samuel Wilkins, Brixton, £85.
1863. Augustus Samuel Wilkins, £85.

1863. James S. Cluff, Kildress, Second or Extraordinary Scholarship, £60.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1862. Augustus Samuel Wilkins, £85.

1862. Philip Magnus, London, Second or Extraordinary Scholarship, £60.

1863. Philip Magnus, Second or Extraordinary Scholarship, £60.

ANDREWS SCHOLARS, STUDENTS OF TWO YEARS' STANDING, £50 EACH*.

CLASSICS.

1866. Frank Watson, London.
1867. Arthur Hibble Higgs, Sudbury.

MATHEMATICS.

1867. Arthur Hibble Higgs, Sudbury.

ANDREWS PRIZEMEN, STUDENTS OF ONE YEAR'S STANDING, £25 EACH*.

CLASSICS.

1866. Arthur Hibble Higgs, Sudbury.
1867. Ed. S. Thompson, Bridgewater.
1870. Charles Parsons, Lewes.

MATHEMATICS.

1866. Frank Salter, Leamington.
1867. Wm. Holbrook Robson, London.

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS†.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND PHYSICS.


MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

1864. Thomas Adams, Taunton.


CLASSICS.

1867. James Fison, Salisbury.
1869. Charles Parsons, Lewes.

* These Scholarships and Prizes were awarded for the last time in 1870. For the Regulations relating to the Prizes substituted for them see p. 23.
† These Exhibitions were awarded for the last time in 1869. For the Regulations relating to the Prizes substituted for them see pp. 22, 23.
EXHIBITIONERS, SCHOLARS, ETC.

JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Vide* pp. 23, 45.

£20 per annum for three years.

1862. Theodore Waterhouse, Reading.
1868. J. P. Goodridge, Barbados.

RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Vide* pp. 23, 45.

£20 per annum for three years.

1866. Frederic Green, Saffron Walden.

JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP IN JURISPRUDENCE.

*Vide* pp. 23, 45.

£20 per annum for three years.

1858. Henry Selfe Page Winterbotham, Stroud.

JEWS’ COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIP.

*Vide* pp. 23, 44.

£15 per annum for two years.

1861. Augustus S. Wilkins, Britton.
1863. William Coxeter, Abingdon.
1866. Arthur Hibble Higgs, Sudbury.
1867. Wm. Holbrook Robson, London.
1870. Charles Parsons, Lewes.
FELLOWS OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

ARTS & LAWS.

1843. John R. Quain, LL.B., Q.C.
1844. G. Greenwood, B.A.
1844. J. H. Hurgraves, LL.B.
1845. Wm. Arthur Casse, M.A.
1845. Chas. J. Foster, LL.D.
1845. Chas. Peter Mason, B.A.
1845. Fred. John Wood, LL.D.
1845. George Jesse!, M.A., Q.C.
1846. John Taylor, M.D.
1846. Jacob Waley, M.A.
1847. F. W. Mackenzie, M.D.
1848. G. Greenwood, B.A.
1849. John R. Quain, M.D.
1850. J. Phillips Potter, M. B.
1851. J. C. Buclmill, M.D.
1852. Henry Matthews, LL.B., Q.C.
1853. George Jessel, M.A., Q.C., Hardy, LL.B.
1854. Edward Fry, B.A., Q.C.
1855. J. D. Newth, M.A.
1856. Edward Ballard, M.D.
1857. Rev. S. Newth, M.A.
1858. Wm. Stanley Jeans, M.A.
1859. M. N. Adler, M.A.
1860. Jonas Ashton, M.A.
1861. L. M. Aspland, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Talfourd Elly, M.A.
1863. G. Carey Foster, B.A.
1864. Michael Foster, B.A., M.D.
1865. W. Brittain Jones, B.A.
1866. James E. Odgers, M.A.
1867. Theod. Waterhouse, LL.B.
1868. Wm. Stanley Jeans, M.A.
1869. Fielden Thorpe, B.A.
1870. A. J. Brittain, M.A.
1871. William Fowl!., LL.B., Q.C.
1872. Charles Somerton, B.A.
1873. Alfred Guttiria, LL.B.
1874. J. C. Addiew Scott, M.A.
1875. Wm. B. Tolhurst, M.A.
1876. Wells Butler, B.A.
1877. Alfred Wills, LL.B.
1878. H. Mason Rnpas, M.A.
1879. J. Philip Greer, LL.B.
1880. Rev. W. F. Hurruall, M.A.
1881. E. Aldam Leatham, M.A., M.P.

ARTS & LAWS.

1860. Joseph Maurice Solomon, M.A.
1861. Henry Selfe Page Winterbotham, LL.B., M.P.
1864. Samuel Hesse Behrend, M.A.
1865. Ebenezer Charles, LL.B.
1866. Herbert Hardy Cozens, M.A.
1867. Edward Fry, B.A., Q.C.
1868. Julian Goldim, M.A., M.P.
1869. Theophilus Dwight Hall, M.A.
1870. Robert Baldwin Hayward, B.A., M.A.
1871. A. J. Brittain, M.A.
1872. W. M. Graily Hewitt, M.D.
1873. J. Hutton Taylor, LL.B.
1874. Talfourd Ely, M.A.
1875. Wilson Fox, M.D.
1876. Charles Somerton, B.A.
1877. Harry Matthews, LL.B., Q.C.
1878. James Morris, M.D.
1879. William Roberts, M.D.
1880. Charles Somerton, B.A.
1881. Rev. W. F. Hurruall, M.A.
1882. Henry Matthews, LL.B., Q.C.
1883. Fielden Thorpe, B.A.
1884. A. J. Brittain, M.A.
1885. Wm. Winter, M.D.
1886. Wm. Stanley Jeans, M.A.
1887. Numa Edward Hartog, B.A.
1888. Alfred Slater West, M.A.
1889. Richard Francis Weymouth, M.A.
1890. Augustus Samuel Wilkins, M.A.

MEDICINE & SCIENCE.

1843. John Taylor, M.D.
1844. W. Muckenthal, M.D.
1845. J. Phillips Potter, M.D.
1846. Richard Quain, M.D.
1847. E. A. Parkes, M.D.
1848. C. B. Sewell, M.D.
1849. J. C. Buckmll, M.D.
1850. A. B. Garrod, M.D.
1851. J. Deskim Heath, M.D.
1852. Edward Ballard, M.D.
1853. John Topham, M.D.
1854. Edward Ballard, M.D.
1855. Wm. Hal!y, Ransom, M.D.
1856. J. Russell Reynolds, M.D.
1857. F. W. Mackenzie, M.D.
1858. G. Greenwood, B.A.
1859. Herbert Hardy Cozens, M.A.
1860. George Buchanan, M.D.
1861. Edward Ballard, M.D.
1862. E. Aldam Leatham, M.A., M.P.
1863. Henry Matthews, LL.B., Q.C.
1864. Thomas Hodgkin, B.A.
1865. Wm. B. Tolhurst, M.A.
1866. A. J. Brittain, M.A.
1867. Henry Chuchanan, M.D.
1868. Robert Baldwin Hayward, B.A., M.A.
1869. A. J. Brittain, M.A.
1870. Henry Chuchanan, M.D.
1871. Wm. Winter, M.D.
1872. A. J. Brittain, M.A.
1873. Wm. Winter, M.D.
1874. A. J. Brittain, M.A.
1875. Wm. Winter, M.D.
1876. A. J. Brittain, M.A.
1877. Wm. Winter, M.D.
1878. A. J. Brittain, M.A.
1879. Wm. Winter, M.D.
1880. A. J. Brittain, M.A.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
FROM
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

I. GRADUATES.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DOCTORS OF LAWS.</th>
<th>DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.</th>
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<td>1840. Foster, Charles James, M.A.</td>
<td>1865. Gibson, Francis W., B.A.</td>
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<td>1850. Barwick, John Henry.</td>
<td>1848. Harling, R. D.</td>
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</table>

DOCTORS OF SCIENCE.

| 1866. Andrew, Edwyn, M.D. | 1865. Finch, Fred. George, B.A. |

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

1862. Weymouth, Richard Francis, M.A.

MASTERS IN SURGERY.

1866. Andrew, Edwyn, M.D.
1868. Bruce, Alexander, B.Sc., M.B.
1868. Fox, E. L. H., M.D.

MASTERS OF ARTS. (a)

| 1839. Adler, Marcus Nathan. | 1861. Bastian, Hy., M.D. (a) |
| 1843. Ainsworth, J. Stirling. | 1862. Batty, Rev. R. B. (c) |
| 1852. Aspland, Lindsey M. | 1863. Beal, E. W. (c) |
| 1857. Ashton, Rev. J. Jenkins. | 1863. Behrend, Sam. Hesse. (b) |
| 1859. Ashton, Jonas. | 1862. Bell, John. (c) |
| 1867. Bompas, Henry Mason. | 1857. Bennett, A. W., B.Sc. (c) |

(a) denotes Branch I. or Classics; (b) Branch II. or Mathematics; (c) Branch III. or Philosophy.
Masters of Arts (continued).

1849. Davies, Rev. David C. (b).
1853. Jeffery, G. Campbell. (b).
1850. Ryl. Tailford. (a).
1852. Pitch, Joshua Girling. (c).
1856. Pitcher, James B. (c).
1841. Poster, Chas. J., LL.D. (c).
1881. Goldsmid, Julian. (a).
1897. Green, Frederic. (c).
1893. Gurney, William. (b).
1836. Gurney, Rev. W. Henry. (a).
1853. Gurney, William. (b).
1850. Ely, Talfourd. (c).
1851. Foster, Chas. J., LL.D. (c).
1870. Goldsmid, Julian. (c).
1852. Garbutt, J. G. (c).
1870. Goldsmid, Julian. (c).
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BACHELORS OF SURGERY.

1845. Clark, Robert. 1840. Field, Rogers.
1839. Emmanuel, George Jospeh. 1843. Brodribb, Uriah P.
1845. Clark, Robert.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

1853. Beddoe, John. 1864. De Courcel, Valentine C.
1848. Agnis, John C. 1843. Agnis, John C.
1858. Ashby, John Eyre. 1852. Asbury, Samuel Ralph.
BACHELORS OF ARTS (continued).

1840. Mason, Charles Peter.
1860. Meachen, G. B.
1837. Mecheleon, Henry Joseph.
1899. Mendes, F. de Sola.
1832. Melvivier, John.
1859. Miller, Edward.
1839. Miller, A. W. K.
1850. Moen, Rev. George.
1850. Moore, William.
1851. Morris, James.
1860. Mosley, Herbert.
1843. Mott, Albert.
1850. Myburgh, Philip A.
1849. Nash, W. H.
1881. Nathan, Nathaniel.
1832. Olive, Eustace Henry.
1899. O'Light, Sir G. C., Bt.
1899. Owen, Wm. Stevenson.
1854. Patterson, Howard.
1854. Pigge, John Burnell.
1896. Pearall, H. M.
1894. Pearson, Rev. Thomas L.
1891. Peko, Henry.
1893. Phillbrick, Frederick A.
1891. Philip, Rev. T. Durant.
1897. Phillips, Claude.
1886. Phillips, Rev. Thomas L.
1890. Fletcher, Richard.
1880. Killers, James.
1897. Pinches, Edward F. 
1886. Finn, Arthur Walter.
1890. Pollard, William H.
1893. Potts, John Faulkner.
1892. Powell, Joseph.
1847. Power, Wilmot Horton T.
1896. Paynting, G. T.
1894. Prout, Ebenezer.
1899. Price, Wilmot.
1894. Prout, Ebenezer.
1894. Pugh, Ebenezer.
1899. Pye Smith, F. H., M.D.
1899. Rollis, George Ancthaus.
1899. Reed, Rev. Andrew.
1899. Ridley, William.
1891. Roberts, William.
1894. Robinson, Charles R.
1890. Robinson, Ebenezer.
1892. Robson, John.
1891. Rossco, Alfred.
1891. Rossco, Francis James.
1892. Rossco, Henry Enfield.
1890. Rowland, Wm. Watson.
1884. Russell, Rev. Charles J. S.
1891. Satow, Ernest Mason.
1894. Savage, Thomas.
1890. Schwabe, Edmund Sails.
1880. Schwabe, George.
1892. Sheas, John.
1884. Sirianan, Chas. Jas.
1888. Skerritt, E. Markham.
1857. Slater, Robert.
1855. Smaile, Clement.
1854. Smaile, John Jackson.
1852. Smith, Alfred.
1855. Smith, Alfred Fish.
1840. Smith, Francis.
1848. Smith, Gerard B.
1881. Smith, Henry Lakin.
1843. Smith, James.
1889. Smith, Philip.
1846. Smith, Rev. Samuel Jos.
1849. Smith, William.
1886. Solly, H. Shaun.
1850. Somerton, Charles.
1886. Spencer, Alfred Lucian.
1856. Spencer, Joseph Anthony.
1853. Stevenson, Rev. Thomas.
1882. Stiebel, Jacob.
1881. Steppard, Aaron.
1853. Storrar, James Russell.
1854. Sturman, Mark G. T.
1874. Tagg, Arundel.
1898. Taylor E. W.
1855. Taylor, Sedley.
1891. Teewon, John Watton.
1852. Teevan, Wm. Frederic.
1854. Thomas, Barnard.
1897. Thomas, H. Arnold.
1867. Thompson, H. Snyder.
1856. Thompson, Rev. J. Dodway.
1849. Thorsley, Alfred.
1889. Thorley, John.
1887. Thorsley, Fielden.
1851. Todd, George.
1899. Toller, H. Wilkinson.
1852. Topham, Charles.
1854. Tray, John Henry.
1891. Tupp, Alfred Cotterell.
1857. Upton, C. Barnes, B.Sc.
1849. Valdez, John Robert.
1852. Vaneauvers, Frederick.
1894. Vincent, Augustus E.
1899. Walker, George.
1890. Waterhouse, Edwin.
1852. Watson, William.
1891. Watts, Henry.
1890. West, John, M.A.
1861. Weston, Astley Samuel.
1895. Whitter, William.
1899. White, James Lambert.
1860. Whitehorn, Jas. Chas.
1899. Whithorne, Jas., Chas. 
1890. Wilcox, T. D.
1854. Williams, H. J. Marcus.
1890. Wilmott, Henry George.
1849. Willis, W. Ridout.
1893. Wilson, Thomas.
1886. Winterbotham, Edw. W.
1882. Winterbotham, W. H.
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## GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

### MATRICULATION (continued).

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### HONOURS

Conferred on Students of the College at the University of London.

[Candidates of the same year are arranged in the order of proficiency.]

### I. GRADUATES.

#### LL.D.

- **Gold Medal of the Value of £20.**
  - 1850. Steere, Edward.

#### M.D.

- **Gold Medals of the Value of £5 Each***.

  - **To the Author of the Best Commentary on a Case in Medicine.**
    - 1842. Quain, Richard.
  - 1843. Garrod, A. E.

  - **To the First in Medicine.**
    - 1841. Mackenzie, F. W.
    - 1842. Quain, Richard.

  - **Certificates of Special Proficiency in Medicine.**
    - 1841. Mackenzie, F. W.

  - **Certificate of General Proficiency.**
    - 1866. Gibson, Francis William.

*Discontinued after 1852.*
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.
M.D. (continued.)

OBTAINED MARKS QUALIFYING FOR GOLD MEDAL OF THE VALUE OF £20.


M.S.

GOLD MEDAL OF THE VALUE OF £5*.

1866. Andrew, Edwyn.

M.A.

GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £20.

TO THE FIRST IN CLASSICS.


TO THE FIRST IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1850. Toddhunter, W. Bower. 1853. De Morgan, George Campbell.
1853. Routh, Edward J.

TO THE FIRST IN LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL ECONOMY.


LL.B.

SCHOLARSHIPS, £50 PER ANNUM FOR 3 YEARS.—HONOURS.

JURISPRUDENCE.

1842. Foster, Charles James, Scholarship. 1850. Fowler, William, Scholarship.
1843. Hargreaves, Charles James, Scholarship.

PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION*.

1831. Wills, Alfred, Scholarship. 1851. Bruce, Samuel; Hepburn, John Gotch; and Palmer, Hamilton C., equal.
1832. Guthrie, Francis; and Taylor, John Hutton, equal, Scholarship.
1833. Dessen, Edward Bousfield.
1835. Waugh, George.
1836. Millar, Frederick Charles James.
1857. Oats, Henry Carnes.
1862. Bompas, Henry Mason, M.A.
1863. Cozens-Hardy, Herbert H., Scholarship.
1865. Aspland, Lindsey Middleton, Scholarship.
1866. Jarrett, Thomas; Ainsworth, John Stirling.
1866. Busk, Edward Henry, Scholarship.


CONVEYANCING.

1862. Bompas, Henry Mason, A.M.
1864. Waterhouse, Theodore.
1866. Busk, Edward Henry.

1859. Charles, Ebenezer.

Winterbotham, Henry Selfe Page.

* Discontinued after 1866.
† Obtained number of marks qualifying for Medal.
‡ These Scholarships were discontinued after 1866, since which time one Scholarship has been awarded at the Second LL.B. Examination for Honours in Common Law and Equity.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

LL.B. (continued.)

LAW OF THE COURTS OF EQUITY.
1856. Miller, Frederick Charles James.
1855. Charles, Ebenezer.
1863. Thomson, Andrew.
Winterbotham, Henry Selfe Page.
1850. Field, Allan.
1862. Bompas, Henry Mason, M.A.
1855. Aspland, Lindsey Middleton.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF COMMON LAW.
1856. Charles, Ebenezer.
1863. Bompas, Henry Mason, A.M.
1864. Godefroy, Henry.
1855. Aspland, Lindsey Middleton.
Jarvis, Thomas Charles.
1866. Lawrence, Edwin.

ROMAN LAW.
1859. Equal., Charles, Ebenezer.
Winterbotham, Henry Selfe Page.
1862. Bompas, Henry Mason, M.A.

COMMON LAW AND EQUITY.

SCHOLARSHIP OF £50 PER ANNUM TENABLE FOR TWO YEARS.—HONOURS.
1863. Mears, Thomas Lambert.

M.B.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF £50 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £5, IN I. II. III. SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £5, IN IV. & V.—HONOURS.

I. PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.
1840. Quain, Richard, Scholarship and Medal.
1847. Carill, John B.
1848. Heal, John D.
1850. Ballard, Scholarship and Medal.
1851. Steelman, Silas S., Medal.
1852. Heath, George Y.
1853. Timms, G. W., Medal.
1854. Hearne, E.

1844. Routh, C. H. P.
1846. Wigglesworth, H., Scholarship and Medal.
1847. Morris, James, Medal.
1848. Colborne, Wm. Henry.
1849. Hewitt, William M. G.
1850. Shearman, Charles James.
1851. Reynolds, John Russell, Scholarship and Medal.
1852. Lister, Joseph.
1853. Roberts, William, Scholarship and Medal.
1854. Buchanan, George, Medal.
1855. Mandale, Henry, Medal.
1856. Laurence, J. Zachariah.
1858. Bazire, Pierre Victor.
1859. Gasquet, J. Raymond, Medal.
1860. Square, Alexander J. B., Medal.

II. SURGERY.
1840. Buxton, J. C., Medal.
1841. Potter, John Phillips, Scholarship and Medal.
1846. Carill, John B.
1848. Yopham, J., Scholarship and Medal.
1849. Stedman, Silas S., Medal.
1850. Heath, George Y.
1851. Timms, G. W., Medal.
1852. Hearne, E.

1844. Woodforde, Wm. T. G.
1845. Evans, John Owen.
1846. Palmer, Edward.
1847. Griffiths, Thomas.
1848. Griffiths, Thomas.
1849. Morris, James, Medal.
1850. Shearman, Charles James.
1851. Hewitt, William M. G.
1852. Reynolds, John Russell.
1853. Lister, Joseph, Scholarship and Medal.
1854. Littleton, Thomas.
1856. Roberts, William.
1857. Ekin, James.
1858. Buchanan, George, Scholarship and Medal.
1859. Kiltner, Thomas, Medal.
1860. Tunselmann, Julius Woldemar von.
1862. Mandale, Henry, Scholarship and Medal.
1863. Blake, James Gibba.
1864. Fawcus, James.
1865. Laurence, John Zachariah.
1866. Fox, William Tilbury.
1868. Thomas, Edward Wynne.
1870. Marriott, Charles Hayes.
1872. Smith, Thomas Stacker, Scholarship and Medal.
1873. Griffiths, Thomas.

* Discontinued after 1862.
† Discontinued after 1863.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
### HONOURS.

#### B.A.

**SCHOLARSHIPS, £50 PER ANNUM FOR 3 YEARS.—HONOURS.**

**MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.**

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**CLASSICS.**

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GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 145

HONOURS.

B.A. (continued).

LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1863. Evans, David.
1863. Walters, Augustus S.,
1863. Leach, W. S. 
1863. Godbeer, Henry.
1863. Arndel, Henry.
1863. Tegg, Arthur.
1864. Hauen, Nicholas John.
1865. Carey, Francis J.
1865. Beal, Edward W.
1866. Pearse, H. Y. Mander.
1866. West, Alfred S.
1867. Thompson, E. Srney.
1867. Harding, Alfred Wm.

CHEMISTRY.

Prize — Honours.

1850. Hunt, Edward.
1851. Roberts, William.
1852. Roscoe, Henry Enfield.
1853. Worsey, Philip John.
1854. Bennett, Alfred William.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL BOTANY.

Prize — Honours.

1843. Jessel, George.
1851. Buchanan, George.
1853. Bennett, Alfred William.
1859. Bastian, Henry Charlton.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Prize — Honours.

1848. Agnis, John C.
1849. Hillier, Thomas.
1850. Greenhow, Wm. Thomas.
1851. Roberts, William.
1851. Buchanan, George.
1852. Guthrie, Frederick.
1853. Eccles, Alexander.
1855. Giesing, Adolphus C.
1856. Emmanuel, Leonard.
1858. Eccles, Richard.
1860. Tupp, Alfred C.

* Obtained marks qualifying for Scholarship.

† These Prizes were each of the value of £5 until 1859, and of £10 from that time until 1863, after which year they were discontinued.

‡ This Prize was of the value of £5 until 1859, of £10 from that time until 1863, and of £30 since that year.

K
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

B.A. (continued).

HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

Prizes of Books of the Value of £5 to each of the First Class.

First Examination.

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SCHOLARSHIPS OF £50 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.—HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

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* Discontinued after 1862.

† Discontinued after 1865.
## HONOURS.

### II. UNDERGRADUATES.

### FIRST M.B.

**EXHIBITIONS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND GOLD MEDALS.**

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### MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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* Exhibitions and Medals discontinued after 1860.
† Equal with another; the Exhibition divided.
HONOURS.
FIRST M.B. (continued).

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY (continued).

1847. Morris, James.
1848. Jackson, Edward.
1850. Lister, Joseph.
1851. Tunsellmann, Julius W. von, Medal.
1852. Laurence, John Z., Medal.
1854. Mansley, Henry, Medal.
1855. Thomas, E. W., Medal.
1856. Kempe, F. H.
1858. Pile, William.
1859. Smith, William John, Medal.
1860. Smith, Thomas Starkey, Medal.
1862. Bruce, Alexander.
1863. Mason, Philip Brookes, Medal.
1864. Irvine, James Pearson, Medal.
1865. Cliff, James S., Exhibition and Medal.
1866. Anderson, Tempest.
1868. Smith, Richard Thomas.
1869. Benjamin, Henry James, Medal.
1870. Coupland, Sidney.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1861. Fox, Edward Lloyd Haeres, Medal.
1862. Bruce, Alexander, Exhibition and Medal.
1864. Cliff, James S., Exhibition and Medal.

EXHIBITIONS OF £40 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND GOLD MEDALS.—HONOURS.

ANATOMY.

1862. Bruce, Alexander.
1863. Mason, Philip Brookes, Medal.
1864. Irvine, James Pearson, Medal.
1865. Cliff, James S., Exhibition and Medal.
1866. Anderson, Tempest.
1868. Smith, Richard Thomas.
1869. Benjamin, Henry James, Medal.
1870. Coupland, Sidney.

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1861. Rickards, Walter.
1862. Bruce, Alexander.
1863. Mason, Philip Brookes, Medal.
1864. Irvine, James Pearson, Medal.
1865. Cliff, James S., Exhibition and Medal.
1866. Anderson, Tempest.
1868. Smith, Richard Thomas.
1869. Benjamin, Henry James, Medal.
1870. Coupland, Sidney.

STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY, GOLD MEDAL.

1840. Strang, J. Douglas.
1841. Beaton, John D., Medal.
1842. Carll, J. Burford.
1850. Lister, Joseph, Medal.
1851. Tunzelmann, Julius W. von, Medal.
1852. Buchanan, George.
1853. Seurin, J. Dewhurst.
1855. Andrew, Edwina.
1856. Adams, Samuel Hoppus, Medal.
1857. Woodforde, Alfred.
1858. Bogg, J. Wemys.
1859. Tickles, Edward T.

* Exhibitions and Medals discontinued after 1860.
HONOURS.

FIRST B. Sc.

EXHIBITIONS OF £40 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS—HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1866. Muirhead, Alexander.
1867. Carpenter, F. Herbert.
1868. Scott, Robert Forsyth.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1861. Hackney, William, Exhibition.
1862. Graham, Charles.
1865. Maxwell, Theodore.
1866. Salter, Frank.
1867. Ball, James Barry.
1868. Muirhead, Alexander.
1869. Harding, Thomas Oliver, B.A., Exhibition.
1870. Scott, Robert Forsyth.

MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1861. Hackney, William, Exhibition.
1862. Graham, Charles.
1865. Maxwell, Theodore.
1866. Salter, Frank.
1867. Ball, James Barry.
1868. Muirhead, Alexander.
1869. Harding, Thomas Oliver, B.A., Exhibition.
1870. Scott, Robert Forsyth.

BIOLOGY.


BOTANY.

1869. Aveling, E. Bibbins.

ZOOLOGY.

1869. Aveling, E. Bibbins.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B.

EXHIBITIONS OF £40 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS—HONOURS.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1861. Bruce, Alexander, Exhibition.
1862. Mason, Philip Brooke, Exhibition.
1863. Whitwell, J. Mundy.
1867. Orme, Temple Augustus.
1868. Maxwell, Theodora.
1869. Dease, Ethelrid.
1870. Martin, H. N.
1871. Salter, Frank.

1862. Mason, Philip Brooke, Exhibition.
1865. Willoughby, Edward Francis.
1868. Hursthouse, Adam P.
1872. Abraham, P. Simon.
1873. Dease, Ethelrid.

1866. Smith, Richard Thomas.
1868. Muirhead, Alexander.
1870. Carpenter, F. Herbert.

BIOLOGY.

1865. Cass, Henry.

1866. Martin, H. N.

1868. Abraham, P. Simon.
1869. Fraser, E. Albert, Exhibition.
1870. Schafte, E. Albert.

1866. Stiebel, Jacob.
1869. Kisch, Benjamin.

1865. Hodgetts, E. J. Rickman.
1868. Wardale, J. A. W.
1869. Duncan, Peter Thomas.
1870. Wackerbarth, Edward.

1868. Swanwick, Bumace M.

1869. Colgate, Henry.

1868. Muirhead, Alexander.

1869. Godlee, J. Rickman.
1870. Harvey, Charles W.


FIRST B.A.

EXHIBITIONS OF £40 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, PRIZES OF THE VALUE OF £10—HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1862. Hackney, William.
1863. Hartog, Nune Edward.
1866. Jennings, Gilbert D.
1867. Harding, Thomas Oliver, B.A., Exhibition.
1868. Lord, John William.

Obtained number of marks qualifying for Exhibition.
HONOURS.
FIRST B.A. (continued).

1859. Adler, Hermann N.
       Martin, Charles T.
       Winterbotham, Rayner.

1860. Roscoe, Alfred.
       Towan, John W.
       Nathan, Nathaniel.

1861. Roscoe, Ernest C. j Eq.
       Ogders, James E. j Eq.
       Wilkins, Augustus S.

1862. Lean, William S.
       Carpenter, Joseph Ea.

1863. Backhouse, J. H.
       Wicksteed, Philip H.

1859. Adler, Hermann N.
       Waterhouse, Theodore.
       Hobson, John A.

1860. Jones, Owen.
       Petö, Henry.

1861. Magnus, Lauret. l Eq.
       Magnus, Philip. l Eq.

1862. Hunter, Robert.

1863. Hartog, Numa E.
       Exhibition.

1863. Backhouse, J. H.
       Wicksteed, Philip H.

1865. England, Edwin B.

1859. Goldsmid, Albert A.
       Wells, Arthur A.
       Martin, Charles T.

1860. D’Avigdor, Elwin H.
       Kisch, Benjamin.

1861. Watson, Charles Henry, Prize.
       Thornton, Joseph S.
       Older, William A.

1862. Harvey, Robert, Prize.
       Godfrey, Henry.
       Lean, William Scarnell. j Eq.
       Joseph, George S. j Eq.
       Tegg, Arundel. j Eq.
       Pearson, Thomas L. j Eq.

1863. Hartog, Numa E., Prize.

1864. Phillips, Claude, Prize.

1860. Adler, Hermann N., Prize.
       Waterhouse, Theodore.
       Goldsmid, Albert A.

       Nathan, Nathaniel.
       Kisch, Benjamin.

1861. Beneschko, Ernest C., Prize.
       Young, Thomas P.

1862. Lean, William Scarnell.

1865. Fitzgerald, David. j Eq.
       Lee, Thomas G. j Eq.

1866. Hooper, John.
       Fitzgerald, John D.

1897. Watson, Frank.
       Langmaid, Wm. Henry.
       Benjamin, Alfred David.

1866. Fison, James.
       Miller, A. W. Kaye.
       Odgers, J. Collins.
       Whitehouse, O. C.

       Aveling, F. Wilkins.
       Odgers, W. Blake.
       Wutzburg, E. A.

1870. Sonnenchein, E. A.
       Parsons, Charles.
       Lynch, E. M.

1865. West, Alfred Slater.
       Mortimer, James.

1866. Serrell, George.

1868. Sewell, Ebenezer J.
       Mendes, F. de Sola.

1869. Ogders, W. Blake, Exhibition.
       Aveling, F. Wilkins.
       Badland, C. Davis.

1870. Parsons, Charles, Exhibition.
       Keynes, J. N.
       Lynch, E. M.
       Mocatta, A. de Matis.

1865. Moses, David L.
       Lee, Thomas G.

1866. Hooper, John.
       Synes, John E.

1867. Benjamin, Alfred David, Prize.
       Longmaid, W. Henry?.

1868. Miller, A. W. Kaye, Prize.
       Mendes, F. de Sola.
       Crespi, A. J. H.
       Whitehouse, O. C.

       Huggs, Arthur Hibble.
       Buttle, William.

1870. Mocatta, A. de Matis, Prize.
       Fob, E. Caesar.
       Lynch, E. M.
       Agate, Dundie.

1862. Godfrey, Henry.

1883. Hartog, Numa E., Prize.
       Williams, William.

1864. Phillips, Claude, Prize.

1897. Harding, Thos. Oliver, Prize.
       Benjamin, Alfred David.

1866. Miller, A. W. Kaye, Prize.

1870. Sonnenchein, E. A.
       Parsons, Charles.

* Obtained number of marks qualifying for Exhibition.
HONOURS.

FIRST LL.B.

EXHIBITION OF £40 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS.—HONOURS.


MATRICULATION.

EXHIBITIONS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1846. Batty, Robert Braidwaiite.

CLASSICS.

1838. Mason, Charles Peter.* 1840. Oster, T. S.
1839. Ellis, Barrow H. 1841. Lewis, Bunnell.

The Exhibitions for Honours in Special Subjects were discontinued after January 1864. The Honours are now awarded according to the respective degrees of proficiency displayed in the subjects of the Pass Examination, taken collectively.

1864 (June). Orme, Temple Augustus, Prize of £5.
1865 (Jan.). Harding, Percy John. Exhibition of £15 for two years.
1866 (June). Fitzgerald, John D., Exhibition of £15 for two years. Harvey, William, Prize of £10.
1867 (Jan.). Routh, Edward John. Exhibition of £15 for two years.
1868 (June). Higgs, Arthur Hibble. Exhibition of £20 for two years.
1869 (Jan.). Leverson, Julian J. (S.). Exhibition of £15 for two years.
1870 (Jan.). Fox, E. Caesar (S.), Exhibition of £20 for two years. Davies, Edward, Prize of £10.
1870 (June). Frankland, F. W. (S.), Exhibition of £20 for two years. Willis, H. Gaye, Prize of £5.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Students of the College, successful Competitors at the Examinations.

1884. Austin, Ware Plumtre. 1864. Turner, Edward.
1884. Ayerst, George. 1864. Venning, Frederick.

Hooper, John. 1880. Dey, G. Gooding.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

Students of the College, successful Competitors at the Examinations.

1855. Soorjo Coomar Goodere Chucker-batty, M.D. 1856. Scott, Frederick.

* Equal with another; the Exhibition divided.
† Three equal; the Exhibition divided.

Obtained the number of marks qualifying for a Prize.
STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 1869-70.

I. Faculty of Medicine.

* Denotes previous Studentship in the Faculty of Arts.

Offices at the Hospital discharged by Students are denoted as follows:

a. Clinical Clerk.

b. Dresser.

c. House Surgeon.

d. Physician's Assistant.

e. Obstetric Assistant.

f. Ophthalmic Assistant.

g. Ward Clerks.

date of entry.

Date of Date of entry.


b 1867-68. Addis, Philip, London.

1867-68. Alford, Chas. E., Clasbury.


1866-67. Alford, Chas. E., Glasbury.

1867-68. Appleyard, John, Burnley.


date of entry.


1869-70. Butler, Alfred.


1869-70. Casswell, G. W., Stamford.


1869-70. Charnley, Wm., Lancaster.

date of entry.

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1869-70. Clarke, E. A., Leicester.


1869-70.*Colgate, Henry, Eastbourne.

1869-70. Collins, C. E., Ware.


1867-68. Cornwall, W. B., London.


1867-68. Crookshank, Harry M., Chelten ham.


1867-68. Desch, Ethelred, Barbadoes.


1869-70. Dustan, Henry, Jersey.


1866-67. Dutt, R. H., Calcutta.

1869-70. Dutt, R. L., Calcutta.
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### II. Faculty of Arts and Laws.

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### ARTS AND LAWS STUDENTS.

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### NUMBER OF STUDENTS

In the College during the Session 1869-70.

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RETIRÉD PROFESSORS.

FORMER PROFESSORS OF THE COLLEGE.

RETIRÉD PROFESSORS WHO HOLD THE TITLE OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR.

Creasy, Sir Edward S. .......... Emeritus Professor of History, April 1860.
Donaldson, Thomas L., Ph.D. ... Emeritus Professor of Architecture, July 1855.
Hoppus, Rev. Dr., F.R.S. ...... Emeritus Professor of Mental Philosophy and
Logic, July 1866.
Newman, Francis W. ............ Emeritus Professor of Latin, July 1866.
Parkes, E. A., M.D., F.R.S. ... Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine, June
1863.
Potter, Richard, M.A. ........... Emeritus Professor of Natural Philosophy and
Astronomy, July 1866.
Quain, Richard, F.R.S. .......... Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery,
August 1866.
Waley, Jacob, M.A. ......... Emeritus Professor of Political Economy,
July 1866.
Walshe, Walter Hayle, M.D .... Emeritus Professor of Medicine and Clinical
Medicine, February 1863.
Professor of
Pathological Anatomy
Spanish
Italian Language and Literature
Materia Medica and Therapeutics
Chemistry
Jurisprudence
Jurisprudence
Clinical Medicine
Jurisprudence
Mathematical Physics
Pure Mathematics
Mechanical Engineering
Mental Philosophy and Logic
Civil Engineering
Pathological Anatomy
Medicine
Latin
English Law
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy
Greek Language and Literature
Latin
English Law
Political Economy
Geography
History
English Law
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy
Anatomy
Anatomy and Physiology
Anatomy
Clinical Surgery
Geology
Clinical Medicine (Holme)
Natural Philosophy
Jurisprudence
English Language and Literature
Sanskrit
Civil Engineering
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy
Anatomy
Anatomy and Physiology
Anatomy
Clinical Surgery
Geology
Clinical Medicine (Holme)
Natural Philosophy
Jurisprudence
English Language and Literature
Sanskrit
English Law
English Language and Literature
Latin
Jurisprudence
English Language and Literature
Sanskrit
Latin

RETIRED PROFESSORS.

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Fox, Wilson, M.D. ................ Pathological Anatomy 1861-62 — 1866-67
Gaetano, Signor A. ................. Spanish 1828-29 — 1830-31
Gallenga, Antonio .................. Italian Language and Literature 1848-49 — 1857-58
Garrod, Alfred Baring, M.D. ....... Materia Medica and Therapeutics 1849-50 — 1861-62
Graham, Thomas, F.R.S. ............ Chemistry 1836-37 — 1854-55
Graves, J. T., M.A. ................ Jurisprudence 1853-54 — 1842-43
Green, John Phillip, LL.B. .......... Jurisprudence 1853-54 — 1859-60
Harle, Charles J., M.D. ............ Clinical Medicine 1862-64 — 1866-67
Hargreave, Charles J. ............. Jurisprudence 1843-44 — 1849-49
Harley, George, M.D., F.R.S. ....... Medical Jurisprudence 1858-59 — 1868-69
Hirst, T. A., Ph.D., F.R.S. ......... Mathematical Physics 1865-66 — 1866-67
Hodgkinson, Eaton, F.R.S. ........ Mechanical Engineering 1847-48 — 1860-61
Hoppus, Rev. Dr., F.R.S. .......... Mental Philosophy and Logic 1830-31 — 1863-66
Jenkin, Fleeming, F.R.S. .......... Civil Engineering 1866-67 — 1867-68
Jenner, S. W., M. D. ............... Pathological Anatomy 1849-50 — 1860-61
Key, Thomas Hewitt, F.R.S. ...... Latin 1828-29 — 1841-42
Lardner, Rev. Dr. ................... Latin 1828-29 — 1830-31
Latham, R. Gordon, M.A. .......... English Language and Literature 1838-39 — 1844-45
Lewis, Herman H., M.A. ........... Civil Engineering 1845-46 — 1858-59
Lindley, John, Ph.D. ............... Botany 1828-29 — 1859-60
Liston, Robert ...................... Clinical Surgery 1835-36 — 1846-47
Long, George, M.A. ................. Greek Language and Literature 1829-30 — 1830-31
Lunley, William G. ................ English Law 1834-35 — 1835-36
McCutcheon, J. R. .................. Political Economy 1835-36 — 1836-57
Macnab, Captain, R.N. .............. Geography 1835-36 — 1836-57
Malkin, B. H., LL.D. ............... History 1829-30 — 1830-31
Marsden, Joshua Ryland, M.A. ....... English Law 1844-45 — 1848-49
Masson, David, M.A. ............... English Language and Literature 1852-53 — 1865-66
Merlet, P. F. ........................ French 1828-29 — 1860-61
Murphy, Edward W., M. D. ....... Midwifery 1841-42 — 1864-65
Newman, Francis W. ................ Latin 1846-47 — 1863-65
Panizzi, Sir Antonio, LL.D. ......... Italian 1835-36 — 1837-38
Parkes, Edmund A., M.D., F.R.S. .. Clinical Medicine 1848-49 — 1859-60
Pattison, G. S. ....................... Anatomy 1828-29 — 1830-31
Pepoli, Count Carlo ................... Italian 1837-38 — 1846-47
Pole, William, F.R.S. ............... Civil Engineering 1859-60 — 1866-67
Potter, R., M.A. ..................... Natural Philosophy and Astronomy 1840-41 — 1842-43
Quain, Jones, M.D. ................. Anatomy and Physiology 1858-59 — 1859-60
Quain, Richard, F.R.S. ............. Anatomy 1852-53 — 1864-50
Ramsay, Andrew C., F.G.S. ....... Geology 1846-47 — 1851-52
Reynolds, J. R., M.D., F.R.S. ..... Clinical Medicine (Holme) 1862-63 — 1867-68
Ritchie, Rev. William, LL.D. ....... Natural Philosophy 1831-32 — 1836-37
Russell, J. A., LL.B. ............... English Law 1849-50 — 1868-69
Scott, Alexander J., M.A. .......... English Language and Literature 1847-48 — 1850-51
Seeley, J. R., M.A. ................... Latin 1862-63 — 1869-70
Sharpe, Joseph, LL.D. ............. Jurisprudence 1860-61 — 1865-66
DEANS.

Professor of

Medica Jurisprudence
Sylvester, J. J., F.R.S.
Tagore, Gannendra Mohun.

1832-33. A. T. Thomson.
1833-34. J. Elliotson.
1836-37. R. Quain.
1837-38. R. Quain.
1839-40. S. Cooper.
1840-41. W. Sharpey.
1841-42. W. Sharpey.
1842-43. T. Graham.
1843-44. T. Graham.
1844-45. C. J. B. Williams.
1845-46. A. De Morgan.

1832-33. H. Malden.
1833-34. T. H. Key.
1834-35. G. J. P. Whits.
1836-37. A. De Morgan.
1837-38. J. Hoppus.
1839-40. T. H. Key.
1840-41. P. F. Merlet.
1841-42. R. G. Latham.
1843-44. P. S. Carey.
1844-45. R. Potter.

1845-46. A. De Morgan.
1846-47. H. Malden.
1848-49. T. H. Key.
1851-52. A. H. Clough.
1852-53. J. Hoppus.
1853-54. R. Potter.
1854-55. A. De Morgan.
1855-56. A. W. Williamson.
1856-57. D. Mason.
1857-58. E. S. Creasy.

ARTS AND LAWS.

1832-33. H. Malden.
1833-34. T. H. Key.
1834-35. G. J. P. Whits.
1836-37. A. De Morgan.
1837-38. J. Hoppus.
1839-40. T. H. Key.
1840-41. P. F. Merlet.
1841-42. R. G. Latham.
1843-44. P. S. Carey.
1844-45. R. Potter.

1845-46. A. De Morgan.
1846-47. H. Malden.
1848-49. T. H. Key.
1851-52. A. H. Clough.
1852-53. J. Hoppus.
1853-54. R. Potter.
1854-55. A. De Morgan.
1855-56. A. W. Williamson.
1856-57. D. Mason.
1857-58. E. S. Creasy.

1832-33. A. T. Thomson.
1833-34. J. Elliotson.
1836-37. R. Quain.
1837-38. R. Quain.
1839-40. S. Cooper.
1840-41. W. Sharpey.
1841-42. W. Sharpey.
1842-43. T. Graham.
1843-44. T. Graham.
1844-45. C. J. B. Williams.
1845-46. C. J. B. Williams.

1846-47. R. Liston.
1847-48. R. E. Grant.
1848-49. R. E. Grant.
1851-52. T. Graham.
1853-54. W. Sharpey.
1854-55. G. V. Ellis.
1855-56. G. V. Ellis.
1858-59. A. W. Williamson.
1859-60. A. W. Williamson.
1862-63. W. Sharpey.
1863-64. W. Sharpey.
1866-67. C. Cassal.
1867-68. T. Archer Hirst.
1869-70. G. Carey Foster.
1870-71. T. H. Lewis.

1832-33. A. T. Thomson.
1833-34. J. Elliotson.
1836-37. R. Quain.
1837-38. R. Quain.
1839-40. S. Cooper.
1840-41. W. Sharpey.
1841-42. W. Sharpey.
1842-43. T. Graham.
1843-44. T. Graham.
1844-45. C. J. B. Williams.
1845-46. C. J. B. Williams.

1846-47. R. Liston.
1847-48. R. E. Grant.
1848-49. R. E. Grant.
1851-52. T. Graham.
1853-54. W. Sharpey.
1854-55. G. V. Ellis.
1855-56. G. V. Ellis.
1858-59. A. W. Williamson.
1859-60. A. W. Williamson.
## Present Professors of the College, with the Dates of Their Appointments.

### Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Date of Appointment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts and Laws</td>
<td>F. S. A., F. I. B. A.</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>1865</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arts</td>
<td>Dean.—Thos. Hayter Lewis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sciences</td>
<td>Vice-Dean.—George Carey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sciences</td>
<td>Foster, B. A., F. R. S. (a)</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>1867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sciences</td>
<td>Dean.—Alexander W.</td>
<td>Practical Chemistry</td>
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<td>Sciences</td>
<td>Williamson, F. R. S.</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>1855</td>
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<td>Sciences</td>
<td>Vice-Dean.—G. Croom</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Robertson, M. A.</td>
<td>Philosophy of Mind and Logic</td>
<td>1866</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sheldon Amos, M. A.</td>
<td>Jurisprudence</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Edward Spencer Besly, M. A.</td>
<td>Ancient and Modern History</td>
<td>1860</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. P. Brown, Esq.</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>1865</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J. W. Willis Bund, M. A., LL. B.</td>
<td>Constitutional Law and History</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J. E. Cairnes, M. A.</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>1866</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Charles Cassal, LL. D.</td>
<td>French Language and Literature</td>
<td>1860</td>
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<td>Robinson Ellis, M. A.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
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<td>George Fuller, C. E.</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
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<td>Theodor Goldstueker, Ph. D.</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>1852</td>
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<td>Robert Edm. Grant, M. D., F. R. S.</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>1828</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Adolph Heinmann, Ph. D.</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>1848</td>
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<td>Olaus Henrici, Ph. D.</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>1870</td>
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<td>W. Alexander Hunter, M. A.</td>
<td>Roman Law</td>
<td>1899</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thomas Hewitt Key, M. A., F. R. S.(b)</td>
<td>Comparative Grammar</td>
<td>1842</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Henry Malden, M. A.</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>1831</td>
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<td>Rev. W. H. Marks</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>1844</td>
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<td>B. T. Moore, M. A., C. E.</td>
<td>Applied Mathematics &amp; Mechanics</td>
<td>1865</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Henry Morley</td>
<td>English Language and Literature</td>
<td>1865</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Morris, F. G. S.</td>
<td>Geology and Mineralogy</td>
<td>1853</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Daniel Oliver, F. R. S.</td>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>1860</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Charles Rieu, Ph. B.</td>
<td>Arabic and Persian</td>
<td>1857</td>
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<td>Wm. Sharpey, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S.(c)</td>
<td>Physiology</td>
<td>1861</td>
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<td></td>
<td>G. Volpe, Esq.</td>
<td>Italian Language and Literature</td>
<td>1866</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faculty of Medicine</td>
<td>Dean.—Sydney Ringer, M. D.</td>
<td>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</td>
<td>1862</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vice-Dean.—John E. Erichsen, Esq.(d)</td>
<td>Clinical Surgery (Holme)</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<td>H. Charlton Bastian, M. D., F. R. S.</td>
<td>Pathological Anatomy</td>
<td>1868</td>
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<td>W. H. Corfield, M. B.</td>
<td>Hygiene and Public Health</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<td></td>
<td>George Vincent Ellis, Esq.</td>
<td>Anatomy</td>
<td>1859</td>
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<td>Wilco Fox, M. D. (e)</td>
<td>Clinical Medicine (Holme)</td>
<td>1867</td>
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<td>Robert Edm. Grant, M. D., F. R. S.</td>
<td>Comparative Anatomy</td>
<td>1828</td>
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<td></td>
<td>W. M. Greily Hewitt, M. D.</td>
<td>Obstetric Medicine</td>
<td>1865</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sir Wm. Jenner, Bart, M. D., F. R. S. (f)</td>
<td>Clinical Medicine</td>
<td>1861</td>
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<td></td>
<td>T. Wharton Jones, F. R. S.</td>
<td>Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery</td>
<td>1860</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Marshall, F. R. S.</td>
<td>Surgery and Clinical Surgery</td>
<td>1865</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Henry Maxted, M. D.</td>
<td>Medical Jurisprudence</td>
<td>1870</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Daniel Oliver, F. R. S.</td>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J. Russell Reynolds, M. D., F. R. S.(g)</td>
<td>Medicine and Clinical Medicine</td>
<td>1867</td>
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<td>J. Burdon Sanderson, M. D., F. R. S.</td>
<td>Practical Physiology and Histology</td>
<td>1870</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wm. Sharpey, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S.</td>
<td>Anatomy and Physiology</td>
<td>1863</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sir Henry Thompson, M. B.</td>
<td>Clinical Surgery</td>
<td>1866</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Alexander W. Williamson, Ph. D.</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>1848</td>
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<td></td>
<td>F. R. S.</td>
<td>Practical Chemistry</td>
<td>1855</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### School

#### Head Master.—T. Hewitt Key, M. A., F. R. S., 1832.

#### Vice-Master.—E. R. Horton, M. A., 1869 (b).

#### Secretary to the Council.—John Robson, B. A., 1887.

(a) Experim. Phys., 1865.  (d) Latin, 1828.  (c) Facult. of Med., 1856.  (a) Surgery, 1850
(b) Pathological Anatomy, 1867.  (f) Pathological Anatomy 1840; Medicine, 1862
(g) Clinical Medicine (Holme), 1862.  (b) Assistant Master, 1859.
EXTRACTS
FROM THE
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
to the GENERAL MEETING of Members of the College, February 23rd, 1870.

PUPILS AND FEES.

"The entire number of Pupils during the Session 1868–69 was 1087, being an increase of 30 on the numbers of the preceding Session. Of these, 626 were Students in the College, and 461 Pupils in the School. Of the Students, 233 belonged to the Faculty of Medicine, 76 being new Students; in the Faculty of Arts and Laws there were 393 Students, of whom 120 attended the Evening Classes; in this Faculty there were 255 new Students. The largest number of Boys in the School in any one Term was 377.

"The Fees received (exclusive of those for Clinical Instruction) amounted to £16,001 11s. 6d., being £936 12s. 6d. more than in Session 1867–68. This sum consists of the following items:—Fees for attendance on Classes of the Faculty of Medicine, £3740 19s.; Fees for attendance on Classes in the Faculty of Arts and Laws, £4705 10s., of which £362 18s. 6d. was on account of the Evening Classes; School Fees, £7554 13s. 6d. The total payments to Professors, Teachers, and Masters amounted to £11,419 8s. 7d., leaving £4582 2s. for the College portion, which was thus greater by £577 0s. 2d. than in the preceding Session. In addition to the above-stated amounts, the sum of £1038 3s. (being an increase of £193 11s. on the previous year) was received for Clinical Instruction in the Hospital, making a total of £5379 2s. paid by Students of the Faculty of Medicine in the Session. These Hospital Fees were surrendered by the Medical Officers for the benefit of the Charity, in accordance with their invariable practice."

SCHOOL.

"The following extracts from the Report of the School Committee, presented to the Council on December 4th, 1869, will give the necessary information respecting the state of the School:—

"It will be gratifying to the Council to hear that the information obtained about the School is highly satisfactory throughout. The number of pupils has kept steadily at a high level; the improvement of discipline, and the diminution of entries in the Black Book, adverted to by the Committee in their last year's Report, have been not merely maintained, but carried farther in the same direction. The teaching in the various Classes is recorded to have been effective, and the diligent attention of the pupils has been such as would do credit to any school."
Testimonies of proficiency of the pupils, as manifested by the acquisition of prizes and by successful examinations after leaving school, have been reported to the Committee in greater number than usual.

The total returns of numbers in the School and attendance in the Classes, during the three Terms of the last Session, as compared with those of the two preceding Sessions, are also very satisfactory.

The comparison stands as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1st Term</th>
<th>2nd Term</th>
<th>3rd Term</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1866-67</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>360</td>
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<td>1867-68</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868-69</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Reports further attest that sensible benefit has been felt in the working of the School from the enlarged and improved quarters, provided last year at so large a cost by the College, in the construction of the new Wing.

In their last Report, the Council expressed a hope that when the School was put into possession of the better accommodation, then almost completed, the number of its pupils would be largely augmented, and they are happy to be able now to report that this hope has to a considerable extent been already realized. The School took possession of some of the Class Rooms in the new Wing soon after Easter 1869, but it was not until near the end of the Session that every part of the building was fit for occupation; yet the effect of what had been done had even then become apparent, and the number of pupils was larger than it had been for three or four years previously. In the present Session, this increase has been still more marked. In the Michaelmas Term, 390 Boys attended the Schools, the greatest number that had ever entered them in one Term. In the present Lent Term, there are no less than 406 pupils in attendance.

Evening Classes.

The total number of tickets issued during the Session was 337, a decrease of 29 from the number for Session 1867-68, and the fees received amounted to £362 18s. 6d., which was less by £20 14s. than the amount in the previous Session, and to which the Six Law Classes contributed only £54; yet the number of Students rose from 106 to 120. The Classes for Languages and for Mathematics continue to be the best attended, and the experience of every year since the establishment of the Evening Classes seems to prove that there is little or no demand for instruction in some of the subjects for which Classes have been provided.

The College Act.

The most important event in the history of the College during the past year is its reconstitution by the Act of Parliament, the leading provisions of which were unanimously approved by the Members of the College at the Special General Meeting, held on February 24th, 1869, when the Council were authorised to take all proper steps to
cause the Bill thus approved to pass into a Law, with any amendments which they might deem advisable, or which Parliament might think fit.

"In pursuance of the authority thus entrusted to them, the Council lost no time in procuring the introduction of the measure into the House of Lords soon after the opening of Parliament; no opposition whatever was made to the Bill in the Committee, either of the Upper or of the Lower House; and the only modification of any importance that was made in it during its passage through Parliament, was one intended to define more clearly the relation between the College and the Hospital, and to give greater security to the latter.

"The Act received the Royal assent on the 24th of June 1869, and thus the College was established on a simpler and firmer basis than before, freed from every trace of its original proprietary character, and elevated into the position of what may fairly be considered to be a permanent and national Institution.

"A copy of the Act having been forwarded to every Member of the College, it is unnecessary to enter here into any detailed account of its provisions; but the Council think it desirable to call special attention to two of them. The first of these is contained in the 4th Section, which extends the scope of the Institution by empowering it to provide instruction for persons of both sexes, and by adding the Fine Arts to the branches of knowledge specified in the Charter, as included in the College Curriculum. The second provision referred to is that contained in the 6th Section, which enables the College to take devises and bequests of real property to any extent not exceeding (exclusive of the site of the College and Hospital) in yearly value in the whole the sum of £10,000, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding."

PROFESSORSHIPS.

"The Council, in their last Report, informed the Members that they had lately resolved, with the concurrence of the Senate, to institute a Professorship of Hygiene and Public Health. Soon afterwards, Mr. W. H. Corfield, M.B. Oxford, who had for some years been a Student in the Medical Faculty of the College, was appointed to that Professorship for the term of two years, and he delivered his first course of Lectures in the ensuing Summer Session.

"In their last Report, the Council stated that an effort had lately been made to render the Law Classes more attractive, but expressed their regret that, up to February last, the experiment had not been very successful. As no change for the better took place subsequently, the condition of those Classes became a subject of serious consideration to the Council, and a Committee was appointed to investigate it. The Committee conferred with the Law Professors and Readers, and obtained from them and from Students in the Law Classes much valuable information, which was embodied in their Report to the Council.

"Professor Russell, who had held the appointment of Professor of English Law since the year 1849, resigned his Chair in consequence of his appointment to a judicial office in Manchester; and Professor Roby, finding that his other engagements would prevent him from devoting an amount of time to the duties of his Chair of Jurisprudence which he considered necessary, placed his resignation of that office in the hands of the Council, by whom it was accepted."
"In accordance with the recommendation made by the Committee, the Council determined to make an attempt to place the Law Classes in a position that would be likely to extend their usefulness and to promote their success; while, at the same time, the instruction given in them should be restricted to the more theoretical branches of Law, and especially to those required for the LL.B. Examinations of the University of London, particularly for the first of those Examinations. Advertisements were accordingly issued, announcing that the Council were prepared to appoint Professors or Readers in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, and Constitutional Law and History. The result was that the following appointments were made:—Mr. Sheldon Amos, M.A. Camb., of the Inner Temple, son of a former Professor of English Law in the College, to be Professor of Jurisprudence; Mr. W. A. Hunter, M.A. Aberdeen, of the Middle Temple, to be Professor of Roman Law; and Mr. J. W. Willis Bund, M.A., LL.B. Camb., of Lincoln’s Inn, to be Professor of Constitutional Law and History. It would be premature were the Council now to express any decided opinion as to the probable results of the important changes thus made in the Law Classes, but they have reason to be satisfied with the progress hitherto made.

"In the course of the last Summer Session, Professor George Harley resigned the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence, which he had held with great distinction since 1858. His successor has not yet been appointed, but steps are being taken to supply his place before the commencement of the next Summer Session.

"Dr. Michael Foster, who in 1807 was appointed Lecturer on Practical Physiology and Histology, and under whose care that Class has been greatly improved and extended, has been raised to the rank of Professor, on the unanimous recommendation of the Senate.

"Professor Seeley, who was elected to the Chair of Latin in 1863, having received the appointment of Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, has been obliged to resign the Latin Professorship in the College, to which he has rendered very valuable services by the manner in which he has discharged the duties of this important Chair. Professor Seeley’s official connexion with the College will, however, continue until the end of the Session; and the Council are happy to inform the Members that they have appointed to succeed him, a highly distinguished scholar, Mr. Robinson Ellis, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, who will enter upon his duties at the beginning of next Session.”

TUESDAY EVENING LECTURES.

"The Course of Lectures announced for last Session was, with one exception, completed in accordance with the programme. Professor Michael Foster was unfortunately compelled by ill health to defer the giving of his Lecture, and his place was very kindly taken by Mr. E. B. Tylor. The series was highly satisfactory, and, in a financial point of view, far more successful than the first series; so that a considerable balance has been paid over to the Building Fund. The third series of Lectures is now in course of delivery, the Lecturers being Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., Professor Henry Morey, Professor Seeley, Professor G. C. Foster, F.R.S., Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., and Professor C. Cassal.”
In their last Report, the Council gave some general information respecting this important bequest, the object of which is to promote the study of the Fine Arts in this country; but stated that, as the executors to whom the testator had given large discretionary powers as to the precise modes in which his benefaction is to be applied, had not then made known their intentions in the matter, it was not possible to give further information on the subject. Since that time the executors have endowed two Slade Professorships, one in the University of Oxford, the other in the University of Cambridge; and have had frequent communications with the Council. These gentlemen have shown the greatest desire to meet the views of the Council, and to apply the funds at their disposal in such a way as shall most effectually accomplish Mr. Slade's object, and at the same time promote the interests of the College.

"The Council are happy to report that a scheme has at length been agreed upon between the executors and themselves, which will, they believe, be satisfactory to all parties; but as some parts of that scheme will require the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, it would be improper to enter on this occasion into any details, which must, therefore, be reserved for the next Report. The Council, however, entertain little doubt that the required sanction will be obtained; and that ere long they will be in a position to lay the foundations of a School of Fine Art in the College, which will greatly extend the usefulness of the Institution, and afford opportunities to Students for obtaining sound scientific, as well as practical, instruction in the various branches of the Fine Arts".*

LADIES' CLASSES HELD AT THE COLLEGE.

"About two years ago an association, entitled 'The Ladies' Educational Association,' was formed for the purpose of providing superior instruction in various branches of knowledge for ladies not less than seventeen years of age; and last summer it commenced operations by forming two classes for the study of English Literature and of Experimental Physics, which were taught by Professors Morley and Foster. For the present Session a more extensive scheme was prepared, and arrangements were made for six classes, all to be under the superintendence of Professors of this College.

"It had been found that the necessity for the use of apparatus to illustrate the lectures on Physics, made it extremely inconvenient to deliver those lectures away from the College; and as it was proposed to continue that course during the present Session, and to have besides a class for the study of Chemistry, which would equally require experimental illustrations, the Senate passed a resolution recommending the Council to allow those two classes to be held in the Physical and Chemical Theatres of the College respectively, and to authorize the

* Soon after the date of the Report, the main provisions of the scheme above referred to were carried into effect by two Endowment Deeds; and Mr. Slade's executors having in addition contributed the sum of £5000 towards the expense of erecting buildings for the Fine Art School, the erection of them as part of the north wing of the College was begun in September 1870, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation in October 1871.
Professors to use the apparatus belonging to the College in their lectures to them.

"The Council carefully considered this recommendation, and bearing in mind the facts that the new constitution of the College authorizes it to provide instruction for women, and that the University of London, in exercise of a power conferred upon it by a Supplemental Charter granted in 1867, has instituted examinations for women, they came to the conclusion that, provided all needful arrangements could be made, it was desirable that they should give the permission asked for.

"The Council are glad to report that during the last and the present Terms, the two classes above mentioned have met regularly at the College, and that satisfactory arrangements, including separate entrances, having been made, no inconvenience has been occasioned by the experiment, nor any interference with the ordinary business of the College."

THE ALEXANDER BRUCE MEDAL.

"At their last Session, the Council were informed that the sum of £250 had been presented to the College by Mrs. Bruce for investment, in trust that the yearly income of the fund may be expended in providing a Gold Medal for proficiency particularly in Surgery and Pathology, to be called 'The Alexander Bruce Medal,' in commemoration of her son, a former student of the College, who had gained the highest distinction in our Medical Faculty as well as in the University of London, and whose untimely death in April last, at the age of twenty-seven, had been deeply deplored, not only by all who had been connected with him in the College, either as his teachers or as his fellow students, but by many other members of the profession who appreciated his great ability and his indefatigable devotion to medical science, to which it was hoped and expected that he would make valuable contributions.

"The Council has willingly undertaken the duty of administering the trust thus created; and it is anticipated that the preliminary arrangements will be completed in time to enable the Council to publish the regulations relating to the awarding of the 'Alexander Bruce Medal' in the Prospectus and Calendar for 1870-71."

THE SHARPEY LIBRARY AND MEMORIAL.

"At their Session on August 7th, 1869, the Council took into consideration a recommendation made by the Senate, that the Council should agree to the conditions on which Professor Sharpey had expressed his desire to present to the College, in his lifetime, his very valuable Library of Physiological and Anatomical works. As those conditions were simply that proper accommodation and care should be provided for the Library, and were therefore obviously required in order to make Professor Sharpey's liberal gift permanently useful to the College, the Council at once resolved to comply with them, and gave directions to make the necessary arrangements.

"In connexion with this subject it may be mentioned that measures have been taken by many of Professor Sharpey's former pupils to raise a fund for the purpose of establishing, in connexion with the College,
The Council's Report.

A lasting memorial of their respected teacher, in the shape of a 'Physiological Scholarship,' the holder of which must be a student of the College, and will have duties assigned to him in the Laboratory of Practical Physiology, under the supervision of the Professor in that department.

"It is hoped that it may be possible to take some steps before the commencement of next Session towards the realization of these plans, by fitting up a new Class-room for the reception of the Library, and for the carrying on of the studies of the Class of Practical Physiology and Histology. There is every reason to expect that the other object above referred to will ere long be attained; and it is hoped that the Physiological Department of the College, which has recently been considerably extended in the practical direction, being thus remodelled and reinforced, will assume a position even higher than that which it has hitherto enjoyed; while the newly organized Physiological Laboratory, with the extensive Library presented by Dr. Sharpey, will constitute a most appropriate memorial of our distinguished Professor."

The Morris Library.

"Mr. James Morris, formerly a Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, who died in February 1869, bequeathed his extensive and valuable library to his wife for her life, and after her death to this College. It is estimated that the collection contains between 8000 and 9000 volumes, relating to every department of literature and science, many of them being of great rarity, and nearly all in excellent condition. Mrs. Morris has most liberally surrendered her life interest in upwards of 3000 volumes, which were delivered over to the College in the course of last summer, and of which a catalogue is now being made. It has been determined to place this large addition to the College Library in the room which was originally used as the General Library, and which has for some months past remained unoccupied, since it was vacated by the School. This room will furnish ample accommodation for the whole of the 'Morris Library,' and will also serve the purpose of a Reading-room, to be used by persons who may be engaged in literary research."

Donations to the Libraries.

"The other principal Donors of books during the past year are the following:—The Secretary of State for War, the University of Christiania, the Royal Society, the Royal Society of Literature, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Royal Institution of Great Britain, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Statistical Society, the Zoological Society, the Cobden Club, the Obstetrical Society, the Pharmaceutical Society, the Smithsonian Institution, the Astronomer-Royal, Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, M.P., Sir Edward S. Creasy, J. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D., the executors of H. C. Robinson, Esq., Samuel Sharpe, Esq., the Rev. George Musgrave, W. Cave Thomas, Esq., J. F. Streatfield, Esq., O. Ferris, Esq., Professors Wharton Jones, Key, Malden, and Williamson, Dr. Tilbury Fox, and Christopher Heath, Esq."
THE LIBRARIES.

The Library contains between 60,000 and 70,000 Volumes, and upwards of 15,000 Pamphlets. It is divided into the General and the Medical. Each of these departments is well supplied, especially with works adapted for the use of Students in their progress through the courses of instruction in the College.

The Secretary is authorized by the Council to admit gentlemen, not Students of the College, to study in the General Library, on their forwarding to him satisfactory references and recommendations.

The principal additions to the Libraries by Gift or Bequest have been the following:

The Bentham Collection.—A considerable portion of the Library of the late Jeremy Bentham, Esq., bequeathed by him to the College.

A further portion containing the works on Jurisprudence, American, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian, with an unusually complete collection of the Bulletin des Lois published during and since the French Revolution, procured by Mr. Bentham for codification, and bequeathed by him to Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B., who has presented them to the College.

The MSS. of Mr. Bentham, bequeathed by him to Dr., now Sir John Bowring, and presented several years afterwards by Dr. Bowring to the College.

The Bentham Mill Collection.—The Library of the late James Bentham Mill, Esq., presented to the College, in compliance with his desire, by his Sister and Executrix, Miss Harriet Isabella Mill. The Library consists of a select and valuable collection of scientific works, and of miscellaneous literature, English and foreign, ancient and modern.

The Blackburne Law Books.—The Law Library of the late William Blackburne, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, presented to the College after his decease by his Sister, Miss Eleonora Blackburne.

The Holme Collection.—The contents of the Library of the late Edward Holme, M.D., of Manchester, received by the College as part of the residuary estate of the deceased. This collection is especially rich in works on Natural History and Medicine, Antiquities and Fine Arts, and comprises many valuable ancient and modern classics.

The Morrison Chinese Library.—An extensive and very valuable collection of Chinese works formed by the late Rev. John Morrison, D.D., during several years' residence in China. Some account of this Library will be found in the College Calendar for 1855–56, and a complete catalogue of its contents is now being drawn up by the Rev. J. Summers, Professor of Chinese in King's College, London.

An interesting addition to the Chinese Library has been made by Dr. Benjamin Hobson, who was a pupil of the College from 1835 to 1839, and was for several years in charge of an Hospital at Hong Kong. His gift consists of eight Chinese scrolls containing 271 figures, descriptive of human and comparative Anatomy, lithographed at the Free Hospital of Kam-li-fan in Canton. The figures are copied from a treatise on Physiology with Illustrations, published in Canton by Dr. Hobson.

For the Peene Collection the College is indebted to Dr. Peene, of Maidstone, who bequeathed £1730 Consols (since sold and reinvested in the purchase of £1294 7s. 7d. New Five per cents.), the dividends of
which are, according to the directions of his Will, annually expended in the purchase of works, "principally of Foreign Literature and Science," useful for instructors as well as for students. For a list of the books purchased up to September 1866, vide pp. 157-164 of the Calendar for 1866-67.

The Ricardo Collection.—A Library of works on Political Economy presented to the College by a Society of Subscribers to Lectures on Political Economy. To the original collection additions have been made from time to time by purchases out of the dividends of a fund given to the College by the same Society.

The Daulby-Roscoe Collection of Icelandic Literature: vide Calendar for 1862-63, p. 277.

The Morris Library.—The late Mr. James Morris, formerly of the Royal College, Mauritius, who died on February 11th, 1869, by his Will gave his extensive and valuable Library to his wife for her life, and after her death, to University College. Mrs. Morris has most liberally given up her life interest in about 3000 volumes, part of the Library, which have been already placed in the College, and of which a Catalogue is nearly completed. It is estimated that the whole collection amounts to between 8000 and 9000 volumes, relating to all departments of literature and science, and in an admirable condition of preservation. See also p. 170.

The Graves Library.—By his Will, dated March 26th, 1870, the late Mr. J. T. Graves, formerly Professor of Jurisprudence in the College, bequeathed "all his mathematical, astronomical, and physical books and papers to University College, London, in remembrance of his former connexion with that Institution." The collection thus bequeathed is very extensive, comprising 9982 volumes, most of them beautifully bound, and 4577 pamphlets, arranged in 189 boxes. It is believed to be one of the most complete and valuable Libraries of the kind ever formed by private individuals; and it contains a large number of the earliest printed works on mathematics and physics, many of which are extremely rare.

The College is also indebted for valuable and interesting presents of books from various donors. Among these may be mentioned:—
The Maps of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland.
Publications of the Record Commission.
Publications of the Poor Law Commission.
Transactions of the Society of Arts.
Publications of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.
Publications of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh.
Publications of the College of Surgeons.
Transactions of the Statistical Society.
Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.
Transactions of the Philological Society.
Transactions of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.
Publications of the Royal Asiatic Society.
Publications of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.
Publications of the Swedenborg Association for printing Swedenborg’s Scientific Writings, and of the Society for printing and publishing the Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg.
A selection of the publications of the Smithsonian Institution of the United States of America.

Publications of the Royal University of Christiania, Norway.

A valuable collection of Works on Oriental Languages and Literature presented by the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company.

A Collection of translations into Arabic of European Scientific works; a gift through the late Lord Brougham from the late Pacha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali.

The published works of Flaxman, presented to the College by Miss Maria Denman.

Outline Engravings and Descriptions of the Marbles in the Gallery at Woburn Abbey, and the *Salicaria Woburnense*, a Catalogue of Willows, in the collection of plants at Woburn; both unpublished works, given to the College by the late John Duke of Bedford.

Hansard's Parliamentary History and Parliamentary Debates, by the present Earl Fortescue.

The Volumes of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society from 1825 to 1862, the date of his decease, presented by John Taylor, Esq., formerly Treasurer to the College; and from the same donor, a copy of the Hebrew Concordance of the Bible, the work of his great-grandfather, John Taylor, D.D., of Norwich.

The Volumes of the Philosophical Transactions from 1862 until further notice, by Professor Key.

The elaborate work entitled *ILLUSTRATIONS of the GENUS CAREX*, by the late Dr. Boott, presented by the author and by his widow.

Dictionary of Sanskrit and English by Professor Goldstücker, Vol. I., Parts 1–4; also, edited by Professor Goldstücker, a lithographed Facsimile of a Sanskrit Manuscript—a portion of the ancient work on Vaidik Rites, Manava-Kalpa-Sūtra, together with the Commentary of Kumara-Swamin.

A Collection of Oriental Works, by Mr. Henry W. Tytler, formerly a Medical Student of the College.

Five hundred and thirteen volumes of Theological Works, presented by the Trustees of "The Theological Institution."

The Journal de Physique from 1773–1820, in 94 volumes; the Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, vol. i. to vol. vi. 1829; Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, with Plates, 24 vols. 1802–1813; Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France, 1st and 2nd series, 23 vols. 1830–1852; Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles, par Louis Agassiz, with Plates, 8 vols.; and other works, chiefly foreign; the whole amounting to 420 Volumes and 222 Pamphlets or Numbers, presented by the Geological Society.

A Collection of 140 volumes, principally illustrated Architectural Works, presented in 1859 by Samuel Angell, Esq.

The Architectural Antiquities of the Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster, by Frederick Mackenzie, presented in 1856, by Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Public Works.

The Sculptured Stones of Scotland, and the Fasti Aberdonenses, by the Spalding Club of Aberdeen.

A collection of 68 volumes of medical books, comprising many magnificent Standard Works on Anatomy and Pathological Anatomy, with elaborate Copper Plate Illustrations, of dates from 1658 to 1837, the gift of James Dawson, Esq., of Wray Castle, Windermere, Fellow of
the Royal College of Surgeons of England, one of the original proprietors of the College.

Presents of useful books, exceeding in every case fifty in number, have been made by the following friends of the College:—the late Dr. Boott; Mrs. Boott; Charles Brooke, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.; W. D. Christie, Esq.; Miss Duckworth, who gave a portion of the library of the late Samuel Duckworth, Esq.; the late Dr. Elliotson; the late Rev. Dr. Fellows; the late Leonard Horner, Esq., formerly Warden of the College; Thomas Martin, Esq., executor of the late Dr. Alfred Hardwick; Geo. Ward Norman, Esq.; the late Major Oliver; Mark Philips, Esq.; Mrs. Reid; the late Dr. Roget; Dr. Somerville; Messrs. Wornum.

For a statement of the principal donations to the Library during the year ending February 1870, vide p. 170.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1870.

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<td>Commissioners of Schools Inquiry</td>
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<td>Rogers, Nathaniel, M.D.</td>
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For an account of the bequest by Mr. J. T. Graves, vide p. 179.

MUSEUMS.

MUSEUM OF PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.—This consists of a collection of instruments and models illustrative of Mechanics, Acoustics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Astronomy.

Among the curiosities of the collection is an Orrery, made by the celebrated self-taught astronomer James Ferguson, presented to the College by Mr. George Walker, through his relative Sir George Cayley, Bart. The donor's father, the late Rev. George Walker, President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, had purchased the Orrery after Ferguson's death, and repaired it with his own hands.
MUSEUMS.

MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—A useful collection of specimens of rocks, purchased by the College soon after its foundation, formed the nucleus of this Museum. It has received very valuable additions by presents,—from Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, of a cabinet of rocks and fossils;—from the late George Bellas Greenough, Esq., of an extensive collection of organic remains, zoologically arranged, and illustrative of the various geological formations;—from the late John Kenyon, Esq., by his Executor, James Booth, Esq., C.B., of a collection of specimens filling 22 drawers in handsome oak cases;—from Mr. Alfred Wills, a Fellow of the College, of two hundred specimens of Carboniferous Fossils of the Mount Blanc group of mountains;—from the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, of a valuable collection of Rocks and Metallic Ores;—from Sir Andrew Smith, M.D., K.C.B., about 400 specimens of rocks from South Africa. Also from the late Richard Greaves, Esq., of Cliff House, Warwick; the Rev. W. A. Griesbach, of Wollaston; the late Daniel Sharpe, Esq., when President of the Geological Society; and Thomas Field Gibson, Esq.

THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY was commenced by the purchase of a large series of specimens of surgical disease, collected by the late Sir Charles Bell. Additions have been constantly made from year to year by the Professors, and many valuable presents have been received from friends of the College. The most remarkable contents besides those above specified are—the Pathological Drawings made at the cost of the College by the late Dr., afterwards Sir Robert, Carswell, M.D., when he held the Professorship of Pathological Anatomy in the College: a Portfolio of Pathological Drawings, and a Collection of MSS. by Sir Robert Carswell, presented to the College by Lady Carswell: a portion of the Pathological Collection of the late Professor Liston, purchased during his life by the College: very extensive collections of preparations of the Arteries of the Human Body; and of preparations showing the changes that occur in human bones at different ages; a large collection of Diagrams to illustrate Lectures on Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; the three last-mentioned collections were presented to the College by Professor Quain when he retired from the Professorship of Anatomy: a collection of preparations of Morbid Anatomy, presented by John Colley Taunton, Esq.: a valuable series of Calculi, the gift of John Crichton, Esq., of Dundee: and a comprehensive series of well-executed Wax Models made at the expense of the College, principally by the late Mr. William Tuson.

THE MUSEUMS OF MATERIA MEDICA AND CHEMISTRY contain abundance of choice specimens illustrative of those departments of science.

THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY contains the comprehensive and valuable private Museum of Professor R. E. Grant, M.D., which is at present placed in the College, and used to illustrate his Courses of Lectures; the collection presented to the College by W. D. Christie, Esq.; a collection of more than 100 Chelonian, Saurian, Ophidian, and Batrachian Animals, and a few Invertebrata (Scorpions and Spiders) collected by Sir Andrew Smith, M.D., K.C.B., in South Africa and various other parts of the world, and given by him to the College; two fine stuffed Leopards, and a large case of well-preserved Insects, amounting to more than 2000 specimens, all from Java, presented by Dr. N. H. Johnston; various specimens presented by the Zoological Society, the late Lord Brougham, and other Donors.
176 FINE ARTS COLLECTIONS.

THE FLAXMAN GALLERY.

The Hall under the Dome of the College, the adjacent apartments, and the staircase, are adorned with works by the late John Flaxman, the first Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy. These consist principally of the Casts in plaster, from the original clay models of groups of Figures, Statues, and Compositions in Alto and Basso Rilievo, among which are many of the great Artist’s noblest productions. They were in his Studio at the time of his decease, when they became the property of his Executrix and adopted daughter, Miss Maria Denman, who, being affectionately devoted to his fame, and regarding herself as entrusted with these precious relics for the Public, preserved them for many years with an anxious wish that they should be placed in some suitable and permanent receptacle. Such a situation she at length found in University College, to which she presented them as a free gift.

The expense of cleaning, repairing, and fixing these Sculptures to the walls was defrayed out of a Fund, the List of Subscribers to which was headed by his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort. The late Mr. H. Crabb Robinson was the Treasurer of and the largest contributor to this Fund; and he has provided the College with the means for the future maintenance, improvement, and exhibition of the Flaxman Gallery and Collections. For further information on this subject see the Extract from the Council’s Report, p. 145 of the Calendar for 1867-68.

The Cast of the Shield of Achilles was added to the Collection by the late C. R. Cockerell, R.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, and is placed in a Room adjoining the Hall.

The collection comprises several busts by the great sculptor of some of his eminent contemporaries; among them are busts of Lord Nelson, Warren Hastings, and John Hunter.

For the Floor of Parquetry, the Seats, and other embellishments of the Flaxman Hall, the College is indebted to the Graphic Society, and to Mr. H. C. Robinson, whose contribution was given anonymously through Mr. Edwin W. Field.

The Public are admitted by Tickets to the Gallery on Saturdays during the months of May, June, July, and August, from 10 to 4. But persons properly introduced to the Secretary may obtain admission to the Gallery at any time throughout the year between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

FLAXMAN’s DRAWINGS.

A large number of Drawings by Flaxman, selected by Mr. J. A. Foley, R.A., from the contents of the sculptor’s cabinet, which were sold by auction on the decease of Miss Denman, was added to the Gallery in 1862. To the fund raised for making this valuable purchase, the late Prince Consort, the Royal Academy, the Graphic Society, and Mr. H. C. Robinson were contributors. The collection consists of from four to five hundred works of great diversity of subject and of finish, from the slightest delineations of first thoughts to elaborate drawings. These have been mounted and fixed on screens, and are placed in the same Room as the Shield of Achilles. For further information respecting the Drawings, v. p. 283 of the Calendar for 1863-64, and the Calendar for 1862-63, pp. 297-302.

THE STATUE OF FLAXMAN.

For the Marble Statue of Flaxman, in a sitting posture, by the late
eminently Sculptor, Mulgrave L. Watson, placed at the foot of the inner steps leading to the Hall, the College is indebted to the Subscribers to a fund for defraying the cost of its execution, and also to the Executors of the Sculptor, who had completed the work, although a sum sufficient for his due remuneration had not been raised. Its destination was still undecided, when the Flaxman Gallery was formed. The parties interested in the Statue then came to the conclusion that this Gallery would be the most appropriate place that could be found for it, and they accordingly presented the Statue to the College in the autumn of the year 1851, after it had been shown in the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations.

In the Council Room is a Portrait in oil of Flaxman by the late Henry Howard, R.A., bequeathed to the College by Miss Denman; and a small but beautifully executed and valuable medallion portrait in plaster of the sculptor, round which is the following inscription: “Hanc sui ipsius effigiem fecit Johannes Flaxman, junior, artifex stuarum et celator, alumnus ex Academia Regali, anno etatis xvii., A.D. MDCCLXXII.” This interesting work formerly belonged to Mr. H. C. Robinson, and was presented to the College by his niece, Mrs. Henry Robinson.

THE MARMOR HOMERICUM.

This admirable decoration of the South Cloister of the College, executed by the Baron de Triqueti, at the expense of Mr. Grote, the President of the College, consists of eleven pieces arranged as a central composition, borders, and angles. For a full description of this beautiful work, see the Calendar for 1866-67, pp. 168, 169.

THE DRAWING SCHOOL contains a collection of Models and Casts, adapted for the purposes of instruction. Among them are, from the Studio of Flaxman, and presented by Miss Denman, the Apollo Belvedere, and other excellent casts in plaster from celebrated antique works; a fine cast of the Laocoön, presented by Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.; several copies in marble and in lead of ancient statues, presented by the late Dr. Fellowes; and an equestrian statue of Richard I., by Mr. J. Wyatt, presented by Mr. Jabez Hogg.

A set of Impressions from ancient Gems and Coins, by Mr. Tassie, presented by him; and a Case of Architectural Models, by Mr. Day, his gift, are kept in the Library, where there is also a well-executed model, in plaster, by Mr. Thomas D. Dighton, of a part of the Royal Exchange, presented by William Tite, Esq., M.P., the architect of that building.

CARICATURE. In 1856 Mr. W. Cave Thomas made a gift to the College of a large Cartoon, exhibited by him in Westminster Hall in 1845, in competition for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament. This Cartoon represents Philosophy, Geometry, and Astronomy; the abashment of Superstition; and the subjection of Error to human power. It was one of the six works in the Exhibition which were most approved by Her Majesty’s Commissioners, and which obtained for their authors orders for designs. The subject and its treatment render the Cartoon a highly appropriate decoration for the walls of a College Theatre; and it is especially acceptable as evidence of the success of a former Student. It has been fixed in the Botanical Theatre.
MEMORIALS.

A Portrait, by Mirevelt, of William Harvey, M.D., the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, bequeathed to the College by the late George Field, Esq., is placed in the Anatomical Museum.

MEMORIALS.

THE STATUE OF LOCKE.

About the year 1808 a subscription was set on foot by several admirers of John Locke, for the purpose of erecting in some public edifice a permanent memorial to his genius and virtues. They collected a sum, which, with accumulations of interest, amounted at last to about £1000, and they caused a Statue of Locke to be executed in Marble by the late Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A. In 1836, pursuant to a Resolution passed in 1833 by a General Meeting of Subscribers, the Statue was presented to University College by a Committee appointed to carry into effect the vote of the Subscribers. It was placed where it now stands at the East end of the General Library, on the completion of that room in 1849.

THE BIRKBECK LABORATORY.

In the year 1841, the London Mechanics' Institution, and similar bodies in various parts of the country, determined to open a subscription for the purpose of commemorating the services rendered by the late Dr. Birkbeck to the cause of Education.

The Council of the College having soon afterwards erected a Laboratory for Practical Instruction in Organic and General Chemistry, and in the Principles of Chemical Research as applied, more particularly, to the Manufacturing Arts, it was thought that this Laboratory would constitute a most appropriate Testimonial to Dr. Birkbeck, under the title of the Birkbeck Laboratory of Chemistry; especially if an Evening Course of Instruction in Practical Chemistry, at a reduced fee and at times suited to the convenience of persons practically engaged in Manufactures, could be connected with it. Accordingly the Laboratory was so named and inscribed, and the Course of Instruction instituted; and the amount subscribed for the Testimonial was, with the consent of the subscribers, paid over to the Council of the College.

The cost of the Laboratory exceeded £2500.

MARBLE BUSTS.

1. Andrew Amos, Esq., first Professor of Law in the College. Sculptor, Mr. Edward Ryley. Presented by Students of Mr. Amos's Class.

2. J. R. Bennett, Esq., first Demonstrator, and afterwards Joint Professor of Anatomy in the College. Presented after his decease in April 1831, by Students of the Class of Anatomy.

3. Edward Turner, M.D., first Professor of Chemistry in the College, who died in 1837. The Bust was executed by Mr. Timothy Butler, and presented to the College by Dr. Turner's pupils.

4. Robert Liston, Esq., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College, and Surgeon to the Hospital. Died in 1847. The Bust was executed by Mr. Thomas Campbell, at the expense of Patients, Pupils, and Friends of Mr. Liston, and presented by them to the College. See also "Liston Medals," page 98.
MEMORIALS.

5. **John Philips Potter**, M.B. Lond., F.R.C.S., Fellow of the College, Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital. Died in 1847, in consequence of a dissection wound. The Bust was executed by Mr. Thomas Campbell, and presented to the College by the Subscribers, among whom were many of the Professors and Students.

6. **Edmund Alexander Parkes**, M.D., Fellow of the College, and Special Professor of Clinical Medicine in the College from 1848 to 1860, now Professor of Military Hygiène in the Army Medical School, Netley. The Bust was executed by Mr. Edward Davis.

7. **Richard Quain**, Esq., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery, formerly Professor of Anatomy, and during thirty-five years one of the Surgeons to University College Hospital. The Bust was executed by Mr. Alexander Monroe, and presented to the College by the Subscribers to the "Quain Memorial Fund," most of whom had been Pupils of Mr. Quain.

BUSTS IN PLASTER.

1. The late **Lord Brougham**, first President of the College, by Mr. Wm. Behnes, Sculptor. Presented by Mr. Behnes.


5. **Mr. Edward Kenyon**. Presented by Dr. W. C. Henry.

MONUMENT TO GEORGE RICHARDSON PORTER, ESQ.

The Monument to the late Mr. Porter, Joint Secretary of the Board of Trade, who died in 1852 at the age of 62, was erected in 1854 at the expense of his friends, on the south side of the ground in front of the College, by permission of the Council. The Designer and Sculptor was Mr. E. W. Wyon.

JOSEPH HUME MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Subscribers to a Fund collected for the purpose of commemorating the Public Services and Virtues of the late Mr. Joseph Hume, resolved, in pursuance of a recommendation of a Committee appointed to consider and report on the best mode of applying the Fund, that it should be placed in the hands of the Council of University College for the establishment of Scholarships to advance the Sciences of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, and that such Scholarships should bear the name of the "JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIPS."

The sum of £1330 was accordingly paid over to the College on the 7th of August 1857, and was invested in the purchase of £1471 12s. 11d. Consols; but subsequently a change was made in the investment, and the fund now consists of £1781 10s. 11d. Consols, and of £1152 14s. 7d. New 5 per cents., with a proportionate part of the "Reserve Fund."

The Trustees of the Fund were, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. (now Lord Ebury), Sir James Duke, M.P., J. A. Nicholay, Esq., Colonel Sykes, M.P., and the late William Williams, Esq., M.P.
The late Earl Fortescue, K.G., was Chairman of the Committee. The Council determined that the dividends should be applied in the institution of Scholarships, for the particulars of which see pp. 45, 46.

MEMORIAL PORTRAIT OF THE LATE JOSEPH HUME, ESQ.

On the north wall of the landing between the Flaxman Hall and the General Library is a full-length Portrait of Mr. Hume, life-size, by Lucas. This Portrait was painted at the expense of a number of friends and admirers of Mr. Hume, and presented to Mrs. Hume by a deputation of the Subscribers, headed by Lord John Russell, on the 5th August, 1854.

Mrs. Hume, with the approbation of her husband, selected University College as the most suitable place where the Portrait might be deposited and preserved, and it was accordingly given to the College.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. DAVID RICARDO.

The Council of the College at the time that they framed the Regulations for the Joseph Hume Scholarships, determined to devote to the foundation of a second Scholarship in Political Economy, to be called THE RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP, the greater part of the Dividends of the “Ricardo Fund,” which had arisen from a sum of money, given to the College by the Society that had presented to it the Ricardo Library (v. p. 172), with the accumulations of interest that had accrued thereon, the whole now amounting to £887 7s. 5d., new 5 per cents.

For the Regulations relating to this Scholarship, see pp. 45, 46.

PORTRAIT OF THE BARON DE GOLDSMID.

In the Council Room there is a full-length Portrait in oil of the late Baron de Goldsmid—a copy which Sir Francis H. Goldsmid and the late Mr. Frederick D. Goldsmid had caused to be made for the College, by Mrs. Goodman, from a portrait of their father by the late Mr. Faulkner.

MR. JEREMY BENTHAM.

The skeleton of the late Mr. Jeremy Bentham in a sitting posture, in a suit of his clothes—the face a portrait in Wax, by Dr. Talrych, is deposited in the College by his Executor, Sir John Bowring, LL.D.

In the Council-Room there is a Portrait of Mr. Bentham,—a plaster Medallion in relief by a deceased French Sculptor of high repute, M. Pierre Jean David, of Angers; also a Kitkat portrait in oil of him when a young man, presented by Sir John Bowring.

DR. BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

A Portrait in oil of Dr. Gilechrist (for further information respecting whom see p. 149 in the Calendar for 1866–67), painted in Paris by an Italian artist, Signor Branconi, presented by Sir John Bowring, is also placed in the Council Room.

COOK MEMORIAL PRIZE.

After the decease (in May 1860) of the Rev. William Cock, M.A., who for twenty-one years had been chief Mathematical Master of the
MEMORIALS.

School, the Pupils of the School, both former and present, joined in testifying their regard for his memory, by raising a fund of £166 13s. 4d. Consols (since reinvested in the purchase of £141 New 5 per cents) for the purpose of founding a Prize, to be called the Cook Prize, and to be awarded annually, if a sufficient standard of merit be reached, to a Pupil of the School for the highest proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy: the Prize to consist of Books of the value of £5, or upwards, with a suitable inscription. The Council, at the request of the Subscribers, consented to become the Trustees of the Fund.

WORKING MEN’S MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

At the request of the Managing Committee of Contributors to a fund raised by Penny Subscriptions of Working Men of Great Britain to a Memorial of Gratitude to the late Sir Robert Peel, the Council in 1854 consented to the College becoming the Trustee of the Fund, amounting to £1745 Consols, the annual income of which is to be employed in promoting the mental improvement of the labouring classes of the United Kingdom, according to a Schedule of Regulations set forth in a Deed of Declaration of Trust, dated 10th May 1854, and enrolled in Chancery, “as a suggestion, but not by way of direction to the Council.” Amongst these regulations are the following:—

“1st. That the dividends, interest, and proceeds of the Trust Fund shall be appropriated, at the periods mentioned in these Regulations, in and towards the purchase and distribution of Books, Pamphlets, Treatises, Essays, Maps, and other aids to knowledge (always excepting pecuniary aids), useful and proper for the improvement of the minds of the labouring classes, and for promoting and extending their acquaintance with, and advancement in, Literature, Arts, and Sciences, especially English Literature and Mechanics.”

“4th. That the said Books, Pamphlets, Treatises, Essays, Maps, and other aids to knowledge may be given to any Public Library, Mechanics’ Institution, Reading-Room, or Literary or Scientific Association in the United Kingdom, maintained by Working Men, or to which Working Men and Youths have access, gratis, or at a small charge.”

Collections of Books and Maps, &c., each collection costing £15, have been presented to fifty-nine Institutions. The following are those to which gifts were made in 1869 and 1870.

In 1869: The Bridgeton (Glasgow) Working Men’s Club; the Holloway Working Men’s Club and Institute; and the Inverness Working Men’s Club. In 1870: The Islington Youths’ Institute; the York Institute of Popular Science; and the Willenhall Literary Institute.

The Committee of the Council which at present administers this trust are, the President, the Vice-President, Mr. Booth, the Hon. George Denman, and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.
COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

For Meetings of Societies within the College, permission must be obtained from the Council, to whom the Rules and all changes in the Rules must be submitted for approbation.

The following Societies now exist:

MEDICAL SOCIETY.
Instituted 1828.

OBJECTS.—The Advancement and Diffusion of Medical Knowledge among its Members.

CONSTITUTION.—The Society consists of Ordinary, Extraordinary, and Honorary Members, all elected by ballot. Members are entitled to use the Library and the Osteological and Botanical Museums of the Society.

MEETINGS.—Alternate Thursdays, at 8 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTION.—£1 1s.

OFFICERS.—Two Presidents, Treasurer, General Committee, Library Committee, Osteological Committee, Microscopical Committee, two Honorary Secretaries, elected at the beginning of the Session.

Printed Copies of the Regulations of the Society may be had on application to the Beadle of the Medical Library.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

OBJECT.—Debate on any subject, not involving the discussion of religious creeds, previously approved by the Dean of the Faculty.

MEMBERS.—The Society consists of Ordinary Members elected by ballot, and of Honorary Members, viz., the Professors of the College ex officio, and Gentlemen who have been Ordinary Members for three years. Members are subject to the Bye-Laws of the College.

MEETINGS.—Alternate Thursdays at 7 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTION.—Five Shillings per annum.

OFFICERS.—President, Vice-President, Honorary Secretary.

Printed Copies of the Rules of the Society may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary at the College.

READING-ROOM SOCIETY.
Instituted 1859.

Subscription, 7s. per Term (£1 1s. per Session); Life Composition, £4.

The Reading-room is open during the Session from 8½ A.M. to 8½ P.M.; on Saturdays it closes at 2.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

OBJECTS.—The reading of papers on Literary and Philosophical subjects, with discussion thereon.

MEMBERS.—The Society consists of Ordinary Members elected by Ballot and of Honorary Members.
LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

MEETINGS.—At times previously appointed by the Committee.
SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Shillings and Sixpence per annum; entrance Fee, Two Shillings and Sixpence.
OFFICERS.—President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, forming the Managing Committee.

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

1. Perfect silence must be maintained.
2. Students are to sit at the tables, and not to stand together in any other part of the Libraries.
3. A Student wishing for a book is required to write the name of the book, with the Library mark, his own name, and the date, on a printed form, and to hand it to the Librarian.
4. Students must not displace the books on the shelves; the books are to be taken down and replaced by the Officers of the Library only.
5. A Student when writing must not place his paper on a book, nor lean on it with his arm, nor make any mark in any book; nor do anything else which, in the opinion of the Officers, may damage the books.
6. The Officers are directed to preserve order, and to report to the Deans any continued breach of these regulations, and any attempt to disturb order in the Libraries.

Loan of Books.

7. Students who wish to have the privilege of taking books out of the Libraries, must deposit £2 in the Office; for which receipts are given to them.
8. Any Student who has paid this deposit is entitled (under the restrictions hereinafter mentioned) to receive any books from the Libraries, upon giving a written order to the Librarian, and to keep them for one week; but he must not have more than three volumes at a time.
9. Any Student detaining a book more than a week will be fined a shilling, and a shilling for every additional week; these fines are to be paid in the Office for the use of the Beadles' Library.
10. If a Student loses any volume and does not replace it, he must pay the full value of the set to which it belongs, the value to be estimated by the Library Committee of the Senate; and if he damages any volume and does not replace it, he shall be liable to pay the full value of the set, or any sum less than the full value, at the discretion of the Library Committee.
11. Any payment thus ordered, or any arrear of fines not otherwise paid, will be payable out of the deposit: and when any deposit is thus diminished, the depositor loses his privilege of taking out books until the sum of £2 is made good.
12. The Librarian shall not suffer to be taken out of the Libraries by a Student, any dictionary or other work of reference arranged in alphabetical order, or any work of which the chief value consists in plates and embellishments.
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13. Any Professor may prohibit the issue of a book from the Libraries during a limited time, and the Library Committee may make a permanent list of books not to be issued.

14. The Librarian shall have a discretionary power of refusing to issue any book; but on so doing he shall be bound to report the fact, with a statement of his reason, to the Chairman of the Library Committee.

N.B. SMOKING in any part of the College or of its precincts is prohibited.
AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT

To alter the Constitution of

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,

and for other purposes relating to the said College.

[ROYAL ASSENT, 24TH JUNE 1869.]

WHEREAS an Institution formerly called "The University of London" was established by a Deed of Settlement dated the 11th day of February 1826, whereby it was agreed and declared to the effect following: That the object of the Institution was the advancement and promotion of Literature and Science, by affording to young men residing in, or resorting to, the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and counties adjoining, adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense. That for effecting the said object a piece of land near Gower Street, in the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex, had been purchased, and suitable halls, schools, lecture-rooms, offices, and other buildings were intended to be erected thereon. That the capital of the Institution should not amount to more than £300,000, or to less than £150,000, and should be raised by subscriptions for Shares of £100 for each Share. That Shares should be deemed personal estate, and should be transferable and subject to forfeiture, as therein mentioned. That the Proprietor of a Share or Shares should be entitled to present and continue on the Institution one Student in respect of each Share of which he should be Proprietor, subject to such regulations as should be declared by the Council of the Institution. That upon the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of a Proprietor, his executors or administrators, legatees, next of kin, or assignees respectively should not as such be Proprietors in respect of his Share or Shares, but should have a qualified right of succeeding to the proprietorship thereof, or of disposing of the Share or Shares to an approved nominee, or of surrendering or relinquishing the same to the Council; and that if they should not avail themselves of such right within six calendar months after the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of the Proprietor, his Share or Shares should be forfeited. That forfeited, surrendered, or relinquished Shares should be sold and re-issued by the Council for the benefit of the Institution. That the Institution should be under the management of a Council consisting of twenty-four persons, to be chosen annually from the Proprietors, as therein mentioned. That the Council
should be empowered to accept gifts and endowments for promoting particular objects of education, or otherwise in aid of the general purposes of the Institution, on such terms and conditions as might be agreed on between the Council and the persons bestowing such gift or endowment. That a General Meeting of Proprietors should be holden yearly on the last Wednesday in February; and at such meetings, thirty Proprietors, at least, being present, elections of Members of Council and Auditors should take place, the accounts of the Institution should be laid before the Proprietors, and other necessary business transacted, and a dividend not exceeding four pounds per centum on the sums actually paid on each Share might be declared. That the surplus income, after payment of such dividend, should be invested as a sinking-fund applicable to the general purposes of the Institution. That the Proprietors should have such right of voting personally or by proxy as therein mentioned. That a dissolution of the Institution might take place with the consent in writing of eighteen or more members of the Council and of three-fourths of the Proprietors voting by ballot at each of two successive General Meetings, to be convened as therein mentioned; and upon such dissolution the surplus proceeds of the assets of the Institution above its liabilities should be divided among the persons who should be Proprietors at the period of dissolution, in proportion to the amount of their respective Shares. That Donors of £50 or upwards should be eligible to the Council, and be on the footing of Proprietors for life, without participation in profits or power of transfer:

And whereas, with few exceptions, all the Shares issued under the said Deed of Settlement were paid in full, and a capital amounting to £153,600 was raised, pursuant to the hereinbefore recited Deed of Settlement, by means whereof the land so purchased was paid for, and a building comprising halls, schools, and lecture-rooms, together with museums and libraries, was erected thereon, and the said Institution has been since the year 1828 carried on as a place of literary, scientific, and professional education; and in the year 1832 a boys' school was established, and has since been carried on within the walls of the Institution under the control of the Council:

And whereas by Royal Charter bearing date on the 28th day of November, in the seventh year of the reign of King William the Fourth (1836), the then actual and future Proprietors and Donors for the time being according to the said Deed of Settlement, and also the future Proprietors and Donors according to any Bye-Laws thereafter to be made, were incorporated by the name of "University College, London," with power of holding real estate, the yearly rack-rent value of which at the time of the acquisition thereof should not together with the site of the College exceed £10,000; and the Council were thereby empowered (within the limit aforesaid) to accept gifts and endowments for promoting particular objects of education, or otherwise in aid of the general purposes of the College, on such conditions as might be agreed on for the purpose between the Council and the persons bestowing such gift or endowment (such terms and conditions not being inconsistent with the Charter or contrary to law); and the said Charter provided that there should be a Council to manage the affairs of the College, consisting of a President, Vice-President,
Treasurer, and not more than 24 nor less than 16 other members to be elected out of the Body Corporate. That a General Meeting of the Members of the said Body Corporate should be held at least once a year. That such General Meeting should choose the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and other members of the Council, and should have full power to make, alter, or revoke Bye-laws for the regulation of the Body Corporate, the admission of Members, the management of the Corporate property, the manner of electing the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and other Members of Council, and the period of their continuance in office, and the manner of electing and appointing Professors, Tutors, and other officers and servants. That the regulations and provisions of the said Deed of Settlement and other existing regulations of the Institution made pursuant thereto should be existing Bye-laws of the Body Corporate, subject to be altered, varied, or revoked, like other Bye-laws. That the whole property of the Body Corporate should be vested in the members thereof, and that they should have full power to sell, alienate, charge, or otherwise dispose of the same, but that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance, or other disposition of any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments belonging to the Body Corporate should be made except with the approbation and concurrence of a General Meeting:

And whereas a body of Bye-laws for the management of the College was adopted at a General Meeting of Proprietors held on the 7th of May 1842, at which meeting the provisions of the Deed of Settlement were annulled. And the said Bye-laws, among other things, provide that upon the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of a Proprietor, his executors or administrators, legatees, next of kin, or assignees respectively should not as such become Proprietors of the College, but should have such qualified right of transfer or nomination as therein mentioned; and every Share of such Proprietor should be forfeited to the College unless within six years from his death, bankruptcy, or insolvency some qualified person should be procured to be admitted a Proprietor in respect thereof, and that the Secretary should write the word "forfeited" against such Share in the Register of Shareholders, and every such Share should from the time of the forfeiture of the same become vested in the College. That for the purpose of forming a class of Members from Graduated Students of the College it should be lawful for any Proprietor to cede a Share or Shares, either immediately or in reversion, to the College, and that it should be lawful for the Council, by a resolution to that effect, at such times as they should think fit, to confer any Share so ceded or forfeited as theretofore mentioned on any Student of the College who might have taken a Degree with Honours in the University of London, whereupon such Student should, with the title of "Fellow," be deemed the holder of such Share, and in respect thereof should become a Proprietor of the College, but that the Shares so conferred should not be capable of transfer or transmission, but should revert to the College on the death of the possessors thereof, to be again conferred on Graduated Students as before:

And whereas, in pursuance of the aforesaid Bye-laws, the Council have from time to time conferred Shares which had been ceded or had become forfeited on Students who had taken Degrees with Honours in the University of London, and such persons have,
under the title of "Fellows," for many years past formed part of the General Meetings of Proprietors, and several Fellows have from time to time been elected Members of the Council:

And whereas the Revenues of the College have not been more than sufficient to meet its expenditure, and no dividend has ever been declared on the Shares in the College, nor, in fact, has the College ever been conducted with a view to the individual profit of the Proprietors thereof, and during the last seven years the number of Shares transferred by sale has been forty-eight, and the average price thereof has been Three Pounds Three Shillings, and out of a total of 1555 Registered Shares 554 Shares have become subject to forfeiture by reason of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of the last registered Proprietor and the default in procuring a qualified person to be admitted a Proprietor in respect thereof; and it is expedient that the constitution of the College should be altered by divesting it of the character of a proprietary body of Shareholders, and by its reconstitution for public objects:

And whereas the right of Proprietors of Shares to present or nominate Students to be admitted on specially advantageous terms, under the provisions for that purpose above referred to, has not for many years been exercised or claimed:

And whereas partly before, but to a much greater extent after, the grant of the hereinbefore recited Charter divers gifts and bequests have been made to the College, either for special purposes or in aid of its general purposes, and have been either applied or are held by the College for such special or general purposes, and further gifts and bequests may, in like manner, be made to the College, with a view to forward the public and permanent objects thereof:

And whereas the number of Proprietors (other than Fellows) attending the General Meetings of the College is very small, and but for the attendance of Fellows it would be difficult to obtain a Quorum of Members at the General Meetings, and it is expedient that provision should be made for permanently increasing the number of Members of the College:

And whereas it is expedient that the objects of the College should be extended to the advancement and promotion of the Fine Arts as well as of Literature and Science:

And whereas in the year 1832 the College appropriated a certain portion of its land for the erection thereon of a Hospital in connection with the Medical School of the College, and the Council obtained subscriptions from the Proprietors of the College and others, whereby the North London or University College Hospital was erected on the said land, and the said Hospital has since been supported by annual subscriptions and by donations and bequests, and also by means of the fees of Students of the College attending the Hospital, which fees have for that purpose been relinquished by the Medical Officers of the Hospital appointed by the Council:

And whereas doubts are entertained whether the property of the College, including the site and buildings thereof, and including also the Hospital so built upon the freehold land of the College,
might not, under the provisions of the said Charter and subject to the restrictions therein mentioned, be alienated, charged, or otherwise disposed of by the Members defined in the said Charter or their successors for the individual benefit of such members. And it is fitting that any such power of alienation should cease, and that the provisions hereinafter contained should be made to secure the perpetual use by the College of the said property, together with any additions which have been or may be made thereto for the purposes for which the said College was incorporated and for other purposes connected with education, and also for the purposes of the said Hospital, but subject to the powers of sale, lease, exchange, and disposition hereinafter contained:

And whereas doubts have also arisen as to the validity of the said Bye-laws of the 7th May 1842, with respect to the forfeiture of Shares, and as to the admission of Fellows by virtue of such Bye-laws, and with respect therefore also to the validity of proceedings of General Meetings and of Meetings of the Council in which Fellows have taken part. And it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that the provisions hereinafter contained should be made with respect to all the matters aforesaid, and that the said Charter should be repealed, and that the said College should be re-incorporated:

And whereas notice of the intention to apply for this Act was published in six several advertisements in the month of November 1868, and in the month of December 1868 a summary of the contents of the Act was sent to every Proprietor whose address was known, and before the 16th day of February 1869 a circular was also sent to every such Proprietor convening a Special Meeting of the Proprietors to consider the Bill which had then been introduced into Parliament, and the said Meeting was also advertised four several times in the said month of February. And at the Special Meeting of Proprietors which was held accordingly on the 24th day of February 1869 the Bill was submitted to the Proprietors then present and was unanimously adopted by them:

And whereas the purposes of this Act cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament:

MAY IT THEREFORE PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY

That it may be Enacted, AND BE IT ENACTED, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows (that is to say):

1. This Act may for all purposes be cited as "The University College (London) Act, 1869," and it shall come into operation from the day of the passing thereof.

2. The said Deed of Settlement of the 11th day of February 1826 and all the matters therein contained are hereby annulled, and the said Charter is hereby annulled.

3. Notwithstanding the annulling of the said Charter and Deed of Settlement, and subject to and so far as not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act;

(i.) All bye-laws, rules and regulations, resolutions of Council or Senate or Committees, in force at the time of the
passing of this Act, with relation to the College or Hospital, shall until altered or revoked remain in force:

(ii.) The members of the Council, Auditors, Professors, officers and servants shall retain their offices on the same terms and conditions as before the passing of this Act they held the same:

(iii.) All books and documents which but for the annulling of the Charter would have been evidence for and against the College shall be admitted as evidence:

(iv.) All debts due to or from the College at the time of the passing of this Act, and all deeds, conveyances, obligations and liabilities, causes and rights of action, shall apply to the College hereby re-incorporated as fully and effectually as they did apply for and against the College before the passing of this Act:

(v.) No action or other proceeding by or against the College shall abate or be discontinued by reason of the repeal of the said Charter, but every such action or other proceeding may be continued by or against the College as effectually as it might have been continued if this Act had not been passed.

4. The persons or classes of persons hereinafter described shall be, and they are hereby, constituted one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of "University College, London," for the purpose of affording at a moderate expense the means of education in Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts, and in the knowledge required for admission to the Medical and Legal Professions, and in particular for so affording the means of obtaining the education required for the purpose of taking the Degrees now or hereafter granted by the University of London. And shall by their aforesaid name have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and power to sue and be sued, and to purchase, receive, hold, and enjoy to them and their successors, notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain, any lands, tenements, and hereditaments of any tenure, the yearly value of which, exclusive of the site of the College and of the said Hospital, shall not exceed in the whole the sum of ten thousand pounds, computing the same at the rack rent which might have been gotten for the same at the time of the acquisition thereof by the College.

5. The members of the College shall consist of the following persons:

(i.) Every person who on the day before the passing of this Act was the registered Proprietor of a Share or Shares in the College otherwise than as a Fellow of the College, or who shall be nominated and approved pursuant to this Act in the place of a Proprietor having died or become bankrupt within six years immediately before the passing of this Act, and the successors of such persons pursuant to this Act. And all such persons and their successors shall be called "Governors" of the College.

(ii.) Every person to whom in pursuance or in supposed pursuance of the Bye-laws of the 7th May 1842 a Share has been transferred by the Council and who has been designated a Fellow, and also every person who shall hereafter become a Fellow pursuant to this Act; and all such persons shall be called "Fellows" of the College.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ACT, 1869.

(iii.) Every registered Donor living on the day before the passing of this Act, and every person who pursuant to this Act shall become a "Life Governor," and all such persons shall be called "Life Governors" of the College.

6. All persons, bodies politic and corporate, otherwise competent, may grant, sell, alien, and convey, devise, and bequeath to the use of, or in trust for, the said College any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments of any tenure, or any estate or interest therein (subject to the above-mentioned limitations as to the total value of the messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments which the said College is hereby empowered to hold), or any money subject to be laid out in land or other personal estate savouring of the reality, any law or statute prohibiting the conveyance or devise of lands or other property in Mortmain or for Charitable Uses notwithstanding.

7. The whole property, both real and personal, held by or in trust for the College at the passing of this Act, shall be held by or in trust for the said College as hereby constituted for such or the like uses estates and interests, and upon and for such and the like trusts and purposes, and subject to such and the like powers of revocation or alteration (if any), as immediately before the passing of this Act existed, or were in force for the benefit of, or in reference to, or were exercisable by the said College under its former constitution, and in particular the College as hereby constituted shall (except so far as qualified by any special provision in this Act) succeed to all the rights and duties of the College under its former constitution in relation to University College Hospital and the investments held for the benefit thereof or in reference thereto, and any bequest in favour of the College contained in the Will of any person living at the passing of this act shall, if not revoked and according to its tenor, take effect in favour of the College as hereby constituted.

8. The College shall have full power and authority to lease, sell, exchange, alienate, charge, or otherwise dispose of its property or any part thereof (subject nevertheless to any special trusts affecting the same), as the said College shall think proper; but no sale, exchange, mortgage, incumbrance, or other disposition of any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments belonging to the College, nor any lease other than a lease for a term not exceeding twenty-one years at a rack-rent shall be made except with the approbation and concurrence of a General Meeting of the members of the College: Provided always that no sale, exchange, mortgage, or incumbrance, or other disposition shall be made of or affecting the building or site of the said Hospital or any lands held in trust for the same, otherwise than with the authority of a Court or Judge of competent jurisdiction, or with the approval of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, given pursuant to the Charitable Trusts Acts.

9. The present and future members of the College, whether Governors, Fellows, or Life Governors, shall not be entitled to any Share or Shares in the possessions, property, capital, or income of the College, or any right to participation in the receipts or profits thereof, or any proprietary, or individual, or transferable, or transmissible estate, right or interest whatsoever (whether actual, contingent, or otherwise) in or to such possessions, property, or capital, income, receipts, or profits, or any part thereof, or any prefer-
Certain Shares extinct.

Suspending extinction of certain other Shares.

Governors may transmit their powers.

Entail or special right of presenting or nominating Students, and the said possessions, property, and capital, income, receipts, and profits (subject as to the Hospital and as to endowments or other property impressed with any trusts or special purposes to the due performance and observance thereof) shall belong wholly to the College in its corporate character, and shall be wholly appropriated to and available for the promotion of the objects for which the College is hereby incorporated.

10. All the right and interest whatsoever in the College or its property, or otherwise heretofore conferred by any Shares registered in the names of persons who died or became disqualified by Bankruptcy or Insolvency upwards of six years ago, and in respect of which no qualified person has since been admitted a Proprietor, and which have not since been reissued, whether the said Shares have or have not been entered as "forfeited" in the Register of Shareholders, shall wholly cease and determine, and all such Shares shall be considered as having ceased to exist.

11. The executors, or administrators, or assignees respectively of any Proprietor of a Share who may within six years immediately preceding the passing of this Act have died or become Bankrupt, shall have the option (to be exercisable within six months after the passing of this Act, and to be signified in writing addressed to the Secretary of the College at the office thereof) of nominating a person, subject to the approval of the Council, to be a Governor of the College; and if such person shall be approved he shall thereupon, as from the date of such approval, become a Governor of the College, and every such person shall be deemed to be approved unless disapproved by the Council (such disapproval to be signified in writing within six months after his nomination). And if the executors or administrators or assignees respectively of the last Proprietor of any such Shares do not within six months after the passing of this Act propose some person, who shall be approved by the Council, to fill the place of such Proprietor as aforesaid, all right or interest in respect of such Shares shall cease and determine at the expiration of such six months, or from the date of the disapproval by the Council of the person nominated in respect thereof (whichever shall last happen), and the said Shares shall thenceforth cease to exist. Provided that notice of this provision shall be given by the insertion of an advertisement at least three times, at intervals of not less than fourteen days between the successive advertisements, in a morning daily newspaper circulating in London, and the first of such advertisements shall be inserted within one month after the passing of this Act.

12. It shall be lawful for every Governor (other than a Life Governor) to nominate by writing under his hand some person, subject to the approval of the Council, to replace him in his lifetime, or to succeed him after his death, as Governor. And the person so nominated, if he claim the benefit of such nomination within twelve months after the time at which it purports to take effect, shall, unless disapproved of by the Council (such disapproval to be signified in writing within six months after the claim is made), enjoy all the rights, powers, and privileges of a Governor of the College, and among those rights the power of transmitting the same to any person to be nominated by him in the manner and upon the conditions aforesaid.
13. The Council may nominate any former or actual Student of the College to be a Fellow of the College, subject to such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Bye-laws of the College, and the name of every person who shall be hereafter nominated by the Council as a Fellow of the College shall be submitted to a General Meeting, and upon his being admitted by the General Meeting, such person shall become a Member and Fellow of the College, and shall so continue during his life, but without power of nominating a successor.

14. The Council may from time to time nominate as Life Governors of the College any persons coming under any of the following descriptions (namely):

(a.) Former students of the College, whether qualified for admission as Fellows or not, who have obtained distinction in any University (either English or foreign), or have become distinguished in after life.

(b.) Persons holding the rank of Emeritus Professor of the College.

(c.) Persons having special claims in consequence of benefits conferred upon or services rendered to the College.

(d.) Persons distinguished in Literature, Science, or Art.

(e.) Persons distinguished in public life or for their services in the cause of education.

(f.) Persons who in respect of their descent from or connexion with deceased benefactors or other persons having rendered services to the College, may be considered to represent any such deceased benefactor or other person or his family.

(g.) Persons whom on any other special ground the Council may think fit to nominate as Life Governors.

Provided that every nomination by the Council of a Life Governor under the above powers shall specify the ground on which the same is made by them.

15. Twenty or more Members of the College may, by writing under their hands, nominate any person as a Life Governor of the College, specifying in such writing the ground on which such nomination is made.

16. The nomination of Life Governors of the College, whether by the Council or by Members of the College under the above powers, shall be subject to such regulations as to the number of nominations in any year, and in other respects, as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Bye-laws of the College.

17. The name of every person nominated as a Life Governor of the College, whether by the Council or by Members of the College as aforesaid, shall be submitted to a General Meeting, and upon his being admitted by the General Meeting, such person shall become a Life Governor of the College, but without the power of nominating a successor.

18. A General Meeting of the Members of the College shall be held annually in the month of February, and the first General Meeting after the passing of this Act shall be held on the last Wednesday in February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and all such Meetings shall be convened by circular sent by post to each Member of the College residing within the United Kingdom at the address appearing on the Register of Members.
As to Extraordinary General Meetings.

19. The Council may at their discretion in like manner convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members of the College for any specific purpose, to be mentioned in the Circular convening the Meeting, and at every such Extraordinary Meeting the special matter on which it is convened shall be alone discussed.

As to votes at Meetings.

20. The following provisions shall apply to all General Meetings whether Ordinary or Extraordinary:—

(i.) The President of the College, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in the absence of both, a Member of the Council, or in case no Member of the Council be present, a Member of the College (such Member of the Council or of the College, as the case may be, to be chosen by the Meeting), shall be the Chairman of the Meeting.

(ii.) No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless thirty or more Members of the College be present, except the business be the choice of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, or other Member or Members of the Council, or of any Auditor or Auditors, or the admission of Fellows or Life Governors, or the reading of the Annual Report of the Council, or of the annual account of the Auditors.

(iii.) All questions shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the Members present, and in case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Powers of General Meetings.

21. The College shall at a General Meeting choose the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council, and shall have full power at any General Meeting to make, alter, or revoke Bye-laws for the regulation of the College, for the admission of Members, for the management of the estates, goods, and concerns of the College, and for fixing and determining the manner of electing the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and other Members of the said Council, and the period of their continuance in office, and also of electing and appointing, suspending and dismissing Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, officers, attendants, and servants, provided that no such Bye-laws are repugnant to this Act, or to the laws and statutes of this realm.

Bye-laws.

22. There shall be a Council consisting of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and not more than twenty-one or less than sixteen other Members, to be elected out of the Members of the College. And the Council shall have the sole and entire management and superintendence of the said College, as well relating to the income and funds thereof as to the teaching of the various branches of Literature, Science, and Art therein, and the appointment, suspension, and dismissal of Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, and all other the affairs and concerns thereof, and shall also have the government of the said Hospital and of its funds. And shall or may, but not inconsistently with or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or any Bye-laws for the time being in force, or the laws and statutes of the realm, do all such acts as shall appear to them necessary or proper to be done for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the College; and they may delegate to any Committee appointed by them, or as regards the Hospital otherwise appointed pursuant to the Rules for the time being in force in relation thereto, such of their powers as they may think fit, subject nevertheless to such restrictions as the Council may from time to time prescribe.
23. The Council may accept gifts or endowments in aid of the purposes of the College or of the Hospital, or of any special purposes connected with the College or Hospital, or otherwise for promoting education on such terms and conditions not inconsistent with this Act or the laws and statutes of the realm, as may be approved by the Council.

24. Six Members of the Council shall go out of office annually, at the Ordinary General Meeting in February, and their places shall be supplied out of Members of the College. The Members of the Council going out of office shall be re-eligible, and the method of nominating persons as Members of the Council, and the mode of vacating seats in the Council, for the purposes of such annual election, shall be determined by Bye-law.

25. There shall be two or more Auditors of the College to be elected by the General Meeting, under and subject to such conditions and provisions as shall from time to time be prescribed by Bye-law.

26. Every grant of any ceded or forfeited Share in the College as constituted before the passing of this Act, to a former or actual Student of the College with the title of "Fellow," and every transfer approved by the Council of a Share or Shares which had become liable to forfeiture by reason of a vacancy in the proprietorship thereof, for the period of six years, shall for all purposes, and with reference to all matters in anywise dependent on the validity thereof, be held to have been valid. And the Fellows on whom any such shares as aforesaid were conferred, shall be held to have become by means thereof, members of the Body Politic and Corporate constituted by the hereinbefore recited Charter, and to have been eligible as members of the Council. And the validity of the acts and proceedings of any General Meeting of the College, or of the Council or any officers thereof, shall not be impaired by any defect in title of any of the persons who at any time before the passing of this Act were the registered Proprietors of any Shares in the said College.

27. All the costs and expenses of and incidental to the passing of this Act shall be paid by the College.
BYE-LAWS

ADOPTED AT

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

HELD DECEMBER 16, 1869,

AT WHICH ALL FORMER BYE-LAWS WERE REVOXED.

I.

MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE.

See Act, § 5. Defining Members of College.
§ 12. Governors may transmit their powers.
§ 13. As to appointment of Fellows.
§ 14. As to nomination of Life Governors by Council.
§ 15. As to nomination of Life Governors by Members.
§ 16. Nominations to be subject to Bye-Laws.
§ 17. Nominations to be submitted to General Meeting.

1. An alphabetical register shall be kept of Members of the College, with their addresses, distinguishing between Governors, Fellows, and Life Governors.

2. The Secretary shall lay before the Council at each of its Meetings any information of the death of a Member of the College which may have been received by him since the last Meeting. The Council shall thereupon give the necessary directions for correcting the Register accordingly.

3. Upon the approval by the Council of any person nominated to replace or succeed a Governor, or upon the expiration of 6 months after the claim of any person so nominated to have the benefit of such nomination, without the Council having signified their disapproval, the Secretary shall insert in the Register the name of the
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person nominated, and shall, if such person have been nominated to replace a Governor in his lifetime, strike out of the Register the name of the Governor whom such person replaces.

4. In the year 1870, and in every alternate year thereafter, the Council shall take into consideration the propriety of nominating Students of the College to be Fellows. In the intervening years no such nomination shall be made.

5. None but Students of the College who shall have passed a distinguished Examination for a University Degree shall be nominated to be Fellows.

6. Not more than four Graduates in Arts or Law, and not more than four Graduates in Medicine or Science, shall be nominated to be Fellows at any one of the said biennial nominations.

7. Nominations of persons as Life Governors by twenty or more Members of the College shall be addressed to the Secretary at the College, so that the same may be received by him not less than twenty clear days before the General Meeting to which the same are to be submitted.

II.

ELECTION OF THE COUNCIL AND AUDITORS.

§ 22. As to Council.
§ 25. As to Auditors.

1. The Annual General Meeting in every year shall choose a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, and so many other Members of Council as may be necessary to complete the number of twenty-four in the whole.

2. Every person holding office as President, Vice-President, or Treasurer, shall vacate, at the close of the Annual General Meeting next after the General Meeting at which he shall have been chosen. The persons so vacating shall be re-eligible, provided they have been duly nominated for re-election in manner hereinafter directed. A person so vacating, if no person be elected in his place, shall, ipso facto, be reinstated in his office, as if he had been duly re-elected to the same.

3. Thirty clear days, at least, before the Annual General Meeting, in every year, the Council shall select, by Ballot, the six Members of Council required by the Act to go out of office at such Annual General Meeting.

4. There shall be four Auditors.
5. The Annual General Meeting, in every year, shall choose one Auditor, and as many more as may be necessary to complete the full number of four Auditors. In every year in which, fourteen days before the Annual General Meeting, the number of Auditors shall amount to four, the Auditors shall appoint one of their own body to vacate at such Meeting, and if they fail so to do, the Council shall name the Auditor who is to vacate; and the person so named shall vacate at the time appointed, unless the number of Auditors be then reduced below the full number. The person vacating shall not be re-eligible as an Auditor for the then ensuing year.

6. The Register of Members of the College shall, during the ten clear days immediately preceding the last day on which Members of the College can be nominated for office, be open to the inspection of Members, at the Office in the College, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., on each day, except Saturdays, and on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. In computing such ten clear days, Sundays, Christmas day, and Good Friday shall not be reckoned.

7. Any Member of the College who may wish to nominate any other Member of the College for the office of President, Vice-President, or Treasurer, or Member of Council, or any person for the office of Auditor, shall cause to be delivered at the Office in the College, twenty clear days at least before the Annual General Meeting, a written notice, signed by him, and stating his address, and also the name and address of the person whom he wishes to nominate, and the office for which he wishes to nominate him.

8. The Council shall give seven clear days' notice to every Member of the College residing within the United Kingdom, at the address appearing on the Register of Members, of the last day on which persons can be nominated for office; and shall transmit to every such Member, together with such Notice, the names of the Members of Council who have been selected by the Council to vacate at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

9. The Council shall see that at least one fit and proper person is nominated for every office, whether of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Member of Council, or Auditor, which is actually vacant, or which is to be vacated at the Annual General Meeting. It shall be lawful for them, at any time not less than eight clear days before the day of such Meeting, to nominate for such offices, or to second any nominations for such offices made by Members of the College. The Council shall neither nominate, nor second the nominations of more than so many of the vacating Members of Council as shall leave room for three new Members.

10. Seven clear days at least before the Annual General Meeting, the Council shall transmit to every Member of the College residing within the United Kingdom, at the address appearing on the Register, the following printed documents; that is to say—

1. Offices vacant.

I. A list of the offices, whether of President, Vice-Presi-
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1. Persons who are to vacate.

2. Nominees and parties nominating.


5. Mode of electing Officers at the Annual General Meeting.

I. A list of the persons holding any such office in the College as they are to vacate at such Meeting.

II. A list of the Nominees for those offices respectively, their names being alphabetically arranged under as many heads as there are or will be descriptions of offices vacant or to be vacated. Against the name of every Nominee in this list the name shall appear of the party nominating him, whether that party be the Council or a Member of the College; and in case the Council shall have seconded any nomination made by a Member of the College, the words “the Council” shall be appended to the name of the nominating Member.

IV. A return of the several Meetings of the Council, of the Committee of Management, or of any other Committee appointed by the Council, which shall have been attended by any Member of Council in the course of the preceding year; showing also the total number of such Meetings, and the total number of times which each Member has attended such Meetings.

V. A list of the persons, if any, nominated by the Council to be Fellows, and of the persons, if any, nominated to be Life Governors. Against the name of every person nominated to be a Life Governor shall appear the name of the Council or the names of the nominating Members of the College, as the case may be, together with a statement of the ground on which the nomination is made.

11. If at any General Meeting for the choice of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Members of Council, or Auditors, there shall be no more Candidates duly nominated for any office than there shall be vacancies in such office, the persons duly nominated shall be declared elected. But if there shall be more such Candidates for any office than vacancies in such office, the choice among them shall be by Ballot, and the Chairman shall appoint two of the Members present as Scrutineers to superintend the Ballot and to report its result to him. Any Member who shall think proper to vote shall deliver in person to the Scrutineers one of the printed lists mentioned in Clause 10, No. III., from which the names of the Candidates for whom he does not vote must have been struck out. If in any such list there shall remain against the title of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Members of Council, or Auditors the names of more persons than shall be sufficient to supply the vacancies in respect of any such office, such vote shall be rejected, as regards the office in respect of which there shall be any such excess.

12. The Scrutineers shall ascertain how many votes have been given for each Nominee, and they shall deliver to the Chairman of the Meeting a written report to that effect.

13. Those Nominees for whom a majority of votes shall have been given shall be declared by the Chairman to be elected to the
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Casting vote of Chairman.

offices for which they were nominated; but if, owing to an equality in the number of votes, the choice shall lie equally between any two or more of the nominated Members, the Chairman, by giving a second vote for the requisite number of persons, shall decide on whom the choice of the Meeting shall fall.

14. No unintentional error shall vitiate any election, after the Chairman shall have declared the result.

15. Whenever an extraordinary General Meeting shall be called for the purpose of supplying any vacancy in the office of President, Vice-President, or Treasurer, or any other vacancy in the Council, or any vacancy in the office of Auditor, the mode of nominating for the vacant office or offices, of announcing the nominations, and of choosing persons to fill the vacant office or offices, shall be the same as is hereinafter prescribed in the case where officers are to be chosen at the Annual General Meeting, so far as the Council may deem the regulations to that effect proper for the occasion.

16. No person during his tenure of office, nor immediately on his vacating, as a Member of the Council, shall be eligible as an Auditor.

Grounds of Removal from Office.

17. Any Member of the Council shall cease to hold his office on his ceasing to be a Member of the College.

18. If any person, during his tenure of office as an Auditor, shall be elected to the office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, or Member of Council, he shall vacate his Auditorship.

19. If any Professor, or holder of any other place of emolument in the College or Hospital, shall be elected to the office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Member of Council, or Auditor, unless within seven days after his election to any such office he shall resign the same, he shall, on the expiration of the seven days, vacate his Professorship or other place of emolument.

20. If any Member of the Council, or any Auditor, shall be directly or indirectly concerned in any contract or transaction out of which he may derive profit or emolument from the funds of the College or of the Hospital, the Council shall, in any such case, declare the office held by the party so concerned to be vacant, and he shall thereupon cease to hold any office whatever in the College.

21. No person while Member of the Council, nor for two years afterwards, shall be appointed, either immediately or in reversion, to any Professorship or other place of emolument in the College or in the Hospital.
III.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

See Act, § 18. A General Meeting to be held annually.
§ 19. As to Extraordinary General Meetings.
§ 20. Provisions as to Chairman of, and Business and Voting at, General Meetings.

1. All Members of the College attending a General Meeting shall, on entering (if required), deliver their names and addresses in writing to one of the Officers of the College.

2. At all General Meetings (except in cases otherwise herein provided for) the mode of voting shall be by show of hands; and the Chairman shall, either on a view, or by counting the numbers, as he may think fit, determine the result, and shall declare the same to the Meeting. If he consider the result doubtful, or if any Member of the College demand a division, the Ayes shall go to the right, and the Noes to the left, of the Chair; and he shall name two Tellers, one from each side, who may require any person claiming to vote to state his name, residence, and qualification, and shall count and report to the Chairman the numbers. The Chairman shall then declare the result to the Meeting.

3. Any General Meeting may be adjourned; but no General Meeting held for the purpose of choosing any officers, who, pursuant to the Act or Bye-Laws, are to be chosen at that Meeting, shall be adjourned or dissolved until the officers shall have been chosen. The business of an adjourned Meeting shall commence where the business of the original Meeting broke off, and shall then proceed in the order in which it would have proceeded at the original Meeting, if that Meeting had not been adjourned.

4. If at any Annual General Meeting any business be brought forward which shall not have been announced in the notice convening the Meeting, and any resolution relating thereto be come to, of the nature of a Bye-Law, or involving the alteration or revocation of any existing Bye-Law, or requiring some act to be done by the Council, or by some Officer of the College, such Resolution shall not be of any effect unless confirmed by the Meeting, specially adjourned to another day for the purpose of further considering the decision first come to. Unless a motion be made and carried, that the Meeting, at its rising, shall specially adjourn for the purpose aforesaid, the Resolution come to shall be deemed to have dropped. If the motion for the special adjournment shall be made and carried, the Council shall by special notice convene the adjourned Meeting to be held after an interval of not less than one week.

5. At the Annual General Meeting the Chairman shall, immedi-
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Scrutineers.

A meeting of the College shall be held at such time and place as the Council shall direct, and shall be summoned by the Chairman of the Committee of Management, or in his absence the Secretary of the College, at least ten days before the meeting, by written notice to each Member of the College.

Extraordinary Meeting at the instance of Members of the College.

If a requisition in writing, signed by twenty or more Members, requiring an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held for the purpose of considering a matter stated specifically in the requisition, be presented to the Council or to the Secretary of the College, the Council shall appoint a time for holding the Meeting, and shall convene the Meeting by special notice.

IV.

THE COUNCIL.

See Act, § 22. As to Council.

1. The Council shall meet once at least in every month, except September and October. The President, Vice-President, and Chairman of the Committee of Management shall each have power to summon a Meeting of the Council at any time. Except as hereinbefore provided, the Meetings of the Council shall be at such times as the Council shall direct.

2. Five Members shall be a Quorum at Meetings of the Council.

3. At all Meetings of the Council, the President shall be entitled to take the Chair, and in his absence the Vice-President; in the absence of both, the Members present shall choose a Chairman.
BYE-LAWS.

4. In all questions the votes of the majority shall decide, except in cases otherwise expressly provided for. In case of an equality, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

5. At the desire of any Member who may be present at any Meeting, the further consideration of any question, of which previous notice shall not have been given in the circular convening the Meeting, shall be adjourned to the next day to which the Council, at its rising, may adjourn. But no adjournment of a question shall take place, if such adjournment would necessarily occasion the infraction of any Bye-Law, or Trust.

6. The duties and powers of the Treasurer shall be regulated by the Council.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

7. The Council shall, at their first Meeting after the Annual General Meeting in every year, choose by Ballot, out of their own body, Seven Members, who, together with the President of the Senate, shall form a Committee of Management for transacting the ordinary business of the College, and such other business as shall be specially referred to them by the Council. The Council may, from time to time, if it shall think proper, appoint any other Member or Members of their own body to be a Member or Members of the Committee of Management, either together with, or in lieu of, any one or more of the Members first chosen, and either for the whole or for any part of the time to elapse before the appointment of a new Committee.

8. In the Committee of Management three Members shall be a Quorum.

9. The Members of the Committee of Management shall, at their first Meeting after the Annual General Meeting in every year, appoint one of their body to act as Chairman during the year, or until the appointment of another such Chairman. In the absence of such Chairman, the Members present at any Meeting shall choose a Chairman.

10. In all questions the votes of the majority shall decide. In case of an equality, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

11. The Minutes of the proceedings of the Committee of Management shall be laid before the Council at their first Ordinary Meeting after such proceedings.

V.

AUDITORS.

See Act, § 25. As to Auditors.

1. The business of the Auditors shall be to inspect, examine, and
CHECK all receipts, payments, and vouchers; and previous to the Annual General Meeting, in every year, to examine and sign a statement of Accounts, which shall exhibit a Summary of the Receipt and Expenditure of the College, and of each Special Trust-fund, for the year ending the 31st day of August preceding, or such later day as the Council shall have fixed upon; and shall show also the amount on that day, as well of each Special Trust-fund and the other property and assets of the College, as of all its existing debts, incumbrances, engagements and liabilities. In such statements the Auditors may set forth any special matters respecting the finances of the College which they may think proper. The Statement shall be reported and read to the Annual General Meeting.

2. Two Auditors shall be a Quorum.

VI.

RECEIPTS BY THE COLLEGE.

How to be given. Receipts in writing signed by the Treasurer, or by any two Members of the Council, and countersigned by the Secretary, for any money payable to the College, shall effectually discharge the person paying the same.

VII.

PROPERTY OF THE COLLEGE.

See Act, § 6. College may hold lands notwithstanding Statutes of Mortmain, &c.

§ 23. Council may accept Endowments &c.

Separate accounts shall be kept of all Special Trust-funds held or received by the College.

VIII.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

Minute-books.

1. All the Proceedings of General Meetings, and of Meetings of the Council and of the Committee of Management, shall be recorded in Minute-books to be kept for that purpose.

Divisions, &c. to be recorded.

2. The number of Members present on the taking of the Chair; the names of the mover and seconder of any motion, if required by any Member present; the way in which every motion is disposed of, by withdrawing, affirming, or negativing it; and, in case of a division, the numbers who voted for and against a motion, shall be entered in the Minute-books. In the Council and Committee of Management the names of the Members present and, in case of a division, on the requisition of any Member present, the names of the Members voting for and against a motion shall also be recorded.

Access to Minute-books.

3. Any Member of the College shall be entitled, on making a written application to the Secretary, to examine the Minute-books and to make extracts therefrom.
BYE-LAWS.

IX.

THE SENATE.

1. For the better regulation of the Academic business of the College there shall be a Senate, which shall consist of a President, or, in his absence, of a Vice-President, of all the Professors of the College, and of the Head-Master of the School.

2. The President of the Senate shall be chosen in the following manner:—The Council, at their first Meeting after the Annual General Meeting, in every year, shall choose, by Ballot, three Members of their own body for presentation to the Professors, who shall, within one week, choose by Ballot one of the three for President.

3. The President of the Senate shall appoint two Members of the Council to be Vice-Presidents of the Senate, one to be termed the first, the other the second Vice-President. He shall communicate their names to the Secretary of the College.

4. If the President of the Senate shall vacate his office before the appointment of his successor, the first and second Vice-Presidents shall thereupon become, respectively, President of the Senate and first Vice-President; and the new President of the Senate shall appoint a new second Vice-President.

5. At all Meetings of the Senate the President shall take the Chair; in his absence the first Vice-President, or, in the absence of both, the second Vice-President shall do so. Should it be desirable to hold a Meeting of the Senate at a time when neither the President nor either of the Vice-Presidents of the Senate is able to attend, the President of the Senate shall nominate some other Member of Council to take the Chair for the occasion.

6. A Vice-President, so long as he is in the Chair, shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the President. Of the President and the two Vice-Presidents, one only shall officiate at the same time. One of these being in the Chair, the others may be present at the Meetings of the Senate, but can take no part in its proceedings.

7. In the Senate the Chairman, together with six Professors, shall be a Quorum.

8. In all questions which shall come before the Senate, the votes of the majority of the Professors present shall decide, except in any case where, by a Bye-law, a specific majority is required. The Chairman shall have a vote only in case of an equality.

9. The Secretary of the College shall be the Secretary of the Senate, and shall attend its Meetings and keep the Minutes.

10. The President and Vice-Presidents of the Senate shall each...
have power to summon a Meeting of the Senate at any time. On the requisition of the Council, or of the Committee of Management, or of the Dean of one of the Faculties, or of any five Professors, the President, or either of the Vice-Presidents, shall call a Meeting of the Senate, to be held within seven days after his receiving the requisition, if it be so desired in the requisition itself.

11. The Senate may, from time to time, make suggestions to the Council in regard to the general management of the College, and especially of the Libraries and Museums.

12. At the commencement of the Session, in every year, tables of the Meetings of the Senate during the preceding year, and of the attendances of each Professor at those Meetings, shall be entered on the Minutes of the Senate.

13. The Minutes of the Senate shall be open to the inspection of every Member of the Council.

X.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall have power, with the assent of the Council, from time to time to divide the body of Professors into Faculties, and to determine to which Faculty or Faculties each Professor shall belong.

2. At the end of the Session, in every year, the Professors in each Faculty shall choose from among themselves, by Ballot, a Dean. If a Dean die, or vacate office, the Professors of his Faculty shall meet and choose in like manner another Dean.

3. The Dean of a Faculty shall act as Chairman and Secretary to his Faculty.

4. Every Dean elected at the end of a Session shall, on his election, appoint another Professor of his own Faculty to be Vice-Dean. In the absence of a Dean, or during a vacancy in the office of Dean, the duties and authority of the Dean shall devolve upon the Vice-Dean. If the Vice-Dean be unable to discharge the duties of his office, the Dean shall thereupon appoint another Professor of his own Faculty to act for the time as Vice-Dean. If the Vice-Dean resign his office, the Dean shall thereupon appoint another Professor of his own Faculty to be Vice-Dean. Every such appointment shall be notified in writing by the Dean to the Secretary.

5. No Professor shall be at the same time the Dean or the Vice-Dean of more than one Faculty, nor the Dean of one Faculty and the Vice-Dean of another.

6. The Dean of a Faculty shall, on the requisition of the Council, or of the Committee of Management, or of any two Professors of his Faculty, convene a meeting of his Faculty, to be held within seven days after his receiving the requisition, if it be so required by him.
7. The Dean, or the Vice-Dean, with two other Professors of the Faculty, shall be a Quorum.

8. Any Professor, present at a Meeting of his Faculty, may require the discussion of any business of which notice has not been given in the summons convening the Meeting to be adjourned.

9. All communications from the Council or the Committee of Management to the Faculties shall be made to their respective Deans.

10. The Minutes of the Faculties shall be open to the inspection of every Member of the Council or of the Senate.

XI.

LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

1. The times of opening and closing the Session, in every year, and the times and length of the vacations, the times of commencing the several Courses of Lectures, the length of the several Courses, and the days and hours of giving them, shall be determined by the Senate, subject to the approval of the Committee of Management.

2. Each Faculty shall make regulations with respect to the examinations of its Classes, subject to the approval of the Council or of the Committee of Management.

XII.

PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, AND OTHER TEACHERS.

See Act, § 22. As to power of the Council to appoint, suspend, and dismiss Professors, Lecturers, and Teachers.

1. Whenever a Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership is vacant, the Council, before they fill up the same, shall advertise the vacancy, and allow a reasonable time for Candidates to come forward. Under special circumstances, however, they may dispense with such advertisement, if a Resolution to that effect have been previously adopted by them, embodying a statement of the circumstances. The Council shall communicate to the Senate the names of all the Candidates, with their testimonials; or, if an advertisement be dispensed with, the name and testimonials, if any, of any person whose appointment is under consideration. The Senate shall report their opinion thereon to the Council; and they shall do so, if required, within a fortnight, or such other longer period as the Council may fix. No appointment shall be made until either the Report shall have been made to the Council, or the time so limited shall have expired. The Council, however, may make an immediate appointment of a temporary substitute for any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher whose Course has been suddenly interrupted.

2. Nothing in the preceding clause contained shall apply to any Lectureship or Teachership, the appointment to which is ordinarily, or by the terms of its institution, made for a year or for any shorter time.
Institution and discontinuance of Professorships, &c.

Appointment may be for a limited period.

Retiring allowance.

Professor &c. agreeing to pay a retiring allowance, to forfeit his office.

Professor &c. omitting to lecture for two years, to cease to hold his office.

Removal of Professors &c.

Report of Senate.

Quorum.

3. The Council shall have power to institute any new Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership, or, on the occurrence of a vacancy, to discontinue any existing Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership, or to appoint any person to deliver an occasional course of Lectures or Lessons; but before exercising any such power, the Council shall lay the matter before the Senate for consideration, and report. If the Senate do not report to the Council within one month, as regards the institution or discontinuance of a Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership, and within one week as regards the appointment of an occasional Lecturer or Teacher, it shall be lawful for the Council to act without further delay.

4. The appointment of any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher may be for a limited period.

5. No Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership in the College shall be charged with the payment of any annual or other allowance to any retired or retiring Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher.

6. If any person holding any Professorship or other office of emolument in the College be proved to the satisfaction of the Council to have paid, or agreed to pay, to any person who shall have retired, or shall propose to retire from any Professorship or other office of emolument in the College, any sum of money by way of compensation to such person for his having so retired, or so proposing to retire, every such person shall forfeit the Professorship or other office of emolument in the College whereof he shall be the holder. On every such occasion the Committee of Management shall investigate the facts of the case, and shall report the evidence, and their opinion thereon, to the Council.

7. Any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher who, during two successive yearly academical Sessions, shall not have delivered any Course of Lectures or Lessons, shall, at the end of the second Session cease to hold his Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership. If, however, in any such case the Senate recommend that the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher be reappointed, the Council shall consider that recommendation, and may, without advertising the vacancy, reappoint him. On the Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership being declared vacant, the person so vacating shall be re-eligible.

8. The Council shall not remove any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher from his office without previously sending to the Senate a written statement of the grounds on which his removal is proposed, and requesting the opinion of the Senate thereon. The Council shall at the same time send a copy of such written statement to the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher in question.

9. The Senate shall consider the statement, and shall report, in writing, their opinion thereon to the Council within twenty-one days, or such longer period as the Council may fix. The adoption of any such report shall require the votes of not less than eight members of the Senate, being the majority of those present and voting on the question. A copy of the Report shall, as soon as it has been agreed to, be sent by the Secretary to the Professor, Lect-
turer, or Teacher in question. Should the Senate fail to adopt a Report within the twenty-one days or longer period fixed by the Council, the circumstance shall be reported by the Secretary to the Council.

When the Senate have reported to the Council, or when the twenty-one days or longer period fixed for making the Report has elapsed, the Council may proceed to remove the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher in question. The Meeting of Council held to consider the question of removal shall be convened by a notice of not less than seven days.

If the Senate have reported that in their opinion the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher ought to be removed, he may be removed by the votes of the majority, being in number not less than seven, of the Members of Council present at such Meeting, or at any adjournment thereof and voting on the question.

If the Senate have made no Report to the Council, or have not reported that, in their opinion, the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher in question ought to be removed, he may be removed by the votes of the majority, being in number not less than ten, of the Members of Council present at such Meeting, or at any adjournment thereof, and voting on the question.

10. In the case of any accusation being brought against a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, which, if proved, might be considered a sufficient ground for his removal, the Council shall have power to suspend him from his office, for such time as may be necessary for the investigation of the charge in accordance with Clause 9 of this Section.

11. No Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher shall, unless for a reason approved by the Council or by the Committee of Management, or unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of his appointment, resign his Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership, except at the close of the Academical Session, and after giving to the Council notice of his intention to resign not later than on the 1st of June.

12. Any Professor may, with the consent of the Council, and upon terms to be settled by them, appoint an Assistant to himself.

13. The title of Emeritus Professor may, upon the recommendation of the Senate, be conferred by the Council upon any Professor who has retired from his office.

XIII.

JURISDICTION OVER STUDENTS.

1. Throughout this Section, the term "College" shall be taken to apply to every part of the College and Hospital, and of their respective precincts.

2. Throughout this Section, the term "Professor" shall be taken to apply to every person appointed by the Council to give instruction to Students in the College.
3. During the attendance of a Professor in any room for the purpose of teaching, he is charged with the maintenance of order therein, and it is his duty to take all necessary steps for that purpose.

4. In the event of disorderly conduct in a Class-room, the Professor may require the misbehaving Student to withdraw at once, and may also report the matter to the Dean. His report to the Dean must be in writing, and be made as soon as possible after the conduct complained of. In the absence of a Professor, his Assistant shall have the same power; but shall report to the Professor by whom he was appointed.

5. The Secretary shall have charge at all times of all parts of the College, and shall have authority to maintain order therein, except in a Class-room during the attendance therein of a Professor for the purpose of teaching.

6. In the event of disorderly conduct in the College, the Secretary may report any Student concerned in it to the Dean of his Faculty, and he may require any Student to withdraw from the College, or from such part thereof as he may direct.

7. When the Secretary has occasion to report a “Breach of Discipline,” his report shall be made to the Court of Discipline.

8. Any Officer entrusted with the special care of any part of the College, shall have authority to maintain order therein, and to require any disorderly Student to withdraw therefrom. In every such case the Officer shall report to the Secretary as soon as possible.

9. If any disorder occur in any part of the College, other than a Class-room during teaching, in the presence of a Professor, the Professor shall, until the arrival of the Secretary, have chief authority to maintain order, and may require any Student to withdraw from the College or from such part thereof as he may direct.

10. If any Student, on being required by a Professor, or other person charged with the maintenance of order, to state his name, shall not comply with such requirement; or, on being duly required to withdraw from the College or any part thereof, shall not forthwith withdraw; in either of such cases the Student shall be deemed guilty of a “Breach of Discipline.”

11. A Professor, or any duly authorized Officer of the College, may call on a Beadle, or other person or persons, to remove from the College any Student who may refuse to withdraw therefrom when required to do so.

12. Whenever a Report in writing is made to a Dean by a Professor, or by the Secretary, charging a Student with disorderly behaviour, the Dean, if he think fit, may forthwith suspend the Student from attending any Course of Instruction, or from entering any specified part of the College, pending inquiry into such Student’s conduct.
13. If the Dean, on receiving such a Report, be of opinion that, supposing the charge proved, some sentence which he has the power of passing would be adequate to the offence, he shall investigate the case as soon as possible. But, if he consider that, supposing the charge proved, a “Breach of Discipline” or some other offence has been committed, upon which sentence should be pronounced by the Court of Discipline, he shall remit the case to that Court.

14. Whenever the Dean investigates a charge, he shall require the Student to attend before him in the College. If the Student attends, the Dean shall state to him the charge; and if the Student admits it to be true, the Dean shall record the admission; but if the Student denies the charge, in whole or in part, the Dean shall, in the Student’s presence, hear the evidence in support of it, and shall then hear any evidence, defence, or explanation which the Student may have to offer. If the Student does not attend, the Dean shall hear evidence. Whether the Student attends or not, the Dean shall pronounce and record his judgment on the Student’s behaviour.

15. The Dean shall have the power—

1. To ADMONISH the Student;
2. To administer a REPRIMAND, either in private, or at a Meeting of the Faculty, or in the presence of a Class or Classes attended by the Student;
3. To SUSPEND TEMPORARILY FROM ATTENDANCE on any Course or Courses of Instruction in the College;
4. To EXCLUDE the Student from any place or places of Study or Recreation in the College for any period, not extending beyond the end of the current Academical Year.

16. If it come to the knowledge of the Dean of any Faculty that a Student of his Faculty has been brought before a Criminal Court, or before a Justice of the Peace, or a Police Magistrate, the Dean may, if he think fit, deal with the case in the same manner as, under the provisions of Clauses 12, 13, 14, & 15, he might have done in case a Report in writing had been made to him charging a Student by name with disorderly behaviour within the precincts of the College.

17. Every Dean shall enter or cause to be entered in a Minute-book kept for the purpose the dates and particulars of all such reports as aforesaid, and of the proceedings thereon; and shall cause all the Documents relating to such Reports and Proceedings to be filed and preserved. All such Books and Documents shall be open to the inspection of the Council, of the Committee of Management, or of the Court of Discipline.

THE COURT OF DISCIPLINE.

18. The Court of Discipline shall consist of three Members of the Council, to be nominated by the Chairman of the Committee of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Three Members of Council.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Management at the first Meeting of the Committee in November, and from time to time when any vacancy shall occur, and of one Professor of each Faculty, to be elected by the Senate by ballot at its first meeting after the commencement of each Session, and from time to time when any vacancy shall occur. Neither the President nor either of the Vice-Presidents of the Senate shall be a Member of the Court, but the Chairman of the Committee of Management may nominate himself to be a Member thereof. The place or places of any Member or Members of the Council who may be unable to attend shall be taken by a like number of Members of the Council, nominated for the occasion by the Chairman of the Committee of Management. If the representative of any Faculty is unable to attend a Meeting of the Court, his place shall be taken by the Dean, or, in case of his absence, by the Vice-Dean of that Faculty.</td>
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<tr>
<td>One Professor of each Faculty.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substitute for absent Members of Council; for absent Professors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quorum. Chairman. Casting Vote.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary to Court.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction. Cases reported by the Secretary or remitted by a Dean.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sentences as in § 15. Other Sentences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minutes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No Professor to sit in judgment on a case reported by himself.</td>
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19. Any Four Members of the Court, one at least being a Member of the Council, shall be a quorum. The Chair shall be taken by a Member of the Council, to be chosen by the Members of the Court who are present, and he in case of equality shall have a second or casting vote.

20. The Secretary of the College shall act as Secretary to the Court of Discipline.

21. The Court shall sit to hear and investigate cases of disorderly conduct and of “Breach of Discipline” duly reported to the Court in writing by the Secretary, or duly remitted to the Court from a Dean. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, upon a case being reported, to summon the Court. The Court shall have full authority to hear and decide such cases, and to pronounce and record their judgment thereon.

22. The judgment pronounced by the Court of Discipline may be such as a Dean might pass; and may also comprehend any one or more of the following Penalties: that is to say,—

**EXCLUSION of the Student from any place or places of Instruction, Study, or Recreation in the College, and from any Course or Courses of Instruction in the College, during such period as the Court think fit.**

**Rustication from the College.**

**Expulsion from the College.**

23. The Court of Discipline shall take and preserve Minutes of their proceedings, and shall file and preserve the documents relating to such proceedings.

24. No Professor shall, either as a Dean or as a Vice-Dean, or as a Member of the Court of Discipline, sit in judgment on any case which he has himself reported. The place of such Professor shall
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then be taken by the person hereinbefore directed to act in case the Dean, the Vice-Dean, or such Member of the Court of Discipline were absent or unable to discharge the duties of his office.

25. The Council shall have power to refer, either to a Dean or to the Court of Discipline, the consideration of any matter concerning the discipline of the College, and the Authority to which the matter has been referred shall report thereon to the Council.

26. Nothing contained in this section of the Bye-Laws shall be held to take away from the Council, as the chief governing body of the College, the power which they possess of taking cognizance of the conduct of any Student, or of any matter relating to the discipline and good order of the College, and of dealing with the case as they may think fit.

27. If any doubt arise as to the interpretation of any provision in this Section of the Bye-Laws, the Council shall have the power to interpret such provision, and to give effect to that interpretation.

XIV.

THE HEAD MASTER OF THE SCHOOL.

The Head Master of the School shall be appointed and removable in the same manner in all respects as a Professor, and shall be subject to the control and regulations of the Council.
APPENDIX.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SESSION 1869-70.

A.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

I. LATIN.

Thursday, September 30th.—Morning 10 to 1.

I. Render into Latin Prose:—

It is not uncommon for a nation to be warned of its approaching end by premonitory tokens, especially if it does not succumb abruptly to foreign attack and if an internal decline, preceding the final stroke, has given it time to know itself. The penetrating eye of Hannibal could discern without difficulty after his own defeat the certain destruction of Carthage. At Rome, at Athens, in Poland, the ruin more or less imminent of the State had been seen and proclaimed to no purpose by many clear understandings. Such warnings are always useless. It is not that the crowd itself in a State that totters is not disturbed at the fated hour by a confused presentiment of the danger that threatens the national existence; but these late alarms can scarcely lead to anything but a disorderly movement and a few violent convulsions, in the midst of which Destiny fulfils herself.

II. Translate:—

At idem ait non crescere voluptatem dolore detracto, summamque esse voluptatem nihil dolere. Paucis verbis tria magna peccata. Unum quod secum ipse pugnat; modo enim ne suspicari quidem se quicquam bonum nisi sensus quasi titillarentur voluptate; nun autem summam voluntatem esse dolore carere. Potestne magis secum ipse pugnare? Alterum peccatum quod cum in natura tria sint, unum gaudere, alterum dolere, tertium nec gaudere nec dolere, hic primum et tertium putat idem esse, nec distinguat a

III. Translate: -
Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
Canities inculta jaJect; etant lumina flamma;
Sordidus ex humberis nodo dependet amictus.
Ipsae ratem conto subigit velasque ministrat
Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba
Jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
Huc omnis terba ad ripas effusus rucebat,
Matres atque viri defunctaque corpora vita
Magnanimum heroum, pueri inrutptaeque puellae,
Impositique regis juvenes ante ora parentum.
Quam multa in albis autumni frigore primo
Lapsea cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgete ab alto
Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
Trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis,
Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.
Navita sed tristis nunc hos, nunc accipit illos,
Ast alios longe summotos arcet arena.
Aeneas, miratus enim motu sque tumultu,
Dico, ait, O virgo, quid volt concursus ad amnem?
Quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas
Hae linquant; illae remis vada livida verrunt?
Olli sic breviter fata est longeva sacerdos:
Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,
Coeyti stagia alta vides, Stygiaeque paludem,
Di cujus justare timent et fallere numerum.
Hae omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque tarba est
Portitor ille Charon; hi quos vehit unda sepulti.
Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta
Transportat plus quam sedibus osa quiernunt.
Centum errant annos volitantque hae litora circum:
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.
Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,
Multa putans, sortemque animi miseratus iniquam.
Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes
Lecaspin et Lycae ductorem classis Oronten;
Quos simul a Troia ventose per aquas vectos
Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque.

J. R. SEELEY, Professor.
Translate into English:


4. "And when the heralds were about to publish the list of those who had come to Ithaca, he who was the first to speak inquired of Telemachus how he and his mother had escaped. He answered, 'We were saved by Zeus, for it pleased him to save us, and he sent the Pallian Nausicaa and her servants to us and they came across the sea to bring us to safety.'"

II. ODYSSEY: Book II. vv. 15–34.

3. "And when Telemachus has ordered the heralds to convoke an assembly of the people of Ithaca, a citizen, Egyptius, asks the cause of the meeting."

3. What is the nominative case of σπῆι? How is the dative case σπῆι made?"
4. What is the Attic form of the noun θέωκος? What is the verb from the same root?
5. What is the present tense active of ὀνήμενος?

III. SOPH. Αἰ. vv. 304–323.

καὶ τὸν μὲν Ἡσταὶ πλείστον ἄθροισεν χρόνον· ἐπειτ' ἦμοι τὰ δειν' ἐπηειδήρη ἐπη,
εἰ μὴ δανότην πᾶν τὸ συντηχών πάθος,
καὶ ἐρέρ' ἐν ὑπ' ἑράματοι κυβρὶ πτολ.
καὶ γώ, φίλοι, δεῖσασα, τοδεισπασμένον
δέξα πάν, δοντερ' ἐξηπιστάμην.
ὁ δ' εἰδοθε' ἐκφωμάκεν οἰμωγάς λογράς,
ἀς οὔτος' αὐτὸν πρόθεν εἰσήκουν' εγώ.
πρὸς γὰρ κακὸν τε καὶ βαρβάρων γόνον
tαινοθ' ἐν' ἄλορος ἐξάγετ' ἐχαίν,
ἀλλ' ἀφόρητοι δέοι κομματῶν
ὑπετέναξε, ταύροις ἰς, βρυγώμενος
νῦν δ' ἐν τοῖς ἑκείμενοι κακῷ τίχῳ
ἄσιτος ἄνηρ, ἀποκτο, ἐν μέσῳ βούταί
σοφομυκηνήν ἥσιγος βακά πεζών.
καὶ ὑδάτος ἐστιν ὡς τι ὀρασιῶν κακόν.
τοιραία γὰρ πὼς καὶ λέγει καθόρεσαι.
ἀλλ', ἐ φίλε, τισῶν γὰρ οὖν ἐκτολήν,
ἀρυσσ' ἐκελίθες, εἰ ἐκανείδε τι,
φιλον γὰρ οΐ τοιοῦτε νεκώνται λόγος.

(Τεμενσσα describes the state of Ajax, when he had recovered from the fit of madness, in which he slew cattle, believing them to be the Atridæ and other Grecian chiefs.)

6. What would be used in prose Greek for Ἡσταί?
7. Of what tense and mood is φανοῖν?
8. Explain the meaning and formation of ὀρασιῶν.

HENRY MALDEN, Professor.

III. PURE MATHEMATICS.

Friday, October 1st.—Morning, 10 to 1.

1. Prove that the difference between every number and the sum of its digits is divisible by 9.
2. What is meant by the prime factors of a number, and what by the least common multiple of two or more numbers?
   Find the prime factors of each of the denominators of the following fractions, hence the least common multiple of these denominators, and finally the sum of the fractions themselves:
   \[
   \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}
   \]
3. What is a decimal? Find the decimal which correctly represents, to a milliöth, the sum of the series
   \[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \times 3, \frac{1}{2} \times 34, \text{ &c. ...}\]
4. Show, algebraically, that the cube of the sum of any two numbers exceeds the sum of their cubes by three times the product of their sum and product.
5. Show that \(a + b\) is equal to the square of
   \[\sqrt{\frac{a^2 - b^2}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - b^2}{2}}.\]
6. Assuming the formula
\[ a^m a^n = a^{m+n} \]
to hold for all positive or negative, integral or fractional values of \( m \) and \( n \); deduce the meaning of the symbols
\[ a^0, \ a^{-1}, \ a^\frac{1}{n}, \ a^{-\frac{1}{n}}. \]

7. Insert three arithmetical means between 3 and 23, and find the sum of ten terms of the series
\[ \frac{1}{2}, \ \frac{2}{3}, \ \frac{3}{4}, \ \&c. \ldots \]
To what limit does the sum of this series approach when the number of terms added increases indefinitely?

8. A gentleman invited 6 of his 13 friends to dinner as often as he possibly could without entertaining precisely the same party twice. How often was each friend invited?

9. Solve the equations
\[ \frac{x-3}{2} + \frac{3x}{5} + \frac{6}{7} = \frac{2}{3}(2x + 5), \]
\[ 3x - 5 = \frac{6y + 1}{3} = x - y. \]

10. A and B invested their money at the same time; the former obtaining three, and the latter five per cent. per annum (simple interest). Although A's capital exceeded B's by £50, they possessed equal amounts after the lapse of ten years. How much did each invest?

11. Show that the equations
\[ x^3 - y^3 = 3y(x - y), \]
\[ y^3 + 2xy = 3x^2 \]
are satisfied by all equal values of \( x \) and \( y \). By what other values are they simultaneously satisfied?

12. Find, and solve the quadratic equation whose roots are the values of \( x \) and \( y \) which satisfy the two equations
\[ x + y = 5, \]
\[ x^2 - xy + y^2 = 7. \]

13. Define the logarithm of a number to the base 10, distinguishing at the same time its characteristic and its mantissa. What numbers are those whose logarithms have the same mantissa? Prove the rule by which their characteristics are determined.

14. Define a right angle. In what manner might Euclid's axiom "all right angles are equal to one another" be demonstrated?

15. Define a parallelogram. What kinds of parallelograms have their diagonals 1) perpendicular, 2) equal, 3) perpendicular and equal to one another? Give demonstrations.

16. Prove that the two tangents which can be drawn from a point to a circle are equally inclined to the line drawn from that point to the centre.

17. The vertex of a right angle is a fixed point equidistant from two fixed parallel lines. Prove that in every position of the right angle the line joining the intersections of its sides with the two parallels touches a fixed circle.

18. Divide a given line so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and the smaller segment shall be equal to the square on the larger.

19. Prove that the ratio which, in trigonometry, is termed the sine of an angle depends solely upon the magnitude of that angle.
20. Prove that the ratio of the sines of any two angles of a triangle is equal to that of the lengths of the sides respectively opposite to these angles.

In what manner may the distance of an inaccessible point from an accessible straight line be determined?

T. ARCHER HIRST, Professor.

IV. PHYSICS.

Friday, October 1st.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

1. Distinguish between Mass and Weight. Describe an experimental proof that the ratio between weight and mass is the same for all bodies at the same place.

2. One end of a uniform straight pole weighing 40 lbs. rests against the foot of a vertical wall, and the other end hangs by a rope of the same length as the pole, fastened to the wall at such a height vertically above the point against which the first end rests that the pole makes an angle of 30° with the horizon. Find the tension in the rope, and the direction and magnitude of the pressure exerted by the lower end of the pole.

3. A weight of 48 lbs. resting upon a smooth plane, inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon, is kept in equilibrium by a power which acts in a direction inclined at an angle of 60° to the horizon and of 30° to the surface of the plane. Find the magnitude of the power and the pressure against the plane.

4. In a system of one fixed and three movable pulleys, with a separate string passing round each pulley,—one end of each string being fastened to the weight and the other end to the block of the next pulley,—find the magnitude and line of action of the resultant of the tensions exerted upon the weight by all the strings, when the power is 6 lbs. and the strings are parallel and equidistant.

5. Motion is given to a mass of 12 lbs. resting upon a smooth horizontal surface, by a weight connected with it by a flexible string passing over a frictionless pulley, so that the end of the string to which the weight is attached hangs vertically, and the part on the other side of the pulley is horizontal. How heavy must the weight be in order that the velocity produced in 15 seconds may be 63 feet per second?

6. Explain how to ascertain the specific gravity of a solid substance soluble in water, and show what is the precise information afforded by each part of the process. Explain fully, by an example of your own choosing, the method of calculating the final result from the experimental data.

7. Describe and explain the construction and action of the forcing-pump.

8. Find the increase of pressure needed to compress 12 litres of air under a pressure of 750 millims. at 20° Cent. to 4 litres at 100° Cent.

9. Explain what is meant by the wave-length of a vibration; and show how to ascertain experimentally the wave-length of a given musical sound in air.

G. C. FOSTER, Professor.
RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP
IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Tuesday, November 30th.—Morning, 10 to 1.

I. "To convince ourselves that this is the real foundation of exchangeable value, let us suppose any improvement to be made in the means of abridging labour in any one of the various processes through which the raw cotton must pass, before the manufactured stocks come to the market to be exchanged for other things; and observe the effects which will follow."—RICARDO, Principles of Political Economy.

(1.) What is "the real foundation of exchangeable value," according to Ricardo, and why?

(2.) What are the effects which would follow in the case supposed, according to Ricardo, and why?

(3.) Add any comment you think proper with respect to the application of Ricardo's reasoning to the present commercial world.

II. "The only general law, then, which can be laid down, is this. The values at which a country exchanges its produce with foreign countries depend on two things... But these two influencing circumstances are in reality reducible to one..."—J. S. MILL, Principles of Political Economy. Complete the foregoing passages, and explain them.

III. "It is no sufficient ground for apprehension to English producers to find that some other country can sell cloth in foreign markets, at some particular time, a trifle cheaper than they can themselves afford to do in the existing state of prices in England."

(1.) What reason does Mr. Mill assign for this proposition?

(2.) On what two principles, one relating to international values, the other to domestic values, does Mr. Mill's reasoning rest?

(3.) Add any comment you think proper with respect to the application of this reasoning to the present commercial world.

IV. "There are but two cases in which duties on commodities can in any degree, or in any manner, fall on the producer."

(1.) What are these two cases, and what reasons does Mr. Mill assign for excepting them?

(2.) If any other case occurs to you, state it, and assign your reason.

V. How would a system of exclusively indirect taxation in this country accord with or violate each of Adam Smith's four canons, and why?

VI. "A government which borrows does actually take the amount within the year, and that, too, by a tax exclusively on the labouring classes." Explain and comment on this proposition.

T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, Examiner.

Tuesday, November 30th.—Afternoon, 2 to 5.

I. "The functions of the Political Economist," remarks a recent writer, "is to vindicate the supremacy of self-interest." Criticize this statement.

II. In estimating the ability of the United States to pay its public debts, it is usual to include among the data of the question the increased productivity of industry in that country. How far is this a pertinent consideration?
III. Some French writers have treated agricultural rent and interest on money as phenomena of the same kind, referable to the same general law. Do you adopt or reject this generalization? State your reasons.

IV. A writer in the 'Times' contrasts scientific with popular views on the doctrine of price:—"The teachers of the science reject the statement that price is commonly regulated by the relations between supply and demand, and assert that it is on the contrary governed by the cost of production." "The ultimate determination of price is commonly attributed in all cases to the relations between supply and demand. Is the common view or the language of the masters really more accurate?" Criticize this passage.

V. How far can a rise or a fall of general wages affect prices? What was Adam Smith's doctrine on this subject?

VI. The Physiocrats held that all taxation should be concentrated on the produit net, or rent, in Ricardo's sense of the term. State such arguments as occur to you for or against this proposal.

VII. It appears that the rate of wages (measured in gold) has generally risen in proportion as the physical facilities of producing gold have increased, thus leaving the outlay on the production of a given quantity substantially unaltered. From this it has been argued, on the principle that cost governs value, that there is nothing in the recent discoveries which tends to lower the value of gold. Examine this argument.

VIII. The fluctuations in the market price of corn are found to be greater than in that of butcher's meat, in that of butcher's meat than in that of cloth, in that of cloth than in that of gold. Can you explain these phenomena?

IX. It has lately been denied that there is any "wages-fund," in the sense of a fund "destined" to the payment of wages. State briefly the arguments in favour of and against this position.

X. The imports of the country are stated to be in excess of the exports by £68,000,000. From this protectionist writers argue that Free Trade is impoverishing the country. A Free-trade Journal replies:—"The fact is that in return for our exports we get goods which to us are worth £68,000,000, more than those we send out, and therefore this sum represents the profits on our foreign trade." Is this argument sound?

XI. State under what circumstances the market price of bullion may differ from the mint price.

XII. Show the bearing of the doctrine of Malthus on such social reforms as education, improved dwellings for the poorer classes, emigration in relief of pauperism.

J. E. CAIRNES, M.A., Professor.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

CLASS Examinations.

LATIN.

SENIOR CLASS.

HIGHER DIVISION.

I.

1. Translate, with notes:—

Ne in senatu quidem satis aquis auribus audiebatur, cum hostem veribus extolleret bi~nnique clades per temeritatem atque inscientiam ducen acceptas referret. Magister equitum quod contra dictum suum pugnasset, rationem dicere redidam esse: si penes se summa imperii consiliisque sit, prope diem effecturum, ut sciant homines, boio imperatore haut magni fortunam momenti esse, mentem rationemque dominari, et in tempore et sine ignominia servasse exercitum quam multa militia hostium occidisse majorem gloriam esse. Hujus generis orationibus frustra habitis at consule creato M. Afillo Regulo, ne presens de jure imperii diminueret, prius quan rogationis forende dies accedet, norte ad exercitum abit. Luce orta cum plebis concilium esset, magis tacita invicia dictatoris favore magistri equitum animos versabile quam satis audiebant homines ad suadendum quod vulgo placebat, produire, et favore superante auctoritas tamen rogationi decreat. Unus inventus est suos legem C. Terentius Varro, qui prior anno praeor fuerat, loco non humili neque hortis, sed etiam sordid ortus. Patrem lamium fuisse ferunt, ipsum institutorem mercis, filioque hoc ipso in servilia ejus artis ministeria usum.

Is juvenis, ut primum ex eo genere qucestus pecunia s patre relickta animos ad spem liberalitatis fortunae fecit togaque et forum placuere, proclamando pro sordiendo hominibus causisque adversus rem et famam bonorum primum in notitiam populi, deinde ad honores pervenit. Questa quoque et dulcis adligitibus, plebeia et curulis, postremo et praeitura perfecit, jam ad consulatus spem cum adulterer animos, haud parum calidum auram favoris popularis ex dictoria inviglia petit societate plebis unus gratiam tulit. Omnes cum rogationem quique Rome quique in exsicque erat, equi atque iniqui, praefer ipsum dictorem in contumeliam ejus latam accepunt: ipse, quis gravitate animi criminantes se ad multitudinem inimicos tulerat, cadem et populi in se saevientem injuriam tuli, acceptisque in ipso itineri litteris senatusque consulto a suo imperio, satis fidem qubit et famam bonorum quam im- perii jure arcem imperandi aquatan cumque invicto a civibus hostibusque animo ad exercitum redidit.

Tum vocato ad contionem populo “ quod sape ” inquit “ optastis, Cam- pani, ut supplici suam el vobis ex improbo ac detestabili senatu potestas esset, cern nunc, non per tumultum expugnantes domos singulorum, quas presidiis clientium servorumque tuentur, cum summo vestro periculo, sed tutam habetis ac liberam. Clausos omnis in curiam accipite, solos, incermis. Nee quicquam nptim aut forte temere egeritis, de singularum capitum vobis jus sententiae dicendae faciam, ut quas quisque meritus est pomns pendat. Set ante omnia ita vos ire indulgere oportet, ut potiorum ira salutem atque utilitatem vestram habeatis. Etenim hos, ut opinor, odistis senatores, ne senatum omnino habeare non volitus, quippe aut ex, quod abominandum, aut quod unum liberum civitatis consilium est, senatus habendus est. Itaque duus res simul agendae vobis sunt, ut et veterem senatum tollatis et novum coeptetis. Cari singulos senatores jubebo, de quernum capite vos consulum,
quod de quoque censueritis, flet. Sed prius in ejus locum virum fortum ac strenuum novum senatorem cooptabitis quam de noxio supplicium sumatur.”

Inde consedit, et nominibus in unam conjunctione citari quod primum sorta nomen exedit ipsumque e curia produci jussit. Ubi auditum est nomen, malum et inprobum pro se quisque clamare et supplicia dignum. Tum Pacuvius "vide, quae de hoc sententia sit: date igitur pro malo atque inprobabili senatum et justum." Primo silentium erat inopia potioris subsistendi, deinde, cum aliquis omissa verecundia quæmquæ nominisset, multo major exemplum clamor oriebatur, cum aliis negarent rossum, alii nunc proabra, nunc humilitatem sordidamque inopia et pudenda artis ant quas est genus obicerent. Hoc magis in seco suo tertio citato senatore factum est furtum, ut ipsius penitentia hominum appareret, quem autem in ejus substituerent locum, deesse, quia nec cooscé nominari aitinebat, nihil aliud quam ad audiendo probe nominatos, et multo humiliore obscurioresque ceteri erat eos, qui primi memoriae occurrebant. Ita dilabi homines, notissimum quodque malum maxume tolerabile dicentes esse jubesentisque exustum e custodia dimittit.

2. Give an account of C. Flaminius.

3. Give an account of the Constitution of Carthage, and explain Hannibal's position in the state.

4. Translate:

-ME. Perdormisincusque ad lucem? Facilen tu dormis cubans?
-MEN. Perdormisco, si resolvi argentum, quoi debco. Quin te Juppiter dique omnes, percontator, perduint.
-Nunc homo insanire occipit. De illis verbis cave tibi.
-S. Imo modestior nunc quidem est de verbis, prætudum fuit, Nam dudum uxorem suam esse ajetur rabiosa canem.
-MEN. Quid ego dixi? S. Insanius, inquam. MEN. Tu istic, qui mihi.

Etiam me junctis quadrigis miniatu's prosternere.
Egomet brece te vidi facere, egomet hrec te arguo.
ME. At ego te sacram coronam surripuisse scio Jovi. Et ob am rem in carcerem te esse compactum scio.
Et postquam es emissus, causum virgir sub furca scio.
Tum patem occidisse, et matrem vendidisse, etiam scio.
Satim hae pro sano maledicta maledictis respondeo?
-S. Obscuro hercle, medice, propere, quicquid facturus est, respondeo?
Non vide hominem insanire? M. Sicin quid facias optumum?
-AE. Hic, quod faciam mihi?

ME. Jam hic erat. Asserva tu isthunc, medice. M. Ino ego ibo domum, Ut parentur, quibus paratis opus est. Tu servos jube hunc
Quid illuc est, quod me hic homines insanire prædicant?
Nam equidem postquam gatus sum, noncum ergostavi unum diem.
Neque ego insanio neque ego pugnas neque lites cepio.
Salvos salvos alios vide: novi homines, alloquor.
-MEN. Elleborum potabis faxo aliquos viginti dies.
-ME. At ego te pendetem sodiam stimulam triginta dies.
-ME. I, arcesse hominel:i, qui illun ad me deferant. S. Quot sunt satis?
-ME. Proinde, ut insanire vide, quatuor: nihilominus.
-S. Jam hic erant. Asserva tu isthunc, medice. M. Ino ego ibo domum, Ut parentur, quis paratis opus est. Tu servos jube hunc
Quid illic est, quod me hic homines insanire prædicant?
Nam equidem postquam gatus sum, noncum ergostavi unum diem.
Neque ego insanio neque ego pugnas neque lites cepio.
Salvos salvos alios vide: novi homines, alloquor.

5. Translate, with notes:

Etenim ad caput et ad fontem generis utrisque veniamus: tu es e municipio antiquissimo Tusculano, ex quo sunt plurimae familias consulares, in quibus est ejus Juventia—tot ex reliquis municipis omnibus non sunt—hic est e prefectura Atinata, non tam prisa, non tam honorata, non tam

II.

1. Render into Latin Prose:—

The little cavils of parties will not be heard where freedom and happiness will be felt. There is not a tongue, a nation or religion in India, which will not bless the presiding care and manly beneficence of this House and of him who proposes to you this great work. Your names will never be separated before the throne of the Divine goodness, in whatever language or with whatever rites pardon is asked for sin and reward for those who imitate the Godhead in His universal bounty to His creatures. These honours you deserve, and they will surely be paid when all the jargon of influence and party and patronage are swept into oblivion. I have spoken what I think and what I feel of the mover of this bill. An honourable friend of mine, speaking of his merits, was charged with having made a studied panegyric. I don't know what his was. Mine, I am sure, is a studied panegyric—the fruit of much meditation, the result of the observation of near twenty years. For my own part I am happy that I have lived to see this day. I feel myself overpaid for the labours of eighteen years, when at this late period I am able to take my share, by one humble vote, in destroying a tyranny that exists to the disgrace of this nation and the destruction of so large a part of the human species.

2. Translate with short notes:—

(a) Tum, quorum attonite Baccho nemora avia matres
Insultant thiasis,—neque enim leve nomen Amata—
Undique collecti coeunt, Martenque fatigant.
Hic infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,
Contra fata deum, perverso numine posunt.
Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini.
Ille, velit pelagi rupe immota, resistit,
Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore,
Quae seque, multis circum latrantibus undis,
Mole tenet; scopuli nequiquam et spumea circum
Saxa fremunt, laterique illisa refunditur alga.
Verum, ubi nulla datur cecum exsuperare potestas
Consilium, et seve nutu Junonis sunt res,
Multa deos aurasque pater testatus inanis,
Frangimur heu fatis, inquit, ferimurque procella!
Ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine pumas,
O miseri. Te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit
Supplicium, votisque deos venerabere seris.
Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in linine portus;
Funere felici spoliior. Nec plura locutus
Sepsit se tectis, rerunque reliquit habenas.

(i) Vix ea dicta: dehinc progressus monstrat et aram,
Et Carmentalem Romani nomine portam
Quam memorant, Nymphae priscum Carmentis honorem,
Vatis fatidice, cecluit que prima futuros
Æneas magnos et nobile Palantem.
Hinc lucem ingentem, quem Romulus acer Asylum
Retulit, et gelida monstrat sab rupe Lupercal,
Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycei.
Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argileti,
Testaturque locum et letum docet hospitis Argi.
Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia ducit,
Aurea nunc, olim silvestribus horrida dumis.
Jam tunc religio pavidos terrebat agrestis
Dira loci; jam cum silvam saxumque tremebant.
Hoc nemus, nunc, inscia et habitat deus; Arcades ipsum
Credunt se vidisse Joveum, cum sepe nigrantem
Ægida concuteret dextra, nimboaque cieret.
Hac duo preterea disiectis oppida muris
Reliquas veterumque vidit hospites Argilia.
Hanc Janus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit arcem;
Romanoque foro et lautis mugire Carinis.

SENIOR CLASS.
LOWER DIVISION.

I.

1. What can be collected from the Satires about the life of Horace?

2. Translate with notes:

At magnum fecit, quod verbis Graeca Latinis
Miscuit. O seri studiorum! quine putetis
Difficile et mirum, Rhodio quod Pitholeonti
Contigit? At sermo lingua concinnus utaque
Sauior, ut Chio nota si commixa Falerni est.
Cum versus facias, te ipsum percontor, an et cum
Dura tibi peragenda rei sit causa Petilli,
Sollicit oblitus patrisque patrisque, Latine
Cum Pedius causas exsudet Poplicola atque
Corvius, patriis intermiscere potest
Verba foris malis, Canusini more bilinguis?
Atque ego cum Græcos facerem natus mare citra
Versiculos, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus,
Post mediam noctem visus, cum somnia vera
In silvam num ligna feras ipsi nari, as si
Who is the subject of this passage? and what do we know about him?

3. Translate:—

Pauper Opimius argenti positi intus et auri,
Qui Velientanum festia potare diebus
Campana solitus trulla vapamque profestis,
Quodam lethargo grandi est oppressus, ut heres
Jam circum locules et claves latus ovansque
Curreret. Hunc medicus multum celer atque fidelis
Excitat hoc pacto: mensam poni jubet atque
Effundit saccos nummorum, accedere plures
Ad numerandum; hominem sic erigit; addit et illud:
Ni tua custodis, avidus jam hec afferer heres.
Men' vivo? Ut vivas igitur, vigila: hoc age. Quid vis?
Deficient inopem venire te, ni cibus atque
Ingnis accedet stomacho fultura oryze.
Tu cessas? Agedum, sume hoc ptisanarium oryze.

4. Translate:—

Scilicet sicut vos Naupacti legibus vestris per magistratus a vobis creatos concilium habetis, socium hostemque quern velitislecti, pacem ac bellum arbitrio habituri vestro, sic Siculorum civitatis Syracusae aut Messanam aut Lilybeum indicitur concilium: praeor Romanus conventus agit; eo imperio evocati conveniunt; excelso in suggestu superba jura reddentem, stipatum lictoribus vident; virum tergo, secures cervichus imminent et quotannis alio atque alio dominum sortiuntur. Nee id mirari debent aut possunt, cum Italic urbes, Regium, Tarentum, Capuan, ne finitimis, quorum ruinis crevit urba Roma, nominem, eidem subjectas videant imperio. Capua quidem, sepulcrum ac monumentum Campani populi, elato et extorri ejection ipso populo superest, urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, prodigium, relict a crudelius habitanda quam si deleta foret. Furor est, si alienigenae homines, plus lingua et moribus et legibus quae maris terrarum-
que spatio discreti, hac tenerint, sperare quicquam eodem statu mantis. "
Philippi regnum obficere aliquid videtur libertati vestra ; qui, cum merito
vestro vobis infensus esset, nihil a vobis ulter quam pacem petitis fiemque
hodie pacis pacie desiderat. Adsumacite his terris legiones externas et
jugum accipite: sero ac neququam, cum dominum Romanum habeatis,
socium Philippum quaeretis. Aetolos, Acranaes, Macedonas, ejusdem lingue
homines, leves ad tempus ortae causae diungunt conjunguntque; cum alieni-
genius, cum barbaris tertium omnibus Grccis bellum est critaque, natura enim,
que perpetua est, non mutabilibus in dieum causis hostes sunt.

5. Translate :
Quamquam hic quidem tyrannus ipse judicavit quam esset beatus: nam
cum quidam ex eis admoratorium, Damocles, commemorat in sermone
coapis ejus, majestatem dominatus, rerum abundantium, magnificiamentum
regidum regiarum, negactoque unquam beatorem quemquam fuisse, "visce
igitur," inquit "o Damocles, quoniam te haec vita delectat, ipse eam de-
gustare et fortunam experiri meam?" cum se ille cupere dixisset, conlocari
jusit hominem in aureo lecto, strato pulcherrimo textili stragulo, magnificis
operibus picto, abacoseque conjuribus ornavit argento aureo curato; tum ad
mensam eximia forma pueros delectos jussit consistere eosque nutum illius
intuentis diligenter ministre; aderant unguentum, corona; incendebantur
oculores, mensa conquisitissimis epulis exsusebantur: fortunatus sibi Da-
moles videbatur. In hoc medio adparatu fulgentem gladium lectum e lacunari
srete equina aptum demitti juravit, ut inpenderet illius beati cervicibus. Itaque
nee pulchros illos ministros aspiciens nee plenum artis argentum nee
manum porrigebat in mensam; jam ipse detecte corone; denique exor-
avit tyrannum, ut abire liceret, quod jam beatus rollet esse. Satise videtur
declarasse Dionysius nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliqui terror inpen-
deat? atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, civibus
libertatem et jura redderet; iis enim se adulescens improvida retore inretierat
erratis eaque commiserat, ut salvus esse non posset, si sanus esse cupisset.
Quanto opere vero amicitias desideraret, quam in indefinitatem extimescebat,
declaravit in Pythagorius duobus illis, quorum cum alterum vadem mortis
accipisset, alter, ut vadem suum liberaret, pristis fuisse ad horam mortis
destinatam, "utinam ego" inquit "tertius vobis amicus adscriberer!"

II.

A.

Marry so there have been divers good plots devised, and wise counsels
cast already about reformation of that realm; but they say it is the fatal
destiny of that land, that no purposes whatsoever which are meant for her
good, will prosper or take good effect; which, whether it proceed from the
very genius of the soil, or influence of the stars, or that Almighty God hath
not yet appointed the time of her reformation, or that He reserveth her in
this unquiet state still for some secret scourge, which shall by her come unto
England, it is hard to be known, but yet much to be feared.

B.

Surely I suppose this but a vain conceit of simple men, which judge things
by their effects, and not by their causes; for I would rather think the cause
of this evil which hangeth upon that country, to proceed rather of the un-
soundness of the counsels and plots which you say have been oftentimes laid
for the reformation, or of faintness in following and effecting the same, than
of any such fatal course appointed by God as you may misdeem; but it is
the manner of men, that when they are fallen into any absurdity, or their
actions succeed not as they would, they are always ready to impute the blame
thereof unto the heavens; so to excuse their own follies and imperfections.
(a) Translate, with short notes:—

Livy, Book I. chap. 19.

1. Atque omnium primum ad cursum lunae in duodecim menses describit annum: quem, quia tricenos dies singulis mensibus luna non explet, desuntque dies solido anno, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, intercalaris mensibus interponendis, ita dispensavit, ut vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, plenis annorum omni spatiis dies congruerent. Idem nefastos dies fastosque fecit, quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi utile futurum erat.

Livy, Book I. chap. 23.


Livy, Book I. chap. 35.


(b) Translate, with short notes:—

Horace, Odes, B. I. c. 28.

Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,
Tithonusque remotus in auras
Et Jovis arcanis Minos admissus, habentque
Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco
Demius, quamvis clipeo Trojana refixo
Tempora testatus nihil ultra
Nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atrae,
Judice te non sordidus auctor
Natura verique. Sed omnes una manet nox
HORACE, Odes, B. II. c. 1.

Motum ex Metello consulce civicum
Bellique causas et vitae et modos
Ludumque Fortune gravesque
Principum amicitias et arma
Nondum expatiis uncta cruoribus,
Periculosse pleum opus alce,
Tractas et incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

Desit theatris: mox ubi publicas
Res ordinaria grande manus
Cecropio repetes cothurno,
Insigne mestis præsidium reis
Et consulenti, Pollio, curie,
Cui laurus aternos honores
Dalmatico peperit triumpho.

1. Write a short account of the life and writings of Livy.
2. What was the nature and scope of the Constitution of Servius Tullius?
3. Explain the following:—“Pommerium,” “Pater patratus,” “Argei,”
   “Patres minorum gentium,” “Tertiae classis in quinquaginta millium cen-
   sum esse voluit,” “Spolia opima,” “perduellio.”
4. Explain the metre of the foregoing passages from Horace. What
   writers were the chief models of Horace in metrical matters?

II.

1. Translate:—

Hec super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam
Et super arboribus, Caesar dum magnus ad altem
Fulminat Euphratem bello, victorque volentis
Per populos dat iura, viaque adfectat Olympo.

Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat
Parthenope, studiis florentem ignobilis oti:
Carmina qui lusti pastorum, audaxque juventa,
Tityre, te patuie cecini sub tegmine fagi.

Explain the allusions. Give the date of Virgil’s death. What writers
were contemporary with him?
2. Give the etymology of the words petulci, contemplator, suboles, immania.
3. Explain
   (a) Et manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis.
   (b) Tu regibus alas
   Eripe; non illis quisquam cunctantibus altem
   Iro iter, aut castris adebit vellere signa.
   (c) Vinc duram et vincula capto
   Tende; doli circum hae demum frangentur inanes.
   (d) Deum præcepta secuti
   Venimus hinc lapesia quesitiui, oracula rebus.
   (e) Non te nullius exercent numinis iux.

(Give the etymology of nullius.)
4. Translate:

Jamque pedem referens casus evaserat omnis,
Redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras,
Pone sequens—namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem—
Cum subita incautum dementia cepit amantem,
Ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes:
Restitit, Eurydicensque suam jam lucre sub ipsa,
Immemor heu! victusque animi, respextit. Ibi omnis
Effusus labor, atque inmitis rupta tyranni
Fœdera, terque fragor stagnis auditus Avernis.
Ila, Quis et me, inquit, miseram, et te perdidi, Orpheu?
Quis tantus furor? En ilerum crudelia retro
Fata vocant, conditque natantia lumen somnus.
Jamque vale! feror ingenti circumdata nocte,
Invalidisque tibi tendens, heu! non tua, palmas.
Dixit, et ex oculis subito, ceu fumus in auras
Commixtus tenuis, fugit diversa; neque illum,
Prehensione nequiquam umbros, et multa volentem
Dicere, preterea vidit; nec portitor Orci
Amplius objectam passus transire paludem.
Quid faceret? quo se, rapta bis conjuge, ferret?
Quo fletu Manes, qua Numina voce moveret?
Illa quidem Stygia nabit jam frigida cynba.
Septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine mensis
Rupe sub aëria deserti ad Strymonis undam
Flevisse, et gelidis hinc evolvisse sub antris,
Mulcentem tigris, et agentem carmine quercus:
Qualis populea miror, Philomela sub umbra
Amissos queritur fetus, quos durus arator
Observans nido implumis detraxit: at illa
Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
Integrat, et incertis late loca questibus implet.

5. Render into Latin Prose:

However, these losses and defections of the allies did not produce the result that any mention of peace should be made amongst the Romans, either before the coming of the Consul to Rome or after he returned and renewed the memory of the loss they had sustained. And at this very time the State was of such high spirit as that, when the Consul was returning after so great a loss, of which he himself had been the chief cause, people of all ranks went in crowds to meet him, and a vote of thanks to him was passed for not having despaired about the Republic.

J. R. SEELEY, Professor.

GREEK.
SENIOR CLASS.
THUCYDIDES, Book IV.

I.

Translate:

I. c. 28.

'O de Nicias tōn te Ἀθηναίων τι υποθαρυβησάντων ἐς τὸν Κλέωνα, ὡς ὁ καὶ νῦν πλεῖ, εἰ ἰδίῳ γε ταύτῳ φαίνεται, καὶ ἢμα όρῶν αὐτὸν ἐπιτιµῶστα, ἐκεῖνον ἦν τῶν θεῶν βασιλευόντα δόμων λαβοῦσα τό ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι ἐπιχειρεῖν. Ὁ δὲ ταῦτα πρὸς τὸν ἀδέλφιν αὐτοῦ λόγον μόνον ἅρμαν ἐκοίμησεν ἐκεῖνον ζυγόν ἔτι, γνώσει τῷ ὑπὲρ παρασχεθῆναι ἀναγίγνειε, καὶ ὡς ἢ αὐτὸς ἦλθεν ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνον στρατηγεῖν, δεινῶς ἤδη καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰδόμενοι οἱ αὐτὸν τολμῆσαι ὑπο-
χωρίσατ’ αὐθά δ ε ὁ Νικαίας ἐκέλευε καὶ ἔστησατο τῆς ἐπὶ Πίλης ἀρχής, καὶ μάρτυρας τοῦ Ἀθηναίου ἔτοιεῖτο. Οἱ δὲ, οἰον ὕγλος φιλεῖ τοιαί, ὅσοι μάλλον ὁ Κλέας ὑπέφευγα τόν πλοῦν καὶ ἐξαναγείρει τα ἐφημερία, τόσον ἐκεῖκελέυετο τῷ Νικαίᾳ παραδίδοντο τὴν ἀρχήν καὶ κατεύθυν οἱ ἐπισκόπους πλοῦν. "Ὅτε οὐκ ἔχων ὅτι τῶν εἰρημένων ἐπὶ ἐξαπλάγης, ἐστίναι καὶ τοὺς πλοῦς, καὶ παρελθὼν οὔτε ἤρεσθαι ἐπὶ Δακεδαιμονίας πλεονεκοῦσι τῷ λαβῷ ὡς μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδένα, Ἀμφίπορος δὲ καὶ Ἱμβρίνων ποιήσατο καὶ παλιεῖται οὓς ἔχει έκεῖ ηῶν εἰκόνων ἔπαγα τῆς ἄξονες Δακεδαίμονος ζώνας καὶ αὐτῶν ἀποκείμενος. Τοις δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι εὔπνεσα μὲν τι καὶ γέλωσον τῇ κοψολογίᾳ αὐτοῦ, ἀσφάλος δ’ ὡμοὶ ἤγγειλεν τοῦ σφόδρου τῶν ἄνθρωπων, λογιζόμενος δύον ἄγαθον τοῦ ἔρου τεῦχος, η Κλέωνος ἀπαλαγήσασθαι, ο μᾶλλον ἤπτητε, ἡ σφαλεῖς γνώμη Δακεδαιμονίου σφι χειρόφεσθαι.

1. παραδεσσόματα. Εξηγεῖ την ἀρμονία τοῦ οὐδένος, καὶ παραδέχεσθαι. Εξηγεῖ την διαφορά της ἀρμονίας. Εξηγεῖ την διαφορά οὐδένος.

2. οὐκ ἐρήμων ἄλλα ἐκείνων στρατηγεῖν. Εξηγεῖ την διαφορά. 

3. ἐκανεχτέον. Τί διαφέρει τὰ ἐφημερία. Τί διαφέρει τὰ ἐφημερία. 

II. cc. 60, 61. Καὶ οὖν ἐκάνει πρὸς τὸν κορώνιον, ἓμοις ἔσται τοι, ἄλλα εἰπεῖ ταῦτα τῇ πόλει Σικελίας, ὡς ζητῇ κρίνει, ἵν’ Ἀθηναίοις εὐφυσήθη καὶ διαλέγοντο πολὺ τῶν ἕμων ἀνθρώπων ἀναγκαστοὶ περὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίον νομίζομεν, ἐν δὲν ἔχων ἐπένεια μεγίστη τοῦ Ἁλλήνων τὰ τῆς ἀμαίνου ἦμαν τροπῆς, πάντα διαλέγει διάς ἐστιν ἔπεμψον τῶν ἅμα ἔμενεν, καὶ τοῖς ἕμων πεπεστὶ τῶν ἔπεας ἐκεῖνος, καὶ τῆς ἁρμαρίας ἀποκαταστάτη εἰς ἐπένεια μεγίστη τοῦ Ἁλλήνων τὰ τῆς ἀμαίνου ἦμαν τροπῆς, πάντα διαλέγει διάς 

5. Who was the speaker? What part did he take in later events in Sicily?
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

1. What portion of time reckoned by years n.c., and what years of the Peloponnesian War, are included in the Fourth Book of Thucydides?

2. What was the occasion, or pretext, for the interference of the Athenians in the affairs of Sicily?

3. c. 2. ἥγετο δ' Ἁγίοις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμος Λακεδαιμονίων Βασιλεύς. Whom had Archidamus succeeded? and how long did he reign? What part did he take in the debate in the public assembly of Lacedaemon with regard to the aggressions of Athens before the war? What military operations did he conduct in the first four years of the war?

4. Describe the position of Pylos and Sphacteria. What is the modern name of Sphacteria? By what name did the Lacedaemonians call Pylos?

5. c. 41. ἔτη τοῖς Ναυπάκτου Μισσίνωι. Where was Naupactus? How came the Messenians to be there?

6. c. 52. οἱ Μυκηναῖοι φιλόδει καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Λεσβίων. What events had caused the existence of a body of Mytilenean and other Lesbian exiles?

7. In c. 53, the inhabitants of Cythera are spoken of as Ἀκρείσσων ἱππότων. Explain the meaning of this term.

8. What evidence is there of the ancient occupation of Cythera by Phoenicians?

9. c. 56. ἐπὶ θυρέων, ἕ ἄστι μὲν τῆς Κυνορίας γῆς καλομένης, μεθοριαὶ δὲ τῆς Ἀργείας καὶ Λακονικῆς. What remarkable conflict took place on this ground at an early time in Grecian history? When were the Äginetans placed here? By whom, and why, were they expelled from their own island? What causes does Thucydides assign for the good will of the Lacedaemonians towards them?

10. What had been the political relations of Megara and Athens at different times in the thirty years preceding the Peloponnesian War?

11. c. 74. ἀναγκάσαντες τοῦ ὅπερ φησίν φανερὰν ἐνεγεκείν. What was the usual process of voting in criminal trials? Mention other instances in which an open vote was required.

12. c. 76. ἄρχορευον τῶν Μινείων πρῶτον καλούμενον, νῦν δὲ Βοιωτῶν. Why is Orchomenus thus distinguished? Where was it situated? What is the geographical position of Diium? Who were the early inhabitants of the region in which it stood? What account does Thucydides give of the growth of the Macedonian kingdom?
16. What do we know of the two kings of Macedonia next before Perdiccas?

17. c. 83. ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσοβλῇ τῆς Λύγκου.
What was the particular name of the region east of the pass and subject to Perdiccas? What were the two rivers, the basins of which were divided by the mountain-chain through which this pass was? What great Roman road afterwards ran through this pass?

18. c. 91. τῶν ἄλλων Βοιωταρχῶν οἱ εἰσὶν ἐνδέκα.
We find that the number of the Boiotarchs varied at different times: what, probably, was the cause of this? How many Boiotarchs were there at the time of the battle of Leuctra?

19. c. 95. ἄξιος ... τῶν πατέρων, οἱ τούτοις μᾶχῃ κατανυντές μετὰ Μυμνητίδον ἐν Οἰνοφέτοισ τῷ Βοιωτίαν ποτὲ ἔχον.
What was the date of this battle? How long did the domination of Athens over Boetia last? By what events was it brought to an end?

20. What accounts are given by Plato of the behaviour of Socrates in the retreat from Delium?

What other story is told about him in this retreat? why is it not credible?

21. From what country, according to Thucydides, did the Boiotians migrate into Boetia, and what was the cause of the movement? What date does he assign to it?

22. c. 101. Στάλκης ὁ Ὀδυσσός βασιλέας.
Give an account of the origin and growth of the Odrysian kingdom. How long did it last, and who was the last king of it? Who were the people, in battle against whom Sitalces was slain?

23. Describe the situation of Amphipolis and Eion. When was Amphipolis founded? What was the earlier name of the site? What previous attempt had the Athenians made to settle a colony there? How did the nature of the population of Amphipolis tend to the success of Brasidas?

24. What was the consequence to Thucydides of his failure to save Amphipolis?

25. c. 118, § 7. ἐσθητὴς τῷ ὄντω. Ἀκάματις ἐπετάνευς. Φαίνεται οὖσα
Explain these constitutional and official terms.

26. c. 129. ἐξάπλυσαι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναυσὶ πεινήκοιτε, ὡς ἔσαν δέκα Χίαι.

What was the peculiar position of the Chians as allies of Athens?

27. What was the site of the Argive temple of Juno? What indication is there of the high dignity of the office of Priestess of Juno?

OEDIPUS IN COLONUS: vv. 1-1248.

I.

Translate:

I. vv. 123-137.

πλανάτας πλανάτας τιν ὁ πρώσθων, οὐδὲ ἐγγυρνον προσέβα γιὰ ὦν ἀν τοῦτο στιβίσα λάσον ἐν τῶν ἁμαμακτῶν κοπιῶν, ὡς τρίμορφον λέγει, καὶ παραμειβόμεθα ἄδεξκτῶν, ἄφωνος, ἀλόγως τὸ τάς εὐφήμου στόρα βροντιδός ἐνέπετε τὰ ἐν νῦν τῶν ἵκεων ἀλόγων ἄδελλα νυκτοῦ, δὴ ἐγὼ λείποι περὶ πάν ὁ ποί ἐδαιμίνειν γνώρια τοῦ μοι ποτὲ ναίει.
II. vv. 258–276.

τί δέστα δέξης, ὁ τί κληρόνος καλής
μάτην ἐκεῖσθαι ὠφέλημα γίγνεται,
eἰ τάς γ' Ἀθήνας θεοσεβεστάτας
ἐίναι, μόνας ἐὰν τῶν κακούμενον ἔξον
σωσίς οίᾳ τε καὶ μόνας ἀρχεῖν ὑγειν,
κῆμοις ποῦ ταῦτ' ἐστὶν, οἰνίσκες βάπτων
ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ μ' ἐξόμορφες εἰς ἑλάφητε,
ὥς μοί μόνας δεισάντες; ὥσ τό γ' ἴσω
οὐθ' ὁ τὸ γ' πιστεύειν τάς ἐπεί τά γ' ἠρά μον
πτερύχοντ' ἀττι μάλλον ἐξομολογοῦτα,
eἰ σοὶ τά μητρόν καὶ πατρός χρείας λέγειν,
ὅν οὐκ' εὑροθεί με. τοῦτ' ἐγὼ καλὸν
ἐξώθη. καίτις πού ἐγὼ κακὸς φύσιν,
ὅτιν πᾶσιν μεν ἀντεόροι, ὡς' εἰ φρονών
ἐπρασκον, οὐ' ἄν ὥς ἐγγυόμην κακὸς;
νῦν δ' οὖν εἰθὸς ἐκόμην ἐν' ἐκόμην,
ὡς' ὅν δ' ἐπαγων εἰθόν ἀποκλόμων,
ἀνθ' ὅν ἱκανοίμα πρὸς θεῶν ὡμᾶς, ἔξοι,
ὡσπερ μὲ κάνεστηρα' ὅδε σωφατε.

III. vv. 607–620.

ὦ φίλτα' Ἀλεξάς παί, μόνος οὐ γίγνεται
θεοίς γήμας οὐδὲ καθάτισε χάρος,
tα δ' ἄλλα συνάχισ πιαθο' ὁ παγκόσμιος
φίλινε μὲν ἰσχῦς γές, φίλινε δὲ σώματον,
θυρίσκει δὲ πιστε', βλάστανε χ' ἀπιστε',
καὶ πνεῦμα ταύτον εὐποτ' οὐ' ἐν ἀνάφαυ φίλους βέβηκεν οὐτέ πρὸς τόλιν τόλει,
tοῖς μὲν γαρ ἥν, τοῖς δ' ἐν νόητερ χρόνοι,
tα τερπόντα πικρά γίγνεται καθότι φίλα.
καὶ ταῦτα θήβας εἰ ταῦτα εὐμερεῖ
καλὸν τα πρὸς σά, μυρίοις ἀ μυρίοις
χρόνον παντοῦναν νύσται ἡμέρας τ' ἱών,
ὅν ἐαί τα νῦν ἐξήμοιον δεῳμάτα
δόρει διασκεδάζων ἐκ σμίκρου λόγου.

IV. vv. 988–999.

ἄλλ' οὐ γαρ οὖσ' ἐν τοίοι' ἀκοόμοι κακίς
γέμοισιν, οὗτ' οὐθ' ἄλλον ἀμφόρεον οὕτω
φόνους πατρώμους ἐξουσίζουν πετρω.
ἐν γὰρ μ' ἁμαρταὶ μοῦνὸν ἀν' σ' ἀνοστορο'
εἰ τίς σε τὸν δικαίον αὐτίκ' ἐνθάδε
κτείνου παραστάς, πότερα πιθανόν' ἀν', εἰ
παιδὴ σ' ὁ καινώς, ἢ τίνος' ἄν εὐθὲς;
ὅσκα μεν, εἰπέρ ἓν φιλέης, τὸν αἰτίον
τίνος ἄν, οὐθ' πονεόνοι περιβλέπων,
tοιοτά μὲνοι κατότε εἰδοντ' κακία,
θεῶν ἀγόνων' οἰς ἐγὼ οὐδὲ τῆς πατρός
ψυχήν ἄν οἶμαι ἡσίων ἀντιπείτειν ἐμοῖ.

II.

1. In what senses is ἀμαμάκρως used by Homer, and by later poets?
2. What is peculiar in the use of Ἀζωντα, v. 134? What is the root, and what is the exact meaning of the verb?
3. v. 313. Βεβοέναν.

What is to be observed in the formation of this and similar feminine perfect participles?
4. vv. 348, 9. Κατ' ἄγριαν ὑλήν ἂντες νηλίτους τ' ἀλομένην.

What is the probable etymology of νηλίτους? and how is the form affected by a false analogy?

5. vv. 565, 6. ὅστε ἐξον ἕν ἀν οἴδειν ἵνα, ὅπερ σού νῦν, ἑκτεραποιμήν μη συνεκαταζέω.

Explain the use of the double negative μη συνεκαταζέω.

6. v. 455. Κρήνητα περιπόνετον ὑμοι μαστήρα.

What part of the verb is περιπόνετον? What is the later form? What is the evidence with regard to the use of these forms?

7. v. 629. ὄρει διασκέδασσιν.

What is unusual in the form ὄρει? What analogous form is cited?

8. vv. 668, 9. πολλαὶ δ' ἅπελλαὶ πολλά δὴ μάτην ἔπη κατηπείθησαν.

What is the exact force of the aorist in sentences of this kind?

9. v. 721. νῦν σοι τὰ λαμπρὰ ταῦτα δεῖ φαίνειν ἔπη.

What is unusual in this construction? Give another example of it.

10. v. 731. ὃν μητ' ὁκενεῖ μητ' ἀρχ' ἀπόκακον κακόν.

Distinguish the meaning of the two constructions of a prohibition.

11. v. 793, 4. πρὸς πολίν δ' ἐπιστάμεις εὐθέναν ἥσιον, εἰ τιν' ἔλλαδας, µέγα.

Translate. Explain the construction of ἥσιον, and of ὦ τίνα.

12. vv. 852-4. γνώρισθ' θάδε, ὢδὼνεσ' αὐτὸν αὐτοῦ ὤστε νῦν καλα ὅρα, ὦστε πρόσθεν εἰργάσω.

Translate. Why is the reading αὐτὸς αὐτῶν to be preferred to αὐτὸς αὐτῶν?

13. v. 858. καὶ μεῖζον ἀρά ρύθμον πόλει τάχα θῆρει.

What is the etymology of ἀράσιον, and the proper meaning of the word.

Translate.

14. vv. 907, 8. νῦν δ' ὦστερ αὐτῶς τοῖς νόμοις εἰσῆλθ' ἔχων, τούτων κοθέ ἄλλωσιν ἀμοιβάθεσαι.

This reading has been substituted for νῦν δ' ὦστερ κ. τ. λ. Why is it faulty?

15. v. 957, 8. ἐρημῖα με, κεῖ δίκαι ἄρω λέγω, σμικρὸν τίθησι.

Translate. What is notable in the order of the words?

16. vv. 964, 5. θεοῦ γάρ ἄν ὅντω φίλον, τάχ' ἂν τι μνημοσύνης εἰς γένος πάλαι.

Translate; and explain the construction in the second line.

17. Give a scheme of the Trimeter Iambic Metre.

18. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood of the following verbs, and the Present Tense of each: ἐρημῖα, ἐρημῖα, ἐρημῖα, ἐρημῖα, ἐρημῖα, ἐρημῖα.

III. Translate into Greek:

I. After the Athenians departed homeward, those of the Megarians in the city who had taken most part in the dealings with the Athenians, immediately withdrew; but the rest came to a conference with the friends of the exiles, and brought back the men from Pegæ, after first binding them by an oath that they would bear no malice.

II. Brasidas, after he went on his foreign expedition, deserved exceedingly well of the Lacedaemonians; for at the time, by showing himself just and moderate towards the states, he induced many to revolt; and in the later war, which followed the events in Sicily, the virtue and intelligence of Brasidas at this time, which some knew by experience, and others believed upon hearsay, wrought in the allies of the Athenians a feeling of goodwill
towards the Lacedaemonians; for as he was the first that went on a foreign command, and gained the reputation of being in all respects a good man, he left in their minds an assured hope that the rest of the Lacedaemonians were like him.

II. And Brasidas himself said, that he was marching in the character of a friend to the territory of the Thessalians and to the Thessalians themselves; and that it was against the Athenians, with whom he was at war, that he was carrying arms, and not against them; and that he did not know of the existence of any enmity between Thessalians and Lacedaemonians, so that they should not make use of one another's territory; and that now he would go no further against their will (for indeed he should not be able), he did not think it right, however, that he should be stopped.

N.B. Translate either II. or III., but not both.

JUNIOR CLASS.

I. XENOPHON'S HELLlICS, Book I.

Translate:

1. Put the defence of Anaxilaus into the direct form in Greek, from ὅπερ οἱ προδόται, to δεῖ τὸ μείζων τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις.
2. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood of ἐστι, εἰσόβησεν, and ἀπόφευξα, and the Present Tense of each verb.
3. Describe the position of Byzantium.
4. Where was Deceleia? Why did Crateradas make for it? What do we hear of him afterwards?

II. c. vi. §§ 8-12.

'Εμοί μὲν, ὦ Μιλήσι, ἄναγκη τοῖς οἴκοι ἀρχοντος πείθεσθαι· ὦμᾶς δὲ ἐγὼ ἄξιος προδυτικός εἶναι εἰς τὸν πόλεμον διὰ τὸ οἰκονύμιον ἐν βαρβάροις πλείστα κακά ἡγή ὑπ' αὐτὸν πεπονθέναι. δει δ' ὦμᾶς ἐξεγειώσας τοὺς ἄλλους ἐμμένουν, ἐτέραν τάξιν τε καὶ μέλλειν ἑπάλλεμεν τοῦ πολέμου, ἐὰν οἱ ἐκ Λακεδαιμονίων ἔκοψαν, οὐ γὰρ ἐπείρᾳ χρῆμα ἔδωκαν, ἐτέρα τά ἐνθέδε ἐνάρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι Κύρος ἀποδόθηκε ἀπὸ περιτὰ ὡτα ὡξεφαίης· Κύρος δὲ ἐξενόητος ἐμὸν ἐπ' αὐτὸν· ἀεὶ ἀνεβάλλετό μοι διαλεξῆται, ἐγὼ δὲ ἐπὶ τὰς ἐκείνους θέρας φοιτῶν οὐκ ἡνωμένης ἐμαυτὸν πείσαι, ὡς συναγωνίζομαι δ' ὡμὶς ἀντὶ τῶν ἐμμένων ἡμῖν ἠγάθους ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ ὑπ' ἄκεινα προδεχόμεθα χάριν ἄξιων ἀποδέσθων. ἄλλα ἔξω τοῦ θεοῦ ἀείμονες τοῖς βαρβάροις ἄντι καὶ ἀνέν τῶν ἐκείνων θεαμάσθην· δυνάμεις τοῖς ἐκείνους τιμωρηθήσεται.

'Εστι δὲ ταῦτ' εἶπεν, ἀναστάδει, πολλοὶ καὶ μᾶλλον οἱ αἵτιοι ἀκοῦσιν ἐναντίονδε δεδομένοισι εἰσεγοῦσιν πόρον χρημάτων, καὶ αὕτε ἐπαγγέλλωμεν ἰδίω.
5. Who is the speaker?

6. Give the chief tenses of the verb πεπονθέναι.

III. c. vii. §§ 5, 6.

Metà δὲ ταῦτα οἱ στρατηγοὶ βραγγά ἔκαστος ἀπελογήσατο, οὐ γάρ ποντυδήθη σφία λόγω κατὰ τὸν νῦμον, καὶ τὰ πεπογμένα ἐπογύνετο, ὅτι αὐτοὶ μὲν ἔτι τοὺς πολέμιους πέλατε, τὴν δὲ ἀναφέρουν τῶν μασαγών προσ-
τάξαντο τὸν πνευμόσχον ἀνάφρασικο ἱκωνίως καὶ ἐσπραχηγηθοίς ἤτο, Ὑπε-
ραμένες καὶ Ὑπασσοῦλος καὶ Ἀλλος τοιούτων· καὶ ἐσπέρ γε τινὰς δόει, περὶ τῆς ἀναφέρουσιν οὐδένα Ἀλλον ἔχειν αὐτούς αἰτίας ἢ τῶν τοῖς ἐν προ-
στάχθην. καὶ εἰπὶ ὅτι γε κατηγοροῦν ἵππῳ, ἔφανεν, ψευδόμενα φάσκοντες αὐτοῖς αἰτίον εἶναι, Ἀλλὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ χειμώνου εἶναι τὸ κυλᾶν τὴν ἀνάρρειν. τούτων δὲ μάρτυρα παρέχομεν τοὺς κυβέρνητας καὶ Ἀλλον τὸν ὑπεμελέτων πολλόν.

7. What are the Voice and Tense of προνέθη; and what is the Present Tense?

8. What is remarkable in the use of σφία in § 5?

9. Put the reported Speech, from αὐτοῖς μὲν τοῖς προστάχθην, into the direct form.

10. Decline μάρτυρας.

II.

XENOPHON'S HELLENICS, Book I.

1. What time is comprised in the First Book of the Hellenics? Describe the time by years p.c. and by the years of the Peloponnesian War.

2. What events had placed Alcibiades in command of the Athenian fleet at the time when Xenophon's history begins?

3. c. ii. § 18. Τῷ δὲ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ καὶ Δακεσίμωνι τούς εἰς τὸ Κορυφά-
σιον τῶν Ἐλευθέρων ἀφεστότες ὑποστόλους ἀρέσκων.

Translate. By what other name is the place here spoken of more usually called? Describe the situation of it, and the circumstances both of the loss and recovery of it by the Lacedemonians.

4. c. iv. § 20. πρῶτον μὲν τὰ μυστήρια τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατὰ ἀδαμπτῶν ἀγάντων διὰ τὸν πόλεμον, κατὰ γὰρ ἔτη ἐπῆραν, ἐξαγαγόν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἄγαντας.

In what month were the Mysteries celebrated? What special part and day of the ceremonies is here indicated? What peculiar motive had Alci-
biades for showing reverence for the Mysteries?

5. What was the pay of a common sailor at the beginning of the Pelopon-
nesian War? and what was it in the latter part of it? What was the
monthly charge of a trireme at the two times? Give an account of the
negotiation of Lysander with Cyrus about the pay of the fleet.

6. c. vi. § 1. ὁ παλαιὸς τὰς Ἀθηναίας νεών ἐν Ἀθηναίας ἐκπρόθησθη.

What temple is meant? and why was it called ὁ παλαιὸς νεών?

7. c. vii. § 2. Ἀρχέντος, ὁ τοῦ όμοίου τοῦ προσετέχου οὖς ἐν Ἀθηναίας καὶ τῆς ἐνδεικτέας ἐπιμελείσθη, Ἐρασίνθεο ἐπιμελείσθη ἐπιμελείσθη, καθηγορείν ἐν ἄκραστηρᾳ.

Translate. How is Archelamus spoken of by other writers? What was the ἐνδεικτέα? Explain the phrase ἐπιμελείσθη ἐπιμελείσθη.

8. What was the neglect of duty of which the admirals were accused after the battle of Arginusae? and how has it been misrepresented by later writers?

9. Who were the Prytanes? and what were their functions in the Public Assembly in this period of Athenian history? What was the particular office held by Socrates at the time when the admirals were condemned?

10. Describe the positions of Cyzicus, Carida, Sestos, and Antandros; and name in order from north to south the principal islands lying off the west coast of Asia Minor.
Translate:

I. vv. 203-223.

"Ως ἔφατ'· αὐτὰρ ἔγω' ἠδελφόν φρεσὶ μερρηρίζας μητρίς ἐμῆς φυσὶν ἔλεαν κατατεθηνυμίς τρίς μὲν ἐφορμηθήν, ἔλεαν τέ με θεμιδό ἀνώγει, τρίς δέ μοι ἐκ χερων, σεὶς ἐκέλουν ἢ καὶ ἄνεφει, ἔπτατ'· ἐμοι δ' ἄλιξ ἐδ' γενέσκετο εὐρίθα μάλλον· καὶ μὲν φώνησας ἐπεξ περιδέντα προφήδων·

Μήπερ ἐμή, τι νέ μ' οὐ μίμεως ἔλεαν μεμαίτα, ὕψα καὶ εἰν' Ἀἰδός φίλαι περὶ χεῖρε βαλόντε ἀνίμοις κρενερίο τεταρπώμεθα γώοι;· ή τι μοι εἶδολον τὸς' ἀγανη Περσεφόνη άπτομ'· δι' ἐπὶ μᾶλλον ὀδυρόμενο στεναγίζω;

"Ως ἐφάμην· ἡ δ' αὐτή ἀμεβίζετο πόνινα μήπῃ· ὃ μοι τέσσαν εμῶν, περὶ πάντων κάμμορε φωτόν, οὕτῃ σε Περσεφώνεια, Λώς θυγάτηρ, ἀπαφίσσει, ἄλλα αὐτή ἔκεν ἐκτί βροτών, ὅτε κέν τε θάνασσαν αὐ γάρ ὃτι πάρκα τε καὶ οὔσα πεκτείνων, ἀλλά τά μέν τε πυρὸς κρατερῶν μένος αὐθυμένοι ψαμνή, ἐπεῖ περὶ πρώτα λίπτε λείπ' οὔσα θυμός·

φυσὶ δ'· ἡδ' ὀρείος, ἀποπαρέμειν πεπήνθηται· ἀλλὰ φωσίς τάνυστα ἄλλως· ταύτα δέ πάντα ἱσόν· ἵνα καὶ μετάπεθε τεγ ἐπηρθέν γιναίκε·

1. What tense is ἔπτατο; What are the present and future tenses of the verb?
2. How do you describe the tense γενέσκετo? Explain the exact force of it.
3. Give an account of the form εὐρίθα.
4. Of what voice, tense, and mood is ἔπτατο; and what is the present tense?
5. What is the common form of ψαμνή?

II. vv. 361-375.

Τῶν δ' αὖτ'· Ἀλκίνοος ἀπαμείβετο, φωνησάν τε· ἢ Ὀδηγεί, τό μὲν οὖν ἐν ἐπικομι έκορφωτε ἄρτι τ' ἐμεν καὶ ἐπικόλασοι, οἴα τε πολλάς βόσκε· γαία μελαίνα πολυπερέας ἀνθρώπων, φευδά τ' ἀρτίνυτας, ὅθεν κ' τε οὔδε ὀδοί· σοι δ' ὃν μοι μορφή ἐπέων, ἢν δ' φρενές καθαλαί μίνων δ'· οὐ δ' αὐξέσθο ἐπισταμένοι κατέλεισαν, πάντων τ'· Ἀργείων σε οὐ τ' αὐτοῦ κίδεα λυγρά.

ἄλλα· ἐγέ μοι τόδε εἶπέ, καὶ ἀπεκέφαλοι κατέλεισαν, εἰ τυπαν αντίθετον ἐκάρων ἱέν· οἴ το τῷ αὐτή· Ἰλιῶν εἰ τῷ ἐπέντυον, καὶ αὐτόν πάντον ἐπίστασαν·

νῦν δ' ἦς μᾶλα μακρή, ἀδεσφότος· οὔδε ποτ' ὄρη εὔδαι τοι γέρα· καὶ τεν εἰς ἔως οἴων αὐσχοῦμην, ὅτε μοι σάθρας δ' ἐπίστασαν τά σά κήθες μνήμησασθαι.

6. What is the perfect tense of ἔπτατο or ἔπτατο; 7. What is the present tense of ἔπτατο; and what is the primitive form of the root of the verb;

III. vv. 486-502.

"Ως ἐφάμην· ὃ δ' μ' αὐτή ἀμεβίζετο· ἀμεβίζετον προφθειτε· μη δή μοι βάπατον γε παραθέα, φαιλομ' Ὀδυσσεώ;"
8. What tense is ἐγισσε? What is the present tense? in what forms is the future found?

9. What are the Attic forms of πέμπεσαι and πολέσαι? What is the root of the former word?

Taking this word as an example, explain generally the difference between the euphonic change made in the earlier and the later language when a dental mute was followed by σ.

What is the difference between πολέσαι and πόλεσαι?

10. What other example have we to show that bodily vigour was necessary for the secure maintenance of the royal dignity in the heroic age?

IV.

ODYSSEY, Book XI.

1. v. 4. ἐν δὲ τὰ μὴλα λαβόντες ἐβήσαμεν.

What is the difference in meaning between the aorists ἐβήσαμεν and ἐβήσαν; Mention aorists of similar formation with a similar difference of meaning. What would be the prose word equivalent to ἐβήσαμεν?

2. What was the Homeric conception of ἄρκανος?

3. What was the country of the historic Κυκλάδων?

How did they come in contact with Greeks?

4. v. 52. οὗ γὰρ ποι ἐπέθανεν ἢνδρόν εἰρηνοῦχαν.

What was such a hiatus, as appears in this line, admissible?

5. v. 130. ἐπέκλωσαν θεοὶ αἰτοί.

What is the literal meaning of ἐπέκλωσαν? How was the metaphor embodied in the later mythology?

6. v. 324. κηλθήσετο ὁ ἐσχῶντο.

Of what tense and voice is ἐσχῶντο? In what sense is it used here? Give an example of a similar use in another verb.

7. v. 386. ἀγγέλομα.

What part of the verb is this? Explain the formation. What would be said for it in Attic Greek?

8. v. 445. ἄρνη γὰρ πινώτη.

From what verb is this adjective derived?

9. What are the Attic forms of ἀφικναν, ἵδαι, ἰδέην, βεβλήσαται, ἐπήσαν, ἰσεῖν (infinitive), ὀσάκακα, ὀδοσκε?

10. What are the Present Tenses of the following verbs: ἀλλοιμύην, ἐφώθεν, ἐἔργη, λέξηχον, ἀπότγη, ἐμοῖρο, ἀλέξε?

11. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood of the following verbs: κακεῖα, πίω, ἐλάλημαι, ἡπάσσατο, ἤστασαν, τέσσαρα, φθόνω (v. 530, πρὶ γὰρ καί νῦν φθόνω ἀμβρότοι).
Translate:

V.

ÆSCHYLUS, PERSE.

I. vv. 41-64.
αδροδιατων δ' ὑπεται Λιθὸν
ὀχλος, ὦτ' ἐπίσαν ἦπειρογένες
κατέχονσιν ἐθνος, τοῖς Μητραγαθῆς
'Ἀρκετεῖς τ' ἀγαθός, βασιλῆς δίστοι,
kai polúchoi Soárdeis epóchoi
πολλοί ἀρμασιν ἐξορμῶσιν,
δίρρυμα τε καὶ πρόσρυμα τεῦθη,
φθείριν ὃν προσβείσθαι.

II. vv. 447-464.

III. vv. 598-610.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

6. What can be inferred from Atossa's saying ἄνευ τ' ὀχυμάτων χλιδῆς τε τῆς πάροδου;
7. Who was Atossa? Herodotus, b. vii. c. 3, says, ἕ γάρ Ἄτοσσα εἶχε τὸ πᾶν κράτος: how was this?
8. What is the object, in the construction of the drama, for which the ghost of Darius appears?
9. From what king does Darius begin the enumeration of the rulers of Asia? Why?
10. Explain the syntax of vv. 188, 189:

VI.

Translate the following sentences into Greek:
1. What you now say is not consistent with (σφρωνος) what you said at first.
2. I shall add (προστίθημι) this money to the property (χρήματα) which my father left behind him.
3. I did not desire (ἐπιθυμῶ) the pleasures which they offered me.
4. It is pleasant to benefit one's self by gratifying a man like you.
5. The Thessalians deceive everybody.

HENRY MALDEN, Professor.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

A.

ANGLO-SAXON AND EARLY ENGLISH.

1. Decline ece drihten and seo sweótole mearc. Give all inflexions of the past tense, indicative and subjunctive, for the following verbs: dreogan (III. c.), ētan (II. a.), arisan (III. b.), sīcpan (II. b.), bindan (III. a.).
2. Translate—
Discuss the etymology of *isig*; and show how the sense of the two verbs italicized in the second extract depends on the nature of the words they govern.

3. Distinguish between *mre'la* (f) and *mre'la* (n); *ferh* (=feorh) n. and (ferh (=fearh) m.; *wang* (m.) and *wang* (f); *ge6c* (f) and *geoc* (n).

Translate—

Wedera lóde on wang stigon;  
Sa'wudu sa'ldon.

Distinguish the *sæ'l* in *sæ'lan* from similar words in Anglosaxon, and account for its use in modern English as applied to the seal of a letter.

4. Translate and parse

Leohct cástam com  
beorht beácen Godes, brimu swéþrodon,  
þæt íc séf-nessas geséón mihte,  
windige weallas. Wyrd oft nere's  
unfa'gne corl þonne his ellen deáh.  
Hwæþere me gesæw'de þæt íc mid sweorde ofálóh  
niceras nigenæ.

II.

1. Point out the different sources of the final e in early English.

2. Put into modern English this passage from 'Genesis and Exodus':

Hem drempte dremes boóen onight  
And he wuréen swiwe ofright;  
Joseph hem seruede úor on sel  
At here drink and at here mel,  
He herde hem murnen, he hem freinde for quat:  
Harde dremes ogen avold ðat.

3. Show by reference to their origin the precise sense of the words italicized in the following lines from the Canterbury Tales:

The chambres and the stables weren wyde,  
And wel we weren esud atte beste.  
And made forword erly to ayrse,  
To tak oure waye ther as I yow devye.  
Therefore he was a pricasour aright;  
Greyhounds he hadde as swifte as fowl in flight.  
His eyen steep and rollying in his head  
That stemed as a forneye of a led.  
His palfray was as brown as eny berye.  
Well couthe he syngene and pleyen on a rote.  
Of yuddings he bar utterly the prys.  
Ful many a fat patrich had he in mewe.  
Ful redy hadde he his apotecaries  
To send him drages and his letuaries.  
In sangwin and in pers he clad was al  
Lined with tafta and with sendal;  
And yet he was but eay in dispence,  
He kepte that he wan in pestilence.  
Beauté ne sleight, strengthe ne hardynes  
Ne may with Venus holde champartye.  
Like to the estres of the grisly place  
That hight the gret Tempul of Mars in Trace.

4. Explain all archaic forms of inflexion to be found in the preceding extracts from 'Genesis and Exodus,' and from the Canterbury Tales.
B.

SENIOR CLASS.

I.

1. Who were the authors of the 'Poetaster' and 'Satiromastix'? For what purpose was each written, and how was its purpose carried out?
2. Name ten or twelve lyric poets of the time of Charles the First, and add some details of the life and character of any one of them whose writings belong chiefly or altogether to that reign.
4. Indicate some of the chief features of English Literature in the time of Charles the Second.

II.

1. Name the persons of the story in the First Book of the 'Faerie Queene' and say what each of them stands for in the allegory.
2. Give, with their dates, a list of the prose writings of Milton between 1641 and 1659.
3. What caused Milton to write his 'Areopagitica'? Describe its plan.
4. In what way are Leibnitz, Henry St. John Lord Bolingbroke, and William Warburton connected with the literary history of Pope's 'Essay Man'?

III.

1. Give some account of Aristotle's teaching as to the most important elements in a good tragedy.
2. Briefly describe the theories of Addison and Burke upon the sources of our pleasure in works of imagination.
3. In treating of epic poetry, what were Bossu's doctrines concerning invention of the fable, episodes, and management of the machinery?
4. By a brief comment upon what is told in your answers to the three preceding questions, show that the art of writing is based on a study of nature.

C.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. When was the 'Vision of Piers Plowman' written? Give a short sketch of its plan.
2. Of each of the following works say when, why, and by whom it was written:—the 'Assembly of Fowles,' the 'Book of the Duchess,' the 'Confessio Amantis,' the King's Quair,' the 'Thistle and the Rose.'
3. Give some account of Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia.'
4. Who were the chief English and Scottish authors in the reign of Henry VIII.
5. Name three books published in 1579, and indicate, by reference to them, some characteristics of our literature in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
6. Name the chief writers in the reign of James the First, and one or more of the works written by each of them during the same reign.
7. When, why, and for whom was Milton's 'Comus' written? Give dates of the writing or publishing of 'Lycidas,' 'Areopagitica,' 'Paradise Lost,' and 'Samson Agonistes.'
8. Explain briefly the rise and fall of the French critical influence over English literature.

II.

1. Point out some of the characteristics of our literature at the beginning of the present century, and add a list of the chief English writers who were then alive.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

2. Show the relation to their time of the poems and novels of Sir Walter Scott.
8. Show the relation of Tennyson's completed 'Idylls of the King' to the general treatment of the King Arthur Myth in English literature, and add a note or two upon the allegory of the poem.

HENRY MORLEY, Professor.

FRENCH.

I.

SENIOR CLASS.

I. Traduissez en anglais:—

L’IDOLE.

Encor Napoléon ! encor sa grande image !
Ah ! que ce rude et dur guerrier
Nous a coûté de sang, de larmes et d’outrage,
Pour quelques rameaux de laurier ! ....
Eh bien ! dans tous ces jours d’abaissement, de peine,
Pour tous ces outrages sans nom,
Je n’ai jamais chargé qu’un être de ma haine...
Sois maudit, ô Napoléon !
O Corse aux cheveux plats ! que ta France était belle
Au grand soleil de messidor !
C’était une cavale indomptable et rebelle,
Sans frein d’acier ni rônes d’or ;
Une jument sauvage à la croupe rustique,
Fumante encor du sang des rois,
Mais fière, et d’un pied fort heurtant le sol antique,
Libre pour la première fois.
Jamais aucune main n’avait passé sur elle
Pour la flétrir et l’outrager ;
Jamais ses larges flancs n’avaient porté la selle
Et le harnais de l’étranger ;
Tout son poil était vierge, et, belle vagabonde,
L’œil haut, la croupe en mouvement,
Sur ses jarrets dressée, elle effrayait le monde
Du bruit de son hennissement.
Tu parus, et sitôt que tu vis son allure,
Ses reins si souples et dispos,
Centaure impétueux, tu pris sa chevelure,
Tu montas botté sur son dos.
Alors, comme elle aimait les rumeurs de la guerre,
La poudre, les tambours battants,
Pour champ de course, alors, tu lui donnas la terre
Et des combats pour passe-temps :
Alors, plus de repos, plus de nuits, plus de sommes ;
Toujours l’air, toujours le travail,
Toujours, comme du sable, écraser des corps d’hommes,
Toujours du sang jusqu’au poitrail.
Quinze ans son dur sabot, dans sa course rapide,
Broya les générations ;
Quinze ans elle passa, fumante à toute bride,
Sur le ventre des nations ;
Enfin, lassé d’aller sans finir sa carrière,
D'allier sans user son chemin, 
De pétrir l'univers, et comme une poussière
De soulever le genre humain ;
Les jarrets épuisés, haletante et sans force,
Près de fléchir à chaque pas,
Elle demanda grâce à son cavalier corse :...
Mais, bourreau, tu n'écoutes pas !
Tu la pressas plus fort de ta cuisse nerveuse ;
Pour étouffer ses cris ardents,
Tu retournas le mors dans sa bouche baveuse ;
De fureur tu brisas ses dents ;
Elle se releva : mais un jour de bataille,
Ne pouvant plus mordre ses freins,
Mourante, elle tomba sur un lit de mitraille
Et du coup te cassa les reins.

AUGUSTE BARBIER.

II. Questions grammaticales :—
1. Expliquez les formes irrégulières je vais, je sais, j'assieds, je meurs, je veux.
2. Quelles sont les règles qui gouvernent le genre de jour, être, haine fois, poudre, poussière, dent, mitraille.
4. Quel est le mode que gouverne la conjonction quoique ? Donnez la raison.
5. J'étais dérivé de "stabam." Expliquez par quelles formes intermédiaires ce mot a dû passer pour arriver enfin à sa forme actuelle.

III. Traduisez en français :—

LEONIDAS.

It was evident that Thermopylae could be no longer defended ; but there was ample time for the defenders to retire, and the detachment of Leonidas were divided in opinion on the subject. The greater number of them were inclined to abandon a position now become untenable, and to reserve themselves for future occasions on which they might effectively contribute to repel the invader. Nor is it to be doubted that such was the natural impulse, both of brave soldiers and of prudent officers, under the circumstances. But to Leonidas the idea of retreat was intolerable. His own personal honour, together with that of his Spartan companions and of Sparta herself, forbade him to think of yielding to the enemy the pass which he had been sent to defend. The laws of his country required him to conquer or die in the post assigned to him, whatever might be the superiority of number on the part of the enemy : moreover we are told that the Delphian Oracle had declared that either Sparta itself, or a king of Sparta must fall victim to the Persian arms. Three hundred Spartans under Leonidas were found fully equal to this act of generous and devoted self-sacrifice. Perhaps he would have wished to inspire the same sentiment to the whole detachment; but when he found them indisposed, he at once ordered them to retire.—GEORGE GROTE (History of Greece).

IV. Histoire. Composition :—
1. Exposez, en français, les principaux événements de l'époque de l'Assemblée Constituante.
2. Quels sont les gouvernements qui se sont succédé en France depuis 1789 jusqu'à 1830.
V. Littérature.
(The questions may be answered in French or in English.)
1. Quels sont les poètes principaux du XIXe siècle? Choisissez l’un d’eux et dites ce que vous savez de sa vie et de ses écrits.
2. Qu’entend-on par le Romantisme?

II.
JUNIOR CLASS.

I. Translate into English:

UN HOMME À LA MER.

Un homme à la mer!
Qu’importe? le navire ne s’arrête pas. Le vent souffle; ce sombre navire-là a une route qu’il est forcé de continuer. Il passe.
L’homme disparaît, puis reparaît; il plonge et monte à la surface; il appelle, il tend les bras; on ne l’entend pas. Le navire, frisonnant sous l’ouragan, est tout à sa manœuvre; les matelots et les passagers ne voient même plus l’homme submergé; sa misérable tête n’est qu’un point dans l’éternité des vagues.

Il jette des cris désespérés dans les profondeurs. Quel spectre que cette voile qui s’en va! Il la regarde, il la regarde frénétiquement. Elle s’éloigne, elle disparaît, elle déçoit. Il était là tout à l’heure, il était de l’équipage, il allait et venait sur le pont avec les autres, il avait sa part de respiration et de soleil, il était un vivant. Maintenant, que s’est-il donc passé? Il a glissé, il est tombé, c’est fini.

Pourtant il lutte encore, il essaye de se défendre; le navire, cette chose lointaine où il y avait des hommes, s’est effacé. Il n’y a plus d’hommes, et il se demande où est Dieu. Rien à l’horizon, rien au ciel.

La mer, c’est l’inexorable nuit sociale où la pénalité jette ses damnés. La mer, c’est l’immense misère.—Victor Hugo (Les Misérables).

II. Questions on Grammar.
1. Reparaît, plonge, appelle, tend, veint, s’en va, décroît, venait, fini, essaye, efface. Write down the participle present and participle past, besides the perfect indicative, first person singular, of each of these verbs.

Give the whole imperative of s’en va.

Explain the irregularities of the futures of veint, s’en va, venait.

2. Give the respective genders of the following nouns:—bras, ouragan, énormité, vagues, profondeurs, heures, équipage, respiration, horizon, nuit, misère. State the rules.

State also why point, cris, spectre, are masculine, and surface, voile, part, chose are feminine.

3. Give the two plurals of ciel and their meanings. Which are the other nouns which have two plurals?

4. “Il tend les bras,” why not “ses bras”? State the rules respecting the use of the article instead of the possessive adjective.

5. “C’est fini,” “la mer, c’est l’immense misère.” When must “it is” be translated by “c’est”? when by “il est”? Give instances.

6. Which are the personal suffixes in the French conjugation? Explain their origin and the various forms through which they have passed.

7. Explain, by instances, the difference between the homonyms or paronymes:—“cend, cing, saim, saint, sein, seing”; “cant, saug, sens, sans, cens, s’en, c’en”; “faim, fin, feint”; “fond, fonds, font, fonta.”

III. Translate into French:

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE QUAKER.

Among the most earnest and active of those who advocated the suppression of the slave-trade was William Allan, a Quaker gentleman, remarkable in his
day for benevolence and eccentricity. Every public man among his own
countrymen knew him; and he had been in correspondence with almost all
the leading princes and statesmen of the Continent. The Duke was therefore
more amused than surprised when Mr. Allan waited upon him at his hotel one
morning, and addressed him thus:—"Friend, I must go to Verona."—Duke:
"That is impossible; haven't you read the order, that nobody is to be allowed
to enter the town, unless he belong to one of the Embassies?"—Allan:
"Friend, I must go Verona, and thou must enable me to do so."—Duke: "How
can I do that? you don't hold any office, and I have none to give you."—
Allan: "Friend, I must go to Verona, and thou must carry me thither."—
Duke: "Well, if I must, I must; but the only thing I can do for you is to
make you one of my couriers: if you like to ride as my courier, you may do so."
—Allan: Friend, I told thee that I must go to Verona, and that thou must
carry me thither; I will ride as thou desirest, and am ready to set out imme-
diately." And the Quaker did ride as the Duke's avant-courier, and, reaching
his destination before his Grace, introduced himself to the Emperors of Austria
and Russia, and lectured them all round on the iniquity of the traffic in

CH. CASSAL, Professor.

GERMAN.

HIGHER SENIOR CLASS.

I. Übersetzen Sie ins Deutsche:—

Some days subsequently, as a party of officers were strolling in the suburbs,
they came upon the prison of the town, where they recognized the two un-
fortunate Japanese immured in one of the usual places of confinement, a
kind of cage, barred in front and very restricted in dimensions. The poor
fellows had been immediately pursued upon its being discovered that they
had visited the ships, and after a few days they were pounced upon and
lodged in prison. They seemed to bear their misfortune with great equani-
mity, and were greatly pleased apparently with the visit of the American
officers, in whose eyes they evidently were desirous of appearing to advantage.
On one of the visitors approaching the cage, the Japanese wrote on a piece
of board that was handed to them the following, which, as a remarkable
specimen of philosophical resignation under circumstances which would have
tried the stoicism of Cato, deserves a record:—"When a hero fails in his
purpose, his acts are then regarded as those of a villain and a robber. In
public have we been seized and pinioned and caged for many days. The
village elders and head men treat us disdainfully, their oppressions being
grievous indeed. Therefore, looking up while yet we have nothing where-
with to reproach ourselves, it must now be seen whether a hero will prove
himself to be one indeed. Regarding the liberty of going through the sixty
States as not enough for our desires, we wished to make the circuit of the
five great continents. This was our hearts' wish for a long time. Suddenly
our plans are defeated, and we find ourselves in a half-sized house, where
eating, resting, sitting, and sleeping are difficult. How can we find our exit
from this place? Weeping, we seem as fools; laughing, as rogues. Alas
for us! Silent we can only be."—Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan.

II. Übersetzen Sie ins Englische:—

Die wandernden Stämme werden unter dem gemeinsamen Namen
Badawi (Beduinen, d. i. Söhne der Wüste) den feindschen Stämmen ge-

Max Duncker's Geschichte des Alterthums.

B.

Der Ritter von Lorck.

"Hinauf troc Harst und Grauen,
Hinauf mein arstes Ros,
Dort oben bei gelenen Lucen
Steht meiner liebsten Schloss.
Ich will in Weim dich baden,
Doch kommen mit gold'nen Kamm,
Und ewig mit Ros der Gaben
Doch fletern wie ein Kamm.
Drum, immer ohne Sagen
Mein treues Ros hinauf,
Halt oft mich zur Schacht getragen,
Zu Kampf und Eisenslauff,
Ich soll mir mein lieb gewinnen,
So sprach ihres Vaters Mund,
Und ich will mir mein lieb gewinnen,
Oder flügen hinab in den Schloss.
So ruft der tüne Kreiter,
Umhart von Tod und Grab—
Das Ros flermt weiter und weiter,
Der Ritter schaut nicht hinab.
Er hort tief unten braunen
Die Wipfel zum wilden Rhein,
Hört Sturm in der Höhe rauen,
Und hängt wie ein Narr am Gießen.
Und wie zwei schwarze Flügel
Umflattert ihn sein Opfand,

2
XXXVI

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Es flattert von Flügel zu Flügel,
Es waltet von Wandel zu Wandel.
Da seh! schon leuchtet ihm Stern,
Zwei Sterne wunderbar,
Und aus der bautigen Kerne
Wächst goldnes Lodenhaar.

Und hoch! jetzt öftern Lieder,
Legt tracht's wie Himmelsplatz—
Denn Thronen heiset sich herzerleb
Sein Reh und hält den Kraus,
Ihr Vater ruft bewuntern:
"Willkommen! mein junger Heft,
Du hast die Brant errungen,
Dem Kühnen gehört die Welt."

Abseite von Stoltevlot.

III. Antwortet Sie folgende Fragen:

1. Was versteht man unter Anlaß, Auslaß, und Umlauf?
3. Erklären Sie die Vorilben ent und ver, und erläutern Sie die verschiedenen Bedeutungen.
4. Wann sind die von Herben abgelösten Hauptwörter männlich? wenn weiblich? und wann fälschlich?
5. Wie erklären Sie Formen wie beiein, eisern, thönen?
6. Was heißt Kautverschiebung? Geben Sie die Gesetze, welche sie unterworfen ist, und erklären Sie diese durch Beispiele.
7. Was ist der Unterschied zwischen empfindsam, empfindlich, und gespöttlich?
8. Welches sind in der neueren deutschen Literature die vorzüglichsten Werke, welche die Allgemeine Geschichte, die Geschichte des Alterthums, und die der heutigen Staaten behandeln?
9. Was ist die ihn aus einem, und beschreiben dessen Inhalt und Stil, so wie den Character des Verfassers.

II.

LOWER SENIOR CLASS.

I. Translate into German:—

FOWLS PLUCKED BY LIGHTNING.

A curious instance of the effects produced by the electric fluid occurred a week or two since to two girls who were on their way to the market at Bressuire, with a basket of five fowls slung from their respective shoulders. They went chatting along, when a few great drops of rain, which came patterning down, warned them that a storm was at hand. There happened to be an enormous rock near, which projected over the road, and beneath this they took refuge. Presently, without previous warning, they were half stunned by a loud report, and simultaneously with the report they saw a ball of fire fall into the road a few paces from where they were standing. The only effect it produced on them was as though they had been violently shaken. As soon as the storm had passed over they continued their journey, not a little agitated by what they had seen and felt. It was not until they reached the market that they became aware of the exceedingly narrow escape they had had. On their baskets being lifted from their shoulders, they found that the whole of their fowls had been stripped of their feathers in the cleanest possible manner.
II. Translate into English:

A.

In Tournay wurden die Kirchen Angesichts der Garnison, die man nicht dahin bringen konnte, gegen die Hilferufere sie zu zeichnen, ihrer Hierarchie entledigt. Da es diesen hinterbracht worden war, daß man die goldenen und silbernen Gefäße mit dem übrigen Kirchenınınd unter die Erde vergraben, so durchsoberten sie den ganzen Boden der Kirche, und bei dieser Gelegenheit kam der Leichnam des Herzog Adolfs von Gelbem wieder ans Tageslicht, der einst an der Spitze der anführenden Genter im Treffen geblieben und in Tournay beigeführt war. Dieser Adolph hatte seinen Vater mit Krieg überzogen, und den überwundenen Greis einige Weilen weit barfuß zum Geägnis geschleppt; ihm selbst aber hatte Karl der Kühne von Burgund Glückes mit Glückseligem vergolten.

Jetzt, nach einem halben Jahrhundert, rachte das Schicksal ein Verbrechen gegen die Natur durch ein anderes gegen die Religion; der Kastratms mußte das Heilige entweichen, um eines Vatermörderse Gebeine noch einmal dem Flüche preiszugeben.

Schiller's Abfall der Niederlande.

B.

Ingomar.

Es ist vorbei; dahin ist Alles, Alles!
Die Zukunft lag so hell, so bright vor mir;
Denn hätt' ich sie auch niemals mir verdient,
Ich hätt' sie doch vielleicht mir einst errungen!
Doch nun fahr Alles, Alles hin! Wie wird
Sie mein sein, nie! Selbst sehen wer'd ich sie,
Selbst ihrer Stimme Klang nicht mehr vernehmen,
Nie mehr!

Nur ja zu sagen bracht' ich! Aber hätt'
Ich tanzend Jahre' auch Krift mich zu behelfen,
Rein müßt' ich sagen, nein und wieder nein!
Mag sich, zu der er wie der, die meine Rede,
Wo gleichem Dichter aus milbren Worte thaten,
Ich sand sie aber nicht; ich sandt' nicht falschen,
Was echt und wahr mir aus der Seele quillt.
Das eben if's, und lernt' ich Jafye lang,
Ich lernt' es nicht, und wer'd es niemals lernen!

Ich bin ein Bildcr, und haupts zum Tiler des Walbes
An meinen Leibem steht mich das Gewicht,
Was flämt' ich noch? Hinfuig dem, fort, hinaus!
Und speret ihr feiger Angewohn mir das Thor,
Daf nicht mein Kiff zur Kache ich bewehre,
Ich sterbe oder brech' durch ihre Speere!

Friedrich Halm's Der Sohn der Bilmnis.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. How do you explain the genitive Angesichts?
3. bringen, ziehen, graben, bleiben, überwinden, vergolten, müssen, geben, Mention their present, imperfect, past participle, and imperative.
4. entseidet, hinterbracht, vergraben, durchsoberten, beigeführt, überzogen, überwunden, preiszugeben. Explain these forms by giving the rules for the conjugation of verbs compounded with prefixes, particles, and nouns.
5. With what cases do you construe the prepositions gegen, mit, unter, lei, in, zu, von, nach?
6. What can you say of the position of prepositions?
7. When do you translate the English that by biefer, c, es? when by jener, c, es? and when by ber, bie, baß?
8. Why do the verbs finnte and war stand at the end of their respective clauses?
9. What is in German in order to, and in order that?
10. Analyze the period beginning with ba es, and ending with beigefett war.
11. What is left out after vergrauen? and why?
12. What is the difference of füllen and füllen, liegen and fügen, flüfen and flüfen, springen and springen?
13. Mention the chief forms of rinnen and rennen; reifen, reifen, and reifen; wissen, wissen, and wissen; bitten, bieten, and bieten; füllen and füllen.
14. Mention the subjunctive present and imperfect of füllen, bringen, graben, jiften, müffen, wollen, geben, selten, and geben.
15. Explain the forms geiße mit geiße; ein anbereiße; baß Heilige.

ADOLPH HEIMANN, Ph.D., Professor.

ITALIAN.

SENIOR CLASS.

I. Si traduca in Inglese:

A.

GIUDIZIO SOPRA ALCUNE POESIE SCRITTE DA UN AMICO.

Non negherò già che in qualche parte si potesser certe parole mutare, e forse con miglior disposizione illustrare. Ma sono così pochi inogni, che come un bellissimo prato di vari fiori non si guasta per poche erbe, o spine, che vi sieno aspere e perniciose: così questa vostra nobil poesia, ripiena di cotanti ornamenti e vaghezze, non si macchia per qualche piccolo neo, che riguardando si vegga in lei.—TOLOMEI, Lettere.

Dice Cicerrone, che sono due sorti di bellezza, delle quali una ne consiste nella venusta, e l'altra nella dignità, e che la venusta è propria delle donne, e la dignità propria degli uomini. Adunque, secondo costui, tanto importa la dignità nell'uomo quanto la venusta nella donna; perocché la dignità nell'uomo non è altro che un aspetto pieno di vera nobiltà, pieno di riverenza ed ammirazione, e la venusta nella donna sarà un aspetto nobile, casto, virtuosa, riverendo, ammirando, e in ogni suo movimento pieno di modesta grandezza.

—FIRENZUOLA, Dialogo della bellezza delle donne.

B.

FUGA DI ERMINIA.

Intanto Erminia infra l'ombrese piante
D'antica selva dal cavallo è scorta,
Nè piu governa il fren la man tremante,
E mezza quasi par tra viva e morta.
Per tante strade si raggira e tante
Il corridore che 'a sua bafia la porta,
Ch' alfin dagli occhi altir pur si dilegua,
Ed è soverchioso omi ch' altri la seguia.
Fuggi tutta la notte, e tutto il giorno,
Errò senza consiglio e senza guida,
Non udendo o vendendo altro d'intorno,
Che le lagrime sue, che le sue strida.
Ma nell' ora che 'l Sol del carro adornò
Scioglie i corsieri, e in grembo al mar s'annida.
Giunse del bel Giordano alle chiare acque,
E seese in riva al fiume, e qui si giacque.
Cibo non prende già, chè de' suoi mali
Solo si pasce, e sol di pianto ha sete;
Ma 'l Sonno chè de' miseri mortali
E col suo dolce obblio posa e quiete,
Sopi co' sensi i suoi dolori, e l' ali
Dispiegò sovra lei placide e chete.
Nè però cessa Amor con varie forme
La sua pace turbar mentre ella dorme.
Non si destò fache garrir gli angelli
Non sentì lieti, e salutar gli albori;
E mormorare il fiume e gli arboscelli,
E coll' onda scherzar l'aura e co' fiori.
Apre i languidi lumi, e guarda quelli
Alberghi solitari de' pastori;
E parle voce uscir tra l'acqua e i rami,
Ch' ai sospiri ed al pianto la richiami.

La Gelosia, Sonetto.

Cura, che di timor ti nutri e cresci,
E tosto fede a tuoi sospetti acquisi,
E mentre colla fiama il gelo mesci,
Tutto il regno d'amor turbi e contristi.
Poi che 'n brev' ora entro il mio dolce hai misti
Tutti gli amori tuoi, del mio cuor eaci,
Torna a Cocito, a' lagrimosi e tristi
Ghiacci d'Inferno, ivi a te stessa incresci.
Ivi senza riposo i giorni mena,
Senza sonno le notti, ivi ti duoli
Non men di dubbia, che di certa pena.
Vattene: a che più fera che non suoi,
Se 'l tuo venen m'è corroso in ogni vena,
Con nove larve a me ritorni e voli?
Casa.

II. Si transcusa in Italiano:—

THE GRATEFUL MINSTREL.

A minstrel called Blondel, who owed his fortune to Richard Cœur de Lion, animated with tenderness towards his illustrious master (who on his return from the Crusades had been imprisoned by the Emperor), was resolved to go over the world until he had discovered the destiny of this Prince. He had already traversed Europe, when at Litz, in Austria, he learnt that there was near that city, in a forest, a strong and ancient castle, in which there was a prisoner who was guarded with great care. A secret impulse persuaded Blondel that this prisoner was Richard. Therefore he meditated several ways of coming at him; but all in vain. At last, when he found that from the height and the narrowness of the window he could not get a sight of his dear master, for so he firmly believed him to be, he recollected a French song, the last couplet of which had been composed by Richard, and the first by himself. After he had sung with a loud and harmonious voice the first part he suddenly stopped, and heard a voice which came from the castle window continue and
FINISH THE SONG. TRAPOSED WITH JOY, HE WAS NOW ASSURED IT WAS THE KING, HIS MASTER, WHO WAS CONFINED IN THIS DISMAL CASTLE. THE CHRONICLE ADDS, THAT ONE OF THE KEEPER'S SERVANTS FALLING SICK, BLONDIEL Got HIMSELF HIRED IN HIS PLACE; AND THUS AT LAST OBTAINED PERSONAL ACCESS TO RICHARD. THE NOBILITY OF ENGLAND WERE INFORMED WITH ALL EXPEDITION OF THE SITUATION OF THEIR MONARCH, AND HE WAS RELEASED FROM HIS CONFINEMENT BY THE PAYMENT OF A LARGE RANSOM; THOUGH BUT FOR THE EXTRAORDINARY PERSEVERANCE OF THE GRATEFUL BLONDIEL, HE MIGHT HAVE WASTED OUT HIS DAYS IN THE PRISON TO WHICH HE HAD BEEN TREACHEROUSLY CONSIGNED.

III. QUESTI GRAMMATICALI:

1. Fissate le due categorie di nomi sostantivi che finiscono in a e sono maschili; come finiscono nel plurale? e date degli esempi.
2. Quale specie di nomi non hanno l'articolo definito in Inglese e l'hanno in Italiano, con esempi?
3. Dite tutte le variazioni aumentative e diminutive di bianco, rosso, giallo, verde, nero.
4. Quale è il tempo che costituisce la più gran parte dei verbi irregolari in Italiano? e questo tempo per quale lettera consonante per solito divisa la sua irregolarità? con esempi.
5. Scrivete tutto il presente indicativo di tenere, volere, potere, fare, dire, porre.
6. Date tre verbi che abbiano due infiniti, e dimostrate qual regola tenete per la formazione dei tempi da un infinito o dall'altro.

GIROLAMO VOLPE, Professor.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

HIGHER SENIOR CLASS.

1. Find, by direct considerations, the limit to which \((1 + \frac{1}{x})^x\) approaches when \(x\) increases indefinitely, and thence prove that \(\log_a x\) is the limit to which \(\frac{a^x - 1}{x}\) tends when \(x\) is diminished indefinitely.

2. What is meant by the differential coefficient of a function of one independent variable? Give a geometrical illustration.

Find, directly from the definition, the differential coefficients of \(\sqrt{x}\), \(\sin x\), and \(\sin^{-1} x\), and thence deduce the differential coefficient of \(\sin^{-1} \sqrt{x}\).

3. Find, by Leibnitz's theorem, the 4th differential coefficients of \(x^{n-1} \log x\), of \(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\) and of \(x^n \sin x\).

4. Find five terms of the expansion, by Maclaurin's theorem, of \(\log (1 - x + x^2)\).

5. If \(\phi(x)\) and \(\psi(x)\) both become infinite when \(x = a\), investigate the limiting value of \(\phi(x) - \psi(x)\).

Find the value of \(x - x^2 \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\), when \(x\) is infinite.

6. If \(y\) be an implicit function of \(x\), in virtue of an equation \(F(x, y) = 0\), show how \(\frac{dy}{dx}\) may be expressed as a function of \(x\) and \(y\).

7. Express \(\frac{dy}{dx}\) and \(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\) in terms of the differential coefficients of \(x\) and \(y\) with respect to any independent variable \(t\) of which they are functions.
By what formulae must
\[
\frac{d}{dx} \left( x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left( x + y \frac{dy}{dx} \right)
\]
be replaced when for \( x \) and \( y \) the expressions \( r \cos \theta \) and \( r \sin \theta \) are substituted?

8. How would you investigate the maxima and minima of a function of two variables between which a known relation exists?

9. Find the radius of curvature at any point of an ellipse; and show that at the vertices the circle of curvature has a four-pointic contact with the curve.

Find the equation of the evolute of an ellipse.

10. Trace the curves 
\[ x^3 = (x - ay)^2, \]
and
\[ r^2 \sin \theta = a^2 \cos 2\theta. \]

11. Demonstrate the formula by which the class of a plane curve is determined from its order, the number of its double points, and the number of its cusps.

12. What is meant by definite, and what by indefinite integration? Give a geometrical illustration of the integration of a function of one variable between given limits.

13. Prove the formula for integration by parts; state under what conditions it is applicable. Apply it to the determination of the definite integrals
\[
\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^2 \phi \, d\phi, \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2n} \phi \, d\phi.
\]

14. What relation exists between the solution of algebraical equations, and the integration of rational algebraical functions? What are the simplest forms of integrals to which the latter problem leads?

15. Give a demonstration of Taylor's Theorem which shall exhibit the remainder, after \( n \) terms, in the form of a definite integral.

16. Find the total length of the arc of the hypocycloid in the case where the radius of the fixed circle is four times the radius of the revolving one.

17. Trace the curves
\[ y^3 - 3axy + x^3 = 0, \]
\[ r = a \cos \theta + b, \quad (a > b); \]
and find the areas of the several loops which they possess.

18. A closed curve rolls on a straight line until the point, which was on the line at the commencement, again comes to be situated there. Show that the area enclosed by the portion of the straight line rolled over, the corresponding arc of the roulette generated by any point invariably connected with the rolling curve, and the parallel straight lines which connect the extremities of the above straight line and arc, is double the area of the pedal of the rolling curve relative to the generating point.

Verify this, in one instance, by direct evaluation of the areas of the cycloid and cardioid.

19. What is the volume of the solid which remains when, from a sphere, the portion is removed which lies within a conical surface of revolution, of given aperture, whose vertex is on the surface, and whose axis passes through the centre of the sphere?

20. Prove the formula for the differentiation of a definite integral with re-
spect to a parameter involved either in the limits, or in the function to be integrated.

Show that

\[ \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-nx^2} \cos 2ux \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{a^2}{n^2}}. \]

21. Define the Gamma function, and give demonstrations of one or two of its fundamental properties.

22. Integrate the linear differential equations

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y &= x, \\
\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} - 8y &= 0, \\
\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} &= 2\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x.
\end{align*}
\]

23. Define a singular solution of a differential equation. Is

\[ y + \frac{4}{27} x^3 = 0 \]

a singular, or a particular solution of

\[ 4xy \frac{dy}{dx} + (\frac{dy}{dx})^3 - 8y^3 = 0? \]

24. Find the complete and the singular solutions of

\[ (\frac{dx}{a})^2 + (\frac{dy}{b})^2 = (\frac{zdy - ydz}{ab})^2, \]

and interpret the results geometrically.

25. If \( u \) be a function of \( x \) only, find the differential equation which it must satisfy in order to be an integrating factor of

\[ \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + e \frac{dy}{dx} + cy = 0. \]

Prove that an integrating factor of the differential equation thus obtained satisfies the given equation.

26. Integrate the system

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{dy}{dx} &= 11y + 2x + c, \\
\frac{dz}{dx} &= 2y + 8z.
\end{align*}
\]

27. State the order of the system

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + e \frac{dy}{dt} + f &= 0, \\
\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + g \frac{dz}{dt} + h &= 0, \\
\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} + a \frac{dx}{dt} + b &= 0,
\end{align*}
\]

and the nature of its general solution. The coefficients are supposed to be functions of \( y \) and \( x \) only.

28. How can the integration of the system of simultaneous differential equations in the last question be reduced to the integration of one differential equa-
I. **CLASS EXAMINATIONS.**

**CµA$S EXAMINATIONS.**

1. How to the integration of a system of simultaneous differential equations of the first order, and how to the integration of a partial differential equation?

29. Find a curve such that the angle which a given straight line makes with the tangent, is twice the angle it makes with the radius vector from a point on that line to the point of contact.

30. What can you say about the genesis of partial differential equations, and about their different solutions?

31. Find the general solution of

\[ a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + cu = 0, \]

where \( a, b, c \) are constants.

**SENIOR CLASS.**

1. A correspondence being established between the sides and vertices of two triangles in the same plane, or in different planes, show that if the connectors of corresponding vertices are concurrent, the intersections of corresponding sides will be collinear, and vice versa.

2. Give a purely descriptive definition of the harmonic conjugate of a given point relative to two other given points in the same straight line with the first two; and prove the sufficiency of the definition.

3. When are two rows of points, or pencils of rays, said to be projective, and when in perspective? Three pairs of corresponding elements being given (points or rays), show how the correspondent of any fourth element can be found by linear construction.

4. Show how, by the ruler alone, a straight line may be drawn from a given point in the direction of the intersection of two given straight lines; that intersection being inaccessible.

5. Show that the locus of the intersection of corresponding rays in two projective pencils is, in general, a curve of the second order, which may be projected into a circle.

6. Enunciate the theorems of Pascal and Brianchon, and give a demonstration of one of them.

7. Define a determinant of the nth order. Show that to interchange the several constituents in any column with those in any other column, which are situated in the same rows, is equivalent to changing the sign of the determinant. A determinant will vanish identically if the several constituents of any column be equimultiples of those of any other column which are situated in the same rows.

Transform

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
  x - x_3 & y - y_3 & z - z_3 \\
  x_1 - x_3 & y_1 - y_3 & z_1 - z_3 \\
  x_2 - x_3 & y_2 - y_3 & z_2 - z_3
\end{vmatrix}
\]

into

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
  1 & x & y & z \\
  1 & x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\
  1 & x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\
  1 & x_3 & y_3 & z_3
\end{vmatrix}
\]

8. What relation exists between two determinants of the same order when the several constituents of one are the coefficients, in the other determinant, of similarly situated constituents.
Write down the determinant reciprocal to
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
2 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\
0 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\
3 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & 3 & 1 & 1
\end{vmatrix}
\]

9. What is meant precisely by equal roots of an equation? Granting that every algebraical equation has one root, real or imaginary, prove that it has precisely as many as there are units in its degree. In what manner may its equal roots be detected?

10. What is the condition that the equations
\[
3x - 4y + (20\lambda + 1)z = 0, \\
x + y - \lambda z = 0, \\
2x + y + 4\lambda = 0,
\]
are consistent. Determine \( \lambda \) so that this condition shall be satisfied, and the relation which for this value of \( \lambda \) connects the given equations. Solve the equations.

11. Find the sums of the second and of the fifth powers of the roots of the equation
\[
x^4 - x^3 - 7x^2 + x + 6 = 0.
\]

12. Determine, by Sturm's theorem, the number and position of the real roots of
\[
x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0.
\]

13. The equation \( x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0 \) has a positive root between 0 and 1. Find its value, by Horner's method, to 7 decimals.

14. Give Cardan's solution of the equation
\[
x^3 - 3x + 9 = 0.
\]
State whether all the roots are real or not.

15. What is the condition that the cubic equation
\[
ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0
\]
may have equal roots?

16. Find the auxiliary cubic for solving
\[
x^4 - qx^2 - rx + s = 0.
\]

17. Find the equation of the straight line which passes through the points whose rectangular coordinates are (6, -4) and (-3, 5). Find the intersections of this line with the coordinate axes, and its distance from the origin as well as from the point (3, 1). Are these two points on the same side of the line or not?

18. Under what condition will the three straight lines
\[
A_1x + B_1y + C_1 = 0, \\
A_2x + B_2y + C_2 = 0, \\
A_3x + B_3y + C_3 = 0
\]
be concurrent? When this condition is not fulfilled, what is the area of the triangle which the three lines enclose?

19. Find the inclination to one another of the two straight lines represented by the equation
\[
Ax^2 + 2Fxy + By^2 = 0.
\]
Under what condition will they be at right angles to each other? Find the equation of the bisectors of the angles they form.
20. Find the equation of the tangent at any point of the curve whose equation is
\[ Ax^2 + 2Fxy + By^2 + 2Ex + 2Dy + C = 0, \]
and thence deduce the equation of the polar of any point relative to the curve.
Show that every chord of the curve which passes through a fixed point is divided harmonically by the latter and its polar.

21. The coordinates of a point on the ellipse whose equation is
\[ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1 = 0 \]
may be thus expressed in terms of an angle \( \phi \):
\[ x = a \cos \phi, \quad y = b \sin \phi. \]
What is the geometrical meaning of this angle?

Construct the tangent to an ellipse at a point corresponding to a given value of \( \phi \).

22. Define conjugate directions, and conjugate diameters relative to a conic.
If \( y = mx \) be the equation of a diameter of a conic whose centre is at the origin, what is the equation of the conjugate diameter?

23. Find the locus of poles of parallel lines with regard to a conic; and state some of its principal properties.

24. Show that confocal conics may be considered as inscribed in the same quadrilateral. Define this quadrilateral.

25. Find the equation of a plane which passes through the intersection of the planes
\[ 2x + y - 3z - 2 = 0, \quad x - y - z + 3 = 0, \]
and through the point (3, 2, 1).
Determine length, and direction-cosines of the perpendicular upon it from the origin; also the cosines of the angles which it makes with the given planes.

26. What kind of a surface is represented by the equation
\[ 0 = 6x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 2yz + zx - xy + 5x - 5y + 5z - 4? \]

27. How would you decide whether or not two surfaces of the second order \( U = 0, \ V = 0 \) intersect in plane curves?

28. Enumerate the central surfaces of the second order, describe some of their modes of generation, and give their simplest equations.

29. Through the intersection of two surfaces of the second order draw cones of the second order. How many such cones are possible, and how are their equations determined?

30. Prove that the polar, with respect to a surface of the second order, of any point in a plane passes through the pole of that plane.
What is meant by polar reciprocal of a line or surface?
Of what nature is the polar reciprocal 1) of a straight line, 2) of any plane curve, and 3) of a surface of the second order?

31. Find the circular sections of a paraboloid. Determine the umbilical points.

32. State some of the principal properties of confocal surfaces.

33. Find surfaces confocal to the paraboloid
\[ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0. \]
1. In the Lectures on Plane Geometry we did not assume that the straight line was the shortest path between two points. Enunciate in their proper order the several propositions upon which the demonstration was based that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

2. On a given unlimited straight line, where is the point whose distances from two given points, not on that line, have 1) the least possible sum, 2) the greatest possible difference?

3. Prove that if two straight lines intersect one another, no two alternate angles formed with them by any third straight line can be equal to one another.

Enunciate the contra-positive and contrary theorems, and state which of these two requires demonstration, and what axiom is necessary thereto.

4. A straight line drawn from the middle point of any side of a triangle parallel to either of the other two sides bisects the third side; and conversely, the straight line which connects the middle points of any two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side.

5. Find the locus of the middle point of the straight line which connects a fixed point with a point on the circumference of a given circle.

6. When are two circles said to touch each other?

Prove that if the circumferences of two circles pass through a point but do not there touch each other, the line joining their centres will not pass through that point; and conversely, that if the line joining the centres of two circles, whose circumferences pass through a point, do not pass through that point, the circles cannot touch one another. Enunciate the contra-positive forms of these theorems.

7. When is a straight line said to be divided harmonically?

Prove that the diameter which is perpendicular to one side of a triangle inscribed in a circle is divided harmonically by the other two sides, produced if necessary. Enunciate and prove the converse proposition.

8. Define similar figures, and their ratio of similitude. Prove that the square of this ratio is equal to the ratio of the areas of the figures.

Inscribe a regular decagon in a given circle, and express the length of one of its sides in terms of the radius of the circle.

10. Define a dihedral angle. How can it be measured by a plane angle?

11. Two trihedral angles are either equal or symmetrical when a plane angle and the two adjacent dihedral angles of the one are equal to a plane angle and the two adjacent dihedral angles of the other, each to each.

12. Two tetrahedra are similar when three faces of the one are similar to three faces of the other, and similarly placed.

13. Find the locus of the feet of perpendiculars let fall from a point in space upon planes passing through a given straight line or through a given point.

14. Develop the surface of a cone of revolution into a plane. Show that the figure obtained is a sector of a circle; determine the angle of this sector.

15. Define a sphere. Prove that every plane cuts it in a circle, and that a straight line cannot cut it in more than two points.

In what curve do two spheres intersect?

16. Define a spherical triangle and its polar triangle. Prove that when one triangle is the polar triangle of a second, the second triangle is also the polar triangle of the first.

17. Given four planes, not passing through the same point; construct a sphere touching each of them. How many such spheres are possible?

18. A cylinder of revolution, inscribed in a sphere, has its convex surface equal to half the area of a great circle. Find its volume.
19. Resolve \( x^2 - 1 \) into six factors.

20. Simplify
\[
\frac{pa^2 - qa + r}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{pb^2 - qb + r}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{pc^2 - qc + r}{(c-a)(c-b)}
\]

21. Solve the equations
\[
ax + by = h,
\]
\[
a'x + b'y = k.
\]

In which case are the equations insufficient to determine the unknown quantities, and in which cases are they inconsistent?

22. Prove that an equation of the first degree containing one unknown quantity has always one and only one solution.

23. For what values of \( p \) has the equation
\[
x^3 - px + p + 3 = 0
\]
equal roots? Find these roots.

24. Find the sum and difference of the roots of
\[
2x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0.
\]

Hence find the roots.

25. Write down the 16th term of \( (3x - y)^{19} \), and the first four terms of \( (2x - 1)^{11} \). For what values of \( x \) is this series convergent?

26. What is meant by a convergent series? How can you decide whether a series is convergent or divergent?

27. Find the sum of all odd numbers between 60 and 100.

28. Find the sum of 9 arithmetical means inserted between 12 and 13.

29. A traveller travels the first day one mile, the second day two, the third day three miles, and so on in progression. Five days later a second traveller leaves the same place on the same road and travels twelve miles each day. When will the second traveller overtake the first?

30. What is meant by the sum of a geometrical series which extends to infinity? In which cases have we a right to extend such a series to infinity? Find the sum of the series
\[
1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \cdots \to \text{infinity}.
\]

31. Define a logarithm; and state the principal properties of logarithms.

32. When the logarithm of a number \( A \) is known for a base \( a \), how can you find the logarithm of \( A \) to any other base \( b \)?

33. Find the number of permutations of the elements \( aa'bcdee \).

In how many different ways can 32 cards be divided between 4 persons?

34. Determine the trigonometrical functions of 585° and of -750°.

35. Prove the following formulæ:
\[
1 + \tan a \tan b = \frac{\cos(a - b)}{\cos a \cos b}.
\]
\[
\tan \frac{a+b}{2} = \tan \frac{a-b}{2} = \frac{2 \sin b}{\cos a + \cos b}.
\]
\[
\cotan a - 1 = \cotan (a+45°) = \tan (45° - a).
\]

36. Write down and prove three independent relations between the three sides and the three angles of a triangle.

37. Explain how to solve a triangle when two sides and the included angle are given.

38. Express \( \sin 5x \) and \( \cos 5x \), in terms of powers of \( \sin x \) and \( \cos x \), by means of De Moivre's formulæ.
39. Write down the series for \( \sin x \) and \( \cos x \), and state for which values of \( x \) they are convergent. How are the angles to be measured in these series?

40. Prove that the sines of the angles of a spherical triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite sides.

41. Write down the formulæ for the solution of a spherical triangle, having given the three angles.

42. The sides of a spherical triangle are 120°, 90°, 60° respectively. Find the sines of all the angles.

43. Determine the area of the triangle in last question, the radius of the sphere being 2 feet.

T. ARCHER HIRST, Professor.
O. HENRICI, Lecturer.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

I. STATICS.

1. What is the principle upon which the science of Statics is founded? What is assumed in it? and how is its truth established?

2. State clearly the proposition called the Parallelogram of Forces; and apply it to obtain expressions for the direction and magnitude of the resultant of two forces acting on a particle.

3. Find the resultant of two parallel forces acting on a rigid body in opposite directions. Define a couple; and show that two couples acting on a rigid body in parallel planes will balance if their moments are equal.

4. The centre of gravity of a solid hemisphere is distant \( \frac{1}{3} \) of the radius from the centre of figure. What must be the greatest length of a cone, placed base to base with the hemisphere, that the whole solid may rest in stable equilibrium with the axis of the cone vertical?

5. Explain the construction of the common balance, the requisites of a good balance, and how they are secured.

6. State the principle of virtual velocities, and apply it to establish the Parallelogram of Forces.

7. A heavy uniform beam is suspended from a fixed point by two fine strings without weight, each string being equal in length to the beam, and the beam is loaded at one end by a given weight suspended from it. Find the position of equilibrium, and the tension on each string.

8. State the experimental laws of Statical Friction? A loaded sphere whose centre of gravity does not coincide with its centre of figure is placed upon a rough inclined plane not steep enough to cause it to slide; find its limiting positions of equilibrium, and the pressure on the plane.

II. DYNAMICS.

1. Explain the terms uniform and variable velocity, and how they are measured.

State the first law of motion, and any experiments which render it probable.

2. What is the second law of motion? If a particle move from rest under the action of a force which uniformly accelerates the velocity, find the velocity acquired, and the space described in any time.

The velocity gained by a particle in passing over a distance \( h \) is \( v \), and the mean of the velocities at the extremities of this distance is \( u \); show that

\[ uv = fh, \]

\( f \) being the acceleration produced by the force.
3. Define the terms moving force and momentum.
A force which would support 10 lbs. weight moves a mass weighing 20 lbs., a distance of 100 feet along a smooth horizontal plane; find the velocity generated, and the time of motion.

4. Show that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola; and find the position and magnitude of its latus rectum.
A particle is projected from a point in a horizontal plane, and strikes a vertical plane (at right angles to the plane of the motion) when the direction of its motion is horizontal, and, after the rebound upon the horizontal plane, passes through the point of projection; find the coefficient of elasticity, and the point where the particle first strikes the horizontal plane.

5. State the third law of motion. If two unequal weights be suspended by a fine string passing over a smooth fixed pulley, determine the acceleration of their velocity, and the tension on the string.
If the acceleration be one foot per second, what is the ratio of the weights?

6. A particle moves in an ellipse under the action of a central force in the centre of the ellipse; show that the force varies as the distance from the centre, and find the velocity at any point, and the periodic time.

7. Assuming the earth to be a perfect sphere, and that the direction of its attraction on any external particle passes through its centre, find approximate expressions for the force of gravity at the equator and the poles, and at any intermediate place, when the earth revolves with uniform angular velocity about its polar axis.

III. HYDROSTATICS.

1. Define a fluid; and explain how fluid pressure is measured when uniform, and when variable.

2. When a body is immersed in a heavy homogeneous fluid at rest, show that the pressure on its surface is equal to the weight of a column of the fluid having a base equal in area to the surface immersed, and a height equal to the depth of the centre of gravity of the surface below that of the fluid.
A cube and a sphere are just immersed in a fluid, one face of the cube being horizontal, and the pressures on them are equal; show that their volumes are equal.

3. Explain the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body when floating freely; also when partially supported by a string from a fixed point above the surface of the fluid.
A hollow ball of lead is dropped into a vessel containing mercury and water, and comes to rest with half its surface in the mercury and half in the water. Find the thickness of the ball, its exterior diameter being given, the specific gravities of lead and mercury being respectively 11·4 and 13·5.
Two equal spheres whose specific gravities are as 2:1, are suspended from the arms of a balance, and one of them is wholly and the other partially immersed in water; will they move, and how, when the barometer falls?

4. Define the metacentre, and explain its use in determining the stability of a solid body floating freely in equilibrium.
A solid right cone floats in stable equilibrium with its axis vertical, and vertex downwards; find the least angle of the cone, its specific gravity being given.

5. Describe an experiment by which it is proved that the pressure of air at a given temperature varies as the density.
A hollow cylinder, open at top, is inverted and just immersed in water; find the difference of level of the water within and without the cylinder. Find also how much the temperature of the air in the vessel must be increased to expel all the water from it, assuming the equation \( p = k_0 (1 + a') \).

6. When a vessel containing fluid revolves uniformly about a vertical axis, and the motion of the fluid has become steady, show that the form of its free surface is a paraboloid of revolution with axis vertical and vertex downwards.
A hollow cone filled with fluid revolves round its axis with uniform angular velocity. Find the velocity when one-half of the fluid is thrown out, and the depth of the lowest point of the free surface below the surface when at rest.

7. A cylindrical vessel with axis vertical contains fluid under pressure; find the tension per unit of area at any point of its section in terms of the pressure at that depth, the radius of the cylinder, and the thickness of the material.

A cast-iron pipe, 4 feet in diameter and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inch in thickness, is capped by a hemispherical dome, the centre of which is 240 feet below the surface of the water in a reservoir with which it is connected. Find the tension per square inch at the highest point of the pipe, and in the dome.

IV. GEOMETRICAL OPTICS.

1. State the law of refraction of light.

The image of a portion of a stick immersed in water is inclined to the vertical at an angle of 45°; what is the inclination of the stick, the index of refraction from water into air being \(\frac{4}{3}\)?

2. Two plane mirrors are at right angles to each other, and an eye and a luminous point are in a plane perpendicular to the line of intersection of the mirrors; trace the pencils of light by which the eye sees two images of the luminous point.

3. Find the position of the geometrical focus of a conical pencil of rays incident directly upon a convex lens.

A luminous point moves along the axis of a convex lens from an infinite distance up to its surface: trace the corresponding motion of the geometrical focus.

Explain the use of a single convex lens as a magnifying glass, and how the magnification is measured and may be tested.

4. Explain what is meant by the dispersion of light when sunlight passes through a prism. What precautions are necessary to form a pure spectrum? How is the refractive index of any part of the spectrum measured? and what is the meaning of the irrationality of dispersion?

5. Give an explanation of spherical aberration when a pencil of light is incident directly upon a spherical reflector, and of chromatic aberration when sunlight is incident directly upon a convex lens; and show how the chromatic aberration may be corrected by a combination of two lenses of different substances.

6. Explain the construction of the refracting telescope with achromatic object-glass and Ramsden's eyepiece; and trace the course of the pencils of rays from two distant points, one upon, and the other at a distance from, the axis of the telescope. How is the field of view limited? and by what means are partial pencils excluded from entering the eye?

7. Explain the construction of Galileo's telescope; why it cannot be used for angular measurement, and why partial pencils cannot be excluded from it. What are its principal advantages?

B. T. MOORE, M.A., Professor.
3. Explain the principle of Kater's reversible pendulum, and of its application to the measurement of the force of gravity.

4. Find an expression for the motion of a particle affected simultaneously by two parallel simple vibrations of equal amplitudes but unequal periods, and describe experimental illustrations of the kind of motion the particle would have.

5. Show how to find the velocity of sound in dry air at 0° C., when the velocity corresponding to the temperature \( t^\circ \), barometric pressure \( B \), and tension of aqueous vapour \( T \) is given.

6. Describe the constitution of the diatonic scale, as it might be tuned from a given key-note by a person whose ear could not recognize any musical interval except octaves and fifths. How would any of the intervals of the scale differ if it were tuned by octaves, fourths, and major thirds?

7. The following are given by Helmholtz as respectively the most perfect and the least perfect positions of the chord of \( C \), when the tones producing it lie within two octaves, namely:

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<tr>
<th>Relative Number of Vibrations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most perfect position</td>
<td>Least perfect position</td>
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<tr>
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What is the cause of the difference?

8. Give an account of Fizeau's observations on "Newton's rings" as formed by the light of a flame containing vapour of sodium, and explain the results obtained.

9. Describe the interference-spectrum as it may be produced by means of a piece of glass on which a great number of very fine parallel lines are ruled very near to each other. Give a general explanation of its formation, and show how it can be used to determine the wave-length of any particular kind of light.

10. Describe and explain the appearances seen in a thin plate of calc spar cut perpendicularly to the principal crystallographic axis, when it is illuminated by a divergent pencil of plane polarized light and looked at through a Nicol's prism.

11. State the most important respects in which ordinary light, plane polarized light, and circularly polarized light differ from each other. Explain their differences upon the undulatory theory, and mention experiments which confirm your explanation.

II.

1. State the results of Dulong and Petit's investigation into the Laws of Cooling, so far as they relate to the influence of the temperature of the body and that of the enclosure in which it is placed, upon the rate at which a heated body cools in vacuo.

When their thermometer was at 240°, they give the number 8·95 as its rate of cooling in an enclosure at 80°, and 10·69 as its rate of cooling in an enclosure at 0° when its own temperature was 80°.

2. If the two ends of a cylinder whose sides are impervious to heat are kept at two different constant temperatures, show what will be the final condition of the cylinder with respect to temperature; also show how much heat will pass through a transverse section of the cylinder in a unit of time, the material, dimensions, and temperatures of the ends of the cylinder being supposed known.

3. Describe Clement and Desorme's method of determining the ratio of the two specific heats of air; point out its practical merits or defects, and give the theory of the process.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

4. What is the "factor of efficiency" of a heat-engine? What is the greatest value that this factor can have in the case of an engine working between given limits of temperature? and what conditions must be fulfilled in order that this value may be attained?

5. Describe the experiments needed for measuring in absolute mechanical units the total magnetic force of the earth at any place; and show what are the general principles upon which the observations depend.

6. Describe and explain a method of obtaining a continuous record of the variations of the horizontal magnetic force at any part of the earth's surface.

7. Define "electric potential," and deduce from the definition an expression for the potential at any point due to a given quantity of electricity accumulated at a given distance. Show what are the characteristic physical properties of equipotential surfaces.

8. Define the "electrical capacity" of a conductor, and show how it can be expressed in absolute measure. Find the capacity of a spherical Leyden jar, the radius of the inner coating being \( r_1 \), that of the outer coating \( r_2 \), and the specific inductive capacity of the insulator \( k \). Also find the potential energy of a charge \( q \) accumulated in such a jar, or in a similar one of thrice its linear dimensions.

9. The poles of a galvanic battery of electromotive force \( e \) and resistance \( r \) are connected by three copper wires, combined in multiple arc, and having respectively the lengths \( l_1, l_2, l_3 \), and the weights \( w_1, w_2, w_3 \); find the strength of the current in the battery and in each of the wires, the resistance of a copper wire of unit length and unit weight being \( \rho \).

10. If a voltameter with platinum electrodes and containing acidulated water, a thermo-electric pile, or a metallic wire of resistance equal to that of the voltameter or thermo-electric pile are interposed in the circuit of a battery, state and explain the differences, if any, between the effects produced in each case upon the strength of the current and upon the evolution of heat.

11. The absolute unit of resistance originally proposed by Weber was defined as "one millimetre per second," and that adopted by the Committee of the British Association as "ten million metres per second": explain and justify these expressions.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant of three forces of the respective magnitudes 12, 16, and 40, acting upon a point in directions at right angles to each other.

2. What is the dynamical measure of a force? Show what force would be required to move a mass of 69 pounds 500 feet from rest in 34.5 seconds.

3. Show how to find the resultant of two or more parallel forces in one plane. Find the resultant of the following system of forces, namely:

\[ A \text{ and } C, \text{ of the respective magnitudes 7 and 8, acting vertically downwards, and } B \text{ and } D \text{ of the respective magnitudes 5 and 10 actin vertically upwards, the distance between } A \text{ and } B \text{ being 12 inches, the distance between } B \text{ and } C \text{ 4 inches, and that between } C \text{ and } D \text{ 9 inches.} \]

4. Explain a method of representing graphically the changes in the velocity of a moving body, and apply it to finding the relation between the distances passed through in successive equal intervals of time by a body moving with a uniformly accelerated velocity.

5. Give the formula for the time of vibration of a simple pendulum.

If a clock were regulated so as to keep time accurately in a place where the force of gravity was 32.24, what would be its daily error at a place where the force of gravity was 32.09, and what proportionate change in the length of the pendulum would be needed to make it keep exact time at the latter place?
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

6. The radius of the moon’s orbit and the time in which the moon makes one revolution round the earth being given, show what must be the force of terrestrial gravity at the moon, in order that it may suffice to keep the moon in its orbit.

7. Prove that the average pressure over any surface immersed in a liquid is equal to the pressure at its centre of gravity, and hence find the total pressure upon the surface.

8. Describe the construction and explain the action of the air-pump. If the first 6 strokes of a pump reduce the pressure of the air in the receiver by \( \frac{3}{4} \) of its original amount, what will be the pressure of the air after 12 strokes?

9. State the law which determines the velocity of a fluid issuing from a small opening; and find the range of a jet of water issuing from a hole halfway down a cylindrical vessel 10 feet high, standing upon a horizontal plane and filled to the top with water.

10. Describe the nature of the movement by which sound is propagated through the atmosphere; and show by what atmospheric conditions the velocity of propagation is affected.

11. What are harmonic tones, and how are they produced?

Taking 1120 feet per second as the velocity of sound in air, find the rates of vibration of the first four tones of an open organ-pipe 2 feet long, and of a stopped pipe of the same length, and account for the difference between the two sets of tones.

II.

1. Find a geometrical construction for determining the position and size of the image of a small object placed on the axis of a convex lens of given focal length; and show how the image changes when the distance of the object from the lens is altered.

2. Define the dispersive power of a transparent medium. Show how to find what refracting angle a prism of known dispersive power must have in order to achromatize a second prism of given angle and dispersive power. Also show how to find the final deflection produced by the two prisms (when combined so as to give no dispersion) in a ray of light which traverses each in the direction of least deviation, and whose index of refraction in each prism is known.

3. Describe and explain the appearance presented by a dark line upon a white ground when it is looked at through a prism.

4. Define the mean coefficient of expansion of a substance between two given temperatures; and show what experimental data are needed to determine it. What relation exists between the coefficients of linear, superficial, and cubical expansion of the same substance?

5. What is meant by the maximum tension of a vapour? and what are the characteristic properties of a vapour when at its maximum tension? How can the maximum tension of a given vapour at different temperatures be measured experimentally?

6. Define specific heat. Describe fully the process of determining the specific heat of a substance by the method of mixture, and show how to find by experiment the “water-equivalent” of the calorimeter.

7. Explain the difference between magnetized and unmagnetized iron and steel, on the assumption that magnetic substances, even when not magnetized, are aggregates of magnetic molecules; and mention any phenomena which seem to you to support this view.

8. Describe the distribution of electricity on an insulated charged conducting cylinder at a distance from other conductors, and show that it is a necessary consequence of the fundamental law of electrical attraction and repulsion. Explain the action of points in facilitating the escape of electricity from charged conductors.

9. Describe the construction and explain the action of the cylinder elec-
trical machine; and show how to obtain from it either positive or negative electricity.

10. Describe the construction of a Grove's galvanic cell. If six cells are connected together in series, and the zinc plate of the third cell (counting from the positive end) is connected with the earth, compare the electrical tensions at the two extremities of the series with the tensions on the plates of a single insulated cell.

11. When the poles of a galvanic cell are connected by a conductor of resistance 1, a current of the strength 1/32 is produced; and when they are connected by a conductor of resistance 5, the strength of the current is 0.33; find from these data the internal resistance and the electromotive force of the cell.

G. C. FOSTER, Professor.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. The formation of a finished cutting will slope downwards from north to south. The material excavated has to be lead north of the cutting. If the soil is of a wet nature, how should the excavation be carried on?

2. In blasting rock what is meant by the line of least resistance, and what ratio should the amount of charge bear to it, supposing the rock of uniform consistency?

3. Show that when the cubic contents of a cutting or embankment are calculated by taking the mean of the two end areas and multiplying it by the length that the result is in excess of the true quantity.

4. What is the best practical test, where possible, of the durability of a building-stone? and why is a large absorption of water by a building-stone considered bad?

5. Describe Hoffmann and Lick's annular ovens for burning bricks; and give the reasons for the great economy of fuel observed in using them.

6. What is the difference between the hardening of mortar made with a rich lime and a strongly hydraulic lime? Do rich limes or hydraulic limes slack most easily?

7. What tests were used on the Main Drainage Works of London to ascertain if the cement employed was of sufficiently good quality?

8. What precaution is necessary when the front of a wall is of ashlar and the back of brickwork or coursed rubble?

9. What is English and Flemish bond in brickwork?

10. Given the span, rise, and pressure at the crown of an arch, and also the amount and position of the vertical loads upon it; show how to draw a linear arch that shall be in equilibrium under those loads.


12. For a beam of rectangular section \( M = \frac{1}{2}bh^2 \). What must be the depth of a rectangular beam of uniform section of red pine when it is 12 feet between the two points of support and 9 inches broad, the load being 3 cwt. per foot run, uniformly distributed, and 13 cwt. upon the middle point of the beam, when \( f = 7000 \) lbs. and the coefficient of safety is 8, the weight of the beam itself not being taken into account?

13. Sketch some forms of cross section most usually adopted by engineers for cast- and plate-iron girders, and give the reasons for their difference.

14. State the different items whose sum forms the load upon a roof-truss and upon a bridge-truss.

15. A bridge truss of 56 feet span consists of seven equilateral triangles. It is loaded upon the three joints of its lower chord with 5 tons, 2 tons and 2 tons respectively, and is supported on the end joints of that chord. Find
the strains upon the different members of the truss, and give the sections of metal you would consider sufficient, and your reasons for adopting them.

16. Find the strains on the members of the above truss when loaded with 2 tons on each top joint in addition.

17. Why are not suspension bridges used when the moving load bears a large proportion to the fixed load?

18. Describe the method of sinking shafts by underpinning and by drum-curb.

19. Describe briefly the data required when determining the drainage area and cubic contents of storage reservoir necessary for supplying a town with water.

20. Describe the special provisions it is necessary to take in constructing an embankment for impounding water, and give a sketch-section of a bank when the water is 50 feet deep.

GEORGE FULLER, Professor.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

1. What is the error in square links per acre in a survey made with a chain 4 inches too long?

2. Explain how in surveying with the chain only, a straight line may be ranged between two points when vision and chaining along the line are both obstructed, but the ground is open past the obstruction on one side.

3. How may two persons in a field between two distant stations quickly range themselves in a straight line between the stations without going to either of them?

4. What is parallax in a theodolite or level? when and how ought the adjustment for prevention of parallax to be made?

5. Explain the principle of the vernier, and show how to graduate it in order to read to 20 seconds when the horizontal circle of the theodolite is graduated to $\frac{1}{3}$ of degrees.

6. Explain the principles of construction of the sextant, and the parallax of the instrument.

7. What is the line of collimation in a theodolite? How ought it to be placed in the telescope of a Y theodolite? and how is it adjusted?

8. Explain the nature of a traverse survey.

9. The following are the bearings and lengths of the lines of a traverse survey. Required to plot them by protracting the angles and by calculating the ordinates.

$4^\circ 28', 31^\circ 20', 87^\circ 15', 166^\circ 0', 192^\circ 25', 244^\circ 10', 315^\circ 3';$


10. In a triangle A, B, C, with a line from A to a point D in BC, we have measured $AB=1876, AC=1358, BC=1964, AD=1282, BD=1082$. Check the measured lengths of the three sides.

11. The reduced levels of a line of section at intervals of one chain are as follows: $-109.00, 104.20, 98.47, 95.02, 90.43, 99.40, 104.37, 106.23, 110.72, 117.06, 108.94, 106.29, 102.70$. Fill up a level-book with a set of readings which would give the above section, shifting the level three times.

12. Describe the method of setting out circular curves by the theodolite, both when the point of intersection of the two tangents is accessible and inaccessible.

GEORGE FULLER, Professor.
MECHANICAL DRAWING.

1. Draw an ellipse with major and minor axes 4" and 2" respectively.
2. A prism 2" high, with a pentagonal base of \( \frac{3}{2} " \) each side, stands with its base upon the horizontal plane; construct the length of a diagonal and the angle it makes with the plane.
3. Draw a plan and elevation of the above prism when it rests with one of its sides upon a plane inclined at 30° to the horizon.
4. Draw a pyramid 3" high, and with a base an equilateral triangle of 2" sides, and construct the angle of one of its sloping edges.
5. Draw a section of the above when cut by a plane making an angle of 45° with the horizon and cutting one edge at 1/" below the apex.
6. Draw the plan and two elevations, at right angles to each other, of a circular bolt 1" diam. and 3" total length.

The head to be hexagonal, 1" deep and 1 1/2" broad between its opposite sides. The bolt to lie on the horizontal plane upon one edge of its head and upon its other end.
7. A circular cast-iron hollow column 4 feet long, 1 foot external diameter, and metal 1/" thick, is terminated at both ends by flanges projecting 3" and 1 3/4" thick. The bottom flange is at right angles to the axis of the column, but the top flange makes an angle of 30° with the horizon. Each flange has four bolt-holes, 1/" diameter, at right angles to each other. Draw a plan and two elevations, at right angles to each other, to a scale of 1 3/4" to a foot.
8. Draw a plan and elevation of a circle 2" diameter, when two of its diameters, at right angles to each other, are inclined to the horizontal plane at 30°.

Note.—Neatness and accuracy in the drawings are of special importance.

GEORGE FULLER, Professor.

MINERALOGY.

1. Define a Mineral, Mineral species, and a Crystal.
2. By what different modes may crystallization take place? Give examples.
3. Explain the law of symmetry. State the law of symmetry in the Cubical, Dimetric, and Trimetric systems of Crystallization.
4. What is understood by cleavage in Mineralogy? Give examples of Minerals which cleave with facility, and state the faces parallel to which they respectively cleave.
5. Name the different crystallographic forms in the cubical system; and state how they are derived, either from the Octahedron or the Cube.
6. Explain the meaning of Sulphate and Sulphide. How may they be detected by means of the blowpipe?
7. Give the mineral composition and physical characters of the chief rock-forming minerals.
8. Mention some examples of hydrous and anhydrous silicates.
9. Give a general view of the composition and characters of the Felspar group of minerals.
10. What is understood by dimorphous and pseudomorphous minerals? Give examples.
11. State the chemical composition, hardness, specific gravity, and form of the following minerals:—Topaz, Beryl, Zinc-blende, Galena, Cassiterite, Calcite, Meerschaum, Selenite, Chrysolite, Garnet, Amethyst.
12. Mention the different kinds of lustre in minerals.
13. Name the specimens of minerals and models of crystals placed before you.

J. MORRIS, F.G.S., Professor.
GEOLOGY.

1. Name the Inorganic agencies at present in operation which assist in explaining the formation of certain rocks.

2. Draw a section across any part of England or Wales showing the general succession of the strata.

3. Explain the origin, and give the distribution of Coral reefs.

4. Compare the *Eocene* strata of the London and Hampshire basins, as to their different development in both districts.

5. Explain the conditions, both climatal and otherwise, under which the *Eocene* strata of the London basin appear to have been accumulated.

6. Upon what evidence is it inferred that the stratified rocks are of different ages?

7. Draw up a table showing the succession of the Secondary rocks, and place alongside their chief mineral characters.

8. Mention some of the more important Vertebrate and Invertebrate fossil remains found in the Secondary strata.

9. State the geological conditions favourable for obtaining a supply of water by means of Artesian or ordinary wells.

10. Explain the meaning of the terms outcrop, dip, strike, and unconformability of strata.

11. Give the geographical distribution of the Coal-bearing strata in Great Britain, and name the principal varieties of coal found in them.

12. Mention some of the characteristic genera of fossils of the Carboniferous limestone, Wenlock limestone, and White Chalk.

13. Name the rocks and fossils on the table.

J. MORRIS, F.G.S., Professor.

ZOOOLOGY.

1. What principal characters distinguish the mammalia from all the other vertebrated classes, and what are the leading distinctive characters of the unguculated, ungulated, bipinnated, and dimetroal subclasses of mammalians? .................................................. 15

2. Write down, in systematic order, merely the names of the several subkingdoms and classes of animals, without describing or defining any of the divisions................................................................. 10

3. The existence of a placenta being only a temporary accident which occurs in the least influential of the adult female organs of certain mammalia, will you explain how its various forms have sometimes been employed to group together genera or even entire orders of that class ...... 10

4. Describe the general principles according to which classes and orders, especially in the vertebrated subkingdom, are sought to be respectively established, and state the proposed uses to be made of the decidua and the amnion by Professor Haeckel and others for the purposes of zoological classification ......................................................... 15

5. Mention the chief characters by which the bimana are ranked as a distinct order from quadrumania. How are the marsupians distinguished from the monotremes, seeing that both marsupial bones and marsupium occur in these two orders? .................................................. 15

6. Looking to the number of known genera and species of birds, and their range of forms, will you divide that class into orders fitted to aid in the study of ornithology. In what speciality is archæopteryx allied to ornithic embryos and adult saurians? .................................................. 20
7. Among the chelonian reptiles will you state the distinctive characters of the marine turtles (caretida), the land tortoises (testudinida), and the freshwater or wading chelonians (emydida), and why the caretida are made to follow the palmiped birds, and the emydida to precede the crocodiles?

8. For the living habits of chelonians, state why the sternal elements (to which the scapular arch is always attached) are most moveable in the caretida, most fixed in the testudinida, and only partially moveable in the emydida.

9. In what characters do labyrinthodonts resemble existing amphibia, in which do they resemble saurian reptiles, and during what epochs have they chiefly flourished in Europe and America? What entomoids are now found in American palaeozoics, to have peopled Devonian forests of the highest terrestrial vegetation?

10. Mention the technical terms employed to designate divisions and subdivisions in zoological classifications; and state why these terms can never be interchangeable, nor the characters of a higher division ever be identical in nature or zoological value with those of an inferior division.

11. What is a recent and what an extinct animal, and what the difference between them? In what order do the extinct faunae appear disposed in the crust of the earth, and what has differentiated them? Which animals have a pedigree and which none, and where have they been earliest and best known?

12. The successive past faunae of the globe being thus arranged in superimposed strata, like negroes in a slaver, will you state the means by which they are continually sinking, what now has become of the first formed faunae, what their only rational origin, and how alone the continuity has been preserved hitherto unbroken.

13. As the physical conditions and the outward configuration of the earth's surface have never been stationary, explain how the successive faunae of the same locality appear to have been sometimes slow, sometimes quicker, and sometimes even sudden and catastrophic in their mutations, without violating the laws of the slow gradual and constant metamorphoses of animal species.

14. State the zoological characters common to the polypifera, acalyphe, and echinodermata, by which they are grouped to compose the subkingdom radiata. How are the three subclasses of polypifera (hydrozoa, anthozoa, and bryozoa) differentiated by the structure of their alimentary organs? Which of the annelides approach the myriapods in possessing numerous tubular articulated feet?

15. Life, like heat, being mere motion, and never a force, will you state whether it is a cause, or a consequence, or a condition of organization; and whether the molecular arrangements by which it is manifested are more within the power of the microscope in a monad than in a whale?

16. Whether are the philosophical principles of zoological classification better illustrated in the arrangements proposed by Cuvier a.p. 1830, with all his acquaintance with the facts of structure, or in those of Aristotle b.c. 322, when the anatomy of animals was much less known?

ROBERT E. GRANT, Professor.
ARCHITECTURE.

It is not expected that any Student will answer all the following questions; and it is more to be desired that the answers should be carefully given than that they should be numerous. Sketches, with explanatory references, will be preferred to mere written descriptions.

I. AS A FINE ART.

FIRST TERM,

1. Describe some of the works in England usually termed Celtic; mention any of the theories respecting their dates and purpose.
2. In what other parts of the world are works of this kind found?
3. Describe some of the principal forms used in the Pelasgic works at Mycene, showing how they differed from those afterwards used by the Greeks.
4. Describe the rise and progress of columnar architecture in Egypt.
5. Explain what is known as to its use in Assyria.
6. Explain what is known as to its use in Persia.
7. Mention the theories as to its origin in Greece.
8. Describe its leading forms there, showing particularly how it made a decided advance upon all that had preceded it.
9. Draw sections of the principal mouldings, and explain, as an example, the manner in which the outline of the echinus was altered at various dates.
10. Explain in what way the Roman orders were formed, and how they differed from the Greek.
11. Describe the various refined methods used by the Greeks in forming the outlines of their columns, antae, entablatures, &c. &c., also the reasons for the above.
12. Sketch the plan and section of an ordinary Egyptian temple and its courts, &c.
13. Sketch the plan of Greek temples in their various modifications as described by Vitruvius.
14. Sketch the plan of an Assyrian palace temple, and explain the several theories as to its covering and lighting.
15. The same with the Persian halls, as at Susa and Persepolis.
16. Explain the chief theories as to the internal arrangement, covering, and lighting of the large Greek temples.
17. Explain some of the leading forms introduced by the Romans in plan and section.
18. Describe (1) some of the peculiar forms of Great Tombs or Mausolea erected by the early inhabitants of Lycia; (2) by the Greek colonists there; and (3) by the Romans in Italy, Africa, &c.

SECOND TERM.

1. Show how the several parts of a Roman Pagan Basilica were appropriated, and in what way the Christian Basilica differed from the Pagan in plan and section.
2. Were the Pagan Basilicas or Temples adapted generally to Christian worship? Quote any edict of the Emperors respecting them, and give any examples of the adaptation.
3. Sketch the plan of a Christian Basilica, showing the outer court and porches, the spaces reserved for the male and female worshippers, the chancel, the pulpit, confessio, bishops, &c.
4. The same with a Byzantine church, showing particularly the differences in plan and section from the above.
5. Describe the mode of erecting the early Christian Basilicas and Baptisteries in Italy, particularly as respects the columns, bases, capitals, entablatures, and other ornamental parts.
6. Describe some of the improvements in architectural outlines introduced by the Byzantines.

7. Sketch some of the leading forms of architecture used in Lombardy and the neighbouring districts in or about the 10th and 12th centuries, showing how far they had advanced towards the leading forms of Pointed architecture.

8. Describe some of the most interesting architectural peculiarities in the southern provinces of France of the 11th and 12th centuries.

9. Give the approximate dates of some early examples of Norman architecture in France and England.

10. Describe some of the leading architectural outlines not used by the Normans, although used in France in their own times.

11. Sketch some of the most characteristic Norman mouldings and ornaments.

12. Give the approximate dates at which the changes took place to Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, and Tudor.

13. Show, by sketches, the changes which some of the principal mouldings underwent at the above periods.

14. The same with the foliage and other ornaments.

15. The same with window tracery.

16. The same with spires.

17. Explain the general characteristics of the French Flamboyant.

18. Explain the general characteristics of the Italian Gothic details (S. Maria della Spina p. e.).

19. Describe one or more of the styles of the chief Renaissance architects in Italy.

II. CONSTRUCTION.

FIRST TERM.

1. Describe the composition of lias, greystone, and chalk limes, showing the principal differences affecting their use in mortars.

2. What materials were anciently used with lime to form mortars hardening under water? Describe the materials now so used, their proportions, and the reasons for these proportions varying with the different kinds of lime.

3. Explain the composition and manufacture of Roman and Portland cements, and the effect of the above materials when mixed with them.

4. Describe what is meant by brickwork being "waterbound," and the conditions under which it becomes so. Also the effect which frost has upon newly built brickwork or masonry.

5. Sketch the section of a fir- or an oak-tree, showing the position of the heart, sap, old and new wood, and how it should be so cut as to give the best deals &c. for joiners' work.

6. Show how "shakes" in timber usually occur; explain the methods by which they can best be avoided

(1) When the scantlings are small,
(2) When the work requires the use of "whole timber."

7. Explain the method of calculating the strength of timber, giving, as examples, the comparative strength of a piece of timber 36 inches super in section

(1) in one piece 6 by 6.
(2) In two pieces, each 6 by 3 placed side by side and so screwed together or otherwise united as to form, practically, one piece.
(3) Two pieces, each 6 by 3, similarly united, but placed one over the other, so as to be 12 by 3.

8. Sketch a quarter partition two stories high, showing the proper method of framing the heads, quarters, and sills in connexion with the floor-joists.

9. Sketch the several methods of framing the joists into or upon a floor-girder, and explain in what manner the strength of the joists is increased or diminished by these methods.
10. Describe the shapes, sizes, &c. of the ordinary Roman bricks, the pur-
port of the inscriptions usually found upon them, the methods used to cause
the mortar to adhere to them, and the kind of joints with which they were
put together.
11. Describe some of the Roman modes of building walls, and the method
of binding them together.
12. Describe the methods now chiefly used for the manufacture of orna-
mental and other paving tiles, as "Staffordshire encaustic, &c." together with
the methods of glazing them used now and in mediæval times.
13. Describe the modern way of manufacturing drain-pipes, the methods of
glazing them, and state the reasons for any particular method being desirable.
14. Sketch the way of laying two alternate courses of a 14-inch wall
English bond, and two other courses in Flemish bond.
Mention the periods at which the two kinds of bond were chiefly used in
England, and describe the way in which ornamental brick facing was usually
done here in the 18th century.
15. Describe the comparative advantages &c. of wood and iron bond, and
the precautions to be adopted in their use.
16. Describe the probable effect (giving the reasons) of draining the ground
below the foundations of a building after its erection.

SECOND TERM.

1. Show in section the principal rafters of a steep-pitched, open-timbered
roof, 25 feet span, without a tie-beam, and with a collar one-third down from
the top; and explain how they were further tied together, and their thrust on
the walls resisted, by the mediæval architects—
(i) By straight timbers.
(ii) By circular struts and braces.
(iii) By circular struts and braces as in hammer-beam roofs.
2. Explain the method of trussing common in French mediæval roofs.
3. Explain the principle on which an ordinary queen post roof is framed; also
the nature of the strains on the several timbers and joints, and any special
precautions which may occur to you as requisite to be taken in the framing.
4. Describe the construction of any timber roof having a circular or poly-
gonal form without a collar or tie-beam.
5. Describe, generally, the manner in which the various strata of the crust
of the earth have been formed; and mention in particular the theories as to
the formation of granite, lava, limestone, and marble.
6. Is it requisite to place stones in a building in any particular relation to
their position in the quarry?
If so, state the reasons, and explain how the said position may be known
after the stone has been recovered from the quarry.
7. Explain the practice of the mediæval mason, in respect of the beds,
joints, &c., as contrasted with the modern, and the advantages of either
practice.
8. Describe the ordinary sizes of the stones and the kinds of tooling peculiar
to certain dates in mediæval times, and the methods of finishing the external
face of masonry at present.
9. Describe the manner in which stonework is now usually secured and
connected together.
10. Describe the earliest form of the arch as shown in the method by which
the ceilings of the upper chamber in the Great Pyramid are protected from
the weight of the masonry above them.
11. Sketch out a groin rib, explain its proper construction at the springing,
&c. Show how the haunches should be made firm, and the proper position
of a flying buttress to resist the thrust of the rib.
12. Explain the construction of a fan-groined vault.
13. Explain the construction of a fan-groined vault when partly springing from pendants, as in Henry VII's chapel.
14. Explain the construction of the great domes of the cathedrals at Rome and Florence; and show how it differs in principle from that of S. Sophia at Constantinople.
15. Explain the difference in composition and qualities between cast iron, wrought iron, and steel.
16. Sketch out the best section for cast-iron, wrought-iron, and steel girders; and describe the reasons for the difference in the section, together with the general principles followed in calculating the strength.
17. Explain and illustrate by sketches the general principles of shoring up, as e.g. in the case of the front wall of a house five stories high above the basement, with the floor timbers bearing on it and bulged out at the level of the 1 pair floor.

T. HAYTER LEWIS, Professor.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND.

1. What is the exact scope of Psychology, and its place among the sciences? What is Metaphysic?
2. Are the Sense of Resistance and the Sense of Fatigue allied as modes of consciousness, and referable to the same seat in the human organism?
3. Is it the same thing to apprehend by Touch that the points of a compass are two, and that they are so far apart?
4. Is it a satisfactory account of Intellect to resolve it into a bundle of Faculties?
5. Cognition is Recognition: show the truth of this.
6. Is Contrast a fundamental principle of Association?
7. How does the Empiristic thought of the present day differ from the older Sensationalism?
8. Show how the Feelings may be controlled through the Thoughts, and the Thoughts through the Feelings.
9. What interest has the psychologist in Reflex Action?
10. Classify the Motives of human action.

G. CROOM ROBERTSON, Professor.

LOGIC.

1. State the general relation of Logic to Psychology; and in this light examine Whately's definition of the science.
2. Explain the character of Contrary and Contradictory terms and propositions.
3. What is the doctrine of Modals? Estimate the grounds on which Hamilton would exclude it from Logic.
4. Show that O cannot stand as a Premiss in the First Figure, as Major in the Second, as Minor in the Third, or as a Premiss in the Fourth. Bring out the special character of the different Figures, including the Fourth, unless you reject it.
5. Illustrate the Aristotelian saying:—*Ex veris fieri non potest ut falsum concludatur, ex falsis contra verum*; and show its application in the doctrine of scientific Hypothesis.
6. What is the nature of Demonstration?
7. Explain the character of Necessity ascribed to mathematical truth.
8. Distinguish Induction in Mill's sense from the Induction (1) of Aristotle and Hamilton, (2) of Whately, (3) of Whewell.
9. Illustrate by an original example in each case the different views of Analogical reasoning taken by logicians.
10. Distinguish between Fact and Theory, giving instances of each.

G. CROOM ROBERTSON, Professor.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Distinguish between "wages" in the following senses:—"money wages," "real wages," "proportional wages," and then solve the following problems:

a. Supposing "real wages" to advance, while "proportional wages" and "money wages" remain constant, what would this imply as to the interest respectively of capitalists and of labourers; as to the productiveness of industry; and as to the value of money?

b. Supposing "proportional wages" and "money wages" to advance pari passu, while "real wages" remain constant, what would this imply as to the interests of the same parties, the productiveness of industry, and the value of money?

c. Supposing "money wages" to rise while "real wages" and "proportional wages" remain constant, what would this imply as to the same?

2. To the "wages fund" doctrine, which assumes that a certain, though not strictly determinable, portion of the wealth of the country is "destined" to the payment of labour, it has been objected that capitalists do not in fact "destine" any portion of their means to the payment of labour, but in all cases get the labour they require as cheap as they can. How far do you think this criticism affects the "wage fund" theory?

3. State the causes on which the growth of agricultural rent depends; and show what modifications these undergo in the case of new and of old countries.

4. There are grounds for supposing that the value (as dependent upon cost) of the staple food of the people in old countries is not likely to experience any important changes of a permanent kind: what are they?

5. "Economic rent," as explained by Ricardo, corresponds with the actual rent paid by farmers to landlords in but very few countries on the globe: wherein then lies the value of the theory?

6. In order that the actual payments made by farmers to landlords should generally correspond with "economic rent," what conditions must be observed?

7. Under what conditions is it true that the "value of money is inversely as to its quantity?"

8. Distinguish the "cost" from the "price" of gold, and say how you estimate the "cost" of gold per ounce in England.

9. State under what circumstances the market price of bullion (measured in coin) may differ from the mint price; and apply your explanation to elucidate the following cases—the rise in the market price of silver in the reign of William III.—the rise in the market price of gold between 1810 and 1815—the fall in the market price of gold in the Australian colonies for a time after the gold discoveries.

J. E. CAIRNES, Professor.
I. EARLY ROMAN HISTORY.

1. What difference was there in the management of the ager publicus under the Kings and under the Republic?
2. Of what materials was the Plebs composed?
3. Why did the Patricians prefer Military Tribunes to Plebeian Consuls?
4. What were the Licinian Rogations, and how far did they answer their purpose?
5. Trace the relations of Rome to the Latin federation.
6. Explain the terms Roma quadrata, Montani and Collini, confrarreatio, scriptura, necum.

II. FRENCH HISTORY, 1815-1830.

1. What was the political attitude of the bourgeoisie in 1789, 1815, and 1830?
2. What were the opinions and sentiments of an ultra-royalist after the Restoration? Point out the difference between him and an aristocrat before the Revolution.
3. What were the leading features of the Electoral law of 5 Feb.? How did it work? When and why was it repealed?
4. On what principles did Decazes aim at governing France?
5. Describe the organization of the Carbonari.
6. Who was chiefly responsible for the invasion of Spain in 1823? What was the condition and temper of the French army at that time?
8. What was the policy of Martignac?
9. Give an account of the expulsion of Gregoire and Manuel from the Chamber.
10. Say what you know of Didier, Donnadieu, Bournon, St. Cyr, Riego, Cuvier, Victor, Peyronnet, Roger Collard, and Bories.
11. Give a genealogical table of the descendants of Louis XV.

E. S. BEESLY, M.A., Professor.

JURISPRUDENCE.

1. What are the leading marks which distinguish a condition of social life from a condition anterior to the existence of such life?
2. What place does Law occupy as a civilizing agent? Trace the series of reactions upon each other in primitive society of law, moral sentiments or aspirations, and physical wants.
3. Define the following terms, marking off in each case the severely juridical from the popular or ethical uses of the term—
   Law, Person, Right, Duty, Act, Will, Intention, Mistake, Malice.
4. What meaning do you give to the expression 'Sources of Law'? In accordance with this meaning, enumerate all the sources of law, actual or possible.
5. What are the grounds for the need of the Interpretation of Law? What modes are, or might be, employed for satisfying that need in the most efficient way?
6. Classify the main topics of a complete Code for a modern European State. Define Status, and investigate the claims of a so-called 'Law of Persons' to take precedence of a so-called 'Law of Things.'
7. Point out the chief modes in which juridical ideas become multiplied through the medium of the other facts of national development. Illustrate
your remarks by the instance of (1) credit, (2) navigation, (3) questions of "national character."

8. Distinguish so-called 'International law' from municipal law on the one hand, and international 'morality' on the other. What are the sanctions, if any, of international law?

9. What are the purposes of the study of the Science of Jurisprudence? What are the topics with which that science exclusively deals?

SHELDON AMOS, M.A., Professor.

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ROMAN LAW.

1. What restraints on manumission existed in the time of the Republic, in the time of Gaius, and in the time of Justinian, respectively?

2. Is marriage a contract or status? What different modes of entering into marriage prevailed at different periods of Roman History? State the legal position of the wife under each.

3. Explain briefly the following:
   - Statuliber
   - Coemptio fiduciae causa
   - Antichresis
   - Institutio captatoria
   - Beneficium Separationis
   - Substitutio Pamiliaris
   - Testamentum irremium
   - Legatum eripticum
   - Dies cedit
   - Dies venit

4. "Mais, en fait, il n'y a que les descendants de clients ou d'affranchis pour qui la famille puisse se distinguer utilement de la gens, et pour qui, en conséquence, après les agnats, viennent les gentils, dans les droits de tutelle et d'hérité légitimes."

   Explain and comment on this passage. Mention other theories of the gens.

5. "Quum quis ex aliena materia speciem aliquam suo nomine fecerit, Nerva et Proculus putant, hunc dominum esse, qui fecerit, quia, quod factum est, antea nullius fuerat. Sabinus et Cassius magis naturalem rationem efficerent putant, ut, qui materia dominus fuerit, idem eodem materia factum sit, dominus esset, quia sine materia nulla species effici posset," D. 41. 1. 7. 7.

   Who were the jurists named here? What was the law upon the point in controversy?

6. "Potest etiam in testamento heredem suum quis damnare, ne altius rodes suas tollat, ne luminibus redium vicinarum officiat, vel ut patiatur eum tignum in parietem immittere, vel stellidia adversus eum habere, vel ut patiatur vicinum per fundum suum vel heredis ire, agere, aquamve ex eo ducoere." D. 8. 4. 16.

   Translate this passage. Could the servitudes mentioned be created in other ways? To what classes do they belong?

   7. "Si filius in potestate patris esse neget, Prætor cognoscit, ut prior doceat flius, quia et pro pictate, quam patri debet praestare, hoc statuendum est, et quia se liberum esse quodammodo contendit; ideo enim et qui ad libertatem proclamat, prior docere jubetur," D. 22. 3. 8.

   Comment on this passage. In what cases would the presumption have been in favour of a filiusfamilias or a servus? Does the same principle hold in analogous cases in the English Law?

W. A. HUNTER, M.A., Professor
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND ENGLISH HISTORY.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF HENRY III. TO THE CALLING OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

1. Mention some of the chief Statutes passed in the reign of Henry III. How far, in your opinion, is the term "Parliament," in its strict modern sense, applicable to the various assemblies in this reign?
2. Give a short history of the law of treason from the accession of Edward III. to the decision in Fine's case (3 St. Tr. 359), mentioning the various statutes on the subject and the different changes they made in the law. What changes have since been made by statute?
3. Give some account of the origin and growth of the following heads of parliamentary privilege:
   (1) The right of determining elections of Members.
   (2) Freedom of speech.
   (3) Freedom from arrest.
And give instances in which each of these were violated by the two first Stuart kings.
4. "Nullum tallagium vel auxilium per nos vel heredes nostros ia regno nostro ponatur seu levetur sine voluntate et assensu Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum, Comitum, Baronum, Militum, Burgensium, et aliorum liberorum communium de regno nostro."
   When was this statute passed. Trace the history of the right here established, and show the means by which the various kings evaded it until its confirmation by the Petition of Right (3 Car. 1. c. 4).
5. "Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonetur aut disseisiatur de libero tenemento suo vel libertatibus vel liberis consuetudinibus aut ulagetur aut exulet aut aliquo modo destruatur ... nisi per legale judicium parium suorum."—May. Charta, c. 29.
   Write a short history showing how far this provision was violated by the various kings in the two points of (1) Martial law and (2) Illegal imprisonment.
6. "The Rack seldom stood idle in the Tower for all the latter part of Elizabeth's reign" (Hallam, Const. Hist. vol. i. p. 149). Illustrate this position by examples of judicial torture in this and the next reign. When was it declared to be illegal?

J. W. WILLIS BUND, M.A., LL.B., Professor.
B. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

Examiner: PHILIP SMITH, Esq., B.A.

LATIN.

Tuesday, September 28th, morning, from 10 to 1.

A. Translate into English:

Atque in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, alia ex parte oppidi Adcanuannus, qui summa imperii tenebat, cum sescentis devotis, quos ilii soldarii adpellant (quorum hae est conditio, uti omnibus in vita commode una cum his fruantur, quorum se amicitiae dediderint; si quid eis per vim accidat, aut eundem casum una verant, aut sibi mortem consciscant: reque adhuc hominum memoria repertus est quisquam, qui, eo interfecso, suius se amicitiae devovisset, mortem recusaret), cum iis Adcanuannus, eruptionem facere conatus, clamore ab ea parte munitionis sublato, quum ad arma milites concurrentque vehementerque ibi pugnatum esset, repulsas in oppidum, tamen uti cadem deditionis conditione uteretur ab Crasso imperavit.

1. Write out the words from "uti" to "consciscant," in the form of an engagement in the First Person.

2. Parse "intentis, devotis, fruantur, consciscant"; and decline "sescentis, vim" and "eundem casum.

B. Translate into English:

Mittitur ad eos conloquendi causa C. Arpineius, eques Romanus, familiaris Q. Tituri, et Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, qui jam ante missu Cesaris ad Ambioricem venitare consueverat; apud quos Ambiorix ad hunc modum locutus est: "Sese pro Cassaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei confiteri debere, quod ejus opera stipendio liberatus esset quod Aduatucis finitumi suis pendere consueisset; quodque ei et filius et fratres filii ab Cesser remissi essent, quod Aduataci, obidnum numero misereos, apul se in servitate et etatis tamuisent: neque is, quod fecerit de obpugnatione castrorum, aut judicio aut voluntate sua fecisse, sed coactu civitatis; eaque eis eum est imperia, ut non minus libet juris in se multitudine quam ipse in multitudinem. Civitati porro hanc fuisse bellum causam, quod missum Gallorum conjurationi resistere non potuerit: id se facile ex humanitate sua probare posse, quod non adeo imperitus rerum, ut suis cepnis Populum Romanum superari posse confidit: sed esse Gallie commune consilium; omnibus hibernis Cassaris obpugnandis hunc esse dictum diem, ne qua legio altera legioni subidio venire posset; non facile Gallos Gallis negare potuisset, propter quum de recuperanda communis libertate consilium instituisset. Quibus quoniam pro pictate satisfecerit, habere se nunc rationem officii pro beneficiis Cassaris; monere, orare Titurium pro hostibus, ut sine aliquo saluta consulari: magnum manum Germanorum conducta Rheum transisse; hanc adhuc biduo. Ipsorum esse consilium, velut prius quam finitumi sciant eductos ex hibernis milites aut ad Ciceroem aut ad Labienum deducere, quorum alter miles passuum circiter 1, alter paulo amplius ab his absit. Illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmande, tumuit iter per fines suos daturum; quod quam faciat, et civitati sese consulere, quod hiber-
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

nis levetur, et Caesar pro ejus meritis gratiam referre." Hac oratione habita, discidit Ambiorix.

3. Oppugnanités.—Name this grammatical form, and distinguish it in respect of form and syntactical construction from another of similar name.

C. Translate into English:—

Erat in exercitu Varis Sex. Quinctilius Varus, quem fuisse Corfinii supra demonstratum est. Hic, dimissus a Cæsare, in Africam venerat; legionisque eas transduxerat Curio, quas superióribus temporibus Cæsino receperat Cæsar; adeo ut, paucis mutatis Centurionibus, idem ordines manulpulique constant. Hanc nactus adpellationis causam Quinctilius, circumire aciem Curionis atque obsecrare milites crepit, "ne primi sacram enti, quod apud Domitium atque apud se Questorem dixissent, memoriaem deponent; nea contra eos arma ferrent, qui eadem essent usi fortuna eademque in obstidione perpesa; ne pro ilis pugnerem, a quibus contumelia perfuge adpellarentur. Hisc paucas ad spem largitionis addidit, que ab sua liberalitate, si se Attium securt essent, expectare deberent." Hac habita oratione, nullam in partem ab exercitu Curionis fit significatio, atque uterque copias reducit.

D. Translate into Latin:—

There were in all but two roads by which the canton could leave home.

2. The colonists, being unable to defend themselves and their property from them [the natives] send to the mother city to ask help. (Give reasons for your choice of the pronouns.)

3. Cæsar avenged at once the wrongs of the state and his own.

4. There is an ox with the form of a stag, from the middle of whose forehead a single horn stands out between the ears, taller and straighter than the horns known to us.

5. I am writing this on the 28th of September, 1869. (Express this in all respects as a Roman would have dated a letter, before the Julian reformation of the Calendar.)

GREEK.

Translate into English:

(A.) Κύριος μὲν οὖν οὗτως ἐπολέξεσθαι, ἀνήρ ὁ Περσῶς τῶν μετά Κύριον τῶν ἀρχαῖων γενομένων βασιλεύσατο ταῖς καὶ ἄρχειν αἰξίωσατο, ἡς παρὰ πάνων ἄμολογα ἐταιρείαν τῶν Κύριον δοκούντων ἐν τεῖρα γενέσαι πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἔτι παῖς ὄν ὅτι ἐπαιδεύτηκα καὶ σύν τῷ ἄδελφῳ καὶ σύν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισὶ, παντὸς πάντα κράπτοντο ἐνυφεῖτο. πάντες γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἀριστῶν Περσῶν παῖδες ἔτι ταῖς βασιλέως θύρᾳ παιδεύονται. ἔνθα πολλὴν μὲν συρρυμουμένην καταρίσθη αὐτὶς, ἀλοχὸν δ᾽ αὐτὴν οὗτος ἀκοῦσα ὅτι ἱδεῖν ἔστι, θεώτατα ἐς τοὺς παῖδας καὶ τοῖς τιμωμένων ὑπὸ βασιλέως καὶ ἁκοῦσαν, καὶ ἄλλος ἀπαλαμβάνονς ὡς ἐπὶ παῖδες ἄγας μαθάνωσαν ἀρχεῖν ταῖς καὶ ἀρχείσαν. ἔνθα Κύριος αἰδήμονεσθαι μὲν πρῶτον τῶν ἡλικιωτών ἐδόκει εἶναι, τοῖς τε προσβεβέροις καὶ τῶν ἄνωτέρω ὑποκεκτηστερῶν μᾶλλον πείθεσαι, ἔπειτα δὲ φιλιπτότατος καὶ τοῖς ἑπτάνοι ἁρπάζειν ἐκεῖνον αὐτὸν καὶ τῶν εἰς τὸν τόλμων ἔργων, τοξικῆς τε καὶ ἀκοντίσεως, φιλομήθητατον εἶναι καὶ μελετηρότατον.

(B.) ἵνα δὲ αὐτοῖς διαβαινοῦντες δὲ Ζενοφῶν πέμψαι ἀγγελὸν κελεύηται αὐτῶν μειναὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ μὴ διαβάζασθαι ὅταν δ᾽ ἄρξῃται αὐτοὶ διαβαινεῖν, ἐναντίοις ἐνδέχεται ἐνδέχεται σφόν ἐμβείναι ὡς διαβολοῦμεν, ἐμφαλοῦμεν τοῦτο ακοντίσας καὶ ἐπισβεβέρομεν τοῦτο τοξικήν μή.
**ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.**

Translate into English:

(A.) Tout commence ; il n’y a point d’histoire ancienne où il ne paraisse non-seulement dans ces premiers temps, mais longtemps après, des vestiges manifestés de la nouveauté du monde. On voit les lois s’établir, les mamrs se polir, et les empires se former : le genre humain sort peu à peu de l’ignorance; l’expérience l’instruit, et les arts sont inventés ou perfectionnés. A mesure que les hommes se multiplient, la terre se peuple de proche en proche ; on passe les montagnes et les précipices ; on traverse les fleuves et enfin les mers, et on établit de nouvelles habitations. La terre, qui n’était au commencement qu’une forêt immense, prend une autre forme; les bois abattus font place aux champs, aux paturages, aux hameaux, aux bourgades, et enfin aux villes. On s’instruit à prendre certains animaux, à apprivoiser les autres, et à les accoutumer au service. On ouit d’abord à combattre les bêtes farouches; les premiers héros se signalent dans ces guerres; elles firent inventer les armes, que les hommes tourneront après contre leurs semblables. Nemrod, le premier guerrier et le premier conquérant, est appelé dans l’écriture un fort chasseur. Avec les animaux, l’homme sut encore adoucir les fruits et les plantes; il plia jusqu’aux métaux à son usage; et peu à peu il y fit servir toute la nature.

(B.) Il n’a pas laissé ignorer à ses enfants la destinée de ce roi qui les châtiait, et de l’empire des Chaldéens, sous lequel ils devaient être captifs. De peur qu’ils n’eussent surpris de la gloire des impies et de leur orgueil insensé, les prophètes leur en dénonçaient la courte durée. Isaïc, qui a vu la gloire de Nabuchodonosor et son orgueil insensé longtemps avant sa naissance, a prédit sa chute soudaine et celle de son empire. Babylone n’était presque rien quand ce prophète a vu sa puissance, et, un peu après, sa ruine. Ainsi les révolutions des villes et des empires qui tourmentaient le peuple de Dieu, ou profitaient de sa perte, étaient écrites dans ses prophéties. Ces oracles étaient suivis d’une prompte exécution : et les Juifs, si rudement châtisés, virent tomber avant eux, ou avec eux, ou un peu après, selon les prédictions de leurs prophètes, non-seulement Samarie, Idumée, Gaza, Ascalon, Damas, les villes des Ammonites et des Moabites leurs permanents ennemis, mais encore les capitales des grands empires, mais Tyr la maîtresse de la mer, mais Tanis, mais Memphis, mais Thèbes à cent portes avec toutes
les richesses de son Sesostris, mais Ninive même le siège des rois d’Assyrie
ses persécuteurs, mais la superbe Babylone victorieuse de toutes les autres, et
riche de leurs dépouilles.

(C.) Il est vrai qu’ils parurent assez équitables au commencement de leur
république. Il semblait qu’ils voulaient eux-mêmes modérer leur humeur
guerrière, en la resserrant dans les bornes que l’équité prescrivait. Qu’y
a-t-il de plus beau ni de plus saint que le collège des Féciaux ; soit que Numa
en soit le fondateur, comme le dit Denys d’Halicarnasse, ou que ce soit Anceu
Martius, comme le veut Tite-Live ? Ce conseil était établi pour juger si une
guerre était juste ; avant que le sénat la proposte, ou que le peuple la résolût,
cet examen d’équité précédait toujours. Quand la justice de la guerre était
reconnue, le sénat prenait ses mesures pour l’entreprendre ; mais on envoyait,
avant toutes choses, redemander dans les formes à l’usurpateur les choses in-
justement ravies, et on n’en venait aux extrémités qu’après avoir épuisé les
voies de douceur. Sainte institution s’il en fut jamais, et qui fait honte aux
christiens, à qui un Dieu venu au monde pour pacifier toutes choses n’a pu
inspirer la charité et la paix ! Mais que servent les meilleures institutions,
quand enfin elles dégénèrent en pures cérémonies ? Le douceur de vaincre
et de dominer corrompit bientôt dans les Romains ce que l’équité naturelle
leur avait donné de droiture. Les délibérations des Féciaux ne furent plus
parmi eux qu’une formalité inutile ; et encore qu’ils exercassent envers leurs
plus grands ennemis des actions de grande équité, et même de grande clémence,
l’ambition ne permettait pas à la justice de régner dans leurs conseils.

GERMAN.

Tuesday, September 28th, from 3 to 5 P.M.

I. Translate into English:

A.

Graf Lilly war nicht der einzige Feind, den Gustav Moleh in Franken auf seinem Wege sah und vor sich her trieb. Auch Herzog Karl von Lothringen, durch den Unbekannt seines Charakters, seine eitlen Entwürfe und sein schlechtes Glück in den Jahrhunderten des damaligen Europäen berühmt, hatte seinen kleinen Arm gegen den schwedischen
Selten aufgehoben, um sich bei Kaiser Ferdinand dem Zweiten den
Churhut zu verdienen. Taut gegen die Vorschritten einer bemannten
Staatsfähigkeit, solgte er sich in die Eingängen einer stürmischen Ehrgei-
zie, reiste durch Unterführung des Kaisers Frankreich, seinen forschbaren
Kadzäar, und entschied, um auf seinem Boden ein schimmerndes Phan-
tom, das ihn doch immer sich, zu verfolgen, seine Erblande, welche ein
französisches Krügergier gleich einer reitenden Knecht übernommen. Gern
griff man ihm in Volkerich die Ehre, sich, nach den übrigen Künstern
der Lignes, für das Wolfs des Erzhaus von Grunde zu richten. Von
eigen Hoffnungen trunken, brachte dieser Prinz ein Heer von siedscha-
taufenden Kriegern zusammen, das er in eigener Person gegen die Schweden
t's Feld führen wollte. Wenn es gleich diesen Truppen an Manns-
zahl und Tapferkeit gebrad, so reisten sie doch durch einen glänzenden
Kampf die Augen; und so sehr sie im Unglück des Rein des ihre
Bravour verbargen, so freizügig liegen sie folche an dem wehrlosen
Bürger und Landmann aus, zu deren Verheerung sie geraten waren.
Gegen den frühen Muth und die furchtbare Disziplin der Schweden
konnte diese zierlich gepfligte Armee nicht lange Stand halten. Ein
patriotischer Schrecken ergreift sie, als die schwedische Reiterei gegen sie
anprengte, und mit leichter Mutte waren sie aus ihren Quartieren im
Bürzelzügen verwandt. Das Unglück einiger Regimenter verursachte
ein allgemeines Anderslinden unter den Truppen, und der schwade lieber-
est ehrte sich in einigen Städten jenseits des Rheins vor der nördlichen

A.
ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.


B.


ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Wednesday, September 29th, morning, from 10 to 1.

1. Distinguish Number from other kinds of Magnitude; and state the fundamental Axiom involved in the comparison of Numbers. Define the Sum of two or more numbers; and prove the process of obtaining it from its components. How do we commonly dispense with the process?

2. What is an Inverse Operation? Name and define the inverse operations of simple Arithmetic; and show how certain cases of difficulty or apparent impossibility lead on to other forms, both of Arithmetic and Algebra.

3. Define a Fraction, and its Numerator and Denominator. Prove the method for bringing all Numbers, Integral or Fractional, under one Denomination. Prove that there are quantities not expressible in terms of any assigned Unit; and show how to represent such quantities arithmetically.

4. Name, and give examples of, the different kinds of fractions, arithmetical and algebraical, and give the rules and formulae for reducing them to simple fractions.

5. Reduce to their simplest forms:

\[
\begin{align*}
(1) \quad & \frac{a}{2a-2b} + \frac{b}{2b-2a} \\
(2) \quad & \frac{2a}{x^2 - 3x - 2x - 3} \\
(3) \quad & \frac{a}{a^2 - 2ab + b^2} \times \frac{a-b}{a^2 + ab} \\
(4) \quad & \frac{2y^2}{x^3 + y^3} \div \frac{y}{x + y}
\end{align*}
\]

and verify the results for any particular numbers.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

6. Classify Algebraical Expressions according to the number of their terms, and to their degree or order. State, both in words and formulae, the methods of forming, \emph{at sight}, the product of two binomial factors, equal or unequal, of all the usual forms.

7. When are numbers said to be \emph{prime} to one another? What are \emph{prime numbers}? Write out a list of all the primes below 100. Give the chief rules for detecting simple factors \emph{at sight} in a given number.

8. Give formulæ for \emph{odd} and \emph{even} numbers, and prove the rules for their sums and differences, products and quotients.

9. Give formulæ for \emph{Consecutive Numbers}. Prove that the product of three such numbers is equal to the difference between the middle one and its cube.

10. State and explain the process for solving simple equations, and solve the following:

\begin{align*}
(1) \quad & x + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\
(2) \quad & \frac{5x + 3}{3} - \frac{3x - 7}{2} = 5x - 10 \\
(3) \quad & \frac{x + y}{2} = a, \quad \frac{x - y}{2} = b.
\end{align*}

Verify the results.

11. Find the 12th term, and the sum of 12 terms of the Series 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, &c. to 6 terms; and $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}$, &c. to infinity.

GEOMETRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Wednesday, September 29th, Afternoon, from 2 to 5.

I. GEOMETRY.

1. Give Euclid's definition of equality, and state the extension needed to make it precise. Illustrate this by the cases of equality in propositions 8 and 35 of Book I. Show the equality of the magnitudes practically in the latter case, and also in proposition 47.

2. Prove Euclid I. 2—"from a given point to draw a straight line equal to a given straight line"—and consider its various forms. Show how the proposition extends the power assumed in the third postulate.

3. State and prove the different forms of converse to Euclid I 15—"If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical, or opposite, angles shall be equal."

4. Define the \emph{four species} of parallelograms. If a quadrilateral be formed by joining the middle points of the sides of any parallelogram, show the relation of this quadrilateral to the given parallelogram both in respect of \emph{magnitude} and \emph{species}.

5. Prove Euclid III. 15; giving a \emph{simpler} enunciation so as to include proposition 6. (The proposition is that in which, a straight line $AB$ being divided equally in a point C and unequally in a point D, you compare the rectangle under the segments made by the point D with the squares on the half line and on the \emph{segment} CD.)

6. Prove Euclid III. 35—"If two chords of a circle cut one another, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other."

II. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

7. Make a geometrical construction, showing the path of a ray of light proceeding from a point A, reflected at a point B (in a plane mirror CD),
entering the eye of an observer at E, and apparently proceeding from a point F behind the mirror. Show how, certain of these points being given, the others may be determined; and prove that, of all rectilinear paths from A to the line CD and thence to E, the path of the ray ABB is the shortest.

8. Prove the principle of the pulley, and show the fallacy of deducing it from the lever. Describe the different systems of pulleys, and state the relation of the power to the weight in each; showing where the pressures of both power and weight are really supported.

9. Explain the compound lever, and construct a system of four levers, in which an ounce shall balance a hundred-weight.

10. "Which is the heavier—a pound of lead or a pound of cork?" Show the sense in which this question is not absurd, and answer it.

11. Define specific gravity. Explain the different ways of determining the specific gravity of a fluid by bodies floating in it. Mention the specific gravities of any 5 solids, 5 liquids, and 5 gases.

12. State and illustrate the first and second laws of motion. Find approximately how far a body will fall in the 7th second of its descent from a state of rest. Give the complete set of formulæ for the motion of falling bodies; and show how they are illustrated by Attwood's machine.

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ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

MAY 1870.

I. CLINICAL SURGERY.

Case for Commentary.

A man, thirty years of age, is kicked by a horse on the right side of the chest. He feels a severe pain in the part injured, greatly increased on breathing and moving, or by compressing the chest-wall. There is considerable difficulty in breathing. A crackling, doughy, inelastic swelling rapidly forms on the injured side, and extends down the abdomen and round the flank. There is no bloody expectoration. On percussion the injured side of the chest is uniformly resonant. Tympanites ensues, but after a few days becomes dull at the lower part when sitting up, and posterior part when lying down. No respiratory sound is to be heard. There is clear resonance with puerile respiration in the left side of the chest. The breathing is short and oppressed. Pulse above 100. Temperature 1-5 degree above normal standard. Under proper treatment these symptoms gradually disappear, and the patient recovers.

State fully your opinion of the case, the mechanism of the injury, the causes of the various symptoms, and the treatment that should be adopted.

JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN, Professor.

II. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Give an account of the different tumours of the female Mammary Gland, including both acute and chronic Abscesses. The answer should contain an examination and definition of the several tumours, their anatomical characters, the clinical history of a typical case of each kind, the means of arriving at a correct diagnosis in such cases before treatment, and the treatment itself.

JOHN MARSHALL, Professor.
III. OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. Describe the defect in the movements of the eyelids, eyeball, and pupil resulting from paralysis of the nerve of the 3rd pair.

2. What distinction is there between the defect in the movements of the eyeball in such a case and the defect in the movements of the eyeball in a case of Strabismus divergens?

3. Describe the defects in the movements of the eyeball resulting from paralysis of the nerve of the 6th pair.

4. What distinction is there between the defect in the movements of the eyeball in such a case and the defect in the movements of the eyeball in a case of Strabismus convergens?

5. Describe the defect in the movements of the face and eyelids resulting from paralysis of the portio dura of the 7th pair.

6. Describe the mode in which you would perform the operation for Strabismus convergens.

T. WHARTON JONES, Professor.

IV. OPERATIONS AT THE PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

1. Operations on the lachrymal passages.

2. Operations for Strabismus.

3. Ligatures of Subclavian, Carotid, and Axillary arteries.

4. Resection of head of humerus.

5. Excision of elbow-joint.

6. Amputation of forearm.

Class Examinations.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Mention the structural elements which enter into the formation of the several varieties of connective tissue; and state the characters, microscopic and chemical, by which they are distinguished.

2. Describe the process of formation of the parietal bone, from its earliest observed condition to its final completion; also the same of a long bone, such as the humerus.

3. Describe the process of digestion, in the alimentary canal, of a meal composed of meat with fat and bread; and explain how the several changes are produced.

4. Describe the external symptoms and internal changes which occur in asphyxia, and the appearances found in the body after death. What explanations have been given of the cessation of the functions of the brain, respiratory organs, and heart in asphyxia? Which do you consider to be nearest the truth, and what are the grounds of your opinion?

5. What affections or states of the mind may give rise to involuntary muscular actions? and how may such mental affections modify voluntary acts, or
involuntary acts independently excited? How far are those acts necessarily accompanied by consciousness? and what is their relation to the will?

6. Through what nerves and what parts of the nervous centres are the respiratory movements of the chest maintained or otherwise influenced? and in what manner are these movements supposed to be excited?

7. What evidence is there to show that the motion of the heart is maintained through the agency of its ganglia? What explanation can be given of the rhythmic character of that motion? Through what parts of the cerebrospinal centre, and through what nerves may the heart's action be accelerated or depressed? and how may this be made evident?

8. Give an account of the deciduous membrane, the chorion, and the amnion (with its fluid) in the human female, including their structure and uses, their mode of formation, and the changes they undergo in the progress of pregnancy?

W. SHARPEY, Professor.

ANATOMY.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Describe the movements of Inversion and Eversion of the foot; and state at what joints they take place.

   What are the movements of the bones, and the state of the different ligaments of those joints in each change of position of the foot?

   What muscles are called into action in Inversion, and what in Eversion?

2. Tabulate the muscles supplied by the anterior and posterior primary branches of the first four cervical nerves; and mention the communications of those branches and their offsets with other than spinal nerves.

3. Describe the muscular structures of the choroid and iris of the eyeball, and mention their supposed action in vision.

   Give shortly the dissection necessary to lay bare each muscle.

4. Describe the branches of the internal maxillary artery which are distributed in the orbit, nose, roof of the mouth, and soft palate; and enumerate their anastomoses with other arteries.

5. Describe the arrangement of the recto-vesical fascia in the male with respect to the pelvic viscera and the triangular ligament of the perineum.

   State the precise line of attachment of the fascia to the different viscera; and specify how much of each viscus below the line referred to is available in the perineum for operative proceeding on the part of the surgeon.

   [In the description of the dissection required by the two following questions, the manner in which the incisions are to be made through the integuments and the subjacent layers is to be fully stated, and the relative position of the parts successively brought into view is to be detailed with precision.]

6. Give the dissection of the intercostal artery of the tenth space, with its branches.

   N.B. With the view of shortening the answer to this question, the thorax may be supposed open, and the viscera removed, but the pleura not disturbed.

7. Describe the dissection of the trunk and branches of the glossopharyngeal—ninth cranial nerve of Stemmerring—beyond the skull and the petrosal ganglion.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Name the bones marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; and if either bone is one of a pair, state the side of the body to which it belongs.

   Describe the growth and the osseous articulations of the bone marked 8.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

2. Describe the fibrous and tendinous (ligamentous) bands which are attached to the patella. Specify the different positions taken by the patella during the act of bending the knee-joint; the use of the above-mentioned bands; and the articular surfaces of the patella and femur successively in contact in that movement.

3. State precisely the origin, insertion, and use of the following muscles; and mention the vessels and nerves from which they are supplied:

- Subscapularis
- Latissimus dorsi
- Extensor indicis
- Extensor minimi digiti
- Pyriformis
- Semimembranosus
- Peroneus brevis
- Flexor digitorum accessorius (pedis)

4. Describe the connexions of the trunk of the radial artery on the front of the fore-arm; and point out the anastomoses between the branches of that part of the vessel with the branches of other contiguous arteries.

5. Name the transparent parts filling the interior of the eyeball, and specify their use. What change does the lens undergo when a near object is looked at?

6. Describe the internal saphenous nerve of the lower, and the musculo-cutaneous nerves of the upper limb; and point out in what respects they resemble each other.

[In the description of the dissection required by the following question, the manner in which the incisions are to be made through the integuments and the subjacent layers is to be fully stated, and the relative position of the parts successively brought into view is to be detailed with precision.]

7. Describe the dissection required to lay bare in their whole extent the branches of arteries and nerves which supply the knee-joint.

State the size, as nearly as you can, of each branch referred to.

GEORGE VINE R ELLIS, Professor.

CHEMISTRY.

1. How much carbon can be completely burnt by a gramme of air? How much heat is evolved in the process?

2. A gramme of nitre is reduced by zinc in an alkaline solution in presence of iron. How much hydric chloride will the product neutralize?

3. A kilogramme of sulphur is burnt. What is the volume of the sulphurous acid formed? What volume of chlorine would be needed in presence of water to convert this sulphurous acid into hydric sulphate?

4. Fourteen grammes of ethylene are burnt in oxygen. What is the volume of each of the products?

5. How much dry potassic ferrocyanide must be decomposed by dilute hydric sulphate for the preparation of a gramme of prussic acid?

6. A solution in which no precipitate is obtainable by sulphuretted hydrogen gives a white gelatinous precipitate by ammonia. What may this precipitate be? How would you examine it?

7. An acid solution gives a dark yellow precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen. How would you ascertain the composition of this precipitate?

8. Describe and explain the manufacture of steel from an ore of iron.

9. Give an account of the properties of some of the chief compounds of aluminium, and assign rational formulæ to them. What reasons are there for assigning to aluminium the atomic weight usually adopted?

10. Describe experiments by which you would prove the molecular weight of alcohol and its atomic constitution.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

11. Describe the preparation and properties of the best-known salts of ethyle.
12. How would you distinguish a high term of the marsh-gas series, such as \( C_{30}H_{62} \), from a corresponding term of the olefiant-gas series?
13. Describe the action of hydric iodide on polyatomic alcohols, and adduce examples.
14. Give various rational formulæ for urea, and discuss the reactions which are known to you in favour of or against each of them.
15. Explain by their reactions the constitution of some of the best-known members of the aromatic family.
16. How is tannin prepared? How distinguished from hydric gallate? Describe the properties of the gallate.
17. From what substances can theine be prepared? Describe a process for obtaining it, and give an account of its properties.
18. Name compounds of nitrogen in which the atom of that element is trivalent, and adduce evidence of your conclusion. Name also compounds in which nitrogen is pentavalent.
19. Describe the preparation and chief properties of quinine. How would you ascertain whether a given sample of quinine contained cinchonine?

ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, Professor.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1. What is the difference between a living animal and a dead animal? What is an organ, and what are systems of organs, in the living body? Enumerate, and classify according to their functions, the several organs and systems which compose the entire body in the most complex forms of animals. State the general results which their aggregate and combined vital movements all tend to produce

2. Whence do endocystic cystodian animalcules originate; in what situations do they possess active vibratile cilia; what apertures do they sometimes manifest; and what structures, vital phenomena, and metamorphoses do they exhibit? Do they manifest any phenomenon of origin, growth, nutrition, motion, or generation, not familiar in monadins? And lastly do spermatozoa originate from parent-spermatozoa, or ova from parent-ova?

3. In the polypifera, so varied in general form and generative means, what nutritive organs are common to the class, and what anatomical differences distinguish the alimentary canal in the hydroid, the anthozoic, and the bryozoic forms? Describe the principal modes of reproduction and metamorphosis observed in hydroid zoophytes.

4. Describe the chemical constitution, the histological characters, the mode of growth, and especially the anatomical structure, of the skeleton, in the porifera among the sarcodous animals, in the echinoids among the radiated, and in insects among the entomoid animals.

5. Describe the histological characters and the anatomical relations of the Malpighian nervous columns passing continuously over the upper surface of all the ganglia of the spinal chord in entomoids, discovered in 1669 in insects and crustacea.

6. Describe the series of changes undergone by the moto-sensitive axis of the nervous system in entomoids, during the development and metamorphoses of the body; and compare these changes with the adult forms of the nervous axis in the helminthoids beneath them in the scale, and in the mollusca above them.

7. Describe the structure of the principal internal respiratory branchial organs seen in the naked and the testaceous echinoderms.
them with those of enterobranchiate annelides, and with the distribution
of aerial trachea in entomoids. And state the developmental relations
of the pulmonary organs of arachnida ........................................ 30

8. Describe the circulation of the blood in the molluscent cephalo-
phorous pulmonated and branchiated gasteropods, and compare its organs
in detail with those of acephalous mollusks beneath them, and with those
of cephalopods above them in the scale........................................ 25

9. Describe the general circulation of venous and arterial blood in
fishes, their hepatic portal and renal portal circulations, the homologies
of their branchial artery and its lateral branches, the origins of their
caudal venous trunks, and the homologies of their air-sac ...................... 25

10. State the proportions of venous and arterial blood which enter
into, and issue from the heart-cavities, and the great heart-trunks, in
chelonian reptiles, and describe the course of the blood through the heart
of crocodilians where the septum of the ventricles is completed........... 30

11. Describe the form, the distribution, and the function of each of
the three principal divisions of the nervous system of animals, and
state the modifications they respectively present in the different sub-
kingdoms. What principal specialties of structure and form are pre-
bented by the cerebrum in the different orders of Mammalia? .................. 35

12. State the homologies of the crop of birds, their glandular
stomach, muscular gizzard, vitelline cecum, and coeca coli; and compare
their cloacal parts and the passages communicating with them, with
those of monotremata and the embryos and adults of higher mammalians. 25

13. What forms of bone-cells characterize the different vertebrated
classes? Why are the long bones of Mammalia thick-walled with large
cavities, those of reptiles thin-walled with cancellated interior, those
of birds and pterodactyles occupied with air, and those of fishes without
internal cavities? ........................................................................... 20

14. What are the tissues of vertebrate animals which most usually
become the seat of ossification throughout the body? Do these ossifiable
parts, forming the potential skeleton, actually become ossified to the
same extent, or in the same parts of the body, or in the same order of
succession, or into the same aggregates, in all the vertebrated classes?... 15

15. What are the osseous structures supporting the organs of flight
in the vertebrate classes, as in bats, flying lemurs, flying rodents, and
flying marsupians, in birds, pterodactyles, flying dragons, and flying
fishes? What are the homologies of the three normal fingers in the
bird's wing, and the homologies of the toes in diglosous, triglosous,
tetradactylyus, and pentadactylyus birds? ........................................ 25

16. Describe the structure of the male and the female generative
organs in osseous and in cartilaginous fishes, and in urodelous and
anourous amphibians. Why is impregnation external in the lower os-
seous fishes and the higher anourous amphibians, and internal in the
higher fishes and the lower urodelous amphibia? Why is metamorphosis
required in amphibia, and not in fishes? ........................................ 30

17. Describe the structural changes which accompany the metamor-
phoses of amphibians, as affecting their osseous, muscular, nervous,
digestive, sanguiferous, and respiratory organs. Why do the terrestrial
amphibia hibernate, and how do they breathe in hibernation? By
what internal arrangement and valves is their heart-structure approxi-
mated to that of reptiles? .................................................. 25

18. Describe the simple structure of the ear in radiated and in mol-
luscent animals, its auditory nerve, vestibular sac, ciliated epithelium,
and rotating lapillus; its further additions in osseous and cartilaginous
fishes, adapted for impressions through dense water; and its successive
additions, internally and externally, in air-breathing vertebrata, to adapt
it for the finer relations of impressions received through elastic air ...... 20
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

19. Describe the structure of an ovum, as presented in the lowest classes; mention where the accessory parts are added, and their uses; describe the development of spermatozoa, and their influence on the parts of the ovum; and state how and why the lower aquatic holoblastic ova generally become natatory embryos.

20. State the connexions of the amnion and allantois with the embryo in air-breathing abranchiate vertebrata, and why these structures are absent in fishes and amphibians. Compare the genital and urinary organs of fishes with those of reptiles; compare these organs in the monotremata with those of the ostrich and other birds; and lastly compare the genital organs of marsupians with those of the higher placental mammalia.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

1. What is conveyed by the term "predisposing cause" of disease? Illustrate the use of this term by special examples.
2. What do you understand by "zymotic disease?" Describe the general features of zymotic diseases.
3. What are the special features of "Rheumatic fever?" Enumerate the sources of danger, both immediate and remote, which are the most frequently met with; and describe the various terminations of the disease.
4. Give the clinical history of acute "Bright's Disease" of the kidney.
5. How would you distinguish between Ascites, Ovarian Tumour, Phantom Tumour, and Tympanites?
6. What are the clinical uses of the Sphygmoscope?
7. Enumerate the causes of Hypertrophy of the Heart, and describe its treatment.
8. What are the most frequent causes of collapse of Lung? Describe its symptoms and diagnosis.
9. Describe the phenomena of "shock"; and its most frequent causes.
10. What are the causes and symptoms of Acute Softening of the Brain?

SURGERY.

1. Describe the obvious appearances which are seen, and the minute morbid and reparative processes which occur, during the spreading and the healing of an ulcer of the skin, including its complete cicatrization. Mention the symptoms, both local and general, which would accompany these two states, and the general principle of treatment to be adopted in each.
2. Describe briefly the obvious and microscopic characters of a lipomatous, a fibrous, and an encephaloid tumour. What would be the distinctive characters, and the course of these three kinds of tumour if situated, for example, in the neck?
3. Give an account of the disease named "Erysipelas," referring in detail to its supposed causes, exciting and predisposing, its mode of attack, signs and symptoms, course, termination, varieties, and consequences. Mention the general principles of treatment, both local and general, necessary in the different forms and stages of the disease.
4. Enumerate the several fractures of the humerus, grouping them in a systematic manner, with a view of describing the signs and the mode of treatment of a typical case in each group. Then give such descriptions.

5. Give the characters of the several kinds of aneurism met with in Surgical practice. Then describe in detail the signs and symptoms of a well-marked case of popliteal aneurism, its diagnostic characters, and the different modes of treatment which may be adopted, or become necessary for its cure. What are the evidences of this latter being complete?

JOHN MARSHALL, Professor.

CLASS OF PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

JUNIOR COURSE.

Name the preparations marked 1 to 15, briefly describing their important features. Illustrate your remarks by sketches.

SENIOR COURSE.

1. Name the Preparations marked I. to V.; point out any features which seem to you remarkable.

2. Make preparations illustrating the structure of:
   - A. Ovary.
   - B. Cornea.
   - C. Ossifying Cartilage.

Describe your specimens.

3. Examine and report on the nature and characters of the Tissues marked a, b, c, d, e, f.

Illustrate, where necessary, your remarks with drawings to scale.

M. FOSTER, M.D., Professor.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. What is the value of “Enlargement of the Abdomen” as a sign of pregnancy? Mention the sources of fallacy, and the means of obviating them.

2. What are the relative measurements of the diameters of the pelvis at the brim, in the cavity, and at the outlet of the pelvis?

3. A primipara has been twenty-four hours in labour. What are the possible causes of the delay?

4. Describe the mode of formation of the caput succedaneum.

5. Point out the distinction between true and false labour pains.

6. Describe the treatment proper during pregnancy.

7. A patient complains of pain in the abdomen the day following the labour. What are the possible causes of such pain? and how are they to be discriminated one from the other?

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Give an account of the pathology and treatment of puerperal fever.

2. What are the causes of dysmenorrhoea?

3. What is meant by “Concealed Accidental hemorrhage”? Describe the treatment.

4. Describe the process of delivery when the head occupies the third cranial position.
5. What are the principal causes of "Miscarriage"? Give the appropriate treatment from a preventive point of view.
6. What is meant by "uterine inertia"? Give the diagnosis and treatment.

GRAILY HEWITT, Professor.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. On what evidence would you rely in forming a conclusion whether a child had or had not been born alive.
2. What are the distinctions between burns inflicted during life and after death? How far are they to be relied upon?
3. A dead body is found in the water: you are required to say whether the person was drowned, or whether the body was thrown into the water after death. How would you determine the question?
4. Describe the symptoms of poisoning by Hydrocyanic acid, and the means of its detection in the body after death.
5. What are the symptoms of poisoning by Belladonna? and what means would you adopt in order to satisfy yourself of the nature of the poison?
6. Describe the symptoms of General Paralysis of the Insane, and the steps that would be necessary in order to place legally under control a patient suffering from the disease.
7. What is a subpoena? under what obligations does it place a medical witness?

HENRY MAUDSLEY, Professor.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Solutions given for qualitative analysis:

I. Junior Class.
1. Sodic sulphate.
2. Ammonic carbonate.
3. Arsenious acid.
4. Sodic sulphite.
5. Nickel chloride.
7. Antimonious chloride.
8. Magnetic sulphate.
10. Stannic chloride.
11. Mercurose nitrate.
12. Zinc sulphate.
13. Stannous chloride.
15. Hydro-sodic carbonate.

II. Senior Class.
1. Sulphate cinchonine.
2. Potassic urate.
3. Ammonic acetate.
4. Potassic tartrate.
5. Cane sugar.

ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, Professor.
MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. State the physiological action and therapeutics of the following medicines:—the preparations of Sulphur, Sulphide of Potassium, Silver, Arsenic, Belladonna, Opium, Calabar Bean, Cod Liver oil.
2. Enumerate the preparations of Mercury, Iron, Arsenic, Antimony, Opium, Belladonna, and Digitalis, and name their most important constituents.
3. State the amount of Opium, Morphia, Arsenic, and Antimony in their respective preparations.

SYDNEY RINGER, Professor.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

1. What have been the principal modifications in the doctrines originally introduced by Schleiden and Schwann concerning “Cells”? How far, or in what sense, is the “Cell” now considered to be the ultimate living unit?
2. Describe the leading characteristics of the new growths known as Myxomata.
3. State what is known concerning the causes of Albuminoid or Waxy degeneration. What are the obvious physical characteristics of the Spleen when so affected? and how are its histological characters modified?
4. Give some account of “Secondary Degenerations” in the Spinal Cord, including details as to their mode of production, anatomical distribution, and histological characters at various stages.
5. Give some account of the present state of knowledge as to the pathology of Pyemia.
6. What is the nature of the tissue-change in Cirrhosis of the Liver? What are the causes which lead to this morbid condition? and what are the most frequent pathological states in other principal organs which precede, or may be found coexisting with, this morbid condition of the Liver?
7. State briefly what are the leading peculiarities illustrated by the Microscopical Specimens, Nos. 1–8.

H. CHARLTON BASTIAN, Professor.

BOTANY.

1. Describe the plants A and B* in correct English technical language, noticing the organs in their proper sequence. Give the Natural Order of each plant.
2. Refer the plants 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10† to their respective Natural Orders, stating the reasons why they are so referred.
3. Define the following terms:—Peristome; pileorrhiza; isostemonous (give examples from three Natural Orders); homogamous (name two genera in illustration); galeate (illustrate from both calyx and corolla).
4. Describe the origin, mode of growth and ramification, structure and function of the root, noting the particulars in which it contrasts with the stem.
5. Describe the structure of the seed and embryo of Mustard (Brassica),

* (A) Spiraea, (B) Hyoscyamus.
† Pentstemon, Campunilla, Sedum, Solanum, Clematis, Gypsophila, Acantholimon, Polygonum, Scirpus, Thuja.
Almond (Prunus), Castor-oil (Ricinus), Orchis, Water-lily (Nymphaea), Lily (Lilium), and Indian corn (Zea). Note in each case the presence or absence of albumen, its texture &c., if present, and the position of the radicle, whether superior, inferior, or indeterminate.

6. Enumerate the genera of indigenous British Trees, naming the Natural Orders to which they respectively belong.

7. Enumerate the Natural Orders generally characterized by exceptional form or mode of dehiscence of the anther, stating in what way exceptional.

8. Draw up a clavis, or synopsis with diagnoses, of the Natural Orders of British Thalamiflora.

9. Explain the general structure of Filices; their mode of reproduction, and the kind of characters upon which the principal subdivisions of the Order are based.

DANIEL OLIVER, Professor.