UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

CALENDAR.

SESSION

MDCCCLXVII.—LXVIII.

LONDON:

JAMES WALTON,

PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

137 GOWER STREET.

Printed by Taylor and Francis, 30, 31, 32, Fleet Street.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

CALENDAR.

SESSION

MDCCCLXVII.—LXVIII.

"Cuncti adsint, meritaeque expectent praemia palmeae.

VIRGIL.

LONDON:

JAMES WALTON,

PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

137 GOWER STREET.
"Doctrina sed vis promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant."

_Hor. Od. iv. 4. 33._

"Vehementer intererat vestra, qui patres estis, liberos vestros hic potiseiram discere.
Ubi enim aut jucundius morarentur quam in patria? aut pudiceps continentur: quam sub oculis parentum? aut minore suntu quam domi?"

_Plin. Epist. iv. 13._
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### University College, London.

**ALMANACK.—1867-68.**

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<td>Id. Id.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Id. Id. Midwifery.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>[Examination between the 15th November and 1st December.]</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>M.D.</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>Id. Id.</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>Id. Id. Id.</td>
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### DECEMBER—1867.

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<td>W</td>
<td>CHRISTMAS VACATION OF FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS COMMENCES.</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>Ditto, Faculty of Medicine and School.</td>
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| 2    | Tuesday: Faculty of Medicine resumes.  
FACULTY OF ARTS, LENT TERM BEGINS.  
DELIVERY OF ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.  
|      | **EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:**  
LL.B. FIRST. Within the first  
SECOND, fourteen days.  
HONOURS, Thursday & Friday in week following the Pass Examination.  
| 13   | Monday: LL.D. On three days in the week following the Pass Examinations for LL.B.  
| 14   | Tuesday: MATRICULATION.  
SCHOOL, SECOND TERM BEGINS.  
| 15   | Wednesday: Id.  
| 16   | Thursday: Id.  
| 17   | Friday: Id.  
| 18   | Session of Council.  
NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF COLLEGE OF LAST DAY OF RECEIVING NOMINATIONS.  
| 28   | Friday: LAST DAY FOR NOMINATING MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, ETC.  
SESSION OF COUNCIL.  
SESSION OF COUNCIL IN THE INTERVAL; REPORT, ETC.  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF COLLEGE.  

### FEBRUARY—1868.

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| 5    | Wednesday: LAST DAY FOR NOMINATING MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, ETC.  
SESSION OF COUNCIL.  
| 8    | Saturday: Id.  
| 26   | Wednesday: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF COLLEGE.  

### MARCH—1868.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Event</th>
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| 7    | Sunday: SESSION OF COUNCIL. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT OF SENATE.  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE, CLASS EXAMINATIONS BEGIN.  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS, LENT TERM ENDS.  
| 19   | Thursday: DITTO, SUMMER TERM BEGINS.  
| 20   | Friday: FACULTY OF MEDICINE, WINTER TERM ENDS.  
| 28   | Sunday: SESSION OF COUNCIL.  

### APRIL—1868.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</table>
| 4    | Saturday: SESSION OF COUNCIL.  
EASTER VACATION IN FAC. OF ARTS AND IN SCHOOL BEGINS.  
| 9    | Thursday: Good Friday.  
| 10   | Friday: Easter Sunday.  
| 12   | Sunday: FACULTY OF ARTS RESUMES.  
SCHOOL, THIRD TERM BEGINS.  
|
### MAY—1868.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<td>1 F</td>
<td>FACULTY OF MEDICINE, SUMMER TERM BEGINS. ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP, LATEST DAY FOR RECEIVING NOTICE OF INTENTION TO COMPETE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 S</td>
<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 M</td>
<td>FACULTY OF MEDICINE. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. DELIVERY OF LATIN PRIZE ESSAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 T</td>
<td>UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. ANNUAL MEETING OF CONVOCATION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 W</td>
<td>FACULTY OF ARTS. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 T</td>
<td>ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP. EXAMINATION ABOUT THIS TIME.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 M</td>
<td>FIRST STONE OF UNIV. COLL. HOSPITAL LAID, 1833.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### JUNE—1868.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 M</td>
<td>WHIT MONDAY. HOLIDAY IN FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCHOOL. EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND. — M.A. CLASSICS. FIRST D.Lit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 T</td>
<td>Id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 W</td>
<td>Id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 R</td>
<td>Id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 S</td>
<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL. [D.Sc. Within the first fourteen days of June: four days.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 M</td>
<td>FACULTY OF ARTS, LECTURES IN SUMMER TERM END. M.A. MATH. AND NAT. PHIL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 T</td>
<td>Id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 W</td>
<td>Id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 R</td>
<td>Id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 S</td>
<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL: AWARD OF ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP. M.A. LOGIC AND MORAL PHIL., &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 M</td>
<td>Id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 T</td>
<td>Id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 W</td>
<td>Id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 R</td>
<td>Id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 W</td>
<td>FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES (about this time). MATRICULATION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 M</td>
<td>Id.</td>
</tr>
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<td>30 D</td>
<td>Id.</td>
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### JULY—1868.

<table>
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<th>Day</th>
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<td>EXAMINATIONS, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:—</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MATRICULATION.</td>
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<td>1st B.Sc. Id.</td>
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<td>Tue</td>
<td>Session of Council.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>Senate: prospectuses, about this time for next session.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fri</td>
<td>Members of court of discipline, ballot for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>Medical faculty, summer term. class examinations (about this time).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Faculty of medicine, summer term ends. announcement of prizes (about this time).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exam Dates:**
- **1st B.A.**
- **1st B.Sc.**
- **Prelim. Sc.**

**Honours:**
- Philos.

**School, summer term ends. distribution of prizes (about this time).**

**Aug—1868.**

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<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td>Session of council.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>Latin. Chem. &amp; Nat. Phil. H.B.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exam Dates:**
- **Latin.**
- **Chem. & Nat. Phil.**
- **English. Biology.**
- **French. German.**
University College, London.

FOUNDED IN THE YEAR 1826
AS THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
OPENED ON THE 1st OCTOBER 1828.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION
AS UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,
DATED THE 28th OF NOVEMBER, 7 WILL. IV. (1836).

PURPOSE OF THE FOUNDATION
as expressed in the Charter,
THE GENERAL ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE
BY AFFORDING TO YOUNG MEN ADEQUATE OPPORTUNITIES
FOR OBTAINING LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION
AT A MODERATE EXPENSE.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE:

THE GENERAL MEETING
OF MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATE BODY;

THE COUNCIL
the executive body of the College elected by the General Meeting;

THE SENATE
for the regulation of the Academic business of the College, consisting
of all the Professors with a Member of the Council for President;

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE,
THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS,
each consisting of the Professors attached to it according to the sub-
jects of their teaching, a Dean being annually elected by
its own Members from among themselves.

THE HEAD MASTER OF THE SCHOOL.
OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

President.—LORD BROUGI-U.M.
Vice-President.—LORD BELPER.
Treasurer.—GEORGE GROTE, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

COUNCIL.

The President. The Vice-President. The Treasurer.
James Booth, Esq., C.B. Thomas Field Gibson, Esq.
*George Buchan, Esq., M.D., F. *Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., Q.C., M.P.
Herbert H. Coxen-Hardy, Esq., L.L.B., F. Wm. Milbourne James, Esq., Q.C.
The Hon. George Denman, Q.C., M.P. Henry Matthews, Esq., L.L.B., F.
William Fowler, Esq., L.L.B., F.

† Ex-officio, as President of the Senate, Member and Chairman
of the Committee of Management.

** Chairman, *Member, of the Committee of Management.

AUDITORS.

Thomas Clemens Watson, Esq. Robert Baldwin Hayward, Esq., M.A., F.
Augustus Prevoost, Esq. Henry Sharpe, Esq.

SENATE.

President.—SIR FRANCIS H. GOLDSMID, Bart., Q.C., M.P.
Vice-Presidents.—EDWARD ROMILLY, ESQ.; JAMES BOOTH, ESQ., C.B.

Faculty of Arts and Laws.

DEAN.—T. Archer Hirst, F.R.S., Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics.
VICE-DEAN.—Charles Cassal, LL.D., Professor of French.
Edward Spencer Beasley, M.A. Ancient and Modern History.
C. F. Brown, Esq. Telugu.
J. E. Cairnes, M.A. Political Economy.
George Carey Foster, B.A., F. Physics.
Theodor Goldstücker, Ph.D. Saxkrit.
Adolph Heimann, Ph.D. German.
Pleminning Jenkin, Esq., F.R.S., C.S. Civil Engineering.
Thomas Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S. Comparative Grammar.
Henry Maitland, M.A. Greek.
The Rev. H. W. Marks Hebrew.
Henry Morley, Esq. English Language and Literature.
John Morris, Esq., F.G.S. Geology and Mineralogy.
Daniel Oliver, Esq., F.R.S. Botany.
Charles Rieu, Ph.D. Arabic and Persian.
G. Groom Robertson, M.A. Philosophy of the Mind, and Logic.
Henry J. Rothy, M.A. Jurisprudence.
J. B. Seeley, M.A. Latin.
Wm. Sharpey, M.D., L.L.D., F.R.S. Physiology.
Signor G. Volpe Italian Language and Literature.
Alex. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.

Faculty of Medicine.

DEAN.—Wilson Fox, M.D., F., Holme Professor of Clinical Medicine.
VICE-DEAN.—Alex. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry.
George Viner Ellis, Esq. Professor of Anatomy.
John E. Erichsen, Esq. Clinical Surgery (Holme Professor).
George Harley, M.D., F.R.S. Medical Jurisprudence.
W. M. Graily Hewitt, M.D., F. Obstetric Medicine.
Wm. Jenner, M.D., F.R.S. Clinical Medicine.
T. Wharton Jones, Esq., F.R.S. Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
J. Russell Reynolds, M.D., F. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Sydney Ringer, M.D., F. Anatomy and Physiology.
Wm. Sharpey, M.D., L.L.D., F.R.S. Clinical Surgery.
Sir Henry Thompson, M.B., F.

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.

## I. FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

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INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, on Wednesday, October 2nd, at 3 P.M., by Professor H. Morley; Subject, "The College Work."

1. The Session commences on Wednesday, the 2nd of October, and terminates near the end of June.
2. The Session is divided into three terms, as follows: Michaelmas Term, from October 2nd until December 18th; Lent Term, from January 2nd, 1868, till March 19th; Summer Term, from March 20th till June 8th.
3. There is an unrestricted admission of Students without previous examination.
4. Students, on applying to enter any class belonging exclusively to the Faculty of Arts, 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.
5. In most of the Classes which belong exclusively to the Faculty of Arts a daily record is kept of the attendance and conduct of the Students in the Lecture Rooms, and an abstract of these records is sent every month to their Parents or Guardians.
6. There is at the end of the Session an Examination 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.
7. No Student is entitled to compete for a Prize or Certificate in any Class which he has not attended throughout the entire Sessional Course.
8. The Christmas vacation will commence on Thursday the 19th of December, and continue till Wednesday the 1st of January, both days inclusive. The Easter vacation will commence on the day before Good Friday, and continue till the following Monday week, both days inclusive. Whit Monday also is a Holiday.
9. 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 from 6 to 9 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.

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

11. The Beadles have orders to admit any gentleman as an occasional visitor to any of the Classes, on the delivery of his card.

12. All fees are paid 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 less than two minutes' walk from the Gower Street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and not far from the Terminals 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 LL.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.

EXHIBITIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES.

Andrews Entrance Exhibitions.

1. Three Entrance Exhibitions, called Andrews Exhibitions, will be awarded upon examination to Candidates not already Students of the College, who are not more than eighteen years of age on the 1st of October, in the year of competition.

One of these will be awarded to superior merit in Classics, one to superior merit in Mathematics and Physics, one to superior merit in Classics, Mathematics, and Physics combined. No Candidate will be admissible to more than one of these Exhibitions.

2. Candidates must send notice in writing of their intention to compete, with certificates of age and good conduct, to the Secretary, on or before the 16th of September.

3. The Examination will be conducted by printed papers, and will take place at the College immediately before the commencement of the Session.
4. Each of these Exhibitions will be of the value of £30 per annum, tenable for three years. Every Exhibitioner will be required to attend in each year three out of the following classes:—Latin, Greek, Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, and Physics. Admission-tickets to these three classes will be presented to him, as an equivalent for £20; the remaining £10 will be paid to him annually in money at the end of each Session, provided he shall have attended the three classes regularly throughout the Session.

ANDREWS PRIZES.

5. At the end of the Session, two Andrews Prizes, of £25 each, in money, will be awarded to students of one year’s standing, upon the result of the College Examinations. One of these prizes will be given to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Mathematics and Physics.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.

6. At the end of the Session, two Andrews Scholarships, of £50 each, will be awarded to students of two years’ standing, upon the result of the College Examinations. One of these Scholarships will be given to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Mathematics and Physics, who shall in each case state in writing, at the close of such examinations, his intention, in case he shall obtain the Scholarship, to attend, during the following Session, three out of the following classes:—Latin, Greek, Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, and Physics. Admission-tickets to these three classes will be presented to him, as an equivalent for £20; the remaining £30 will be paid to him in money at the end of the next Session, provided he shall have attended the three classes regularly throughout the Session.

7. No Exhibition will be tenable along with an Andrews Scholarship.

JEWS’ COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Scholarship of £15 a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than 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.

JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIPS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY AND JURISPRUDENCE.

The Scholarship in Jurisprudence, of £20 a year, tenable for three years, will be competed for in November of 1867, and in November of every third year afterwards.

The Scholarship in Political Economy, of £20 a year, tenable for three years, will be competed for in November of 1868, and in November of every third year afterwards.

RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

This Scholarship, of £20 a year, tenable for three years, will be competed for in November of 1869, and in November of every third year afterwards.
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. —See the Regulations.

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 see pp. 36-38.

A College Prize of Five Pounds will be annually presented by the Council, for the best English Essay on an Historical, Biographical, or Speculative subject. The Prize will be open for competition to all the Students of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, whose age will not exceed twenty-three years on the day appointed for the delivery of the Essay.

Competitors for the next Prize must have attended the College in one of the Sessions 1865-66 and 1866-67. The Essays are to be delivered at the Office of the College before 4 o'clock P.M. on Thursday, January 2nd, 1868. The award will be made, by one or more Examiners proposed by the Senate, before the end of the Session 1867-68. The Essay must not exceed Thirty-two pages of a Quarterly Review. Subject: "On the Connexion of the Municipal Institutions of Modern Europe with those of the Roman Empire."

Reading-Room Society's Prize of £5 for the best Latin Prose Essay. Subject: "On the Education of the Upper Classes of the Romans under the Empire."

The Essay, not to exceed eight pages of a Quarterly Review, to be delivered at the Office of the College before 4 o'clock P.M. on Monday, 11th May, 1868. The Prize is open for competition to all Gentlemen who have been Students of the College during the Session 1866-67.

SUBJECTS AND TIMES OF LECTURES.

LATIN.—Professor Seeley, M.A.

I. Senior Class.

1. Higher Division.—On Tuesday, from 2 to 3; on Wednesday, from 12 to 1; on Friday from 10 to 11 and from 3 to 4.

On Tuesdays and Wednesdays, a selection from the letters and works of Cicero, illustrative of his biography and the history of his age; on Friday, at 10, the Academics of Cicero, with reference to his philosophical opinions; on Friday, from 3 to 4, Composition.

2. Lower Division.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 12 to 1.

Livy, Book XXI.; Horace, Epistles, Books I. and II.; Cicero pro Cluentio. On Fridays the hour will be devoted to Composition.

Fee in either Division, for the whole Session, £7 7s.; for the Composition Lecture alone, £2 2s. Fee for each Term, £2 12s. 6d.
COURSES.

II. JUNIOR CLASS.

On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 2 to 3. Livy, Book III.; Horace, Odes III. and IV.; Grammar and Composition on Thursdays.

Fee for the whole Session, £7 7s.; for each Term, £2 12s. 6d.

GREEK.—Professor MALDEN, M.A.

I. SENIOR CLASS.

Division A.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11 to 12.
This Division will read in the First Term the Bacchae of Euripides, and in the Second and Third Terms the Fifth Book of Herodotus; and when that is finished, if there is time, the Bacchae will be resumed.

Division B.—Tuesday and Thursday, from 11 to 12.
This Division is formed for Grammar and Composition, but will read the Protagoras of Plato as a text to supply occasion for grammatical lectures.

Fees: for both Divisions, for the whole Session, £9 9s.; for Division A, for the whole Session, £6 6s.; for each Term, £2 2s.; for Division B, for the whole Session, £4 4s.; for each Term, £1 11s. 6d.

II. JUNIOR CLASS.

Every day, except Saturday, from 12 to 1. This Class will read in the First Term the Iliad, Book V.; in the Second Term, the Second Book of Xenophon's Anabasis; and if not finished, this will be continued in the Third Term; and afterwards a part of the Antigone of Sophocles will be read. There will be Elementary Exercises throughout the Session.

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

III. AN EXTRA CLASS

for more advanced Students on Tuesday and Thursday from 4 to 5.
This Class will practise Composition, and read the Agamemnon of Æschylus and the Birds of Aristophanes.

Fee, for the whole Session, £4 4s.; for each Term, £1 11s. 6d.

Students who are not well grounded in the Grammar of the Greek or Latin Language are recommended to attend a Class for Grammar, which will be conducted by Mr. Talfourd Ely, at a moderate fee.

SANSKRIT.—Professor TH. GOLDSTÜCKER, Ph.D.

SENIOR COURSE.—Two Lectures weekly.
Explanation of Pān'īni.

MIDDLE COURSE.—Two Lectures weekly.
During the first part of the Session, explanation of the Meghadūta, with the commentary of Mallinātha; during the latter, of the Dāyabhāga of Jimūtavāhana.

JUNIOR COURSE.—Four Lectures weekly.
Grammar, and reading of portions of the Hitopades'a and Mahābhārata.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

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, £5 5s.

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, £5 5s.

ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor Charles RiEU, 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, Makâmât al-Hariri.

Fee for each Class, £6 6s.

PERSIAN.—Professor Charles Rieu, Ph.D.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Wednesday and Saturday, from 4 to 5.
SUBJECTS:—Grammar and extracts (Dr. D. Forbes's Grammar); the Gulistân of Sa’dî.
SENIOR CLASS.—Monday and Thursday, from 9 to 10 A.M.
SUBJECTS:—Anwârî Suhâlî; 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 Réader, Chapter 2; Grammar, Books V. & VI.; Verses of Vemana, Book II.; Wars of the Rajas, Chapter 4; Tatachari Tales.
HIGHEST CLASS.—Reader, the third Chapter; Village Disputations Vakyavali; Vemana, Books I. & III.; Dwipâda Ramâyana; Bala Canda.
COURSES.


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.—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 a whole Course, £15 15s.; for a half Course, £8 8s.; for shorter periods, at the rate of 7s. 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.

With Senior Students, the Lecturer will read the 5th Book of the Government Series, Æsop’s Fables, and Stevenson’s Grammar; with Junior Students, the two latter works.

HINDOOSTANI AND HINDI.

Lecturer, Mr. K. M. Dutt.

First Course.—From June to the middle of November.
The subjects read will be those prescribed for the first examination of selected Candidates in November.

Hindoostani on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 3 to 4.30 P.M.
Hindi on Mondays and Wednesdays, at the same hour.
Fee for each Class, £7 7s.

Second Course.—From the middle of January to the end of May.
The subjects read will be those prescribed for the second examination of the selected Candidates.

Hindoostani on Mondays, from 2 to 4.
Hindi on Wednesdays, at the same hour.
Fee for each Class, £5 5s.

Two Courses of Instruction in the Hindi dialect, Braj Bhakha, each consisting of fifteen Lectures, will commence in September. They will be adapted for Candidates for the Indian Civil Service selected in June 1866 and June 1867.

Fee for each Course, £3 3s.

BENGALI.

Teacher, Munshi Gulam Hyder.

Instruction will be given throughout the year.
The Books read will be those prescribed from time to time for selected Candidates; and instruction in penmanship will also be given.

First Course.—From June to the middle of November.
Senior Class.—On Monday and Thursday, from 3 to 6.
Junior Class.—On Tuesday and Friday, at the same hour.
On Wednesdays, at the same hour, for other than selected Candidates, instruction in reading, writing, and speaking will be given.
SECOND COURSE.—From the middle of January to the end of May. The same arrangements will be made as for the First Course. Fee for each Class in each Course, £7 7s.

GUJRATHI LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Teacher, Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee.
Monday and Thursday, from 7 to 9 P.M.
Fee, each Term, £5 5s.; for the Session, £12 12s.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor Henry Morley.
JUNIOR CLASS.—Literature: Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4.
Grammar: Wednesday Evening, from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2.
SENIOR CLASS.—Literature: Tuesday and Thursday, from 10 to 11.
Composition: Thursday, from 2 to 3.

ANGLO-SAXON.—Wednesday, from 3 to 4.
EARLY ENGLISH.—Tuesday, from 2 to 3.

In the JUNIOR CLASS there will be a General Survey of the Course of Literature thus divided:—

Tuesday.—English Literature, from the birth of Chaucer to the death of Shakespeare.
1st Term. Chaucer and the Literature of the 14th Century.
2nd Term. Literature from 1400 to 1558.
3rd Term. Shakespeare and his Contemporaries.

Thursday.—English Literature, from the birth of Milton to the Present Time.
1st Term. Milton and his Contemporaries.
2nd Term. Literature from 1674 to the Accession of George III.
3rd Term. From the Accession of George III. till now.

At each meeting of the Junior Literature Class the first quarter of an hour will be spent in answering and asking questions upon the preceding Lecture of the Course.

The Grammar Class, on Wednesday from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, is thus divided:—
1st Term. Etymology, with Exercises in the Definition of Words.
2nd Term. Syntax, with Exercises in the Analysis of Sentences.
3rd Term. Abstract and Précis Writing, Composition.

In the SENIOR CLASS one hour a week will be given to fuller analysis of our Literature during a period of less than a hundred years, and another hour to the study of single authors.

Tuesday.—English Literature in the Reigns of Elizabeth, Anne, and Victoria. Each reign will be the subject of the Lectures of one Term.

Thursday.—Spenser, Addison, Burke. Each writer will be the subject of the Lectures of one Term.

The Class on Thursday, from 2 to 3, is for a study of the Principles of Style, with practice in applying them to English Composition. It is thus divided:—
2nd Term. Critical outline of the doctrines of the Rhetoric books. Adaptation of them to the conditions of good English writing.
3rd Term. Characteristics of the style of some of the chief English writers. Writing of our contemporaries. Practical conclusions. In this Class an exercise will be expected from each Student at least once a fortnight.

**Anglo-Saxon.**—1st Term. Anglo-Saxon Literature.
2nd Term. Anglo-Saxon Grammar, with readings in Prose and Verse.

**Early English.**—1st Term. Early English Literature, from the Conquest to Chaucer, illustrating the Formation of the Language.
2nd Term. Early English Grammar, with readings in Prose and Verse.
3rd Term. The English of the Vision of Piers Plowman and of Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales.

There will be at the close of the Session separate Examinations in the Classes of Anglo-Saxon and Early English. The prize “to the best pupil in an examination in English before Chaucer” has been instituted by the Early English Text Society. In the Senior and Junior Language and Literature Classes attendance at sixty lectures counts as a full course in the examinations for the College prizes. But a special prize will also be given to the Student who shows most proficiency in the whole range of English studies.

Fees for the Session: for one Lecture a week, £2 2s.; for two Lectures a week, £3 13s. 6d.; for each additional Lecture a week, £1 1s.

Fees for a Term: for one Lecture a week, 15s.; for two Lectures a week, £1 5s.; for each additional Lecture a week, 7s.

In the Wednesday Evening Grammar Class the fee is, for the Session, £1 11s. 6d.; for one Term, 10s. 6d.

**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 (Ponsard’s ‘Charlotte Corday;’ Augier’s ‘Diane;’ Mérimée’s ‘Colomba,’ &c.). 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, £6 6s.; for any Term separately, £2 12s. 6d.

An Extra-Course on the Literature of France in the present Century will be given at any period of the Session, if a sufficient number of applications be made. The Lectures will be delivered in English or in French, to suit the state of proficiency of the Class.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor Signor Volpe.

I. JUNIOR CLASS.
Volpe's Italian Grammar; Mariotti's First Italian Reading-Book; Commedie Scelte di Goldoni (one volume, Paris, Truchy). Friday, from 10 to 11 A.M. Fee, for the Session, £2 12s. 6d.; for each Term, £1 1s.

II. SENIOR CLASS.
1. Translation viva voce from English into Italian, with copious grammatical explanations. Prose Reading: Manzoni's 'I Promessi Sposi,' Fernaciari's 'Esempi di bello scrivere in prosa.' Composition. Tuesday, from 9 to 10 A.M.
2. Studies on Dante (La Divina Commedia), and on Tasso (La Gerusalemme Liberata). Friday, from 9 to 10 A.M. Fee: for the Session, £4 4s.; for each Term, £1 11s. 6d.

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

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor Adolph Heimann, Ph.D.

I. JUNIOR CLASS.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 9 to 10 A.M.
SUBJECTS:—Grammar; Exercises for writing and speaking; Dictation; Study of easy German authors.

II. SENIOR CLASS.
Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 1 to 2.
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 Ulphila to the present time; 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 shall be able to follow them; they will, besides, be accompanied by constant repetitions, both written and viva voce.

Fee for each Class, £6 6s. for the whole Session; and £2 12s. 6d. per Term.

A Special Class will be formed for those who are preparing for the Matriculation Examination.
COURSES.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.
Professor T. Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.
This Course is given in alternate years. The next Course will be in the Session 1868-69.

PURE AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS.
Professor T. Archer Hirst, F.R.S.

I. PURE MATHEMATICS.

JUNIOR 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 A.M.
Subjects:—The Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry, the Principles and Operations of Arithmetic and Algebra, as far as the Theory of Equations, and the Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
To enter the Class nothing beyond the usual school acquirements will be demanded, and at the commencement, the elementary parts of each subject will be reviewed.

SENIOR CLASS.
Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 1 to 2.
Exercises on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 9 to 10 A.M.
Subjects:—The higher branches of Pure Geometry, including the Theories of Harmonic and Anharmonic Ratios, Homography and Involution, and their applications to the descriptive properties of Right Lines and Conic Sections.
The higher Algebra, including the Theory of Determinants.
Coordinate Geometry of two, and of three dimensions.
Differential and Integral Calculus, and their applications to Geometry.
Elements of the Calculus of Finite Differences, of Variations, and of Probability.
To some of these subjects the requisite development can be given only in alternate years.
The Students of the Senior, as well as those of the Junior Class, will be expected to attend the corresponding Exercise Class, which will be directed by an Assistant under the supervision of the Professor. The object of this Class is to secure the requisite aptitude in calculation, by directed practice in working exercises, and to supply any additional information that may be required.
Students of the Senior Class, should the Professor deem it to be desirable, will be permitted to attend certain Lectures in the Junior Course without the payment of any additional Fee.
Fees: for the Session: each Lecture Class, £7 7s.; each Exercise Class, £2 2s.; for a single Term: each Lecture Class, £3 3s.; each Exercise Class, £1 1s.

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.
Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 4 to 5.
The whole Course will be divided into three parts, corresponding as nearly as possible to the three Terms of the Session.
I. Statics and Optics.
II. Kinematics and Descriptive Astronomy.
III. Dynamics and Physical Astronomy.

For the first part of the Course a knowledge of the Elements of Geometry, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry will suffice; in addition to this a knowledge of the Elements of Spherical Trigonometry will be requisite for the second part; and in the third part the Differential and Integral Calculus will be employed.

Fee: for each part of the Course, £2 12s. 6d.; for the whole Course, £7 7s. Perpetual fee, £10 10s.

PHYSICS.

Professor G. Carey Foster, B.A.

A.—GENERAL COURSES.

I. Junior Class.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, from 4 to 5, until the end of April; from that time to the end of the Session, from 1 to 2.
Fee: for the Session, £7 7s.; for each Term, £2 12s. 6d.
The subjects treated in this Class will be as follows:—

FIRST TERM.
I. Statics. Experimental illustrations of the Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces; the Mechanical Powers; nature and properties of the Centre of Gravity.
II. Dynamics. Experimental illustrations of the laws of Uniformly Accelerated rectilinear Motion in the case of bodies falling under the action of Gravity. Illustrations of the laws and effects of Centrifugal Force.
N.B. A knowledge of the elements of the above subjects, and of Optics, is required for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

SECOND TERM.
V. Optics. General Properties of Light.—Laws of Reflexion and Simple Refraction, with the principal phenomena depending upon them.

THIRD TERM.
VII. Magnetism.—VIII. Electricity.

Students entering the Junior Class of Physics should have a good knowledge of Arithmetic, and they will find it a great advantage to be familiar with at least the rudiments of Algebra and Geometry.

—II. Senior Class.
Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4; and Saturday, from 11 to 12.
Fee, for the Session, £7 7s.; for one Term, £2 12s. 6d.
The subjects treated in this Class will be as follows:—
COURSES.

FIRST TERM.
I. General Laws of Vibratory Motion.
II. Sound considered as a special case of Vibratory Motion.

SECOND TERM.
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.

THIRD TERM.
V. Quantitative Study of Magnetism and Electricity.

Students entering the Senior Class of Physics should have a knowledge of the elements of Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.

B.—PRACTICAL COURSES.
I. 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.

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.

When practicable, Students are recommended to attend at least one of the General Classes of Physics before entering the Physical Labo-
ratory, unless they have obtained elsewhere a fair knowledge of the principles of Physics; the instruction in the Laboratory will, however, be adapted, as far as possible, to the previous attainments and special objects of each Student; and it being for the most part individual, Students can enter at any period of the Session.

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.

II. MECHANICAL WORKSHOP.

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturday, from 10 to 1.

Fees, the same as for the Physical Laboratory (see above).

Practical instruction in Joinery, Turning, and the working of Wood and Metals is given by Mr. William Grant, Assistant to the Professor of Physics, under the superintendence of the Professor.

In addition to the Fee paid to the College, Students are required to pay for most of their materials, and for some of their own tools.

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

Daily, except Saturday, from 10 to 11, from the 2nd of October to the end of March.

Fee for the entire Term, £6 6s.; Half Term, £3 3s.; 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.

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
COURSES.

physiology of man, and to zoology, geology, and other sciences, are pointed out while demonstrating the various forms of internal organization presented by the different classes of animals. 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 Palaeozoology are given during the month of May. Fee, £1 1s.

CHEMISTRY.

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

A.—GENERAL COURSE.

Daily, except Saturday, from 11 to 12, up to the last week in March.
Fee for a Half Course, £3 3s.; for the whole Course, £6 6s.; Per­petual, £9 9s.; for the Organic Course alone, £2 2s.

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, and 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 decomposi-
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.

Students are recommended to write out briefly, from memory or from notes, the substance of each lecture, and to perform the exercises given out.

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 advanced Students. They are 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 Easter. Saturday, from 9 to 2.

Fee 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 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.

See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Instruction given in the Analytical and Practical Laboratories.
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 in 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, alkalies, 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. C.H. GILL, 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 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 10th, 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.

BOTANY.—Professor DANIEL OLIVER, F.R.S.

Daily, except Saturdays, from 4 to 5 P.M., commencing Friday, May 1st. Fees, £3 3s.; Perpetual, £4 4s.

In the First division of the Course, terminating early in June, 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, terminating in July, will be devoted to Instruction in the characters of the Natural Orders, Exposition in Detail of
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Vegetable Structure, the Development of Organs, Minute Anatomy, and the Chemical composition of Tissues and of the principal Cell-contents.

During the Lectures, an abundant supply of fresh specimens will be furnished to Students; and the Lectures will be illustrated by a very extensive series of Drawings and Diagrams, Museum and Herbarium specimens.

It is very strongly recommended that Students should avail themselves of the Schedules and Exercises in Descriptive Botany, &c., given out by the Professor, which are daily checked and returned by him. These form a most important adjunct to the Course.

On Saturdays the Class will occasionally have the opportunity of engaging in Microscopic demonstrations at the College.
A Gold and a Silver Medal and Certificates of Honour are given in this Class.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

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. (GOldSMAID 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 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 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 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.
COURSES.

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.

Three Courses during the Session.
1. From the middle of October to Christmas.
2. From Christmas to Easter.
3. From Easter to the end of June.

The days and hours will be fixed at the beginning of the Session.

Fee:—For each Course, £2 2s.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor Fleeming Jenkin, F.R.S., C.E.

The instruction in this department will be given by a series of Lectures on practical subjects, which will be so chosen that in two years the Student may obtain considerable knowledge of the chief branches of his profession. The Course will consist of about 40 Lectures, and will be divided into four parts, two of which will treat of subjects falling under the head of what is more commonly called Civil Engineering, and the other two, of subjects chosen from the branches of Mechanical Engineering.

The Lectures will be delivered on Mondays and Wednesdays, from 6.30 to 7.30 P.M. during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

The Fee for the whole Course will be £6 6s., or £2 2s. for each division.

The subjects of the Lectures in the four divisions of this year will be:—

I. Bridges.
II. Locomotives.
III. Railway Works.
IV. Telegraphs.

In each subject, first the principles guiding the design will be treated of; then the estimate, specification, and form of contract; followed by the method of execution, and where requisite, the manner of using the work or machine constructed. It is in this form that questions come before the Engineer, and the object of the lectures will be rather to show the practical application of the principles of science to Engineering works than to teach those principles, which must be learnt in the classes of Mathematics, Physics, Geology, and Chemistry. The Student who has learnt how these sciences are applied to a few branches of engineering, will be at no loss when called upon to consider novel questions in which similar principles are involved.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

A Course of Practical Instruction will be given in the Summer Term under the direction of the Professor, sometimes in the field, and sometimes in the lecture-room. A special syllabus and statement of fees will be published before the commencement of the Summer Term.

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.

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

This subject is treated of in 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, 6.25 to 7.25. B. every Tuesday, 7.30 to 8.30.

The First Term in each Course will commence at the opening of the College, and last until the end of January; the Second Term will commence in the beginning of February, and last until the end of the Session.

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 lectures, 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: Division of Architecture into Styles, either of Countries or of Periods. Description and review of the several distinctive features and details of the various Styles of Architecture used in Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Lycia, Greece, Etruria, and the Roman Empire.

Also by the Byzantines and Saracens, and the architects of the Romanesque period in Italy and France; then by the Normans in France and Britain, and by the architects of the Pointed style through its several varieties in Britain, France, &c., and to the Renaissance period 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 of the recent improvements.

Composition of mortars, cements, and concrete, their several properties, and 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.

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 practical rules. The use of timber in roofs, floors, &c. Dry rot. Shoring, needling, underpinning, &c. Arches of bricks, tiles, stones, &c. The theory of the arch. Groining, construction of domes.

Manufacture of cast iron, wrought iron, steel, &c. The method of putting together wrought-iron girders, ornamental iron work, &c. The properties of iron. Calculations of the strength of girders, &c.

Memoranda as to specifications, contracts, ancient and modern.

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

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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ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.
Professor Edward Spencer Beesly, M.A.

Roman History.—A Course of Ten Lectures, commencing from the death of Sulla. Before Christmas: Saturdays, 10 1/2 to 11 1/4. Fee, £1 1s.

English History.—A Course of about Fifteen Lectures, from the Battle of Waterloo. After Christmas: Saturdays, 10 1/2 to 11 1/4. Fee, £1 1s.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY.
Professor J. E. Cairnes, M.A.

A Course of Twenty-five Lectures will be delivered on Mondays and Thursdays, from 3 to 4 P.M., by T. E. Cliffe Leslie, Esq., who has been appointed Professor Cairnes's Substitute for the Session. The Course will be divided into two parts; the first part, including ten lectures, will begin on Monday, October 14th, and end on Thursday, November 14th; the second part will begin in the latter half of March, and will include fifteen lectures.

Subjects of the Whole Course.


Fee for the whole Course, £3 3s.; for the first part, £1 11s. 6d. for the second, £2 12s. 6d.

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PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND AND LOGIC.
Professor G. Croom Robertson, M.A.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 10 A.M.

Two separate Courses will be delivered: one on Philosophy of Mind, consisting of about seventy Lectures spread over the Michaelmas and
Lent Terms; and the other on Logic, of about thirty-five Lectures, in the Summer Term.

Fee for the Course of Philosophy of Mind, two Terms, £4 4s.; if only the first term is taken, £2 12s. 6d.

Fee for the Course of Logic, one Term, £2 12s. 6d.; to those who shall have previously attended the other Course, £2 2s.

These Courses are mainly designed to meet the wants of Students preparing for the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations of the University of London, or for the Indian Civil Service. But the Lectures on Logic are adapted also for Graduates in Medicine.

Written exercises will be occasionally prescribed, and (chiefly with the view of clearing up the more difficult points) oral examination on the subjects discussed in the Lectures will be conducted at stated times. On such occasions, Students will be encouraged to propound difficulties or objections.

The Course of Philosophy of Mind is best described as a Course of Psychology, in which the phenomena of mind will be made the subject of exact analysis, with due reference to the cognate results of modern science. But all the chief metaphysical problems will be handled in their proper connexions, and attention will be directed throughout to the successive historic phases of every question.

In Logic, while the necessary prominence will be given to the Theory of Induction and Method of Scientific investigation, the Formal Logic will also be expounded and its claims enforced.

In the Summer Term it is proposed to deliver an additional Course of not less than twelve Lectures, intended for advanced Students going forward to the higher University Examinations, or for any who take an interest in philosophical discussion. As the subject of exposition and criticism, some standard work of philosophy will be chosen, regarding which, with all other particulars, as to fees, &c., due announcement will be made.

ENGLISH LAW.

Professor J. A. Russell, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered on "The Principles of the Laws of Contracts," on Tuesday Evenings at 7.15 during the months of November, January, and February, commencing on November 5th. Fee, £4 4s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Professor H. J. Roby, M.A.

In Michaelmas Term, commencing on October 28th.

Elementary Lectures on the Roman Law of Obligations, on Mondays at 7.30 P.M.

Readings of Gaius and Justinian on Mondays at 8.30 P.M. For these, the book recommended is Gneist's 'Syntagma Institutionum et Regularum Juris Romani.'

Fee for each Course, 15s.

The Lectures after Christmas will be announced during the Michaelmas Term.
# TIME TABLES.

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| 10 | 11 | Phys. Laboratory | Hindoostani | Hindoostani | Phys. Laboratory | Hindoostani |
| 3 | 4 | Hindostani | Hindoostani | Hindoostani | Hindoostani | Hindoostani |
| 3 | 6 | Bengali | Bengali | Bengali | Bengali | Bengali |
| 4 | 3 | J. Arabic | J. Persian | J. Persian | J. Arabic | J. Persian |
| 42 | 5 | Botany | Botany | Botany | Botany | Botany |
| 6.35 | 7.25 | Geology, Mineralogy | Agriculture | Civil Engineering | Gujrathi | Gujrathi |
| 6.35 | 7.25 | English Law | Architecture | Gujrathi | Gujrathi |
| 7 | 9 | Civil Engineering | Architecture | | | |

**The days and hours for Sanskrit, Hebrew, Telugu, and Drawing will be fixed at the opening of the Session.**
ANDREWS EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Vide pp. 14, 15.

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.

The yearly Scholarship will be given to that Student among the Students of the Faculty of Arts of not more than one year’s standing in the College, 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.

The Scholarship will be open to members of every religious denomination, wherever previously educated, and be given after the examinations at the close of the Session; but without any further special examination. It will be awarded by the Council on the report of the Faculty of Arts.

It will be a condition of holding the Scholarship, that the Scholar shall in each of the two years attend a Class or Classes in the College, in either Faculty, to the extent of at least 120 lectures.

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.

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; 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.
JOSEPH HUME AND RICARDO 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, to be competed for in November of every third year:—the next in November 1867.

2nd. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of £20 a year, tenable for three years, to be competed for in November of every third year:—the next in November 1868.

3rd. A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy of £20 a year, tenable for three years, to be competed for in November of every third year:—the next in November 1869.

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 Examiners for 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 will be payable on the 1st of February for three years.

10. No Scholar can be re-elected to a Scholarship in the same subject.

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EVENING CLASSES.

Prospectus.

SESSION 1867–1868.

COMMITTEE OF PROFESSORS.
Professors CASSAL, MALDEN, and MORLEY.

1. 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.

2. Students desiring to enter any Class are required to sign an engagement 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.

3. The Beadles have orders to admit gentlemen to any of the Classes, with the permission of the Professor or Teacher, as occasional visitors.

4. The Library is open for the convenience of the Students between 6 and 9.30 on the evenings when the Classes meet, except when it is wanted for other purposes.

5. The Steward is permitted to provide refreshments for the Students at fixed prices. The refreshment-room is closed at 9 P.M.

6. 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.

7. There are no Fees except those payable for the several Classes.
**TIME-TABLE.**

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

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PART I.

GENERAL CLASSES.

The Session is divided into three Terms, each of ten complete weeks, exclusive of vacations:

(i) The Michaelmas Term, beginning on Monday the 14th of October, and ending on Thursday, December 19th.
(ii) The Lent Term, beginning on Monday the 13th of January, and ending on Thursday, March 19th.
(iii) The Summer Term, beginning on Monday the 23rd of March, and ending on Thursday, June 11th, the Easter vacation extending from the 9th to the 20th of April, both days inclusive.

LATIN.


Tuesday and Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30; and from 8.30 to 9.30.

MICHAELMAS TERM.

Senior Class.—Livy, Book III. (for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, January 1868). Lectures on Grammar.
Junior Class.—The elements of Latin Grammar and Composition.

LENT AND SUMMER TERMS.

Senior Class.—Horace, Epistles, Books I. and II., and Cicero pro Cluentio (for the B.A. Examinations of the University of London, 1868). Latin Composition and Roman History.
Junior Class.—Horace, Odes, Books III. and IV. (for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, June, 1868). Lectures on Grammar.

Fee for each Class, £1 1s. per Term.

GREEK.

Teacher: Mr. Talfourd Ely, M.A. Lond., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond., Assistant Classical Examiner in the Univ. of London.

Tuesday and Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30; and from 8.30 to 9.30.

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.—Homer’s Iliad, Book V., being the Matriculation subject of the University of London for January 1868.
Junior Class.—The Elements of Greek Grammar; Greenwood’s Grammar, and Robson’s Exercises, Part I.
EVENING CLASSES.

**LENT AND SUMMER TERMS.**

**Senior Class.**—Herodotus, Book V., being the subject for the Second B.A. Examination of the University of London for October 1868.

**Junior Class.**—Xenophon’s Anabasis, Book II., being the subject for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London for June 1868.

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.

**HEBREW.**

Professor, The Rev. D. W. MARKS.

Tuesday and Thursday, from 8.30 to 9.30.

Subjects to be determined when the Class meets.

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

Fee, £1 1½s. 6d. for each Term.

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**

Professor H. MORLEY.

Monday and Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30.


Fee, £1 1s. each Term for Twenty Lectures; 10s. 6d. for Ten Lectures.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**

Professor CH. CASSAL, LL.D.

Assistant Teachers: { Mr. R. TAPSON.
{ Mr. V. CERRXHE.

Tuesday and Thursday, from 6.30 to 7.30; and from 7.30 to 8.30.

1. **Junior Class.**—This Class is intended for beginners, or for persons little advanced in the study of French.

2. **Senior Class.**—The subjects will be regulated by the previous attainments of the Students, and by the requirements of public Examinations.

3. **A Higher Senior Class** will be formed if the Senior Class is too large.
Particular attention will be paid to Practical Composition and Conversation. The Matriculation Subjects for the University of London will also be read.

4. **LECTURES ON GRAMMAR, HISTORY, AND LITERATURE.**

*Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30.*

The day and hour may be changed for the convenience of the Students.

In this Class a critical Course of Lectures will be given on Grammar for advanced Pupils, on the History of the French Language and Literature, and on the History of France. These Lectures will be delivered in English or in French, to suit the state of proficiency of the Students.

Fee, for each Class, £1 1s. per Term.

N.B. The teaching of Modern Languages being impossible in crowded classes, provision has been made by the engagement of a sufficient staff of Teachers, that the classes shall in no case be inconveniently numerous.

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**ITALIAN.**

Professor G. VOLPE.

*Monday and Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30.*

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.

To obtain correctness in pronunciation, speaking, and writing will be the main objects of the instruction; but the study of Italian Literature will, as far as possible, be combined with that of Grammar and Pronunciation.

Books: Volpe's Italian Grammar; Mariotti's First Italian Reading-book; Goldoni, Commedie Seelte (Paris, Truchy), &c.

Fee, £1 1s. per Term.

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**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.

1. 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, 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.

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GEOGRAPHY.

Teacher, Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne.

Monday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

Michaelmas Term: Ten Lectures on Physical Geography; on the physical conditions of life in the various parts of the earth, and on the effects of these conditions in the formation of national characteristics, and in the advancement or deterioration of the peoples influenced by them.

Lent Term: Ten Lectures on the Political and Commercial Geography of Great Britain, noting especially the changes in the aspect and resources of the kingdom consequent on the progress of civilization and the growth of agricultural, manufacturing, and trading industries.

Summer Term: Ten Lectures on the Geography of the British Colonies and dependencies; the progress of colonial enterprise; the natural features and altered circumstances of the various British possessions; and their value to the mother country.

Fee for each Term, 15s.; for the Session, £2 2s.

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HISTORY.

Teacher, Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne.

Monday, from 8.30 to 9.30.

The Lectures will be on the History of England, as far as the Revolution of 1688. They will be, in part, preparatory to the Matriculation and First B.A. Examinations of the University of London. Prominence will be given to the development of the principles and forms of government, to the modifications of religious opinions and social habits, and to the other constituents of rational life, as well as to the phases of action and reaction between England and the other states of Europe.

Fee for each Term, 15s.; for the Session, £2 2s.

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ELOCUTION.

Teacher, Mr. A. Melville Bell.

Monday and Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30.

Lent and Summer Terms.

An Introductory Lecture, open to the Public, will be delivered on Monday, January 13th, at 7.30 p.m.

The Course will embrace a systematic development of the Principles
of Elocution, in the three departments of, I. Pronunciation; II. Expression; III. Action; with a large amount of practical training in each department.

The Theoretical instruction will be completed in the Lent Term; Mondays being appropriated to Lectures and Illustrations, and Thursdays to corresponding exercises.

The Summer Term will be devoted almost exclusively to Practice in Reading and Recitation, with Criticisms of Style. For the benefit of new entrants, as well as of Students who attend during both Terms, Theoretical Revisals, Explanations, &c., will be given as required.

Fees: for either Term, £1 1s.; for both Terms, £1 11s. 6d.

Text Books: Bell’s ‘Elocutionary Manual’ and ‘Standard Elocutionist.’

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.
Professor J. Morris, F.G.S.
Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

MICHAELMAS AND LENT TERMS.
The Course will consist of two parts of Ten Lectures each.
The First Part 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 Second Part 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.; for each Part, 15s.

MATHEMATICS.
Teacher, Mr. R. Tucker, M.A.
Monday and Wednesday, from 7.30 to 8.30.

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.

PHYSICS.
Professor G. C. Foster, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.
Wednesday, from 8.30 to 9.30.

MICHAELMAS AND LENT TERMS.
The Subjects which it is proposed to treat in this Course are Magnetism and Electricity.

Fee for each Term, £1 1s.; for both Terms, £1 11s. 6d.
ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY—THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL
Professor Williamson, F.R.S., and Dr. Russell.

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 not more than two Students jointly.
Fee, including the cost of materials, &c., £2 2s. per Term.

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

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 acquirement 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.
PART II.

LAW CLASSES.

The Course of Instruction in these Classes is specially adapted for Students preparing for the LL.B. degree in the University of London, and for the Indian Civil Service Examinations.

The Session is divided into the following three Terms:

(i) The Michaelmas Term, beginning on Monday the 28th of October, and ending on Thursday, December 19th.
(ii) The Lent Term, beginning on Monday the 13th of January, and ending on Thursday, March 19th.
(iii) The Summer Term, beginning on Monday the 20th of April, and ending on Thursday, July 9th.

ENGLISH LAW.

Professor J. A. Russell, LL.B., Banister-at-Law.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered on "The Principles of the Laws of Contracts," on Tuesday Evenings at 7.15 during the months of November, January, and February, commencing on November 5th.

Fee, £4 4s.

ROMAN LAW.

Professor Rony, M.A.

Monday, from 7.30 to 8.30; and from 8.30 to 9.30.

In Michaelmas Term, commencing on October 28th.


Readings of Gaius and Justinian, at 8.30.

For these, the book recommended is Gneist's 'Syntagma Institutionum et Regularum Juris Romani.'

Fee for each Course, 15s.

The Lectures after Christmas will be announced during the Michaelmas Term.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.


Thursday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

The Michaelmas Term will commence on Thursday, the 24th October.

The Michaelmas and Lent Terms will be occupied with Jurisprudence.

The following subjects will be considered:

- Capacity
- Objects of rights and obligations
- Acts
- Intention
- Conditions
- Independent and dependent rights
- Remedial law
- Voluntary and involuntary obligations
The Summer Term will be devoted to the Constitutional History and Law of England.
Fee 15s. per Term, or £2 2s. for the whole Session.

**EQUITY AND REAL PROPERTY LAW.**


*Monday, from 8.30 to 9.30.*

**Equity.**


**Real Property Law.**


There will be Twenty-four Lectures, eight in each Term.
Fee, 15s. per Term, or £2 2s. for the whole Session.

**COMMON LAW.**


*Tuesday, from 8.30 to 9.30.*

A Course of Eight Lectures on the Law of Evidence will be delivered during the Summer Term.
Fee, 15s.

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**DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES**

AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR. SESSION 1866-67.

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

A Series of Questions for the Class of each Professor is privately printed, and a copy 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.

The paper containing the answers is signed with a number; and the name of the Student using the 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 at the Distribution of the Prizes.

Besides the Prizes in each of the Classes, Certificates of Honour are awarded to all who have attained in their Answers a certain amount 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 obtained a Second Prize in a former Session is entitled to receive a similar Prize in the same Class.

The Examinations for Prizes and Certificates of Honour began on the 8th of June and ended on the 19th of the same month.

On Saturday, the 22nd of June, the Prizes and Certificates of Honour were publicly distributed by

SIR JOHN LUBROCK, BART., F.R.S.,
who presided at the request of the Council.

Professor CASSAL, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, read the following

REPORT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—My predecessor in the Office of Dean, in commencing his Report on the state of the Faculty of Arts and Laws during the previous Session, in an emphatic manner congratulated the friends of the College on its condition and prospects. There had been, he said, in every department, an improvement in numbers upon the preceding Session, which itself was in advance of its predecessor. The number of Students had been 242, of whom about 120 were new. This year the figures are almost exactly the same (241 men, of whom 120 are new), which shows that, in spite of financially difficult times, we have lost no ground, and that the average number of Students availing themselves of the instruction given in our College is decidedly higher.

If to these numbers we add 8:3 persons attending the Evening Classes, we have a total of 324 Students, of whom more than 200 are new.

The School is in the same prosperous state as it had reached last year. At Midsummer 1865, the Headmaster announced that that was the year in which the School had had the largest number of pupils since its foundation. The average number of boys was then 341 every Term. This increased last year to 301, which is also the exact average of the present Session. The increase is the more gratifying as it is coincident with an augmentation of the fee.

The Evening Classes have this Session, for the first time, been put into regular and complete working order. Seventeen Classes, including a Class for Elocution, were established, the instruction in which was conducted by eleven of the Professors, assisted by eight gentlemen nominated by them and approved by the Council, and by five gentlemen appointed immediately by the Council. Five Law Classes also were formed under Professors Roby and Wood, and Mr. J. Anstie, Mr. A. Charles and Mr. Jos. Solomon, Readers appointed by the Council. The result of the experiment has been such as to encourage a hope that, when the existence of the Evening Classes become better known, they will be a means of permanently extending the usefulness of the College to a class of persons whom circumstances preclude from availing themselves of the ordinary College Classes, without interfering with the attendance on the more regular and systematic course of instruction. Exactly 300 tickets have been issued to 92 Students,
DEAN'S REPORT.

9 of whom attended the Day Classes also. This may be deemed a success, considering the circumstances, and considering that it was a first year's experiment. 53 tickets were taken for the French Classes, 24 Latin, 34 Greek, 25 for English, 26 for Elocution, 91 for the Law Classes collectively.

I may then, in my turn, congratulate our friends on the condition and probable future of the whole Institution.

University Degrees.

With regard to the University Degrees and Honours gained by our Students during the past year, three important distinctions must be mentioned; first, Mr. Charles Graham took the high Degree of Doctor of Science; Mr. E. H. Busk was placed first in Principles of Legislation, and obtained the University Law Scholarship at the Examination for Honours in the LL.B. Degree; last, but not least, Mr. W. H. Robson, of the University College School, was placed first among the 211 successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination in June 1866, and gained the Exhibition. Besides these, 3 out of 10 M.A.'s in the University of London were from our College; 8 out of 28 Bachelors of Laws; 9 out of 61 B.A.'s; in all, 39 degrees were taken by Students in this College, out of a total of 145 taken by Students from 32 different Institutions.

At the first B.A. Examination, 15 out of 134 successful candidates studied here; at the B.Sc., 3 out of 10; at the first LL.B. in January 1867, 2 out of 16. At Matriculation, 19 belonged to us and to the School.

Honours.

As to the Honours (besides Mr. Busk, whom I have already mentioned), Mr. W. C. Osler, Mr. W. G. Lemon, the Rev. J. Clifford, and Mr. E. Lawrence gained honours at the LL.B. At the second Examination for the B.A. degree Mr. R. G. Lee obtained honours in Classics and in Animal Physiology; Mr. H. M. Pearsall, Mr. A. S. West, and Mr. P. M. Higginson in Moral Philosophy. At the first B.A. Examination, Mr. G. D. Jennings gained honours in Mechanical Philosophy; Mr. J. Hooper and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald in Latin; Mr. J. Hooper and Mr. J. E. Symes in French. At the first B.Sc. Examination, Mr. F. Salter obtained honours in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. At the Matriculation in June 1866, besides Mr. W. H. Robson, who was placed first, Mr. J. M. Pask obtained the 10th, Mr. E. Dillon, then in the School, the 13th, and Mr. W. R. Odgers the 14th place. At the Matriculation in January 1867, Mr. G. Serrell gained the 3rd place and an Exhibition, and Mr. E. J. Sewell was placed 11th.

At the Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, Mr. J. S. Goodridge passed 11th, Mr. R. Logan 15th, and Mr. G. G. Dey 18th, in a list of 50 successful candidates, and of 303 competitors.

At a Special Competitive Examination held in February for the Forest Department of the Civil Service of India, one of the five gentlemen selected out of more than 100 competitors to study forestry at the "Ecole forestière," at Nancy, in France, was Mr. F. R. Dasai, a Parsee Student of this College and a native of Bombay.

Mr. A. R. Margary was one of the successful candidates as Student Interpreter for China.
At Cambridge, Mr. Numa Hartog, Mr. J. E. Symes, Mr. Odgers, and Mr. Percy Harding obtained various Scholarships; and Mr. A. S. Wilkins gained the Undergraduate Members’ Prize for a Latin Essay.

The Scholarships belonging to University College have been awarded as follows:—the Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy was gained by Mr. Fred. Green. Mr. A. H. Higgs gained the Jews’ Commemoration Scholarship. The Andrews Entrance Exhibitions were gained by Mr. E. J. Sewell and Mr. W. H. Robson, both of University College School, and by Mr. A. W. K. Miller of the North London Collegiate School, Camden Town.

Professorships.

Some very important changes have taken place during this Session in the body of Professors. The retirement of Professor Waley from the Chair of Political Economy was followed by the appointment of Mr. J. E. Cairnes to that Chair. The Chair of Italian is now filled by Mr. G. Volpe. Dr. Hoppus, who had been Professor of Philosophy of the Mind and Logic since 1829, having also resigned, the choice of the Council fell upon Mr. G. Croom Robertson, whose Class was very well attended, although it began only towards the middle of the Session.

The title of Emeritus Professor has been conferred on Dr. Hoppus, Mr. Waley, and on our former esteemed and respected colleagues, Mr. F. W. Newman and Mr. R. Potter.

But the most marked event of the Session, as concerns the body of Professors (one which all the Professors feel as a real personal loss to them) is the retirement of Professor De Morgan from the Chair of Mathematics, which he has filled since the opening of the College in 1828, with the exception of an interruption of five years. Any eulogy passed upon Professor De Morgan in this room, which, his absence notwithstanding, is so full of him (if I may use the poet’s expression), before a public who are so perfectly familiar with his noble character, and so proud of that European reputation which he possesses as one of the great scientific men of the age, would be superfluous; in his presence it would be of doubtful taste, in his absence it would add nothing to our respect for him; so I shall merely beg leave to apply to the colleague whom we lose with so much and so sincere regret the words which fell from himself when, last year, in this same place, he spoke of Professor Masson. “No one,” he said, “ever left with us a higher character for efficiency to his pupils, aid to his colleagues, and genial intercourse with both.” The Chair of Mathematics is now filled by another gentleman of celebrity, Professor T. A. Hirst, Fellow of the Royal Society, and General Secretary to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Deaths.

The College, which suffered a very severe loss during the previous year in the death of Mr. Frederick D. Goldsmid, has this year sustained another by the demise, at the venerable age of 92, of Mr. H. Crabb Robinson, who had been for thirty-two years an active member of the Council, and for twenty-seven years one of the Vice-Presidents of the Senate. A man of worth, not only by his own talents, but by the close connexion of his name with the career of a large
number of celebrated contemporaries, Mr. Robinson was probably the last survivor among the friends of Goethe, Schelling, Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and Charles Lamb. He was the principal instrument in procuring for University College the works of Flaxman, which now constitute the Flaxman Gallery, and he has made us a gift of £2000 for its preservation and augmentation.

We have to lament another death, which has caused a very painful sensation amongst us, that of one of our most promising students, Mr. Thomas Harvey, of Leeds, who met with an untimely end in the frightful catastrophe which happened last winter on the ice in Regent's Park.

Donations.

Several handsome presents of books for the Library have been received from Professors Newman, Carey Foster, and Sharpey, and from Dr. Hodgson, Mr. Samuel Sharpe, and the executors of the late Mr. H. C. Robinson.

Building.

From the increased number of students in the College and boys in the School, the need has arisen for larger space and more Class-rooms. For some time past every room in the building has been in almost constant use. The requirements of the School have so increased that the intention of having the meetings of its Classes in a part of the building kept distinct from that appropriated to the College has had to be of necessity abandoned. Three or four School Classes meet in the College rooms, although every available corner, even the Masters' common room, is used in the part appropriated to the School. It is obvious, therefore, that an enlargement of the building has become a great desideratum; and it has been decided that the best mode of supplying the want of the Institution in this respect, and of thus promoting the efficiency of the instruction given in it, would be the erection of the South Wing as originally contemplated, and the removal of the School from the existing building. With a view to assist in forwarding this desirable and urgent improvement, Mr. Samuel Sharpe, who had already made a gift of £200 to the College towards the expenses incurred for the establishment of the Evening Classes, gave a further donation of £1000 towards raising a Building Fund. Since then some very handsome sums have been subscribed for the same object; and we hope that many other friends of the College will come forward to supply the money which is necessary to carry the project at once into execution.

Session divided into three Terms.

An important change has been introduced in the arrangement of the College Session, which will henceforth be divided into three Terms of equal duration, so as to give any Student the right of attending only a portion of the Session, if he think fit, without being obliged to pay for the whole. These Terms will commence respectively on or about the 2nd of the months of October and January, and on or about the 20th of March. The Evening Classes will be arranged in a similar manner.

Another project is contemplated upon which, however, it is not yet possible to state anything positive. It is proposed that a series of Lectures upon Art, Science, and Literature shall be given every Session to the general public by Professors, and also by eminent men not at-
tached to the College, in the same manner as they are now given at the Royal Institution and at other places. The scheme is under discussion.

Conduct, Discipline.

It has been for years the pleasant duty of our Deans to state in their Annual Reports that the conduct of the Students had been invariably good, and that no serious breach of discipline had taken place within or without the walls of the College. In this respect my office also has been a sinecure. I may say more. Being naturally led as a foreigner to institute comparisons and to form judgments where my English colleagues see only matters of course, I have often admired the gentlemanly bearing of English Students, their truthfulness, their respect for Masters and Professors, combined with, and not diminished by, an ever present consciousness of independence. I have admired their readiness to understand that they must accept the duties of men early, and, I may add, their willingness to admit that they may learn something even from a foreigner. Not unfrequently also have I, with a feeling of sadness, contrasted the education received here with the stern military discipline of Schools and Colleges in other countries—a discipline which, after all, does not make either better citizens or more intelligent men, which even (as I can testify from what I have myself seen) leaves a balance in favour of the free and self-reliant Englishman.

After the Distribution, the Chairman addressed the Meeting as follows:

The Dean of Westminster commenced the Address which he delivered in this room, now just a year ago, at the last annual distribution of the prizes and certificates of honour, by an expression of diffidence, on the ground that while his life had "been chiefly spent in connexion with the most ancient educational institutions of the country" he was now addressing one of the most modern.

If Dean Stanley, a man eminent in so many ways, and peculiarly qualified, I should have thought, to speak with authority on an occasion like the present, from that very intimacy with our old Universities to which he so modestly referred,—if even he felt some diffidence in addressing you, I certainly have far greater reason for doing so.

It is as easy, however, as it is pleasant, to congratulate those who have gained the prizes which I have just had the pleasure of distributing; and I do, Gentlemen, congratulate you most sincerely, not in my own name only, but also in that of all who are here present, and of many others, who, though not among us to-day, have watched with interest the result of these examinations.

Prizes, however, are necessarily confined to the few; and I am happy to feel, from the Report which the Dean of the Faculty has just read, that our congratulations need not be so limited. Prizes, it must always be remembered, are not themselves the real objects for which you study; they are rather like the Queen's head on the sovereign, which gives it indeed the stamp of authority, but does not affect the quality of the metal itself.

Those who have done their best, who have studied with care and diligence, whether they are prize-men on the present occasion or not, are still to be congratulated; for they will have acquired a fund of
information and a habit of application which will throughout life prove of the utmost value, and which are the real objects for which they have laboured. Though, therefore, it was of course impossible that all should have gained prizes, you may, and I hope you have, all gained by the prizes.

And, indeed, Gentlemen, you who have the advantage of pursuing your studies here are very much to be congratulated. The principles on which this College was founded, and the course of study which is pursued here, are so just, so natural, and so judicious, that many of you are perhaps hardly aware how exceptional they are. The two principal characteristics of this College I take to be, perfect toleration in matters of religion, and a due appreciation, I will not say of importance only, but of the necessity of a scientific training. Both these principles, of which University College was at one time almost the only supporter among educational institutions, are, slowly perhaps, but steadily, gaining ground.

Toleration in matters of religion must not be confounded with indifference. Difference and indifference are not only unlike, but opposite to one another; and our age is certainly not less religious, though more tolerant, than those which have preceded it. Not only does Parliament show an unmistakable tendency to open the gates of the two old Universities, not only is the Liberal party in the Universities themselves gaining strength year by year, but the barriers which were erected by the well-intentioned intolerance of our ancestors are becoming gradually less effective. The questions of today are not those which agitated the religious world when the articles of the Church of England were framed; and we consequently find in the Church itself men of the most opposite opinions and differences almost as great as those which exist outside it. The Bishop of Oxford and Dr. Pusey, the Bishop of Natal and the Dean of Westminster, Lord Shaftesbury and the Editor of the Record certainly represent three very different forms of religious belief, and yet they are all members of the Church of England.

I am glad that it is so, for in a national Church there must always be differences of opinion, and it is well that they should be openly expressed. The required subscription to the articles has, however, evidently failed to produce unanimity, and it is injurious as encouraging a lax and low standard. I will not go so far as to say, with the plain-spoken Bishop Burnet, that subscription to the 39 Articles is a great imposition; but if we remember that they consist of something like 600 propositions on the most difficult and intricate subjects, it is evident that no body of men can possibly agree with them all in the ordinary and natural sense of the term. Every one, in fact, who thinks on the subject must explain away one portion or another of the articles. Surely, therefore, it is the interest of all that these tests and subscriptions should be done away with. They might strengthen error, but can only weaken truth. The Dissenter should attack them, because, in his opinion, they are the bulwarks of error; the Church should renounce them, because they throw an unjust suspicion upon her teaching.

University tests are, moreover, peculiarly objectionable, and have even less to be said in their favour. Evidently, however, it will not be long before these obnoxious tests are done away with in the old Universities; and no one can deny that the influence of University College has done much to hasten this great improvement.
The second characteristic of this College is of no less importance than the first. We live, Gentlemen, in a world. This may seem to you a truism, and yet the fact is overlooked by those who arrange the course of study in our great Public Schools—or at any rate they seem to think it unnecessary that we should know much about the world in which we are placed. When I was at a Public School arithmetic was regarded as unnecessary, and was excluded from the school work; and even now Natural Science is altogether ignored at our greatest Public Schools. Ancient superstitions are treated as of more importance than modern science, and errors which are 2000 years old, than truths which have only recently been discovered. We are often told that there is not time to take up so many subjects, that the minds of students would only be confused and overstrained by the attempt. Mr. Grote, however, has already pointed out that those who are first in one subject are frequently successful in others also. In fact variety in mental food is as necessary as it is in bodily diet; and most men will assimilate their intellectual nourishment more easily and more thoroughly if they are stimulated by a judicious mixture, just as the eye in a similar case appreciates colours better than if it is fatigued by dwelling too long on any one, however rich and beautiful that one may be.

Of course it is impossible to make any man acquainted with the present position of Science in all its branches. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, indeed, in one of his most popular novels describes one of his characters as having at the age of twenty-six "exhausted all the sources of human knowledge; he was master of the learning of every nation, of all tongues, dead or living, of every literature, Western and Oriental. He had pursued the speculations of science to their last term, and had himself illustrated them by observation and experiment." This passage shows clearly how little even our most eminent statesmen know about the position of science. It is estimated that there are 860 living languages, to say nothing of the dead ones; and I need not tell you, Gentlemen, how many branches of Science there are: any one of which it would require more than a lifetime to master. This has always been felt by really scientific men. "I know not," said Sir Isaac Newton, "how I may appear to others, but to myself I seem but like a little child playing on the sea-shore, and picking up here and there a prettier shell or a rounder pebble than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

The advocates of the educational system still usually pursue main- tain, indeed, that it possesses peculiar advantages as a system of training for the mind. Questions decided by Latin and Greek are, however, of course questions of authority, and the truths of mathematics being susceptible of proof, both the one and the other exclude the valuable element of doubt; they produce an overweening confidence in anything which is taught with authority, and do nothing to cultivate either the faculty of observation, or that power of balancing probabilities, on which success and happiness in after life so much depend. Thus it has come to pass that non-resistance and passive obedience to intellectual authority have been inculcated as a duty; and credulity, dignified with the name of faith, has been raised to the rank of a virtue.

No one can deny that the present system has had a fair trial; it has been in operation for several centuries. In every parish has been
stationed one, sometimes several men, of fully average intelligence, of high principle, and careful training. The Clergy of the Church of England and the Dissenting Ministers, by whom of late years they have been so well supported, have been men of whom any nation might be proud. For self-devotion, for piety, for a noble humility it would be difficult to find their equals. One day out of every seven has been devoted to them. Yet how pitiful is the result of such great efforts. Look at the religious riots of Birmingham or Belfast. Look at the trade outrages of Sheffield. Look at the police reports of any large town. Talk of the improvidence of the savage—does not a few days' frost reduce the artisans of London every year to the very verge of starvation? Are not our great commercial Institutions convulsed by panic every ten years? Our prisons and workhouses are full; and, in spite of our Schools, less than half the population are able to write their own names. Or take the case of witchcraft; not only the ignorant and stupid, but the clearest-headed and most learned men were entangled in it. Luther himself was a firm believer, and advocated the burning of witches; Wesley, if more merciful, was no less credulous; the Irish laws on the subject were only repealed in 1821, and in Spain a man was burnt to death as a sorcerer as late as the year 1780. In fact the belief in witchcraft hung like a black cloud over Europe throughout the middle ages; and there is perhaps no fact in history more strongly attested than the possession of supernatural power by witches and wizards. The confessions of many, the evidence of thousands, the general verdict of public opinion, the authority of the clergy, the deliberate opinion of the wisest judges, may all be cited in defence of this opinion. Witches and wizards have been executed by thousands and tens of thousands; and it is not too much to say that the dread of witchcraft kept the whole population of Europe for centuries in a state of constant terror. During this period the Universities numbered their students by thousands, their influence was very great, and yet they could do nothing to stop the evil, being, indeed, themselves as much bewitched as the rest of the world. For anything I can see, we might have been burning witches even now, if the whole delusion had not vanished before the teaching of Science, like some horrible nightmare driven away by the first rays of morning light.

Or take another example. In this country we are all free-traders now. The arguments in favour of free trade are neither intricate nor difficult, the advantages of it are enormous; yet how many years elapsed before even our greatest statesmen could be brought to see either the one or the other.

Under a scientific training these things could not, I think, have happened; yet until now, so far from being valued and appreciated as it ought, every branch of Science in its turn has been held up to obloquy. Ars mathematica damnabilis est, was an old proverb; tres medici, duo athei, was the cry of the middle ages. The astronomer was confounded with the soothsayer, the chemist with the sorcerer, and geology and archaeology were in turn condemned as contrary to religion.

Yet, in spite of all opposition and discouragement, Science has gained, and is gaining, ground. The Council of the British Association has recently appointed a Committee on this subject, consisting of Prof. Hirst, Prof. Huxley, Prof. Tyndall, Mr. Farrar of Harrow, and Mr. Wilson of Rugby. These gentlemen strongly recommend that some
scientific training should be introduced into our Schools on the following grounds:

"As providing the best discipline in observation and collection of facts, in the combination of inductive with deductive reasoning, and in accuracy both of thought and language.

"Because it is found in practice to remedy some of the defects of the ordinary School education. Many boys on whom the ordinary School duties produce very slight effect are stimulated and improved by instruction in Science; and it is found to be a most valuable element in the education of those who show special aptitude for literary culture.

"Because the methods and results of Science have so profoundly affected all the philosophical thought of the age, that an educated man is under a very great disadvantage if he is unacquainted with them.

"Because very great intellectual pleasure is derived in after life from even a moderate acquaintance with Science. On grounds of practical utility as materially affecting the present position and future progress of civilization."

With these views the Committee suggest that at least three hours a week should be devoted to the study of Natural Science, and that it should be placed on an equal footing with Mathematics and Modern Languages in affecting promotions, and in winning honours and prizes.

No one can say that this is an unreasonable request. Either it must be maintained that Geology and Astronomy, Biology and Chemistry are to be classed with Alchemy and Astrology, that all the discoveries of the last 1800 years are trifles, unworthy of a schoolboy’s attention, or, if Science is to be taught at all, three hours a week is certainly the minimum that can be devoted to it. Indeed it was felt by some that three hours was absurdly little.

It would, however, be a great step in advance; it is as much as is likely to be conceded, and it would be the thin end of the wedge. Once let Science be tried, and we have no fear of the rest. University College has set the example, and other Institutions cannot much longer afford to neglect it. As long as Science was ignored in all Schools alike, ignorance of it did not place one man at any disadvantage as compared with another. This, however, is not now the case. You, Gentlemen, happily for yourselves, begin your campaign armed with the needle-gun of Science, and you will find the advantage of it.

Therefore I cannot altogether agree with some of the remarks made by my eminent predecessor last year.

"You were set up here," he said truly enough, "not as enemies of the old Universities;" but he went on to add—

"You would have been the sons of Oxford if she would have let you come. Had the same wise legislation prevailed in the University of Oxford thirty years ago which has prevailed during the last twelve years, you, in all probability, would have been students at Oxford and Cambridge, drinking in all the influences of those academic paradises. . . . How greatly both of us would have gained,—how greatly we should have gained,—and (may I say it without presumption?) how greatly you would have gained also, this is not the place to enlarge on."

We know that these words of the venerable Dean’s implied no un­friendly feeling towards this place. His very presence here negatived any such idea, and he deserved and received your thanks for uttering without hesitation what were evidently his real opinions and sentiments. We, however, cannot be expected to subscribe to them.
We do not admit that University College is an intellectual refuge for the destitute; we do not admit that you would have gained if you had been at one of the old Universities instead of here. Oxford and Cambridge are no doubt academic paradises; but we may be permitted to remember that in Paradise the fruit of the tree of knowledge was the one forbidden food. Antiquity of origin, beautiful buildings, and historical associations are great advantages, but they are the ornaments rather than the essentials of a University. We heartily admire Oxford and Cambridge, we are grateful to them for what they have done and are doing, but in all the essentials of a University, University College and the University of London need fear no comparison.

It would be quite out of place for me, however, to claim your gratitude, either for the men by whom this Institution was founded, or for those to whom its present prosperity is due; University College men need no outsider to rouse their affection or enthusiasm for their own College. But, Gentlemen, perhaps say some things which would hardly come with a good grace from any one more intimately connected with you. I may cordially acknowledge how much the improvement which has taken place in education during recent years has been due to the influence of this noble Institution. I may call confidently on each of you to sustain, as far as in him lies, the high reputation which it has acquired, and may repeat, in conclusion, that which, however, you know full well, that all those who look for the improvement and elevation of mankind take a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of University College.

LORD BELPER,—The most grateful duty now devolves upon me of proposing that the thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir John Lubbock for his kindness in attending here to-day, and for the Address to which you have all listened with so much interest and pleasure. Remembering the numerous duties which Sir John Lubbock has to perform, I am quite sure we owe him a debt of gratitude for his kindness in coming here to take the Chair on this occasion. Still more ought we to be grateful to him for the very able, eloquent, instructive, and most appropriate Address which you have all heard with so much interest.

If there was one part to which I would allude more than another, it would be to the manner in which Sir John advocated the introduction of science into education—a subject on which he is so well qualified to speak himself, as being a distinguished cultivator of science, having himself contributed to its promotion, and being an eminent ornament of the scientific world. It is a matter of congratulation that, I believe, we have now the honour of having Sir John Lubbock himself as our colleague as a member of this College. I will conclude by moving the cordial thanks of this Meeting to our Chairman.

GEORGE GROTE, Esq.—I rise to second the motion of my noble friend; but I am sure it requires no seconding, for it responds to a feeling which I am confident every one before me is now experiencing, and which every one will be glad to give expression to. We have had the pleasure of seeing before us the most distinguished students which this Session has produced in the College; and I rejoice to think that the long list of excellent books recently on the table have now passed into the hands of those who will value them as prizes and testimonies of
our recognition of their superiority, and who will also profit by what they find in the contents.

The motion was then put and carried, and, after a brief acknowledgment by the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY. —
Examiners. The Professor of Political Economy in the College, and Jacob Waley, Esq., M.A. Scholar, Mr. Frederick Green (£20 per annum for three years), November 1866.

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS, £30 per annum for three years. — Mr. Ebenezer James Sewell, Classics, Mathematics, and Physics combined. Mr. W. H. Robson, Mathematics and Physics. Mr. A. W. K. Miller, Classics.

ANDREWS PRIZES, two of £25, to students of one year’s standing upon the result of the College Examinations. CLASSICS.—E. Seymour Thompson. MATHEMATICS.—William Holbrook Robson.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS, three of £50, to students of two years standing upon the result of the College Examinations. CLASSICS.—Arthur Hibble Higgs. MATHEMATICS.—Thomas Olver Harding and Arthur Hibble Higgs.

JEWS’ COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIP, £15 per annum for two years. — William Holbrook Robson.

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZE, £5. — Philip Stern.

LATIN ESSAY PRIZE, £5. — Frank Watson.


PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.


SANSKRIT, Professor Goldstucker.—Senior Class. Prize. John F. Fleet of Penge.—Junior Class. Prize. George G. Dey of London.

HEBREW, Professor Marks.—Prize. Alfred David Benjamin of London.


ROMAN LAW, Professor Roby.—Prize. C. M. Warmington.

JURISPRUDENCE, Reader, James Anstie, B.A.—Prize. C. M. Warmington.
INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by Professor GRAILY HEWITT, M.D., on Tuesday, the 1st of October, at 4 o'clock.

WINTER TERM,—begins on Tuesday, the 1st of October, and ends on Saturday, the 28th of March.

SUMMER TERM,—begins on Friday, the 1st of May, and ends on Saturday, the 25th of July.

CHRISTMAS VACATION,—will commence on Saturday, the 21st of December, and continue till Wednesday, the 1st of January, 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 pp. 75, 76.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, MEDALS, AND PRIZES.

THREE ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS, of the respective value of £30, £20, and £10 per Annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded upon examination to gentlemen who are about to commence their first winter's attendance in a Medical School.

The Examination, by written papers, will be in Classics, Elementary Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and in either French or German at the option of the Candidate, and will take place at the College, about the end of September.

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 Tuesday, 24th September, at the Office of the College, where the Regulations may be obtained.
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 Term to the Pupils who shall have most distinguished themselves by reports and observations on the Medical cases in the Hospital. Competitors must be Students of the College, and have complied with the regulations for competition.

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. Competitors must be Students of the College, and have complied with the regulations for competition.

NB.—The award of the above-mentioned Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and Medals is subject to Special Regulations, for which see pp. 76 et seqq.

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.

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 Session, from 6 to 9 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 Term.

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. A. Bruce, M.S., F.R.C.S., 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.
COURSES.

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 Mr. James S. Cluff, B.A., Mr. Marcus Beck, and Mr. Stanley Peacock, Demonstrators.

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 2nd of October until the end of July, with a short recess at Christmas and at Easter. The Professor is aided by Assistants in the direction of the Students.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, under the superintendence of Dr. Michael Foster. 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 Term, commencing in April.

BANDAGING.—A Course of Practical Instruction in the application of Bandages and other Surgical apparatus, is given by Mr. M. Berkeley Hill, M.B., in February, March, and April. Another Course will be given in the Summer Term should a sufficient Class be formed.

VACCINATION.—See page 74.

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.
Dr. JENNER, F.R.S., Dr. REYNOLDS, Dr. HARLEY, F.R.S., Dr. WILSON FOX, Dr. SYDNEY RINGER.
Dr. GRAILY HEWITT, Obstetric Physician.
Dr. HILLIER, Physician to the Skin Infirmary.

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., Mr. J. FREMLYN STREETFIELD, Ophthalmic Surgeons.
Mr. G. A. IBBETSON, Dental Surgeon.

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

CLINICAL LECTURES. See p. 73.
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. SQUAREY, Resident Medical Officer to the Hospital.

OFFICES IN THE HOSPITAL TENABLE BY STUDENTS.
Physicians’ Assistants, House Surgeons, Midwifery Assistants, Physicians’ Clerks, Surgeons’ Dressers, and Ophthalmic Surgeons’ Assistants, 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 TERM.

From 1st 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.

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

Fee for the entire Term, £6 16s. 6d.; Half Term, £3 8s. 6d.; Perpetual, £8 8s.

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.

Daily, except Saturday, from 10 to 11 A.M.

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

The subjects included in this Course are—1. General Anatomy, comprehending an account of the structure and properties of the textures of the human body. 2. Physiology, or 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.

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

Daily, except Saturday, from 11 to 12 A.M. (p. pp. 27-29).

ANATOMY.—Professor Ellis.

Lectures, Daily, from 12 to 1.

Fee for Lectures and Practical Anatomy, the entire Term, £7 7s.; Half Term, £4 4s.; Perpetual, to Lectures, with three years' Practical Anatomy, £10 10s.; for Practical Anatomy after the third year, every Winter Term, £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 syste-
matic examination of the osseous system, the ligaments, muscles, vessels, nerves, viscera, and the organs of the senses.

Surgical Anotomy 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 Term 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 Term 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. James S. Cluff, B.A., Mr. Marcus Beck, and Mr. Stanley Peacock, under the superintendence of the Professor.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

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

Daily, except Saturday, from 3 to 4 p.m. (v. pp. 26, 27).

** Attendance on Dr. Grant's Courses of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology at this College is recognized by the Army Medical Board as equivalent to the Course of Natural History required as a qualification for Army Surgeons.

Practical Physiology and Histology.

Dr. Michael Foster.

Mondays and Wednesdays, from 4 to 6 p.m.

The object of this Course is to make the Student practically acquainted with the microscopic appearances of the tissues and fluids of the Body, and with the chief facts in Physiology.

In the Histological Course each Student will have a microscope assigned to him. He will be shown how to use it and how to prepare tissues for examination, the appearances that present themselves to him will be explained; and he will thus be taught to make out for himself the microscopic structure of the various Tissues of the Body.

In the Physiological Course the Student will be made to observe for himself the chief properties, and be instructed in the physiological examination, of the Tissues and Fluids of the Animal Body.

Fee for the Winter Term, £4 4s.; Perpetual, £5 5s.
PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, FOR PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

The Laboratory consists of two rooms, the upper of which is reserved for microscopical work and for such observations and experiments as do not necessitate chemical operations.

It is open daily from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon.

Students can either go through a systematic course of Histology and Physiology, or take up for examination some special subject. In the former case, they will be taught to make themselves practically acquainted with the phenomena of the animal economy, and be trained and exercised in microscopical research; in the latter, they will receive general guidance in their studies.

All necessary apparatus will be provided by the College.

Fee for one month, £2 2s.; for a single Term (as defined in the Prospectus of the Faculty of Arts and Laws), £4 4s.

It having been found that Candidates for the Second B.A. and Second B.Sc. Examinations at the University of London often fail to acquire a due knowledge of Animal Physiology in consequence of not having had an opportunity of making themselves practically acquainted with either the structure or the properties of animal bodies, it is proposed to make special arrangements in order to supply this want.

Gentlemen desiring instruction of this kind can attend the Laboratory occasionally at any time when the Class of Practical Physiology and Histology is not meeting. They will then be made familiar by actual observation with the structure and functions of the principal organs of the Animal Body, and with the properties of Animal Tissues.

The instruction given will necessarily be of a very elementary nature.

The times of attendance can be fixed on consultation with Dr. Foster at the Laboratory.

Fee, £3 3s.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Professor MARSHALL, F.R.S.

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

Fee for the Term, £4 14s. 6d.; 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.

Tuesday and Thursday, from 5 to 6 P.M., commencing in January.
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.

An account will be given of the different operations on the teeth; and the method of restoring lost teeth 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 TERM.

From 1st of May to 25th of July.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

Professorship vacant.

The subjects of this Course will be announced before the commencement of the Summer Term.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Professor Graily Hewitt, M.D.

Daily, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 to 10 A.M.
Fee for the Term, £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 Harley, M.D., F.R.S.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 to 11 A.M.
Fee for the Term, £3 3s.; Perpetual, £4 4s.

LEGAL MEDICINE AND SANITARY SCIENCE.

The subjects embraced in this Course are:

1. Toxicology—the physiological action of poisons; the methods employed for their detection.
2. Questions affecting the civil and social rights of individuals.
3. Medical evidence in courts of law.
4. Sanitary science—an exposition of the principles of medicine, in relation to the conservation of the health of individuals and of communities.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.
Professor Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S. (p. 28, 29).

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.
Professor Ringer, M.D.
Daily, except Saturdays, from 12 to 1.—Fee for the Term, £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 displayed by experiments.

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.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN 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.
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 1st 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 Ophthalmiae.
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. Amanuetic 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.

BOTANY.—Professor Oliver, F.R.S., F.L.S. (v. pp. 29, 30).

MENTAL DISEASES.

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

Lectures will be delivered twice a week, on days and at an hour to be hereafter announced; a Clinical Lecture also will be given once a week. Fee for the whole Course to Students of the Medical Faculty in the College, £1 11s. 6d.; to others, £2 12s. 6d.

Introduction.—Insanity to be studied as a disease of the body. The study of Psychology, how far useful and necessary to the investigation of Mental Diseases.

The Symptomatology of Insanity, as,—Anomalies of the Moral Faculties, of the Intellect, of the Will, Volition, and Voluntary Movements. Explanation of the terms Illusion, Delusion, and Hallucination.

Various forms in which Insanity presents itself:

First Group.—Cases in which depression of spirits is the predominating feature, or Melancholia. Its mode of attack, symptoms, stages, and termination. Chief variations of form in Melancholia.
Second Group.—Cases in which the depression of spirits is transient, and the opposite condition, or elation of mind, is the predominating feature.

Acute mania, its symptoms, stages, and termination.

Consideration of the forms in which Chronic Insanity is found, the peculiarities of Recurrent Insanity, the various forms of Monomania, Imbecility, and Dementia.

Third Group.—Forms of Insanity in which the predominating feature is a disturbance of the motor functions, as—1. Epileptic Mania. Epileptic Imbecility. 2. General Paralysis. The claims of this form of Mental Disease to be considered a distinct morbid species. Its etiology, symptoms, diagnosis, stages, and termination.

Fourth Group.—Congenital Idiocy.


The general statistics relating to the causes, prevalence, curability, and duration of Insanity.

The legal relations of Insanity. The legal and medical definition of Insanity. The responsibility and irresponsibility of the Insane. The plea of Insanity.
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<td>Palaeo-Zoology, in May</td>
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* Other Meetings will be announced when the Class has assembled.
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

WINTER AND SUMMER TERMS.

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.

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CLINICAL MEDICINE.
Professor Jenner, M.D., F.R.S.
Professor Reynolds, M.D.
Professor Wilson Fox, M.D.

Lectures by Professor Jenner and Professor Reynolds. Each once a fortnight, or oftener.

Dr. Wilson Fox, the Holme Professor of Clinical Medicine, delivers Clinical Lectures twice a week, and trains the Pupils in the practical study and recording of disease, giving a series of practical lessons and examinations on the physical phenomena, diagnosis, and treatment of disease to classes consisting of limited numbers and meeting at separate hours. This instruction is conducted in the wards, and is made as systematic as the cases available for illustration will permit.

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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 Thompson.

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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.

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CLINICAL OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.
Once a fortnight by Professor Wharton Jones, F.R.S.

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OPHTHALMIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

Mr. Streatfeild will give a series of Demonstrations of the healthy and the diseased states of the Eye as seen with the Ophthalmoscope. Cases will be shown, and clinical remarks made on the characteristic appearances. The Demonstrations will be given in the Evening.
SKIN DISEASES.

Dr. Hillier 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. George Simpson, Tottenham Court Road Chapel, Tottenham Court 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.
Instruction in Bandaging, £1 11s. 6d. each Course.
Six months Practical Pharmacy, £5 5s.; three months, £3 3s.
Pupils other than as above specified are admissible on payment of fees somewhat higher. Information respecting these may be obtained on inquiry at the Office of the College.

TOTAL FEES FOR THE ENTIRE COURSE OF ATTENDANCE IN COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

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, £93 3s.

This Sum may be paid at once or distributed in payment over three years, as follows (or otherwise, at the option of the pupil):—

1st Winter Term:—

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<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anatomy and Physiology</td>
<td>£9 9s. (i.e. Perpetual)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anatomy, with Dissections</td>
<td>£10 10s.</td>
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<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>6s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital (Physicians' or Surgeons' Practice, 6 months)</td>
<td>£11 5s.</td>
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Total, 1st year | £54 6s.

1st Summer Term:—

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<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>Materia Medica</td>
<td>£4 4s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Practical Chemistry</td>
<td>£4 4s.</td>
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<td>Botany</td>
<td>£3 3s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital (Second 6 months)</td>
<td>£5 5s.</td>
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</table>

Total, 1st year | £54 6s.
FEES.

Brought forward .................. £54 6

2ND WINTER TERM:—
Surgery .......................... 6 6 P
Medicine .......................... 8 8 P
Hospital (final payment) ......... 10 10 P £25 4

2ND SUMMER TERM:—
Midwifery ......................... 4 4
Medical Jurisprudence ............. 3 3 £7 7

Total, 2nd year .................... £32 11

3RD SUMMER TERM:—
Pathological Anatomy ............. 3 3 £6 6
Pharmacy .......................... 3 3

Total, 3rd year .................... £6 6

Total for three years .......... £93 3

These payments comprise all attendance on Medical Classes and Hospital practice required by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries.

For gentlemen desirous of obtaining a superior medical education the Council have provided other classes, viz. of Comparative Anatomy, of Analytical Chemistry, of Practical Physiology and Histology, of Mental Diseases, and of Practical Operative Surgery, as will be seen on referring to the body of the Prospectus.

All Fees are paid at the Office of the College, where the Student receives his Tickets, which he afterwards takes to be signed by the Professors. The Office, where further information may be obtained, is open from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 2 P.M.

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.

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

N.B. According to the Regulations of the Medical Council referred to in page 61, 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 Responses 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.
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.

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

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, MEDALS.

REGULATIONS.

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS REGULATIONS.

1. Three Entrance Exhibitions, of the respective value of £30, £20, and £10 per annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded on competitive examination to gentlemen who are about to commence their first Winter's attendance in a medical school.

2. The Examination will be in Classics, Elementary Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and in either French or German at the option of the candidate.

3. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers, and will take place at the College in the last week of September, between the hours of 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock.

Notice of intention to compete, addressed to the Secretary, must be left at the Office of the College at least two days before the commencement of the Examination.
REGULATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

4. The Exhibitions will be payable in equal moieties on the 1st of February and 1st of August in each year, when the Exhibitor 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 produce evidence of good conduct satisfactory to the Council.

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

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

7. The subjects of Examination will be as follows:

- **Latin and Greek.**
  - Translation into English of passages from Caesar 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.
- Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.
- Proportion.
- Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
- 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 College Terms, 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 Term, October, November, December, January, and February, and for the Summer Term, 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 Term) 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 Term 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 Term, 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 viva voce, 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.

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 have 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 *viva 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.

**LISTON CLINICAL MEDAL.**

*A Gold Clinical 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 Term) 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
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 Hos­
pital, 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 examina­
tion, 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 Term in July.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

An Exhibition of £30, to be awarded annually, founded for the en­
couragement 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 Term*.
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 Regu­
lations 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, if mani­
festing sufficient merit, obtains the second place in this examination. See
p. 90.
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES,
WITH CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.
SESSION 1866-67.

[For the Method of awarding the Prizes and Certificates of Honour, see page 47.]

On Monday, May 13th, the Prizes and Certificates of Honour for the Winter Term were publicly distributed, at the request of the Council, by

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

The Dean, Professor Wilson Fox, read the

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Sir,—On behalf of my colleagues, the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine, I have to present you with a Report of the progress of the Medical School during the past session.

It is with pleasure that we have observed a further increase over that of the last and of previous sessions in the number of Students attending the School. In the session 1865-66, the total number attending the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine was 209, of whom 72 were new Students. The entries for the current session up to this date have been 220, of whom 81 are new Students. We trust that the unremitting exertions made in all the Departments of the College and Hospital to improve the system of Medical Education, the advancement of which has been so materially promoted by this Institution, will continue to maintain its reputation as a School of Medicine.

We hope also that some portion of the increased funds recently accruing to the Hospital may shortly be made available for extending the opportunities for Clinical Instruction, to which special attention has long been assiduously paid by the teachers in these Departments.

We have again to report with great satisfaction that our Students have, during the past year, assisted, in no small degree, to sustain the high character of our College in the Examinations of the University of London.

Seven gentlemen from this School have taken the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. The whole number of those proceeding to this Degree at the last Examination was 11; so that our School may fairly congratulate itself in the large proportion which it has on this occasion contributed to the Medical Graduates of the University of London.

Seven also have taken the degree of Bachelor of Medicine out of a total of 25 who have passed from all the Schools collectively.

Two also have taken the comparatively recently created Degree of Master of Surgery; only one other gentleman from the other Schools appearing together with our pupils in the lists.

Five gentlemen from University College, out of a total of 28 from all the Schools, have passed the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.
Of the Honours awarded by the University of London a large proportion have again been won by our Students.
Thus we may record the gaining of the following Exhibitions and Prizes:

At the Degree of Master of Surgery, a Gold Medal was awarded to Dr. Edward Andrew, a former pupil of this College.

At the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the first place in Honours in Forensic Medicine, together with the Gold Medal and a Scholarship of £30, tenable for two years, were gained by Mr. G. Othwaite Spencer.

At the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery, the first place in Honours, together with the Gold Medal and a Scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for two years, were gained by Mr. F. Barham Nunneley.

At the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the first places in Honours in the three subjects of Examination, viz., (1) in Anatomy, (2) in Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy, and (3) in Organic Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, together with the Gold Medals and the Scholarships of £40, tenable for two years, awarded in each of these subjects, were all taken by one Gentleman from this College, Mr. James Stanton Cluff.

In addition to these, many other of our Students have proved the earnestness and success of their studies by high places obtained in the lists of Honours at the same Degrees; among whom we may mention the names of Mr. R. Douglas Powell and Mr. William Vickary Snow, who at the Degree of Doctor of Medicine obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Gold Medal; Mr. Nunneley, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Clothier, who at the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine all obtained Honours in more than one of the subjects of the Examination; Mr. Tempest Anderson, who gained Honours in two subjects at the first M.B. Examination; and Messrs. Shewen, Salter, Smith, and Martin, who obtained Honours in one or more subjects at the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

The Prizes and Scholarships which are bestowed by the College in addition to the Class Prizes have been gained by the following gentlemen:

The Longridge Prize for General Proficiency in Medicine and Surgery has been awarded to Mr. William Richard Gowers, of Coggeshall.

The Atkinson-Morley Scholarship of £45 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to Mr. Henry Clothier, of Haslemere.

The Filliter Exhibition of £30 has been awarded to Mr. Henry Carter Wigg, of Geelong.

The Entrance Exhibitions of £30, £20, and £10 have been awarded to Messrs. Chas. H. Carter, Alfred H. Carter, and Wm. Hammond respectively.

In addition to the Prizes thus held out as inducements to exertion, the Medical Faculty, with the approval of the Council of this College, have thought it right to show their appreciation of the value of the education bestowed on the sons of Members of the Medical Profession at the Royal Epsom Benevolent College, by establishing four free Scholarships for Foundation Scholars of that Institution who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.
The Medical Faculty have felt an additional pleasure in thus co-operating with the authorities of Epsom College owing to the fact that the suggestion on which they have acted emanated from a former distinguished Student of this College, Dr. Carr, of Blackheath, who, like most of those who have received their education within its walls, retains an affectionate memory for his alma mater, and who is now a member of the Council of the Epsom Benevolent College. Dr. Carr further supported his request that this assistance should be extended to the sons of deceased Members of the Medical Profession, or of those who are prevented by calamity or sickness from providing for the education of their families, by the offer to raise a sufficient fund for the maintenance of these gentlemen during their Student career, towards which he has himself contributed the munificent sum of £1000.

The Faculty have felt that with these safeguards their cooperation in this scheme would be likely to enhance the future reputation of the College, by the enrolment among its Students of those who had already given evidence of industry and ability, and who would in every respect have the strongest inducements to future exertion in their studies.

It remains for me, Sir, to notice the changes which have taken place in our staff during the past year.

We have to record the retirement from active service in the teaching of the School of Mr. Quain, who, during a period of thirty-four years, has most ably sustained the reputation of the College, both as a distinguished Teacher of Anatomy and of later years as Special Professor of Clinical Surgery. Mr. Quain's great acquirements are universally recognized in the Medical Profession; and in the closer connexion of a Colleague and Professor, we have to speak of his loss with regret for his sound and discriminating judgment, his unblemished integrity, his kindness of disposition, and his zeal for the welfare of the College. It is with pleasure that we can still retain his name among us under the title of Emeritus Professor, which has been conferred upon him by the Council of the College.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Quain, Mr. Erichsen has been appointed Holme Professor of Clinical Surgery, while Mr. Marshall has succeeded Mr. Erichsen in the Chair of Surgery. The long-sustained and distinguished reputation of these gentlemen as teachers in our School renders it unnecessary to make any further comment on these changes in the duties which they have undertaken, beyond our expression of profound satisfaction that the places thus occupied are so worthily filled.

It is with great pleasure that we have to record an addition to the number of our Faculty in the person of Mr. Henry Thompson, whose appointment as Professor of Clinical Surgery will, we feel certain, tend yet further to enhance the high reputation long borne by this College as a School of Surgery.

Mr. Berkeley Hill has been appointed Instructor in Bandaging to the class formerly taught by Mr. Marshall. Mr. Christopher Heath, late Assistant-Surgeon and Lecturer on Anatomy at the Westminster Hospital, has, through his skill as an Operating Surgeon, and through the success with which he has for some years conducted a class of a similar character, obtained the posts of Instructor in Operative Surgery and of Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital.
Dr. Harley, while retaining the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence and the Office of Physician to the Hospital, has retired from the duties of Instructor to the Class of Practical Physiology and Histology.

To the post thus rendered vacant the Council have appointed Dr. Michael Foster, formerly a distinguished Student of this College. Dr. Foster's qualifications for this office are such that the Faculty feel confident that his appointment will greatly conduce to the attainment of the objects for which it was created. The Faculty have also to record with great satisfaction many improvements which have been sanctioned by the Council, and carried out within the College under the superintendence of Dr. Foster, in the arrangements made, and in the purchase of apparatus for facilitating these special objects of study. They believe that a want generally felt throughout the United Kingdom, for the means of advancement in this branch of Medical Science, will be thus fully supplied in this College.

The Professors then announced the results of the Examinations in their respective classes; and the successful competitors, on their names being declared, received from the Chairman the Prizes and Certificates of Honour, according to the lists which will be found in pp. 88-90.

After the distribution of Prizes, the Chairman addressed the Meeting as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is now my duty to close these proceedings; and I believe it will be in accordance with your usual custom if, in doing so, I make a few remarks upon the interesting ceremony which has just taken place. I assure you, the Members of this Medical School, that nothing can be more interesting to those who have already travelled some distance along the road of time, so that the future begins to look small in comparison with the past, than to welcome on the threshold of life young, energetic, and ambitious competitors like yourselves, who are pressing upwards with vigour, stimulated by the hope, which many of you have realized to-day, of receiving the reward of success, but all, I trust, animated by a determination not to fail of that much greater reward which every one has in his own power, the inward consciousness that, to the best of his ability, he has devoted to the most worthy objects the talents which he possesses.

I have heard with great pleasure, in the Report which has been read by the Dean, of the constantly increasing number of the members of your School. That results, no doubt, from the justly increasing confidence reposed by the public in the great skill of your teachers and the general efficiency of the system pursued here. I have heard also with great pleasure of the distinguished degrees which have been taken by the members who have lately left you, and of the great share of honours in the University which members of this School have gained. While the fame of the College is thus growing upward, it is interesting to see that it is also striking root downward. And being myself a member of one of the oldest colleges of Oxford, I take leave to congratulate you on the statement which has been read to us respecting the Epsom Benevolent College. It is a proof that, like older founda-
tions, you are beginning to experience the benefits of affectionate attachment to the College on the part of those who have received their education here. When a man leaves a munificent bequest, no doubt he entitles himself to the gratitude of those in whose favour it is made. But it is a far different testimony which is borne to your merits by the munificent action of a benevolent man when, like the individual who has made the contribution referred to in the Report (Dr. Carr), he brings, during his lifetime, a large offering from his private resources, and expends it in confidence that he will live himself to see the happy results of his liberal endowment.

I feel that I should be wrong if I attempted any comment on this Report which permitted you at all to assume that I knew anything about medical science. But without incurring this charge, I presume to make a remark on the increasing application of the resources of the College to the promotion of clinical study. I hold that even we, non-professional people, are fully entitled to speak of that as the very keystone of medical proficiency. No doubt every young pupil when he begins his career must rest with confiding faith in the great skill and experience of his teachers; he will not get his first step upon the ladder of success if he does not begin with that generous confidence in his teachers. But of the other hand, I would specially impress upon young students that no man should think any knowledge his own which he has only received from the teaching of others. He must realize and appropriate it by his own observation before he has any right to call it his own knowledge, or be able to apply it in the serious duties which every gentleman here will have in afterlife to undertake. There is a very remarkable passage in Lord Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning,' in which he is speaking of the great want of the medical profession in that time—the very system of study which it is stated in this Report you are now so assiduously cultivating: I mean the application of exact observation to the symptoms and the wants of patients. Lord Bacon predicts that, if the physicians will only pursue it with the closeness of application of which he speaks, they will realize the success described by the poet, when he says,—

"Et quoniam variant morbi, variabimus artes,
Mille mali species, mille salutis erunt."

Therefore, though not a professional man, I notice with particular pleasure the passage in the Report which speaks of the increased funds recently accruing to the Hospital being made available for extending the opportunities for clinical instruction.

In future life, as well as to-day, some of you will obtain Prizes, and some of you will no doubt go without them; but do not believe that those who have failed to obtain Prizes to-day have not profited by the attainment of the object for which those Prizes were instituted. Those Prizes were not instituted in order to gratify the feelings of those who have come up before their fellows to receive them to-day, but to encourage that wholesome and generous competition which is profitable to those who have not succeeded as well as to those who have, And the strong expressions of applause with which you have welcomed both your teachers as they successively rose to announce the honours, and also your friends, though rivals and competitors, as they came forward to receive them, show that an honourable ambition is perfectly consistent with the encouragement of every other wholesome feeling among the young students. So it will be with you in
afterlife. I hope that some of you are destined to earn great distinction, great wealth, and that to the rising generation you will become what your teachers are to this generation, the celebrated men of London. I hope that it may be the lot of some whom I have had the pleasure of seeing to-day to achieve triumphs in medical science, and that their names may descend with the Hunters and Harveys to future generations. But it must be the lot of many not to attain those high rewards; and yet every one of you has a great probability of becoming valuable to his generation, and of acquiring that which is beyond success and honour, the approbation of his own conscience, and that inward satisfaction which every member of the medical profession enjoys in having the means of great usefulness to his fellows. I know of no profession where greater exertions are often bestowed, at a greater sacrifice to its members, than is the case in the medical profession. It must often happen that a medical man, in passing a humble house, knows that, at much sacrifice to himself, he has conferred great material benefit on its inhabitants; but he is perhaps quite unconscious that by a word of seasonable advice, a look of kindness, or a touch of tenderness he has conferred still more enduring benefits on the family he has visited.

There are branches of science, daily extending, in which the medical profession are particularly qualified to be of use to their fellow creatures. With advancing science we establish a sort of medical police; and if an enemy assails us, like the pestilence which swept away our cattle last year, or like the attack on ourselves of cholera, we are not content with applying remedies to the immediate evil, but search out the disease in its original seat, and endeavour to hunt it down and destroy it. And there are many members of your profession who have devoted themselves with skill and energy to such pursuits, and have thus shown singular ability in their efforts for the advantage of the human race. I observe the particular satisfaction with which the Faculty record the many improvements which have been carried out, as proposed by Dr. Foster, for the purpose of extending the facilities for physiological study. This is a subject of peculiar interest in the present state of science. In speaking of physiology, I would not fail to mention the unfeigned satisfaction with which I have read, during the last few weeks, a declaration signed by some of the most distinguished members of your profession in behalf of the lower class of animals, which owe their life to the same beneficent Author of all Being to whom we owe ours, and whose place in the scale of nature it appears to me to be the tendency of advancing science to exalt. All the sciences are sisters, and all truth is kindred; and in advancing physiological science you are greatly advancing the general acquisition of all human knowledge. There are other subjects, still deeper and more difficult than physiology, which attract great and increasing interest at the present day; but it has been said by a great medical authority, *Nemo psychologus, nisi physiologus*: and even we, who are not of the medical profession, appreciate more highly the works of Sir B. Brodie, Sir Charles Bell, and Dr. Abercrombie, which relate to moral and metaphysical subjects, because we know how intimate their acquaintance was with that part of man's nature which physiology discusses.

That brings me to the closing paragraph of this interesting Report; and I have only now to express the sincere pleasure which it has given
me, as a Member of the Senate of the University of London, to attend
here at the request of the Council of this College, and to preside on
this occasion. I heartily wish you every one, successful and unsuccess-
ful alike, prosperity in the course on which you are entering. I
have no medical knowledge of my own, but I have some recollection
still of my classical studies, and cannot fail to remember the great
honour which the ancients paid to the sons of Asclepius; I hope that
each of you, in your different stations in after life, will tend to increase
that feeling among the other members of society which Idomeneus
and Nestor expressed when they rescued Machaon from the steel of
Paris, and which, as ladies have honoured us with their presence, I
will give you in English,—

"The wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal."

GEORGE GROTE, Esq.—I am sure it will be the general feeling of
this meeting that we ought not to separate without some expression of
gratitude to our distinguished President. We owe our best thanks to
Mr. Cardwell for the kind manner in which he has acceded to the
request of the Council to preside this day, for the courtesy with which
he has conducted the ceremony, and for the impressive and judicious
remarks with which he has closed the proceedings. I am happy to
think that the Report of the Faculty, which has been this day read
before him, is one of which we have no reason to be ashamed. It
records proofs of undiminished efficacy and excellence in that great
branch of study (the medical and physiological) on which for many
years past so much of our eminence has rested. That study is one in
which we all feel deep interest. I am old enough to have taken an active
part in the foundation of this Institution. It is a great satisfaction to
me to learn once again, from the Reports read this day, that the
students are assiduous in profiting by the opportunities which our
eminent Professors afford, and to contemplate the steady continuance
of that character which the College has for many years enjoyed, that of
being the best teaching School of Medicine in London. I propose that
we return our best thanks to Mr. Cardwell for having, in the middle
of the parliamentary session, bestowed upon us so much of his valuable
time and so much kindly sympathy with our labours.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the pro-
ceedings then terminated.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PRIZES AND
CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.
SESSION 1866-67.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY PRIZE.—LONGRIDGE PRIZE
 (£40).—Wm. Richard Gowers of Coggeshall.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY
 (£30).—Henry Carter Wigg of Geelong.
SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP (£45 per annum for three years).—George Vivian Poore of Andover.

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS (£30, £20, and £10 per annum for two years).—Charles Henry Carter of London, £30; Alfred Henry Carter of Pewsey, £20; William Hammond of Hastings, £10.

WINTER TERM.


SUMMER TERM.


LISTON CLINICAL MEDAL.—Gold Medal. G. V. Poore of Andover.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE.

SESSION 1867-68.

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

VICE-MASTER,

MASTERS.

George J. Hawkes, M.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford.
Joseph Watson, M.A., late of Caius College, Cambridge.
Mr. A. M. Bower.
William Scarnell Lean, M.A. Lond.
Talfourd Ely, M.A. Lond., Fellow of University College, London.
Samuel C. Davison, B.A. Lond., Ph.D.

Mathematics 

J. Lambert White, B.A. Lond.
Mr. Davis.
Mr. Cartmell.
Mr. Magee.
Mr. Savory.

Mathematics, Arithmetic, &c.

Mr. Charles Haughton Gill, F.C.S.
Charles Cassal, LL.D., Prof. Univ. Coll.
M. Tapson.
M. Cerexhe.
M. Bouquet, Bachelier ès Lettres.

German

Adolph Heimann, Ph.D., Prof. Univ. Coll.
Adolph W. Straka, Ph.D.

Writing

C. F. King, B.A. Lond.

Drawing

Mr. W. Henry Fisk.
Mr. Stephens.
Mr. R. S. James.
Mr. Walter.

Mr. T. Ballard.
Mr. Robertson.
Mr. Potter.
Mr. Cauty.

Gymnastics, Drilling, Fencing, &c.

Mr. R. Castellote.

Henry Malden, M.A., Professor of Greek, has the charge of the highest Greek Class.
The School Session is divided into three Terms; viz. from about the 24th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, from Easter to about the beginning of August. The Vacations are Three Weeks at Christmas, Ten Days at Easter, and Seven Weeks in the Summer.

The Head Master, Vice-Master, and other Masters will attend at 9.30 A.M., on Tuesday the 24th of September, Tuesday the 14th of January, and Tuesday the 21st of April, for the sole purpose of receiving and classifying New Pupils; and it is earnestly requested that the Parents and Friends of Pupils will assist in this arrangement by presenting them on those days, so that there may afterwards be no interruption to the ordinary business of the School.

All the Boys must appear in their places on the following Wednesday mornings.

For Pupils of the Senior Department the payment for each Term is £7, to be paid in advance. No charge is made for ordinary stationery; but Books, and Drawing and Chemical Materials, are provided for each Pupil as required, and a charge is made accordingly. The Hours of attendance are from 9.30 to 3.45, with One Hour for Recreation and Dinner from 12.30 to 1.30.

For Pupils of the Junior Department, which is for Boys between the ages of seven and nine, the payment for each Term is £6 3s. 6d., to be paid in advance. The hours of attendance are from 9.35 to 3.40; in which time Two Hours altogether are allowed for Recreation and Dinner. (See Special Prospectus.)

The Payments are made at the Office of the College.

Lockers are supplied at a rent of One Shilling a Term, or Half-a-Crown a year, paid in advance, together with a Caution Fee of Eighteen Pence, which is returned on restoration of the key, if that and the locker be in good order.

Boys are admitted to the School at any age under Fifteen, if they are competent to enter the lowest Class. When a Boy has attained his Sixteenth year, as the Classes of the College will then be better suited to his age and attainments, he will not be allowed to remain in the School beyond the end of the current Session, except in special cases by permission of the Head Master.

The subjects taught are Reading; Writing; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and English History; Geography, both physical and political; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Mathematics; theoretical and practical Chemistry; Natural Philosophy; Social Science; Drawing.

Any pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

Those Pupils, and those only, are allowed to learn German who are considered to have made sufficient progress in their other studies.

The lessons in Drawing are given in the Afternoon on Wednesday and Saturday, when there is a half-holiday from the ordinary business of the School. Pupils who learn Drawing may attend on both days, or on one only. There is also a Writing Class on the Wednesday afternoon for some of the boys.

A Hebrew Class meets once a week. The Fee for the entire Session is £4 4s.

Fencing on Tuesday and Thursday, from 12.30 to 1.30. Fee, £1 1s.
per term, paid in advance. Gymnastics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 12.30 to 1.30, except during the latter part of the Summer Term. Fee 10s. per term, paid in advance.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. The extreme punishment for misconduct is the removal of the Pupil from the School.

Encouragement is given to diligent and orderly Pupils by Rewards; especially by the loan of Books from the School Library, and by the gift of Prize Books at the end of the Session.

A "Cook Prize," founded as a Memorial to the Rev. William Cook, formerly a Mathematical Master in the School, consisting of books of the value of £5, is awarded every year to the greatest proficient in Mathematics, pure and applied.

At the end of each of the first two terms there are short examinations, which will be taken into account in the general examination at the close of the Session. No absence of a boy from any one of the examinations of his classes will be permitted, except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head Master.

A monthly Report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Suitable Refreshments are provided by a person appointed by the Council. For those who make known their wish in the Morning, Dinner is provided during the hour of recreation, at an expense of not more than Fourteen Pence each, one of the Masters presiding.

Care has been taken to seclude the Pupils of the School from the Students of the College; and there is a separate entrance in Gower Street for the former. The Playground is spacious, and contains a Gymnasium and Fives Courts; it is open for Pupils until Six o’clock in the Evening during Summer.

The School is very near the Gower Street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and within a few minutes’ walk of several other Railways. Pupils attending the School may obtain season tickets at half price.

It is requested that when a Boy is about to leave the School, a written notice to that effect be given to the Head Master.

Holloway School Fund.

The Council, in accordance with the wish of the late Mr. Holloway, and in order to extend the benefits of his Bequest of £2000 as widely as possible, have determined that the dividends shall be appropriated for paying the School-fees of boys in the School distinguished for their merit, and needing pecuniary assistance for their education; such assistance to be granted for three Terms, and renewable by the Council at their pleasure for the like or a less number of Terms, as often as they may think advisable, in reference to the state of the Pupil’s education, and to the circumstances of his parents or friends.

Notice to Parents.

The Head Master requests that boys returning to School after an absence, even of a single day, may be furnished with a note of explanation.
If a boy be absent beyond a single day, a note should be at once sent to the School.

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

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.

Parents are also 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. They may feel assured that their representations will meet with attention, and be treated as strictly confidential, if that be desired.

The hours at which it will be most convenient for the Head Master and the Vice-Master to receive Parents are as follows:—

The Head Master will be happy to see them on
Mondays and Fridays, between 11.30 and 1, and at 3.45;
Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 12.30 and 3.45.

The Vice-Master will be at leisure for the same purpose
Every morning between 9 and 9.30; and on
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.

It will be convenient if the Letters from Parents to the Head Master or the Vice-Master be directed to the College, with the words 'Re School' on the outside.

Boarders are received in their houses by—

T. Hewitt Key, Esq., the Head Master, 21 Westbourne Square, W.
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.
A. M. Bower, Esq., 1 Westbourne Grove Terrace, Bayswater, W.
J. Lambert White, Esq., 34 Loraine Road, Holloway, N.
Joseph Watson, Esq., 9 St James's Terrace, Upper Westbourne Terrace, W.

Alfred Davis, Esq., 67 Huntingdon Street, Barnsbury, N.
Mons' Tapson, 117 Adelaide Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Dr. Straka, 73 Offord Road, Barnsbury, N.
Mons' Victor Cereyche, 51 York Street, Portman Square, W.
W. H. Fisk, Esq., 4 North Villas, Camden Square, N.W.
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

SESSION 1867–68.

With the sanction of the Council, the Head Master has established 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 the use of the large play-ground attached to the School; but the hours of recreation and dinner have been 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 all the boys go home at 1.

Luncheon or dinner will, if required, be provided by the manager of the refreshment-room in the College, for those boys whose friends may wish them to remain at the School during the second hour of recreation, at an expense of not more than fourteen pence 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.

The Vice-Master Mr. Horton, Professor Cassal, Mr. Bower, Mr. Lambert White, Mr. Tapson, and Mr. King, take part in the instruction.

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 Easter, from Easter to the end of July or the first week in August.
The Vacations are Three Weeks at Christmas, Ten Days at Easter, and Seven Weeks in the Summer. The payment for each Pupil per term is £6 3s. 6d., to be paid in advance at the Office of the College. Books are provided for the Pupils as required, and a charge is made accordingly. See the general Prospectus for other particulars.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

AUGUST 1ST, 1867.

EBENEZER CHARLES, Esq., LL.B., Member of the Council and Fellow of the College, and Member of the Senate of the University of London, in the Chair.

Names of Pupils of the two highest Classes in each branch who obtained Prizes or were mentioned with praise.

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.


PRIZES, ETC.


1 Equal marks at the Midsummer Examination.
2 Was unable from illness to do anything at the last Examination.


MATHEMATICS (Cook Memorial Prize).—Walter William Rouse Ball. Ment. Edward Janverin Emanuel.


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<th>Category</th>
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<td>PRIZES, ETC.</td>
<td><strong>Lower 6th Class</strong></td>
<td>Pr. David Quixano Henriques. Ment. Abraham de Mattos Mocatta¹.</td>
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<td><strong>5th Class</strong></td>
<td>(Mr. Tucker’s Div.). Eq. Pr. Edgar Cassar Foá, Arthur Morton Williams.</td>
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<td>Charles Hastings Mackie, and William Bevan Waller, William Edward</td>
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<td>Scott. <strong>5th Class</strong> (Mr. White’s Div.). Eq. Pr. Arthur Clement</td>
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<td>Margary, James Henry Smith. Ment. Jacob Jonathan Jonas, George</td>
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<td>Percy Freiligrath, George Gibson Harris. <strong>5th Class</strong> (Mr. J. H.</td>
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<td>Jacob John Jonas and Edward Melville Lynch, eq. David Jones, Henry</td>
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<td>Weston Wallis, and Alfred Wolff, John Feurtado Abraham. **For best</td>
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<td>Notes of Lectures to Senior Class. Pr. (given by Mr. Gill). Edward</td>
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<td>Janverin Emanuel. Mant. Edward Spence Symes, Henry Emden, David</td>
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<td>Jones. <strong>Junior Class</strong> Pr. 1st. Frederick William Frankland. 2nd.</td>
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<td>James Walker Cutten and John Geoffrey C. Langley, eq. William Bevan</td>
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<td>Waller and Arthur Morton Williams, Thomas Erat Harrison, Robert</td>
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<td>Arthur Germaine, Henry Ramié Beeton, David Lionel Salomons².</td>
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<td>Cutten. <strong>II. Theoretical Chemistry.</strong> <strong>Senior Class</strong>. Edward</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARITHMETIC.</td>
<td><strong>Upper 5th Class</strong></td>
<td>Pr. Frederick Bosworth Kingsford. 2nd. Henry Dobson. Ment. James</td>
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<td>BOOK-KEEPING.</td>
<td><strong>Upper Division</strong></td>
<td>Pr. Peter Jones. Ment. George Richard Gunton, Frank Flowers, Dady</td>
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<td>Cursetjee, Louis David Benjamin, George Wedley, Nathaniel, Lionel</td>
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<td>Nathan. <strong>Lower Division.</strong> Pr. John Walters Bashford. Ment. Eq.</td>
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<td>Richard Thomas Glover and Francis Lucian Vincent, Stephen Green</td>
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<td>Carlill, Frederick Henry Nathan, Thomas Galloway Sprunt, James</td>
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<td>George Ballingall, Alexander William Wood.</td>
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<td>WRITING.</td>
<td><strong>5th Class</strong></td>
<td>Pr. William Francis Richards. Ment. Henry Robert Howells Martin,</td>
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<td>Henry William Hill, Ivystan Hetherington, Pelham Page Maitland,</td>
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<td>Benjamin Pickever Wilme, Richard</td>
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¹ Mentioned for Algebra only.  
² Only joined the Class about Easter.

DRAWING.—DRAWING FROM NATURE. Pr. (given by Mr. Fisk). Bernard Mathias Simon Roth. (This drawing selected to become the property of the School.) Ment. Charles Hastings Mackie, Alfred Capes Tarbotton, Bernhard Friedrich Scholl, John Feurtado Abraham, Ernest Carr Jackson, Benjamin Pickever Wilme.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


After the Distribution of the Prizes, the Chairman spoke as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—There is a custom in this Institution that the Chairman should say a few words at the end of the interesting ceremony which we have all witnessed to-day. I am quite sure that the only reason why the Council have done me the honour, as one of their colleagues, to ask me to take the Chair on the present occasion, is, that I was myself at one time, for some years, a pupil in this School. My recollection of the time when I was in the School somewhat disturbs me to-day for this reason,—I recollect that on one of the last occasions when I was present as a pupil at the Distribution of Prizes here, the Chair was taken by a man who combined all the qualities of a statesman, an orator, and a poet. I refer to the late Mr. Justice Talfourd, and I cannot help recollecting that circumstance in taking the Chair to-day. At the same time, I hope you will be content to accept, for this time only, a good friend instead of a grand one, and I therefore ask you to listen to me for a short time while I say a few words.

I have every reason myself to speak well of this Institution. I received the whole of my education here. I proceeded from the School to the College, and from the College I took my degree in the University of London. I therefore consider that to this place I owe my complete and undivided allegiance. It has been a surprise to me to find everything here so much the same as it was sixteen years ago, when I was last in this theatre as a pupil. There have been changes no doubt; still the changes which have taken place in my own life make me all the more surprised to find everything here so little altered. But what strikes me most to-day is that I have the pleasure of seeing still at the head of the School the two distinguished men who were at its head when I was here myself. I refer of course to Professor Key and Professor Malden. I scarcely think that the School would be itself without the presence of those two eminent men; and I am quite sure we must all feel that they have reason to be very proud when they reflect (as they are justified in reflecting) that there are hundreds and thousands of young men rising up in the world who look up to them, not so much with gratitude (that would seem to be an insufficient expression to use), but with feelings of personal devo—
tion unexampled, I will say, in any public school in the land. I am glad that the Council have given me the opportunity of paying my public tribute of gratitude and affection to those two distinguished men.

There have been, as I said, changes in this School; and it seems to me right to refer to anything that has occurred in past years which may be of interest to those connected with the Institution. I will mention two changes which have taken place since I was here. The first of those changes is the absence from among the assistant masters of one whom none of you will recollect, but of whom I have a distinct recollection. I refer to Mr. Robson, and I am glad to-day to have the opportunity of referring to him, because I think it is a subject of congratulation to us that we have secured in him, as Secretary to the College (to which office he was appointed this year), so old and sincere a friend of the School itself.

Then, again, during the last year, we have lost another master, whom you all know well. I mean Mr. Case. In the spring of this year you succeeded, I am sure, in conferring upon him the greatest possible favour he could desire, by giving him a splendid testimonial of your good will towards him, and of the gratitude with which you will always recollect him in connexion with the School.

There is something else which is new to me. I understand that there now exists in the School a Debating Society. In my time, we had, it is true, something of the kind, but only in a private way, among a few of the Students out of School. I am quite sure that it is good that such a Society should exist. We know how many instances there are of persons who have greatly improved themselves in speaking by attending Debating Societies. I may refer to one particular instance. I read the other day the following passage relating to the connexion of the celebrated John Leyden with a Debating Society at Edinburgh:—

"Leyden's first attempt to speak in the Society were very unsuccessful, and more than once procured him the mortification of being laughed at by his associates. But his perseverance was not to be overcome. The resolute and manly spirit which supported him on this and every similar occasion may be understood from what he said to one of his friends, a person of great abilities and learning who belonged to the same Society, but who from an excess of modesty had never attempted to make a speech, 'I see what will happen,' said Leyden to him one day, after having in vain urged him to overcome his timidity, 'I shall, through constant practice, at last be able to harangue, whilst you, through dread of the ridicule of a few boys, will let slip the opportunity of learning this art, and will continue the same diffident man through life.'"

What constant practice did for Leyden appears from the testimony of another of his fellow students, who, speaking of his oratorical powers in the same Society several years later, says—

"The other principal speakers in my time were John Campbell, afterwards Lord Campbell, and the celebrated John Leyden. The latter was far superior to any other speaker in the Society. He had an unlimited command of words, and could speak for any length of time on almost any subject."

I do not mean to urge upon you the desirability of speaking "for any length of time upon almost any subject," because I conceive that
CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

you ought to be brief if you wish to be good speakers. I simply men-
tion Dr. Leyden's success in this way in order to show the immense
results which practice may produce in these Societies. I am sure that
everybody feels now-a-days how important it has become that persons
should be able to express themselves clearly and forcibly at public
meetings. There is no doubt whatever that at the present day a great
deal of teaching issues from the platform; therefore it becomes im-
portant that you should learn how to express yourselves when called
upon to do so. It is sometimes supposed that this power of expression
comes by instinct, and that it is useless to take any pains to acquire it.
I am quite certain that that is not the case; and in support of this
view I will quote the opinion of one of the greatest orators of his
time—a man who can never be mentioned in this College without
reverence: I refer to Lord Brougham, our President. He says—
"I lay it down as a rule, admitting of no exception, that a man will
speak well in proportion as he has written much; and that with equal
talents he will be the finest extempore speaker, when no time for pre-
paration is allowed, who has prepared himself the most sedulously
when he had the opportunity of delivering a premeditated speech."
Lord Brougham refers to Demosthenes as the great example of
premeditated oratory; and Lord Brougham himself is an instance
of the success which attends the same practice. Therefore I would
urge upon you not to be afraid of preparing your speeches before de-
bates come on, for you will reap great advantage by so doing.

The Chairman is expected on an occasion like this to say a few
words to the pupils who have competed for the prizes—words of con-
gratulation to those who have been successful, and of condolence to
those who have failed. I do not propose to trouble you with such
remarks at any length. The boys who have succeeded to-day "bear
their blushing honours thick upon them," and therefore it is needless
to offer them further congratulation. I feel equally certain that
anything that I can say will have very little effect in mitigating
the disappointment of those who have not obtained prizes. A great
many are, no doubt, bitterly disappointed; and there is no harm in their
feeling thus disappointed. There is always this to be said, that those
boys who feel the most disappointment at losing prizes are generally
the boys who soonest get over the feeling. Those who are really
sorry at not having succeeded are, I believe, always among the first to
admit that they have been properly beaten, and to accept their defeat.
There is also another thing which may greatly comfort us under any
disappointment of this kind. It is of immense importance to us to
have complete confidence that there has been thoroughly fair play.
I am quite sure that every boy here feels that there has been such fair
play in the way in which the prizes have been adjudged.

While upon this subject, I ought not to forget to refer to a circum-
stance which calls for our serious consideration with regard to this
School, that is, the absence of accommodation for the uses to which
it ought to be applied. We are endeavouring, in the Council, to inter-
est all the friends of the College in this matter, because it is absolutely
essential, for the purpose of carrying on the School with efficiency,
that we should have great additions made to our present building. It
is therefore my duty to-day to place before you this circumstance, and
to ask those here who are competent to help us in this work to aid us
in raising sufficient funds to build a new wing to the College. I have
the pleasure to inform you that we have already received several most
munificent donations for this object. Previous to last week we had
received two separate donations of £1000 each; and during the last
few days another sum of £1000 has been placed at the disposal
of the Council for the same purpose by an anonymous donor,
who, to use his own words, as stated in a document that has
been put into my hands, "wishes his name not to appear, but
that the donation be acknowledged as from one who wishes to see
more teaching and training in University College School maintained
at a level with the advance of knowledge and the requirements of
modern society." The anonymous donor further expresses his desire
"that the name of Professor Key should be associated with the gift,
because he has so long been labouring to promote what the donor has
at heart." I am quite sure that notwithstanding the objection which
some people have to laying out their money in bricks and mortar,
every one here will feel that any money he can spare will be properly
bestowed if given to the College for this great object.

I have great pleasure in stating that during the past two years this
School has stood in the highest position with regard to the pupils
trained in it. Last year, at the matriculation examination in the
University of London, the first place in the honours list (that is to
say, the first place in a competition with nearly 400 students) was ob­
tained by Mr. W. H. Robson, who was then a pupil in this School. At
the matriculation examination of this year, the first place in the same
list has been obtained by Mr. Higgs, also a former pupil in this School.
I mention Mr. Higgs more especially, because I believe that the reason
why he did not pass the matriculation examination directly from the
School was entirely owing to the circumstance that he was under
sixteen years of age at the time, and therefore was not able, accord­
ing to the regulations of the University of London, to present him­
self as a candidate for matriculation at an earlier period than this
year. I also find that, during the last Session at the Col­
lege, Mr. Higgs has obtained first prizes in the Classes which he
entered, and he is thus commencing a most auspicious career in the
College. I must also refer to the circumstance that a gentleman to
whom I have had the pleasure of giving several prizes to-day (Mr.
Powell) has distinguished himself outside the College by gaining a
place in the honours list at the last matriculation examination in the
University of London. We have now in the College three Andrews'
Entrance Exhibitions. I recollect that when, at the distribution of
prizes to the Students of the College in the Faculty of Arts last year,
I heard the Report for the preceding year read by the Dean, I felt very
much disappointed to learn that none of the three Entrance Scholarships
were obtained by pupils from our School. Last year there was a material
difference, two out of the three Entrance Scholarships being gained by
pupils of this School. What I, standing here as an old pupil, want
to impress upon you to-day, is this, that although the Council have
determined upon throwing open these Scholarships to all comers, I
think it ought to be a matter of pride with the boys in this School
that they should never allow the College Entrance Exhibitions to be
carried off by anybody but themselves.

I will only say further that, proud as we are of our pupils, and proud
as we are of all those students who have passed from this College and
School into public life, we should be still prouder of the School and
the College on account of the character of the Institutions themselves. I think we all have reason to be proud of this House of Learning. Notwithstanding the great improvements which of late years have taken place in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, there is yet much to be done in those ancient Universities before they will arrive at the position in which we stand, of being schools of free unsectarian education. We are at present looked upon, and are entitled to be looked upon, as the great home of toleration. It has been said that while the lesson of toleration is the hardest, it is also the latest which any man can learn. If this be so, I think it is a great privilege that in this place we are all of us able to learn a little of this lesson so early in life. I think it is a great advantage that we should be trained under the beneficent influence of this great principle. I must say I have often heard with surprise the statement made with reference to University College, that one result of our being the home of toleration, of which I have spoken, is that we thereby show ourselves indifferent to the religious opinions of those who come here to be taught. It is right that it should be repeated on every possible occasion by every one who has the opportunity of repeating it, that that statement is absolutely unfounded. I say that religion is nowhere more respected than it is within these walls. I am quite sure that the students who have issued from this College have as much respect for everything that is venerable in the past, and have as bright a hope for the future, as those who have been educated in any other public Institution which could be mentioned. It is indeed to those who are trained in free Institutions like this to whom the maxim "Magna est Veritas, et praevalebit" comes with its full force. It is to them that Truth appears in all her majesty, leading them ever onwards and upwards. The highest culture presents no obstacle in the way of this pursuit, for, to use the words of our greatest living poet,

"The highest-mounted mind," he said,
"Still sees the sacred morning spread,
"The silent summit overhead."
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOLARS, EXHIBITIONERS, &c.

LONGRIDGE PRIZE FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY*

£40.

PRIZEMEN.

1846. Wm. Henry Ransome, Cromer.
1847. Thomas Park, Lincoln.
1848. William Bayldon, Royston.
1850. Thomas George Fitz-Gerald, London.
1853. Frederick William Sayer, Newport, Isle of Wight.
1854. Dr. Frederick Clarkson, Whitby.
1855. John D. Scurrah, Padikhah.
1856. James Gibbs Blake, Taunton.
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. FELLOWES MEDICO-CLINICAL MEDALS.

Vide page 78.

MEDALISTS, ETC.

Wm. Carey Coles, Burton on the Water, Gloucestershire, Gold.
1840. Charles Brodie Sewell, Linton, Cambridgehire, Gold.
Matthew Thomas, Lond., Gold.
J. Deakin Heaton, Leeds, Gold.
1842. Charles J. Hare, Leeds, Gold.
Thomas Leonard, Lond., Silver.
Thos. S. Lee, Cambridge, Silver.
Howell Morgan, Devynock, Brecon, Certificate.
Henry Fearnside, Otley, near Leeds, Gold.
John T. Pearce, St. Austell, Certificate.
George Stansfield Deane, Liverpool, Silver.
1845. Robt. Dawson Harling, Chester, Gold.
Chas. H. Routh, London, Gold.
1847. Sherard Freeman Statham, Torquay, Gold.
1850. Edward Jackson, Sheffield, Gold.
Thomas George Fitz-Gerald, London, Gold.
Robert Bowman, Richmond, New South Wales, Silver.
Jos. Lister, Upton, Essex, Gold.
Thomas Hillier, Newmarket, Silver.
1853. Wilson Fox, Wellington, Somersetshire, Gold.
Robert Bath Smart, Balsam, Cambridgehire, Silver.
George Buchanan, Lond., Gold.

* Discontinued after 1866.
EXHIBITIONERS, SCHOLARS, ETC. 107


1858. William George Groves, Devonshire, Gold.


1860. Edmund Holland, Rugeley, Gold.


1862. Edmund Holland, Rugeley, Gold.


1864. George Jackson, Tavistock, Gold.

1865. William V. Snow, Barnstaple, Gold.

1866. Henry Clothier, Haslemere, Gold.

1867. Thomas F. Hopgood, Chipping Norton, Gold.

ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Vide page 78.

£45 per annum for three years.


1861. Henry Charlton Bastian, Falmouth.

1862. William John Smith, Basingstoke.


1864. Alexander Bruce, London.

1865. Philip Brookes Mason, Burton-on-Trent.

1866. Henry Clothier, Haslemere.

1867. George Vivian Poore, Andover.

LISTON CLINICAL MEDALS.

Vide page 80.


1854. John Z. Lawrence, London.

1855. John Talfourd Jones, Brecon.


1862. Thomas D. Griffiths, Drysckyn-Faur, Carmarthen-shire, mentioned with Honour at the Examination 1861.

1863. Alexander Bruce, London.

1864. Philip Brookes Mason, Burton-on-Trent.

1865. John Williams, Llangadock.

1866. Henry Carter Wigg, Geelong.

1867. James Stanton Cluff, Kidderness.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

Vide page 81.

£30.

1860. Henry Charlton Bastian, Falmouth.

1861. John Talfourd Jones, Brecon.

1862. Thomas D. Griffiths, Drysckyn-Faur, Carmarthen-shire, mentioned with Honour at the Examination 1861.

1863. Alexander Bruce, London.

1864. Philip Brookes Mason, Burton-on-Trent.

1865. John Williams, Llangadock.

1866. Henry Carter Wigg, Geelong.

1867. James Stanton Cluff, Kidderness.
EXHIBITIONERS, SCHOLARS, ETC.

MEDICAL ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

1864. Tempest Anderson, £30.  
Temple Augustus Orme, £20.  
Henry Cass, £10.
H. N. Martin, £20.  
J. F. Darby, £10.
William Hammond, £10.

FLAHERTY SCHOLARS.
£50 per annum for four years.

MATHEMATICS.


CLASSICS.

1839. Charles Peter Mason, London.  
1850. Alfred Wills, Birmingham.
1848. John Hutton Tayler, Manchester.

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.  
Henry Mason Bompas, London, £60.
1855. Fielden Thorp, Halifax, £100.  
Percy Greg, Windermere, £60.  
Alexander Waugh Young, London, £60.
Samuel Hesse Behrend, Liverpool, £60.
1858. Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, Holt, Norfolk, £100.  
Jacob Stiebel, London, £60.
George Raill, London, £60.

CLASSICS.

1862. Augustus Samuel Wilkins, Brixton, £85.
1863. James S. Cluff, Kildress, Second or Extraordinary Scholarship, £90.
1863. Augustus Samuel Wilkins, Brixton, £85.
EXHIBITIONERS, SCHOLARS, ETC.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Benjamin Kisch, London, Second or Extraordinary Scholarship, £60.
1862. Philip Magnus, London, 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.
Thomas Olver Harding, Canterbury.

ANDREWS PRIZE MEN, STUDENTS OF ONE YEAR’S STANDING, £25 EACH.

CLASSICS.
1866. Arthur Hibble Higgs, Sudbury.
1867. Edward S. Thompson, Bridgewater.

MATHEMATICS.
1866. Frank Salter, Leamington.

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.
£30 per annum for three years, v. page 14.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND PHYSICS.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.
1864. Thomas Adams, Taunton.

CLASSICS.

JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

£20 per annum for three years.
1862. Theodore Waterhouse, Reading.
Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy.

Vide page 37.

£20 per annum for three years.
1866. Frederic Green, Saffron Walden.

Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence.

Vide page 37.

£20 per annum for three years.
1858. Henry Selfe Page Winterbotham, Stroud.

Jews' Commemoration Scholarship.

£15 per annum for two years.
Vide page 36.
1861. Augustus S. Wilkins, Brixton.
1863. William Coxeter, Abingdon.
1866. Arthur Hibble Higgs, Sudbury.
1867. Wm. Holbrook Robson, London.
FELLOWS OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

ARTS & LAWS.
1843. John R. Quain, LL.B., Q.C.
1854. G. Greenwood, B.A.
1854. C. J. Haymussen, LL.B.
1855. Wm. Arthur Casey, M.A.
Chas. J. Foster, LL.D.
Chas. Peter Mason, B.A.
Chas. John Wood, LL.D.
1846. George Jessel, M.A., Q.C.
The Rev. S. Newth, M.A.
The Hon. Sir T. Osler, LL.E.
William Shae, M.A.
1847. Rich. Holt Hutton, M.A.
1848. Jacob Waley, M.A.
1844. J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
1845. J. Phillips Potter, M.B.
1845. Wm. Arthur Case, M.A.
1846. G. J. Harqreave, LL.B.
1847. John Taylor, M.D.
1848. G. J. Harqreave, LL.B.
1849. Samuel Hesse Behrend.
1850. John Quain, M.D.
1851. Wm. Arthu...
1851. Adams, Samuel.  
1877. Andrew, Edwin, M.S.  
1841. Agnew, Philip Bernard.  
1865. Bastian, Henry C., M.A.  
1858. Bastia, Pierre Victor.  
1847. Bhelamhoth Bose.  
1855. Blake, James.  
1857. Blake, James Gibbs.  
1850. Brown, Frederick J.  
1855. Buchanan, George, B.A.  
1858. Bompas, Henry Mason.  
1858. Bompas, Henry, M.A.  
1862. Bithell, James.  
1862. Bithell, James.  
1862. Bithell, James.  
1863. Bithell, James.  
1836. Bithell, James.  
1858. Fawcus, James.  
1865. Ainsworth, John S.  
1863. De Morgan, G. Campbell.  
1864. Clifford, Rev. John, B.Sc., LL.D.  
1858. Footman, John.  
1868. Fox, John Henry.  
1867. Fox, Edward L. H.  
1853. Fox, Edward L. H.  
1855. Adler, Marcus Nathan.  
1865. Ashton, Jonas.  
1863. Aspland, Lindsay L.M., LL.D.  
1861. Bastian, Henry C., M.D.  
1852. Baty, Rev. R. B.  
1859. BB, John.  
1855. Bennett, Alfred W.  
1857. Bennett, Henry Mason.  
1857. Bennett, Henry Mason.  
1858. Benne, Swinton H.  
1852. Bridge, John.  
1864. Bux, E. H., LL.B.  
1866. Carey, F. J.  
1866. Carpenter, J. E.  
1864. Clifford, Rev. John, B.Sc., LL.B.  
1849. Davies, Rev. David C.  
1863. De Morgan, G. Campbell.  
1860. Eli, Tuftord.  
1852. Feltham, Thomas H.  
1853. Felch, Joshua Girling.  
1850. Fletcher, Rev. James B.  
1841. Foster, Chas, Jas., LL.D.  
1855. Fox, Wilson.  
1843. Garrod, Alfred Baring.  
1855. Gibson, Francis W., B.A.  
1849. Goodridge, H. P. A.  
1866. Green, Thomas Henry.  
1847. Hadfield, Charles.  
1849. Harling, H. D.  
1885. Heath, John Deakin.  
1853. Hewitt, Wm. M. G.  
1855. Miller, Thomas, B.A.  
1892. Holland, Edmund.  
1846. Hudson, John.  
1852. Jackson, Alfred.  
1846. Leonard, Thomas.  
1865. Lewis, Thomas.  
1851. MacKenzie, Fred. Wm.  
1883. Marriott, Charles Hayes.  
1857. Mann, Henry.  
1844. Meryon, Edward.  
1886. Miller, John Nicholas.  
1856. Miller, Richard May, B.A.  
1853. Morris, James.  
1856. Parsons, Edmund Alex.  
1842. Quain, Richard.  
1855. Fowler, Robert Nicholas.  
1852. Giles, William.  
1861. Goldsmith, Julian.  
1833. Gurney, William.  
1848. Hall, Theophilus Dwight.  
1849. Hall, Theophilus Dwight.  
1868. Harris, Rev. F. Wm.  
1865. Hunter, Robert.  
1855. Hurstall, Rev. Wm. Favel.  
1849. Hutton, R. Holt.  
1851. Jackson, Edward Steane.  
1865. Kisch, Benjamin, B.Sc.  
1863. Langton, John.  
1856. Leach, William Scarratt.  
1851. Leatham, Edward Alford.  
1885. Leonard, Rev. F. L., LL.D.  
1856. Leonard, Rev. Henry C.  
1849. Lewis, Bunnell.  
1859. M'All, Rev. Samuel W.  
1854. Martin, Rev. Samuel W.  
1862. Nairn, John Edward W.  
1842. Tayler, J. Hutton, LL.B.  
1865. Taylor, John.  
1868. Taylor, John.  
1847. Teed, John.  
1847. Teed, John.  
1847. Teed, John.  
1848. Topham, John.  
1856. Trouncer, John Henry.  
1842. Unwin, David.  
1852. Woodforde, Wm. T. G.  
1850. Waring, Wm. Edward.  
1850. Waring, Wm. Edward.  
1850. Waring, Wm. Edward.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BACHELORS OF LAWS (continued).

1850. Fowler, William.
1851. Fox, Henry Charles.
1852. Godfrey, Henry.
1855. Green, John Matthias.
1861. Fox, Henry Charles.
1864. Godefroy, Henry.
1864. Godefroy, Henry.
1854. Godden, William.
1861. Fox, Henry Charles.
1857. Green, John Philip.
1857. Green, John Philip.
1852. Greenhow, Wm. Thomas.
1852. Guthrie, Francis.
1860. Ekin, James.
1867. Lemon, W. G.
1860. Ekin, James.
1867. Lemon, W. G.
1865. Leman, W. G.
1851. Hepburn, John Gotch.
1841. Hawkes, Sidney Milnes.
1843. Hawkes, Sidney Milnes.
1852. Guthrie, Francis.
1853. Green, John Philip.
1861. Fox, Henry Charles.
1861. Fox, Henry Charles.
1864. Godefroy, Henry.
1864. Godefroy, Henry.
1854. Godden, William.
1861. Fox, Henry Charles.
1857. Green, John Philip.
1857. Green, John Philip.
1852. Greenhow, Wm. Thomas.
1852. Guthrie, Francis.
1860. Ekin, James.
1867. Lemon, W. G.
1865. Leman, W. G.
1851. Hepburn, John Gotch.
1841. Hawkes, Sidney Milnes.
1843. Hawkes, Sidney Milnes.
1852. Guthrie, Francis.
1853. Green, John Philip.
1861. Fox, Henry Charles.
1861. Fox, Henry Charles.
1857. Green, John Philip.
1857. Green, John Philip.
1852. Greenhow, Wm. Thomas.
1852. Guthrie, Francis.
1860. Ekin, James.
1867. Lemon, W. G.
1865. Leman, W. G.

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

1864. Allen, Bryan Holmes.
1864. Allen, Bryan Holmes.
1864. Allen, Bryan Holmes.
1864. Allen, Bryan Holmes.
1858. Arnold, Wm. Thomas.
1862. Asbury, Samuel Ralph.
1844. Asbury, Samuel Ralph.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BACHELORS OF ARTS (continued).

1849. Curtin, John.
1857. Daro, Joseph.
1860. Davidson, Henry.
1861. D'Aigleor, Elinn Henry.
1861. Davison, Rev. Samuel U.
1864. Dawson, Benjamin.
1849. Dawson, E. B.
1869. De Courcel, Valentine C.
1851. Derby, Rev. Charles H.
1861. De Wet, Jacobus P.
1850. Doleymore, John.
1841. Donohoe, Thomas.
1860. Dowson, Henry Enfield.
1835. Ducrill, James.
1848. Dunn, E. C.
1846. Durant, B. C.
1837. Dustan, John.
1857. Eagleston, Joseph.
1853. Eccles, Alexander.
1856. Eccles, James.
1846. Edger, E. R.
1855. Edwards, David.
1859. Elliott, George.
1862. Elliott, Samuel.
1860. Egleston, George Joseph.
1856. Emanuel, Leonard.
1863. Evans, David.
1850. Evans, Evan.
1854. Evans, John Lane.
1849. Payle, Joshua.
1848. Fellowes, Wm. Mazeres.*
1846. Fenton, Roger.
1852. Fernandez, Joseph.
1856. Field, Basil.
1843. Field, Horace.
1844. Field, Leonard.
1851. Field, Rogers.
1880. Finch, F. George, D.Sc.
1846. Fison, Rev. Thomas.
1855. Fordati, James Quayle.
1848. Fordham, J. Hampden.
1863. Forrest, Rev. George Carey.
1855. Foster, George Edward.
1864. Foster, Michael, M.D.
1869. Fox, Paul.
1850. Fox, Samuel.
1846. Fox, Samuel.
1855. Gibson, Rev. Robert H.
1856. Gilgud, Adam John C.
1840. Gifford, Charles.
1852. Giles, Samuel.
1866. Godlee, J. L.
1880. Goldsmith, Albert A.
1849. Goulty, Rev. J. R.
1843. Gowering, George J.
1880. Grae, James.
1865. Green, Frederic.
1884. Greenwood, James.
1840. Greenwood, Joseph G.
1853. Greg, Albert.
1884. Greg, Percy.
1863. Grimesley, Rev. Horatio N.
1884. Grubb, Samuel S.
1852. Guthrie, Frederick.
1845. Guver, John G.
1846. Hahn, Jonas C.
1844. Hall, Thomas.
1860. Hanren, Nicholas John.
1843. Harbou, Edward Henry.
1855. Harris, Wm. Hetherington.
1864. Hartog, Numa Edward.
1847. Hayward, Rob. Baldwin.
1851. Heath, Richard C.
1857. Heavyside, George.
1856. Hennell, John.
1853. Henneman, Alfred Peach.
1849. Hepburn, Frederic.
1850. Hepburn, Thomas Henry.
1861. Hervey, Robert Kibble.
1862. Higginson, P. M.
1848. Hillier, Thomas, M.D.
1851. Hodginson, Thomas.
1855. Holland, Rev. Thomas.
1868. Hornsman, Thomas.
1847. Howard, Charles.
1853. Howard, Joseph.
1854. Howell, Thomas.
1858. Howe, Edward Samuel.
1853. Hull, Henry Charles.
1864. Hunt, Edward.
1841. Hunton, Thomas.
1844. Hutton, Rev. Joseph R.
1890. Hyatt, Robert Russell.
1849. Ibisot, R. R.
1846. Inemos, Wm. Tanner.
1852. James, William.
1851. Janson, John William.
1843. Jessel, Henry.
1844. Jessop, Rev. R. C.
1852. Johnson, Rev. Fred. A.
1843. Jones, Frederick Foster.
1861. Jones, Owen.
1894. Kemp-Walsh, Stanley.
1854. Kimber, Thomas, M.A.
1856. King, Rev. John Freeman.
1885. King, Thomas.
1850. Kinman, David.
1859. Lake, George.
1840. Lawford, Frederick.
1839. Lee, Thomas Yate.
1856. Leech, John.
1862. Leech, William.
1856. Leech, William.
1841. Levy, Adolphus.
1846. Lewis, Leyson.
1837. Lingham, Rev. Thos. L.
1847. Lotier, Joseph M.
1860. Little, Louis S.
1890. Littler, R. Daniel M.
1860. Lloyd, Alfred.
1840. Logio, Donald Malcolm.
1847. Long, Robert Weser R.
1850. Lupton, Darnton.
1852. Macaulay, George H.
1845. Macdonnell, John Raadal.
1863. Magnus, Philip, B.Sc.
1856. Magrath, Miles Monk.
1849. Maleson, W. T.
1870. Mansford, Charles.
1861. Martin, Charles Trice.
1854. Martineau, John.
1840. Mason, Charles Peter.
1856. Meschon, G. B.
1856. Metivier, John.
1859. Miller, Edward.
1859. Miller, Richard May.
1856. Moon, Rev. George.
1858. Moore, William.
1851. Morris, James.
1896. Morris, Rev. Herbert.
1850. Mott, Albert.
1866. Myburgh, Philip A.
1854. Nash, W. H.
1881. Nathan, Nathaniel.
1839. O'Loghlen, Sir C. M., Bt.
1850. Owen, Wm. Stevenson.
1854. Paddison, Howard.
1858. Payne, John Burnell.
1853. Peersall, H. M.
1854. Pearson, Rev. Thomas L.
1847. Peoto, Henry.
1852. Peulbrick, Frederick A.
1841. Philip, Rev. T. Durant.
1856. Phillips, Rev. Thomas L.
1856. Phillips, Rev. Thomas L.
1860. Pisters, James.
1858. Pinches, Wm. Walter.
1856. Pollard, William H.
1849. Jones, Owen.
1851. Powell, Joseph.
1857. Power, Wilmot Horton T.
1856. Poynting, G.
1860. Prevost, Augustus.
1854. Prou, Ebenecer.
1859. Pye Smith, Philip Harvey.
1862. Rath, George Antonio.
1839. Reed, Rev. Andrew.
1838. Ridley, William.
1851. Roberts, William.
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1860. Robinson, Ebenezer.
1842. Robson, John.
1851. Roscoe, Alfred.
1850. Roscoe, Francis James.
1852. Roscoe, Henry Enfield.
1861. Ross, Charles J. S.
1861. Satow, Ernest Mason.
1854. Savage, Thomas.
1863. Scoble, Edward Salis.
1862. Schwalbe, George.
### Undergraduates from University College

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### II. Undergraduates

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#### Preliminary Scientific

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### 1881

- Watts, Henry
- West, A. Slater
- Weston, Astley Samuel
- Whitaker, William
- White, James Lambert
- White, Rev. Robert
- Whitehorn, Jas. Chas.
- Wilcox, T. D.
- Wilkins, Augustus Samuel
- Williams, H. J. Marcus
- Willmot, Henry George
- Willis, W. Riont
- Wilson, Rev. Robert
- Wilson, Thomas
- Winterbotham, Edw. W.
- Winterbotham, W. H.
- Wood, Edmund Phillips
- Woodhouse, W. F.
- Woolston, William H.
- Worsley, Philip John
- Young, Alexander Waugh
- Young, William
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<table>
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<td>Gillett, Charles.</td>
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<td>1853</td>
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<td>1839</td>
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<td>1840</td>
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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.**

<table>
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**GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £5 EACH.**

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE BEST COMMENTARY ON A CASE IN MEDICINE.

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TO THE FIRST IN MEDICINE.

**MACKENZIE, F. W.**

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**CERTIFICATES OF SPECIAL PROFICIENCY IN MEDICINE.**

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**CERTIFICATE OF GENERAL PROFICIENCY.**

1865. Gibson, Francis William.

**OBTAINED MARKS QUALIFYING FOR GOLD MEDAL OF THE VALUE OF £20.**

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**M.A.**

**GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £20.**

TO THE FIRST IN CLASSICS.

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TO THE FIRST IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

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TO THE FIRST IN LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Taylor John Hutton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Hurndall, William Flarel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Jevons, William Stanley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Aspland, Lindsey Middleton.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Discontinued after 1852.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

II.B.

SCHOLARSHIPS, £50 PER ANNUM FOR 3 YEARS.—HONOURS.

JURISPRUDENCE.

1839. Quain, John Richard, Scholarship.
1840. Wood, Frederic John, Scholarship.
1842. Foster, Charles James, Scholarship.
1843. Hargreave, Charles James, Scholarship.
1844. Osler, Timothy S., Scholarship.
1849. Matthews, Henry, Scholarship.
1850. Fowler, William, Scholarship.

PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION.

1851. Wills, Alfred, Scholarship.
1852. Guthrie, Francis; and Taylor, John Hutton, equal, Scholarship.
1853. Green, John Philip, Scholarship.
1855. Waugh, George.
1856. Millar, Frederick Charles James.
1862. Bompas, Henry Mason, M.A.
1863. Concas-Hardy, Herbert H., Scholarship.
1864. Wills, Alfred; and Taylor, John Hutton, Scholarship. Godfrey, Henry.
1865. Aspland, Lindsey Middleton, Scholarship.

1850. Fowler, William.
1856. Charles, Ebenezer.

CONVEYANCING.

1850. Fowler, William.
1856. Charles, Ebenezer.
Winterbotham, Henry Selfe Page.
1860. Field, Allan.
1862. Bompas, Henry Mason, M.A.
1865. Lawrence, Edwin.

1850. Fowler, William.
1856. Charles, Ebenezer.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF EQUITY.

1850. Fowler, William.
1856. Charles, Ebenezer.
Thomson, Andrew.
Winterbotham, Henry Selfe Page.
1860. Field, Allan.
1862. Bompas, Henry Mason, M.A.
1865. Jarvis, Thomas Charles.

1850. Fowler, William.
1856. Charles, Ebenezer.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF COMMON LAW.

1850. Fowler, William.
1856. Charles, Ebenezer.

1840. Quain, R., Scholarship
1842. Potter, John Philip, Scholarship and Medal.
1843. Ballard, E., Scholarship and Medal.

1842. Williams, William Henry.

1840. Quain, R., Scholarship
1842. Potter, John Philip, Scholarship and Medal.
1843. Ballard, E., Scholarship and Medal.

1842. Williams, William Henry.

1840. Quain, R., Scholarship
1842. Potter, John Philip, Scholarship and Medal.
1843. Ballard, E., Scholarship and Medal.

1842. Williams, William Henry.

MA.

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, R., Scholarship and Medal.
1842. Williams, William Henry.

1840. Quain, R., Scholarship and Medal.
1842. Williams, William Henry.

1840. Quain, R., Scholarship and Medal.
1842. Williams, William Henry.

1840. Quain, R., Scholarship and Medal.
1844. Routh, C. H. F.  
1853. Briggs, Henry.  
1851. Thompson, Henry.  
1850. Hewitt, William.  
1845. Brown, F. J., M. D.  
1846. Bompass, J. C.  
1847. Wiglesworth, H., Scholar and Medal.  
1840. Bucknill, J. C., Medal.  
1841. Potter, John Phillips, Scholarship and Medal.  
1842. Scrap, John D., Scholarship and Medal.  
1843. Tapson, Alfred J.  
1846. Wiglesworth, H., Scholarship and Medal.  
1847. Hewitt, W. M. G.  
1848. Bompas, J. C.  
1849. Morris, James, Medal.  
1850. Shearman, Charles James.  
1851. Reynolds, John Russell, Scholarship and Medal.  
1852. Tapson, Alfred J.  
1853. Roberts, William, Scholarship and Medal.  
1854. Buchanan, George, Medal.  
1855. Shearman, Charles James.  
1856. Maudsley, Henry, Medal.  
1858. Bazire, Pierre Victor.  
1860. Squire, Alexander J. B., Medal.  
1863. Jones, John Talfourd, Scholarship and Medal.  
1864. Fox, Edward J. Harris, Scholarship and Medal.  
1865. Oliver, George.  
1866. Allen, Bryan H.  
1869. Spencer, George O.  
1873. Jones, John Talfourd.  
1874. Fox, Edward J. Harris, Scholarship and Medal.  
1875. Oliver, George.  
1876. Allen, Bryan H.  
1879. Spencer, George O.  
1883. Jones, Philip Sydney, Medal.  
1885. Squire, Alexander J. B.  
1886. Bray, John Talfourd, Scholarship and Medal.  
1887. Fox, Edward J. Harris, Scholarship and Medal.  
1888. Oliver, George.  
1889. Allen, Bryan H.  
1892. Spencer, George O.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

M.B. (Continued).

V. FORENSIC MEDICINE.

1864. Fox, Edward L. Harries, Scholarship and Medal.
1865. Bruce, Alexander.

1865. Allen, Bryan H.
1866. Spencer, George O., Scholarship and Medal.

B.S.

SCHOLARSHIP OF £50 PER ANNUM FOR 2 YEARS, AND GOLD MEDAL OF THE VALUE OF £5.

1866. Nunneley, Fred. B., Scholarship and Medal.

B.A.

SCHOLARSHIPS, £50 PER ANNUM FOR 3 YEARS.—HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1839. Waley, Jacob, Scholarship.
1840. Hargreave, Charles James.
1841. Newth, Samuel.
1842. Todhunter, Isaac, Scholarship.
1843. Jessel, George, Scholarship.
1845. Hatton, R. Holt, Scholarship.
1846. Bagehot, Walter, Scholarship.
1847. Hayward, Robert B., Scholarship, Mathematics, Henry.
1848. Batty, Robert Bridge, Scholarship.
1849. Routh, Edward J., Scholarship.
1850. Bagehot, Walter, Scholarship.
1851. Gurney, William, Scholarship.
1852. Savage, James, Scholarship.
1853. Hargrave, Charles Jas.
1854. Savage, Thomas, Scholarship.
1855. Bompas, Henry Mason, Scholarship.
1856. Emanuel, Leonard, Scholarship.
1857. Adie, Marcus Nathan, 1st Eq.
1858. Solomon, Joseph Maurice, Scholarship.
1859. Ralli, George.
1860. Ashton, Jonas.
1861. Kisch, Benjamin.
1862. De Morgan, George Campbell.
1863. Hartog, Numa Edward, Scholarship.

CLASSICS.

1849. Wills, Alfred, Scholarship.
1850. Boul, Swinton H.
1851. Scott, John C. A., Scholarship.
1853. Bompas, Henry Mason, Scholarship.
1854. Raymond, Henry S. P.
1855. Prevost, Augustus.
1856. Bobb, Henry Peyton.
1857. Adie, Marcus Nathan, 1st Eq.

1839. Waley, Jacob.
1841. Davison, Samuel C.
1842. Oster, Timothy S.
1843. Lewis, B., Scholarship.
1844. Smith, P. A., Scholarship.
1845. Somerton, Charles.
1846. Rushton, Wm., Scholarship.
1847. Mathews, Henry.
1848. Lasham, E. A.
1850. Goulty, J. R.
1851. Scott, John C. A., Scholarship.
1853. Powell, Joseph.
1854. Goldsmit, Julian.
1855. Thorp, Fielden.
1857. Yarborough, Alexander.
1858. Payne, John Horne.
1860. Penrose, Thomas Lloyd.
1862. Boul, Swinton H.
1863. Spencer, George O., Scholarship and Medal.
1864. Nunneley, Fred. B.
### GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

#### HONOURS.

**B.A. (Continued).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Tupp, Alfred C.</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Scholarship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Martin, Charles</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Odgers, James Edwin</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Scholarship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Benecke, Ernest Charles</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Scholarship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Wilkins, Augustus S.</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Scholarship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Haring, Numa</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Scholarship.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Waterhouse, Theodore</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Winterbotham, Rayner</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Aspland, Lindsey Middleton</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Scholarship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Carpenter, Joseph Estlin</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Scholarship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Wilkins, Augustus S.</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Scholarship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Lean, William Scammell</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Scholarship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Benecke, Ernest Charles</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Scholarship.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CHEMISTRY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Hunt, Edward</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Roberts, William</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Roscoe, Henry Endfield</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Worsley, Philip John</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Carpenter, Joseph Estlin</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Scholarship.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Ager, John</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>Hillier, Thomas</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Routh, Edward J.</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Greenhow, Wm. Thomas</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Buchanan, George</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Fry, Edward</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Beddoes, John</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Oats, Henry Carns</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Guthrie, Frederick</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>Topham, Charles</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
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#### VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL BOTANY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Jessel, George</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
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<td>1844</td>
<td>Mott, Albert</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Buchanan, George</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Roberts, William</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
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</table>

#### HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND SCRIPURE HISTORY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Gibson, Robert</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Davison, Rev. S. C.</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Mullens, Rev. Joseph</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Todhunter, Isaac</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Edkins, Rev. Joseph</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Tomkins, Frederick</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Halley, Rev. Robert</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
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<td>1849</td>
<td>Fletcher, Rev. James</td>
<td>Graduate, University College, Prize.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Fitch, Joshua</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Harnett, Rev. William Francis</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Sprague, Alfred Daniel</td>
<td>Graduate, University College.</td>
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</table>
HONOURS.

B.A. (Continued).

First Scriptural Examination (continued).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Prize/Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Bennett, Alfred William</td>
<td>Prize</td>
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<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Bompaś, Henry Mason</td>
<td>Prize</td>
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<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>Moon, Rev. George</td>
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<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Dawson, Rev. Robert</td>
<td>Prize</td>
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<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Harmon, Rev. Joseph</td>
<td>Prize</td>
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Further Examination.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Prize/Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Upton, Charles Barnes</td>
<td>Prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Taylor, Rev. Richard V.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Hunter, Robert</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Joseph, George Solomon</td>
<td>Pulling, John L.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

B.Sc.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF £50 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS—HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Kisch, Benjamin, B.A.</td>
<td>Scholarship</td>
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</table>

BIOLOGY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scholarship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Bruce, Alexander</td>
<td>Knox, George Walter</td>
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<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Irvine, James Pearson</td>
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</table>

GEOLOGY AND PALAEOLOGY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scholarship</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Leach, John Comyns</td>
<td>Knox, George Walter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Hackney, William</td>
<td>Irvine, J. P.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scholarship</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Hackney, William</td>
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</table>

LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scholarship</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Roberts, Frederick Thomas</td>
<td>Clifford, John</td>
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<td>1864</td>
<td>Magnus, Philip</td>
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</table>

II. UNDERGRADUATES.

FIRST M.B.

EXHIBITIONS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND GOLD MEDALS.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY *.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Exhibition and Medal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Parkes, R. A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Ballard, R.</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Harling, R. D.</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Jackson, Alfred</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Cadge, Wm.</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHEMISTRY. *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Exhibition and Medal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Parkes, R. A.</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Ballard, R.</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Fox, Joseph John</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Hakes, James</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Grimsdale, T. F.</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Ransom, W. H.</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Cannack, Thomas Armstrong</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Hewitt, Wm. M. G.</td>
<td>Exhibition and Medal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Exhibitions and Medals discontinued after 1860.

† Equal with another; the Exhibition divided.
HONOURS.

FIRST M.B. (continued).

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.*
1842. Edwards, William Thomas, Medal.
1843. Hakes, Jas., Exhibition and Medal.
1851. Tunzelmann, Julius W. von, Medal.

STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY, GOLD MEDAL.*
1841. Heaton, John D., Medal.
1850. Lister, Joseph, Medal.

EXHIBITIONS OF £40 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND GOLD MEDALS.

ANATOMY.
1863. Deas, Peter Maury, Exhibition and Medal.
1864. Irvine, James Pearson, Exhibition and Medal.
1865. Cluff, James S., Exhibition and Medal.
1870. Rayner, Edwin, B.A.

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.
1863. Deas, Peter Maury, Exhibition and Medal.
1864. Mason, Philip Brookes, Medal.
1865. Irvine, James Pearson, Medal.
1866. Cluff, James S., Exhibition and Medal.
1867. Thomas, John Davies, Exhibition and Medal.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.
1861. Fox, Edward Lloyd Harries, Medal.
1862. Bruce, Alexander, Exhibition and Medal.
1863. Allen, Bryan Holme, Exhibition and Medal.
1865. Cluff, James S., Exhibition and Medal.
1867. Thomas, John Davies, Exhibition and Medal.

FIRST B.Sc.

EXHIBITIONS OF £40 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS—HONOURS.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
1861. Hackney, William, Exhibition.
1864. Graham, Charles.
1867. Ball, James Barry.

BIOLOGY.
1861. Hackney, William, Exhibition.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B.

EXHIBITIONS OF £40 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS—HONOURS.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
1861. Bruce, Alexander, Exhibition.
1862. Mason, Philip Brookes, Exhibition.
1863. Whitwell, J., Medal.
1865. Orme, Temple Augustus.

* Exhibitions and Medals discontinued after 1860.
HONOURS.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. (continued).

**BIOLOGY.**

1863. Willoughby, Edward Francis.
1865. Hurlstone, Adam P.

1865. Cass, Henry.
1866. Allchin, William Henry.
1866. Martin, H. N.

**FIRST B.A.**

**EXHIBITIONS OF £40 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND BOOK PRIZES OF THE VALUE OF £10.—HONOURS.**

**MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.**

1859. Goldsmid, Albert A.
1860. Stiebel, Jacob.
1861. Ormley, Horatio N.
1862. De Morgan, George Campbell.
1864. Cass, Henry.
1865. Hurlstone, Adam P.
1866. Martin, H. N.

1862. Hackney, William.
1863. Hartog, Numa Edward.
1866. Jennings, Gilbert D.
1867. Harding, Thomas Oliver.

**LATIN.**

1862. Armstrong, Richard A.
1865. England, Edwin B.
1866. Hooper, John.
1867. Watson, Frank.

1863. Williams, William.
1865. West, Alfred Slater.
1867. Serrell, George.

**FRENCH.**

1862. Godefroi, Henry.
1865. England, Edwin B.
1866. Hooper, John.

1865. England, Edwin B.
1866. Hooper, John.

**GERMAN.**

1862. Lean, William Scarnell.

1867. Harding, Thomas Oliver.

* Obtained number of marks qualifying for Exhibition.
### STUDENTS FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

#### HONOURS.

#### MATRICULATION.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<td>Hartgrove, C. J.*</td>
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The Examinations 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.

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<td>Solomon, Joseph Maurice*</td>
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### CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

#### Students of the College, Successful Competitors at the Examinations.

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#### FIRST EXAMINATION.

1866. Bradbury, James Francis. 1866. Bradbury, Edward A.

#### EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

#### Students of the College, Successful Competitors at the Examinations.

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* Equal with another; the Exhibition divided.
† Three equal; the Exhibition divided.
# STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE, 1866-67.

**Faculty of Medicine.**

* Denotes previous Studentship in the Faculty of Arts.

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**Clinical Clerk.**

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.

**Physician's Assistant.**

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.

**Obstetric Assistant.**

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.

**Ophthalmic Assistant.**

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
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- f.
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Faculty of Arts and Laws.

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1866-67. Lubbock, Edgar, Farmborough.
1863-64. Lucas, Frank A., London.
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1866-67. Mackay, Albert.
Date of
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1865-66. Rowland, Wm. W.,
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1866-67. Ryan, David, Australia.
1866-67. Sandison, John,
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1865-66. Sawai, Japan.
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Calcutta.
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London.
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1865-66. Tarkhadakar, M. A.,
Bombay.
1866-67. Taylor, John,
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1866-67. Thomas, Barnard,
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Bristol.
1866-67. Thomas, Hy. E.
1866-67. Thomas, Montague,
London.
1866-67. Thompson, Edwd. Seymour,
Bridgewater.
1866-67. Tolhausen, Anatole,
London.
1866-67. Travers, Herbert,
London.
1864-65. Troup, Frederick William,
Upper Clapton.
1866-67. Trower, Mark.
1865-66. Waley, Arthur Joseph,
London.
1866-66. Wallis, Chas. Woodward,
London.
1865-66. Whaley, Henry, Howes,
Yorkshire.
1865-66. Wheatstone, Charles P.,
London.
1866-67. Wicke, Philip H.
1865-66. Witcoy, Arthur Thos.,
London.
1866-67. Williams, Wm., Bath.
1866-67. Wouger, Wm., Wurtzberg.
1866-67. Wright, Wm., Horace,
Greenwich.
NUMBER OF STUDENTS
IN THE COLLEGE DURING THE SESSION 1866-67.

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<th>Faculty of Medicine</th>
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<td>Faculty of Arts and Laws</td>
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<td>Pupils in the School</td>
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FORMER PROFESSORS OF THE COLLEGE.

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 1865.
Graham, Thomas, F.R.S. Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Aug. 1860.
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, Edmund A., M.D. 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 1865.
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.

*Italics denote decease.*

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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DEANS.

Professor of Appointed. Retired.

Ritchie, Rev. William, LL.D.  Natural Philosophy  1831-32 — 1836-37
Rogers, Henry  English Language and Literature 1836-37 — 1838-39
Rose, Frederick, Ph.D.  Sanskrit  1835-36 — 1837-38
Scott, Alexander J., M.A.  English Language and Literature 1847-48 — 1850-51
Sharpe, Joseph, LL.D.  Jurisprudence  1860-61 — 1865-66
Smith, Gordon, M.D.  Medical Jurisprudence  1829-30 — 1831-32
Sylvester, J. J., F.R.S.  Natural Philosophy  1837-38 — 1840-41
Tagore, Gannendr Mohun  Bengali Language and Hindu Law  1860-61 — 1865-66

Taylor, John, M.D.  Clinical Medicine  1840-41 — 1846-47
Taylor, Tom, M.A.  English Language and Literature 1844-45 — 1846-47
Tivoli, Cesare de  Italian Language and Literature 1861-62 — 1865-66
Turner, Edward, M.D.  Chemistry  1828-29 — 1836-37
Vaughan, Rev. Robert, M.A.  History  1834-35 — 1837-38
Vignoles, Charles  Civil Engineering  1840-41 — 1842-43
Waley, Jacob, M.A.  Political Economy  1853-54 — 1855-66
Walshe, Walter Hayle, M.D.  Pathological Anatomy  1841-42 — 1847-48
Watson, Thomas, M.D.  Clinical Medicine  1829-30 — 1830-31
Webster, Thomas, F.G.S.  Geology  1841-42 — 1844-45
White, George James Pelly, M.A.  Mathematics  1831-32 — 1833-36
Williams, Charles J. B., M.D.  Medicine  1838-39 — 1847-48
Woodcroft, Bennet  Machinery  1846-47 — 1861-52
Wright, William, Ph.D.  Arabic  1855-56 — 1859-57

DEANS OF FACULTIES.
In alphabetical order.

Edward S. Beesly, M.A.  (Arts)  1861-2
P. Stafford Carey, M.A.  (Arts)  1843-4
Charles Cassal, LL.D.  (Arts)  1866-7
Arthur Hugh Clough, M.A.  (Arts)  1852-3
Samuel Cooper, Esq.  (Medicine)  1838-9, 1839-40
Edward S. Creasy, M.A.  (Arts)  1857-8
Augustus De Morgan, Esq.  (Arts)  1836-7, 1845-6, 1854-5, 1865-6
Thomas L. Donaldson, Ph.D.  (Arts)  1858-9
John Elliotson, M.D.  (Medicine)  1834-5, 1833-4
George Viner Ellis, Esq.  (Medicine)  1854-5, 1855-6
John Eric Erichsen, Esq.  (Medicine)  1860-1, 1861-2
Wilson Fox, M.D.  (Medicine)  1866-7, 1867-8
Thomas Graham, Esq.  (Medicine)  1842-3, 1843-4, 1850-1, 1851-2
Robert Edmond Grant, M.D., F.R.S.  (Medicine)  1847-8, 1848-9
T. Archer Hirst, F.R.S.  (Arts)  1867-8
George Harley, M.D., F.R.S.  (Medicine)  1864-5, 1865-6
Rev. John Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.  (Medicine)  1837-8, 1852-3
William Jenner, M.D., F.R.S.  (Medicine)  1856-7, 1857-8
Thomas Hewitt Key, M.A.  (Medicine)  1833-4, 1839-40, 1848-9, 1862-3
Robert Gordon Latham, M.A.  (Medicine)  1841-2
Robert Liston, Esq.  (Medicine)  1846-7
George Long, M.A.  (Arts)  1842-3
Henry Malden, M.A.  (Arts)  1832-3, 1835-6, 1838-9, 1846-7
David Masson, M.A.  (Arts)  1856-7
P. F. Merlet, Esq.  (Arts)  1840-1
Francis W. Newman, Esq.  (Arts)  1847-8, 1859-60
### DEANS OF FACULTIES.

**Arranged in the order of Dates.**

#### ARTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professor</th>
<th>1832-33</th>
<th>H. Malden</th>
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<td>T. H. Key</td>
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<td>1867-68</td>
<td>T. Archer Hirst</td>
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#### MEDICINE.

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<th>Professor</th>
<th>1832-33</th>
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<td>Wilson Fox</td>
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<td>1867-68</td>
<td>Wilson Fox</td>
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PROFESSORS OF THE COLLEGE,  
WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT.

Faculty of Arts and Laws.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professor of</th>
<th>Appointed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEAN.</strong>—T. Archer Hirst, F.R.S.</td>
<td>(a) Mathematics (Pure and Applied)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>VICe-DEAN.</strong>—Charles Cassal, LL.D.</td>
<td>French Language and Literature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Spencer Beesly, M.A.</td>
<td>Ancient and Modern History</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. P. Brown, Esq.</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. E. Cairnes, M.A.</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Carey Foster, B.A.</td>
<td>(b) Physics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theodor Goldstücker, Ph.D.</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Edm. Grant, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolph Heimann, Ph.D.</td>
<td>German</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fleeming Jenkin, F.R.S., C.E.</td>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.</td>
<td>(c) Comparative Grammar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Malden, M.A.</td>
<td>Greek</td>
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<td>Rev. D. W. Marks</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
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<td>Henry Morley, Esq.</td>
<td>English Language and Literature</td>
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<td>John Morris, F.G.S.</td>
<td>Geology and Mineralogy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Oliver, F.R.S.</td>
<td>Botany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Rieu, Ph.D.</td>
<td>Arabic and Persian</td>
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<td>G. Croome Robertson, M.A.</td>
<td>Philosophy of Mind and Logic</td>
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<td>H. J. Roby, M.A.</td>
<td>Jurisprudence</td>
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<tr>
<td>John A. Russell, LL.B.</td>
<td>English Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Robert Seeley, M.A.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>(d) Physiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. Volpe, Esq.</td>
<td>Italian Language and Literature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander W. Williamson, F.R.S.</td>
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Faculty of Medicine.

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<tr>
<td><strong>DEAN.</strong>—Wilson Fox, M.D.</td>
<td>(e) Clinical Medicine (Holme)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VICe-DEAN.</strong>—Alexander W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>(f) Clinical Surgery (Holme)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Viner Ellis, Esq.</td>
<td>Anatomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>John E. Erichsen, Esq.</td>
<td>(f) Clinical Surgery (Holme)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Edm. Grant, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Comparative Anatomy</td>
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<td>George Harley, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Medical Jurisprudence</td>
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<td>Grailey Hewitt, M.D.</td>
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<td>Wm. Jenner, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>(g) Clinical Medicine</td>
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<td>T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S.</td>
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<td>John Marshall, F.R.S.</td>
<td>Surgery and Clinical Surgery</td>
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<td>Daniel Oliver, F.R.S.</td>
<td>Botany</td>
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<td>J. Russell Reynolds, M.D.</td>
<td>(h) Medicine and Clinical Medicine</td>
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<td>Wm. Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Anatomy and Physiology</td>
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<td>Sir Henry Thompson, M.B.</td>
<td>Clinical Surgery</td>
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School.

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<tr>
<td><strong>HEAD MASTER.</strong>—T. Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.</td>
<td>1832</td>
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<td><strong>VICE-MASTER.</strong>—E. R. Horton, M.A.</td>
<td>1866 (i)</td>
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*Secretary to the Council.*—John Robson, B.A., 1867.

(a) Mathematical Physics, 1866.
(b) Latin, 1853.
(c) Pathological Anatomy, 1861.
(d) Experimental Physics, 1865.
(e) Pathological Anatomy, 1854, Medicine, 1862.
(f) Faculty of Medicine, 1836.
(g) Surgery, 1859.
(h) Medicine, 1867.
(i) Assistant Master, 1855.
THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

EXTRACTS
FROM THE
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

to the GENERAL MEETING of Members of the College, February 27th, 1867.

SESSION 1865-66.

STUDENTS.

"The number of Pupils in the College during the Session 1865-66 was 895: viz. 452 Students and 443 Boys in the School. The Students of the Faculty of Medicine were 209, of whom 72 were new Students; the Students of the Faculty of Arts and Laws were 243, of whom 146 were new Students. The Students of Analytical Chemistry in the Birkbeck Laboratory were 31. The highest number of Boys in the School in any one Term was 385.

"The receipt for the Session 1865-66 from Students and Pupils for Fees, omitting fees for Hospital Practice, was £13,948 12s. 6d. Of that sum, £3,157 3s. 6d. was received for attendance on Medical Classes, £3,843 4s. 6d. for attendance on the Classes of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, and £6,948 5s. on account of the School. The share of Professors and Masters was £10,200 9s. 7d., leaving £3,748 2s. 11d. for the College portion. The sum of £1,523 17s. received for Clinical Instruction at the Hospital, was paid to the Hospital Committee towards the support of the Charity. Comparing these items with the corresponding returns of the Session 1864-65, it will be found that there was last Session a marked improvement in every Department of the College, both in the numbers of the Students, and in the financial results. This is the more satisfactory as the previous Session had itself shown a decided improvement on that of 1863-64.

"The entries for the current Session up to this day are—Medical Students 190, of whom 64 are new Students; new entries to the Hospital 66; Students of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, including 77 attending the evening Classes, 295, of whom 196 are new Students; Analytical Chemistry 20. The number of Boys in the School is 361. At the corresponding period of last year it was 351.

"The Classes of the Faculty of Arts in which there is an increase of Students this Session, are Architecture, History, Philosophy of Mind and Logic, Mathematical Physics, and Experimental Physics."

COLLEGE PRIZES.

(Vide pp. 58, 88-90.)

THE SCHOOL.

"The Report received by the Council from their Committee who had discharged the duty of considering the condition and working of the School during the Session 1865-66, as detailed in the Reports made at the end of the Session by the Head Master, by Prof. Malden, by
the Vice-Master, and by the Assistant Masters, was in all respects satisfactory, and on some points more so than in several preceding years. The numerical returns exhibited a decided increase—an increase the more gratifying as it was coincident with the augmentation of the fee, which first came into operation at the commencement of the second Term. A comparison of the numbers during the current Session with those of the corresponding terms of last Session shows a continuous improvement in this respect. (1st Term 1865: 347; 1866, 354. 2nd Term 1866, 351; 1867, 361.) The testimony borne by all the Masters to the general good conduct and discipline of the pupils, and the evidence of diligent study and effective teaching appeared satisfactory.

"Mr. Case, according to the intention announced by him at the beginning of the Session of resigning his post of Vice-Master, had retired at the end of the Session. The Council concur in the regret expressed by the Committee that the School has been deprived of his zealous and valuable superintendence. To the merits and efficiency of Mr. Horton, whom the Council had appointed successor to Mr. Case, the Report of the Head Master bore ample testimony."

"In the Report of last year it was stated that on the retirement of Mr. Shields, Dr. Hodgson had kindly undertaken provisionally to instruct the Social Science class in the School. After becoming a Member of the Council he continued to discharge the duty gratuitously until the end of the Course. A vote of thanks for the service thus rendered in an emergency was passed to Dr. Hodgson by the Council at their Session on the 4th August. The instruction of this class is now committed to Mr. George J. Hawkes, M.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, one of the Assistant Masters."

"The attention of the Committee had been attracted by representations from several quarters to the imperfect accommodation in point of Rooms for the School, to the encroachments, for purposes of the School, on the Class Rooms of the College, and to the want of space for the more effectual teaching in the School of the Classes of Experimental Science, to which increased attention has been given during the last few years under the conduct of Mr. Gill. The Committee recommend that the Botanical Theatre, now rarely used, should be turned to account more frequently for the teaching of the School Classes; but they say they cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the accommodation for these Classes on the whole is insufficient and unsatisfactory, and they express a hope that the prosperity of the College may one day be such as to allow of adequate enlargement and improvements.

"The former Pupils of the School who in the College Examinations obtained Prizes and Certificates of Honour were:—Mr. W. E. Ayrton, Andrews Scholarship of £50 for Mathematics; Mr. A. H. Higgs, Andrews Prize of £25 for Classics, and the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship; and Mr. E. H. Busk, the Prize of £5 for the best English Essay. In the ordinary Classes of the College, the highest Prizes in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics were gained by Mr. W. E. Ayrton, who obtained also the second Prize in the Class of Experimental Physics. Mr. A. H. Higgs obtained Prizes in the Senior Classes of both Latin and Greek. In the Junior Class of Sanskrit, Framjee Rustamjee gained the Prize. Mr. A. D. Benjamin obtained the Prize in the Junior Class of German. To Mr. Lewis Solomon was awarded the Donaldson Silver Medal in the Class of Architecture, 2nd year's Course."
DEGREES.
(Fide pp. 111-115.)

PROFESSORSHIPS.

"Several important changes in the Professorships of the College have taken place since the last Annual Meeting. Mr. Quain, after thirty-four years' valuable service, first as Professor of Anatomy, and subsequently as Special Professor of Clinical Surgery, resigned the latter office; and Mr. Erichsen, then Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, was appointed to succeed to the Chair.

"The Professorship of Surgery thus became vacant, and Mr. Marshall, who for twenty years had been in the service of the College, viz. from 1841 to 1860 as Assistant Surgeon, and since 1860 as Surgeon to the Hospital, and who had besides during several years formed and conducted classes for instruction in Operative Surgery and in Bandaging, was chosen to succeed Mr. Erichsen.

"The offices which had become vacant in consequence of the change in Mr. Marshall's position, were filled up as follows:—Mr. Christopher Heath obtained the appointments of Assistant Surgeon at the Hospital and of Instructor in Operative Surgery for the College. At the time of his candidature he was Assistant Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy at the School of Medicine attached to that Hospital. Mr. M. Berkeley Hill, who during the last three years had filled the office of Assistant Surgeon at the University College Hospital, succeeded to Mr. Marshall's office of Instructor in Bandaging and in the use of Surgical Apparatus.

"Dr. Harley has resigned the Office of Instructor in Practical Physiology and Histology. Dr. Michael Foster has been appointed his successor. He received his preliminary education as a pupil in the School. Subsequently as a Student in the College he obtained high Honours in both Faculties. He graduated as M.D. in the University of London in 1859.

"On the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine the title of Physician to the Hospital was conferred at the close of the Session on Professor Harley, Professor Wilson Fox, and Professor Sydney Ringer, until then styled Assistant Physicians.

"Mr. Henry Thompson has had the title of Professor of Clinical Surgery, with liberty to give Clinical Lectures, conferred on him; and an additional number of beds in the Hospital for the treatment of Surgical cases has been assigned to him.

"In the Faculty of Arts the changes during last Session were two, occasioned by the resignation by Mr. Waley and Dr. Hoppus of the Professorships of Political Economy and Philosophy of the Mind and Logic respectively. Professor Waley had held his office twelve years. Dr. Hoppus had been Professor of Philosophy of the Mind and Logic thirty-six years, his appointment having taken place in 1829, the year next following the opening of the College. For a successor to Professor Waley, the choice fell on Mr. J. E. Cairnes, Professor of Political Economy in Queen's College, Galway. He had formerly been Whately Professor of the same subject in Trinity College, Dublin, during one of the limited periods for which that appointment is tenable. He entered on the duties of the Professorship at the commencement of the Session, and completed his first
course before Christmas, with the intention of giving a second course early in the spring, after the conclusion of his three months’ course at the Galway College. Professor Cairnes, however, has found it necessary to seek the benefit of change of air by a temporary visit to the Continent, and Professor Waley has kindly consented to complete the course of Lectures on Political Economy this Session.

Mr. George Croom Robertson has received the appointment of Professor of Philosophy of the Mind and Logic as successor to Dr. Hoppus.

The Council, acting on the recommendation of the Senate, has conferred the title of Emeritus Professor on Dr. Hoppus, Mr. F. W. Newman, Mr. Richard Potter, Mr. Richard Quain, and Mr. Jacob Waley.

Professor De Morgan, who has filled the Chair of Mathematics since the opening of the College in 1828, with the exception of an interval of five years, has resigned his professorship as from the end of the present Session. Due steps have been taken for filling the chair before the opening of the next Session.”

MR. SHARPE’S DONATIONS.

(I.) EVENING CLASSES.

“In the Report of last year, the Members of the College were informed of a gift by Mr. Samuel Sharpe of £200 towards the expenses of Evening Classes. Thus encouraged, the Council redeemed the pledge given by some of their Members at the Annual Meeting in 1865, and reconsidered the subject of those Classes. A Committee held frequent Meetings and Conferences with Professors, and finally adopted a scheme the details of which will be found in the Prospectus and Calendar of the current Session. Seventeen general Classes were established, the instruction in which is conducted by eleven of the Professors, assisted by eight gentlemen nominated by them and approved by the Council, and by five gentlemen appointed by the Council. Five Law Classes also were formed under Professors Roby and Wood, and Mr. James Anstie, Mr. Arthur Charles, and Mr. Joseph Maurice Solomon, Fellow of the College, Readers appointed by the Council. The result of this experiment so far has been such as to encourage a hope that when the existence of these Evening Classes becomes better known, they will be a means of permanently extending the usefulness of the College to a class of persons whose circumstances preclude them from availing themselves of the ordinary College Classes, without interfering with the attendance on the more regular and systematic courses of instruction.”

(II.) BUILDING FUND.

“Mr. Sharpe has since conferred on the College another and still greater benefit. At a Session of Council on the 2nd June he presented to Lord Belper, Vice-President of the College and Chairman on the occasion, a letter as follows:—‘My Lord, from the increased numbers of students in the College and of boys in the School, the need seems to have arisen for a larger space for Class Rooms, which would perhaps be best supplied by adding a wing to the present Building to receive the School. To assist in forwarding this desirable improvement, and
as a step towards raising a Building Fund, I wish to present to the College the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, with the condition that it should be invested in Consols and allowed to increase at compound interest by investing the dividends in the same stock, until the Council, after receiving other gifts for the same purpose, shall think fit to make use of it for Building.

Accordingly I would beg the favour of your proposing to the Council that the above gift be accepted with the condition attached to it.

I am, Yours obediently,

(Signed) 'SAML. SHARPE.'

"It was thereupon unanimously resolved: 'That the Council feel deeply grateful to Mr. Sharpe for his munificent donation of One Thousand Pounds towards the purpose indicated in his letter; that such sum be forthwith invested in Consols to be preserved and to accumulate, in the hope that Mr. Sharpe's generosity may operate as an example to others.' In the following week the sum of £1000 was received from Mr. Sharpe and invested in the purchase of £1159 8s 5d, Consols.

"The Council earnestly invite the attention of friends of the College to the proposal and example of Mr. Sharpe. That more Class Rooms are needed, and that the efficiency of the College would be greatly promoted by an addition to their number cannot be doubted. For some time past every room in the building has been in almost constant use. The requirements of the School have so increased that the meetings of its Classes in a part of the building kept distinct from that appropriated to the elder College Students has in some instances been of necessity abandoned: a Room formerly assigned to the College department of Natural Philosophy, but for some years past given up entirely to the use of the School, is now, under the new arrangements for extended instruction in Experimental Physics, again required for the purpose to which it was originally destined; and its use by the School interferes with the development of those arrangements. At the same time the need of better accommodation, and of a room of more adequate dimensions and appliances for instructing the Classes of Chemistry and Physics in the School, as referred to in a former part of this report, is pressed on the attention of the Council by Mr. Gill, the teacher of those branches of knowledge; and his representations are seconded by the Head Master. Under these circumstances, among others, it is obvious that an enlargement of the building is a great desideratum; and the Council concur in the view of Mr. Sharpe that the best mode of supplying the wants of the College in this respect would be the erection of a South wing, and the removal of the School from the existing building. The accomplishment of such a project, and the raising of the necessary funds for it, must, however, be a work of time. Yet the need of proceeding is urgent*.'

* Since the date of this Report appeals for subscriptions to the Building Fund have been made to the friends of the College; and several munificent donations have been received, especially two of £1000 each, one from Mr. J. P. Haywood, the other from an anonymous donor. The total amount subscribed to September 1867 is nearly £5000. The estimated cost of the South Wing is £20,000.
DONATIONS FOR THE LIBRARIES &c.

"The principal donations of works received by the College since the last Annual Meeting are the following: twenty-five volumes, chiefly on Classical subjects by German authors, from Professor Newman; five volumes of McGregor’s Commercial Tariff, from Dr. Hodgson; a valuable collection of Works on Chemistry, forty-three volumes, chiefly French and German, from Professor Carey Foster; many numbers of the Bibliotheca Indica, both series, from the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; nineteen volumes of Latin authors, chiefly copies of various editions of Horace, some of them very early, from Professor Sharpey; five folio volumes of the works of Goltzius from Mr. Samuel Sharpe, besides a work by himself on Egyptian Hieroglyphics. The College is indebted to Sir John Bowring for a portrait in oil of Mr. Jeremy Bentham when a young man; and for a confirmation of the gift of a portrait of Dr. Gilchrist, painted in Paris by Signor Branconi, an Italian artist, which had been several years in the College, deposited by the Widow of Dr. Gilchrist, the Signora Pepe."

DEATH OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

"The Council have to lament the decease of two Members of their body in the interval between the last and the present Annual Meetings. By the death of Mr. Frederick D. Goldsmid, after a very short illness in the month of March last, the College has sustained a heavy loss. The attention which Mr. Goldsmid had bestowed on the affairs of the College, and his time of life, had afforded reasons for expecting from him much valuable service. He had become a Member of Council on the retirement of the Baron de Goldsmid, his father, in 1859, and in 1864 he entered on more frequent and active duties as a Member of the Committee of Management. He took especial interest in the concerns of the Hospital, and, besides other generous contributions, engaged to furnish by annual instalments the means of endowment for one bed in perpetuity. For the fulfilment of this intention, which he was spared to execute in part only while living, he provided by the testamentary bequest of a sum sufficient with his previous donations to make up £2000 Consols, which he had destined for the purpose. He also left a legacy of £50 for present use. The directions of Mr. Goldsmid’s Will were promptly carried into effect by his Executors.

"Mr. Goldsmid had, moreover, joined his brother in originating Entrance Exhibitions for Students of the Faculty of Medicine of the College, and added £100 to the like sum offered by Sir Francis towards the experiment for three years. The institution of these Exhibitions has been followed by a considerable and gradual increase in the Numbers and Receipts of the Medical School: the experiment therefore has claims to be regarded as a successful one*.

"Mr. Henry Crad Robinson had been thirty-two years a Member of the Council, and during that time had been in several ways very assiduous in the service of the College. His attendances on the Council were for the greater part of that long period constant. During twenty-nine years (1838-1867) he was also an active and useful Member of the Committee of Management. From 1838 to 1865, one

* “The Professors of the Faculty have borne their share in the experiment by contributing a portion of their fees.”
year excepted, he held the office of Vice-President of the Senate. In the excepted year he was President of the Senate. To him the College is mainly indebted for the possession of the Flaxman Casts and Drawings. His friendship with Flaxman and with Flaxman’s adopted daughter, Miss Maria Denman, and his love of Art, prompted him to exert himself for the preservation of those valuable specimens of sculpture and design; and his connexion with the College enabled him to find a place in which they might be worthily fixed, taken care of, and exhibited. He became Treasurer of the Fund collected for defraying the expense of affixing and preserving them. His subscription to that Fund was the largest in the lists, and, with other contributions for improving the Hall, amounted to nearly five hundred pounds. Some of his gifts were in his own name, others anonymously, or in the name of relations or friends.

“Mr. Robinson died on Tuesday the 5th inst., at the very advanced age of 91 years and 9 months, having remained until the preceding Saturday in full possession of very active mental faculties.

“The Council at their first Meeting after his death were informed by Mr. Field that he had by Deed secured the sum of £2000 for the support of the Flaxman Gallery. They have this day received a copy of the Deed dated in 1858. By this Deed it is provided that the Income of the Fund shall be applied towards the preservation, custody, more convenient and complete exhibition to the Public, and augmentation of the Flaxman Gallery, in the Building of the College; and should there be at any time any surplus of income, such surplus may be applied in the decoration of the Flaxman Gallery, and in the purchase of Books, Engravings, Drawings, and Works of Art, for the purpose of advancing the study of the Fine Arts in University College, and of promoting any of the Sciences connected therewith.

“The Trustees of the Fund, Mr. W. Strickland Cookson and Mr. Edwin W. Field, have informed the Council that, besides the £2000 invested, there is a balance of accumulated Income, which in October last amounted to £320 4s. 5d. applicable to the Trusts of the Fund*.

“A Bust in plaster of Mr. Robinson, at the age of 56, executed by Mr. Ewing at Rome in 1831, which formerly belonged to Mr. Robinson’s deceased friend, Mr. Kenyon, has been presented to the College by Mr. Booth.”

THE LIBRARIES.

The Library contains about 51,000 Volumes, and 11,000 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 General Library is open for study to gentlemen who are not Students of the College, on the presentation of tickets signed by Members of the College, each of whom is entitled to one ticket, which he may transfer to any number of friends, one after another.

* The entire Fund has since the date of the Report been transferred by the Trustees to the Council of the College, in exercise of the power conferred upon them by Mr. Robinson. Arrangements are being made to carry out his wishes by admitting the Public to the Flaxman Gallery on Saturday afternoons.
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* 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, after his decease, 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.**—A collection of Chinese works formed during several years' residence in China by the late Rev. John Morrison, D.D. An account of this Library will be found in an extract published in the College Calendar for 1855-56 from a "Report on the Contents of the Morrison Chinese Library, made to the Council in September 1854, by Mr. John Williams, Assistant Secretary to the Royal Astronomical Society."

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-fau 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 £1,294 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 1865-66.

**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 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.
Publications of the Society of Useful Knowledge.
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 Books, chiefly relating to Oriental Literature, has been deposited in the College by William Adam, Esq., formerly a Missionary in India.
A Collection of translations into Arabic of European Scientific works; a gift through 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 Salicetum 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.
Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and other Parliamentary publications, presented by the late Lord Denman.
Catalogue of the Library of the City of London.
A Collection of Parliamentary Reports, and several volumes of general literature, by the late Earl Fortescue.
Hansard’s Parliamentary History and Parliamentary Debates, by the present Earl Fortescue.
The Parliamentary Library of the late Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., bequeathed by him to the College, containing, besides other works, a valuable collection of some hundreds of volumes of political and statistical pamphlets arranged in excellent order.
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 Physical and Geological Map of India by the late George Bellas Greenough, Esq., presented by his Executor, Robert Hutton, Esq.

The elaborate work entitled ILLUSTRATIONS of the GENUS CAREX, by Francis Boott, M.D., presented by the author.


Dictionary of Sanskrit and English by Professor Goldstücker, Vol. I., Parts 1–4: also, edited by Professor Goldstücker, lithographed Fac-simile of a Sanskrit Manuscript—a portion of the ancient work on Vaidik Rites, Manava-Kalpa-Sûtra, together with the Commentary of Kumarila-Swamin. A Preface by the Editor, of 268 pages, treats of "Panini, his place in Sanskrit Literature."

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."

A choice selection of foreign Works on Chemistry, presented to the College after the decease of the late Professor Fownes, in accordance with his desire, by his Father.

The Journal de Physique from 1773–1820, in 94 volumes; the Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, vol. i. to vol. vi. 1820; 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. 1839–1852; 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.

The Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France to the present time, given by Samuel Pratt, Esq., with the promise of the future numbers of the work as he shall become entitled to them.

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.

* The other Orations of Hyperides subsequently discovered and published in Fac-simile have been purchased for the Library.
LIBRARIES.

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Presents of useful books, exceeding in every case fifty in number, have been made by the following friends of the College:—Dr. Booth; Mrs. Booth; 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.; Dr. Elliotson; the late Rev. Dr. Fellowes; 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; Dr. Roget; Dr. Somerville; Messrs. Wornum.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.—FROM FEBRUARY 1866 TO SEPTEMBER 1867.

LIBRARIES.

Donations ............ 268 Volumes. 9,141 Pamphlets.
Purchase ............. 309 Volumes. 227 Pamphlets.

Making the number of Volumes in each Collection:

In the General Library (now including the Ricardo Library, that of Dr. Holmes, the Parliamentary Library of the late Mr. Hume, and the Law Library, as well as the Morrison Chinese Library 10,000 volumes) ........ 45,965 Volumes. 4,965 Pamphlets.
In the Medical Library .... 4,965 Pamphlets.

Total .............. 50,928 Volumes. 11,056 Pamphlets.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

Vols. Pamp.

Martin, William, Esq. .......... 0 3
Morley, Professor .............. 0 15
Murchison, Sir R. I., Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S. .......... 0 1
Nauriji, Dadabhai .......... 0 1
Newman, Professor .......... 0 25
Parker, Franke, Esq., M.A. .......... 0 1
Parkes, E. A., M.D. .......... 0 1
Quain, Richard, Esq., F.R.S. .......... 0 1
Quain, Dr., F.R.S. .......... 0 3
Radford, Thomas, M.D. .......... 0 1
Ramsay, R., Esq. .......... 0 1
Robinson, H. C., Esq., executors of 87 0
Royal College of Physicians .......... 0 1
Sharpe, Samuel, Esq. .......... 0 6
Sharpey, Professor, F.R.S. .......... 0 20
Smithsonian Institution of U. S. .......... 0 5
Society of Antiquaries of London .......... 0 2
" Asiatic, of Bengal .......... 0 44
" Chemical .......... 0 1
" Obstetrical .......... 0 3
" Pharmaceutical .......... 0 18
" Royal .......... 0 2
" Royal, of Literature .......... 0 1
" Royal Medical and Chirur-
" gical .......... 0 5
" Royal Asiatic, of Great Bri-
tain and Ireland .......... 0 1
" Statistical .......... 0 6
" Zoological .......... 0 4
Stebbing, Rev. Dr. .......... 0 20
Streatfield, J. F., Esq. .......... 0 7
Thomas, W. Cave, Esq. .......... 0 1
Thomson, Henry Eyres, Esq. .......... 0 2
University of London .......... 0 10
University of Kiel .......... 0 1
Walton, James, Esq. .......... 0 4
Williamson, Professor, F.R.S. .......... 0 1
Wilson, Joshua, Esq. .......... 0 1
Wood, John, Esq., F.R.C.S. .......... 0 2
Wright, W., Esq. .......... 0 2

Vols. Pamp.

Abdoolah, Syed .......... 0 3
Adler, Marcus N., Esq., M.A. .......... 0 1
Anonymous .......... 0 1
Architects, Royal Institute of British 21
Army Medical Department, Bombay .......... 0 3
Astronomer Royal, The .......... 0 2
Baynes, Rev. Professor .......... 0 1
Bruce, Alexander, Esq., M.S., F.R.C.S. .......... 0 1
Commissioners in Lunacy .......... 0 4
Committee of the Council on Education .......... 0 1
Committee of the Corporation of the Survey of the United Kingdom .......... 0 1
Director-General of the Geological Survey of Canada .......... 0 1
Directors-General of the Geological Survey, England and Ireland .......... 0 1
Ellis, Professor .......... 0 9
Erichsen, Professor .......... 0 1
Fleming, Sir, F.R.S. .......... 0 1
Fleming, Sir, F.R.S. .......... 0 1
Foote, Professor .......... 0 44
Fox, Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.S. .......... 0 1
Garvey, Michael Angelo, Esq. .......... 0 1
Goldstücker, Professor .......... 0 3
Hargrave, Mrs. .......... 0 1
Harley, Professor, F.R.S. .......... 0 1
Haughton, The Rev, Samuel, M.D., F.R.S. .......... 0 3
Heath, Christopher, Esq., F.R.C.S. .......... 0 2
Hodgson, W. B., Esq., LL.D. .......... 0 6
Institution of Civil Engineers .......... 0 1
Key, Professor, F.R.S. .......... 0 8
Knight, John Colliyer, Esq. .......... 0 1
Kurshedja, His Highness the Nawab .......... 0 1
Lander, Edwin, Esq. .......... 0 1
Levi, David, Esq. .......... 0 1
Library Committee of the Corporation of London .......... 0 1
Lubbock, Bart., Esq. .......... 0 1
Manchester Free Library .......... 0 1
Marshall, Professor, F.R.S. .......... 0 2

Vols. Pamp.
MUSEUMS.

MUSEUM OF PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.—This consists of a collection of instruments and models illustrative of Mechanics, Acoustics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Astronomy. It comprises a considerable number of models presented by the Society of Arts.

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.

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 several geological formations;—from the late John Kenyon, Esq., by his Executor, James Booth, Esq., C.B., 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 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., 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 an abundant store 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 Mr. W. D. Christie; 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, Lord Brougham, and other Donors.

THE FLAXMAN GALLERY.

The Hall under the Dome of the College, with the adjacent apartments and 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 models in clay, of groups of Figures, Statues, and Compositions in Alto and Basso Rilievo, and include 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 affixing these Sculptures 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.

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.

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.

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, were 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 among the chief contributors. The collection consists of from four to five hundred works of great diversity of subject and finish, from the slightest delineations of first thoughts to elaborate drawings. These, mounted and fixed on screens, are open for public inspection in the Shield Room of the Gallery. For further information respecting the Drawings, see p. 283 of the Calendar for 1863-64, and the Calendar of 1862-63, pp. 297–302.

The Statue of Flaxman.

For the Marble Statue, in a sitting posture, of Flaxman, by a late eminent 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, junioris, artifex statuarum et celator, alumnus ex Academia Regali, anno aetatis xvii., A.D. MDCCCLXXII.” This interesting work formerly belonged to Mr. H. C. Robinson, and was presented to the College by his niece, Mrs. Henry Robinson.

The Marmor Hemicum.

This admirable decoration of the South Cloister of the College, executed by the Baron de Triqueti, at the expense of Mr. Grote, the Treasurer 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. Digby, of a part of the Royal Exchange, presented by Mr. William Tite, M.P., the architect of that building.

Cartoon.—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 com-
petition 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 treatment render it 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 Lower South Theatre.

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 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 has been 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 80.

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 Hygiene in the Army Medical School, Netley. The Bust was executed by Mr. Edward Davis.

**Busts in Plaster.**

1. **Lord Brougham**, by Mr. Wm. Behnes, Sculptor. Presented by Mr. Behnes.


4. **Mr. Henry Crabbe Robinson**, by Ewing. Presented by Mr. Booth (v. p. 145.)

**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 £178 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. 37, 38.

**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,
MEMORIALS.

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 6th 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. 146), 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 p. 37, 38.

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, in relief, in plaster, of Mr. Bentham,—a Medallion 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.

In the Council Room is also a Portrait in oil of Dr. Gilchrist (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.

COOK MEMORIAL PRIZE.

After the decease (in May 1860) of the Rev. William Cook, M.A., who for twenty-one years had been chief Mathematical Master of the 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 Institutions. The following are those to which gifts were made in 1866 and 1867:—In 1866: Belfast People's Literary Institution; Newcastle-on-Tyne Mechanics' Institute; Fazeley Club Library and Reading-Room; Working Men's College, Great Ormond Street, London. In 1867: Carlisle Working Men's Reading Room; Holbeck Mechanics' Institute; and Newport (Mon.), Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute.

The Committee of the Council which at present administers this trust are, Lord Belper, Mr. Booth, The Hon. George Denman, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Grote, 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 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.
COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

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.
MEETINGS.—At times previously appointed by 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.

EXAMINING BODIES.
Copies of the most recent Regulations of Examining Bodies, e.g. the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, the COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION (for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c.), the ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL BOARDS, the INNS OF COURT, the COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, the COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, the SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, the LAW SOCIETY, the INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, the INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, the INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, &c., will be found deposited for reference in the Libraries and Office of the College.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

CHARTER AND BYE-LAWS.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING.

WHEREAS our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin, Edward Adolphus Duke of Somerset, and our Trusty and Well-beloved John Smith, Esquire, and Stephen Lushington, Doctor of Civil Law, have presented their Petition to us, setting forth that they, together with divers others of our loving subjects, had founded in the neighbourhood of London an Institution for the general advancement of Literature and Science, by affording to young men adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense, and that they had subscribed and collected considerable sums of money for the purpose of carrying on the said undertaking, and with the same view had purchased a piece of land in the parish of Saint Pancras, in our county of Middlesex, and had caused to be erected thereon a building, comprising halls, schools, and lecture-rooms, together with museums, libraries, and other buildings, and offices proper and suitable for conducting the said Institution, and thereby facilitating the instruction of youth; and further setting forth that for better prosecuting the same design an Indenture or Deed of Settlement, bearing date the 11th day of February 1826, had been duly made and executed by and between the several persons whose names are therein expressed to be parties thereto, and which Indenture or Deed hath been duly enrolled in our High Court of Chancery, and contains the several regulations and provisions under and subject to which the said Institution was proposed to be conducted; and it was further alleged by the petitioners that they had been advised that the success of their undertaking, and the advancement of sound learning and science, would be more effectually attained and promoted were the same to receive our royal sanction and confirmation, and they therefore most humbly besought us to grant to them, and to the other persons who had already contributed, or should thereafter contribute any sum or sums of money towards carrying on the said
Institution, our Royal Charter of Incorporation for the purposes aforesaid. Now, Know ye that We, highly approving and being desirous of encouraging so laudable a design, have, for the better carrying on the same, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, willed, granted, constituted, and declared, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, will, grant, constitute, and declare, that for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the said Institution, the said Edward Adolphus Duke of Somerset, John Smith, and Stephen Lushington, and all other persons who, according to the terms of the said Indenture of the 11th day of February 1826, are or shall be Proprietors thereof, shall for the time being, and all the persons who, according to the terms of the said Indenture, are or shall be "Donors" thereof, shall, during their lives, and all persons who shall at any period hereafter become Proprietors or Donors, according to such Bye-Laws as shall be hereafter made or established as to such Proprietors, shall for the time being, and as to such Donors shall for life be, and they are by virtue of these presents constituted, one Body Politic and Corporate for the purposes aforesaid, by the name of University College, London, by which name they shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in every court of us, our heirs and successors. And we do hereby will and order that by the same name they and their successors shall be for ever able and capable in law to take, purchase, receive, possess, hold, and enjoy to them and their successors any goods, chattels, or personal property whatsoever, and also be able and capable in law (notwithstanding the Statute in Mortmain) to take, purchase, hold, and enjoy to them and their successors, not only the said piece of land so already purchased as aforesaid, together with such other lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions as may be from time to time exclusively used and occupied for the immediate purposes of the said College, but also any other messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments whatsoever, the yearly value of which, including the site of the said College, shall not exceed in the whole the sum of £10,000, computing the same respectively at the rack rent which may have been had or gotten for the same respectively at the time of the purchase or acquisition thereof, and to act in all the concerns of the Body Politic and Corporate, for the purposes aforesaid, as fully and effectually to all intents, effects, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, as any other our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns. And we do hereby grant our special licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, otherwise competent, to grant, sell, alien, and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the said College any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not exceeding such annual value as aforesaid. And further, that the Council for the time being of the said College shall be empowered, and they are hereby empowered in like manner, but only within the extent aforesaid, to accept gifts and endowments for promoting particular objects of education, or otherwise in aid of the general purposes of the said College,
such terms and conditions as may be agreed on for the purpose between the Council and the person or persons bestowing such gift or endowment; provided always, that the said terms and conditions be not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this our Charter, or with the laws or statutes of this our realm. And our will and pleasure is, and we further grant and declare, that there shall be General Meetings of the Members of the said body politic or corporate, to be held from time to time as hereinafter mentioned, and that there shall always be a Council to direct and manage the concerns of the said Body Politic and Corporate, and that the General Meetings and the Council shall have the entire direction and management of the same, in the manner and subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned. But our will and pleasure is, that at all General Meetings the majority of the Members present, and having a vote thereat respectively, shall decide upon the matters propounded at such Meetings, the person presiding therein having, in case of equality of numbers, a second or casting vote. And we do hereby also will, grant, and declare, that the Council shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and not more than 24 and not less than 16 other Members, to be elected out of the Members of the said body politic and corporate; and that the first Members of the Council, exclusive of the President and Treasurer, shall be elected within six calendar months after the date of this our Charter; and that our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, shall be the first President, and our Trusty and Well-beloved William Tooke, of Russell Square, in our county of Middlesex, Esquire, the first Treasurer of the said Body Politic and Corporate; and the said Edward Adolphus Duke of Somerset, John Smith, and Stephen Lushington shall be Members of the first Council of the said Body Politic and Corporate. And we do hereby further will, grant, and declare, that the Members of the said Body Politic and Corporate hereby established shall hold one General Meeting at the least in each year, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; namely, That the said Body Politic shall at any General Meeting choose the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and other the Members of the Council, and shall have full power, at any General Meeting, to make and establish such Bye-Laws as they shall deem to be useful and necessary for the regulation of the said Body Politic and Corporate, for the admission of Members, for the management of the estates, goods, and business of the said Body Politic and Corporate, and for fixing and determining the manner of electing the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and other the Members of the said Council, and the period of their continuance in office, as also of electing and appointing Professors, Tutors, and such Officers, attendants, and servants, as shall be deemed necessary or useful for the said Body Politic and Corporate; and shall have full power from time to time at any such Meeting to alter, vary, or revoke such Bye-Laws, and to make such new and other Bye-Laws as they shall think most useful and expedient, so that the same be not repugnant to these presents, or to the laws and statutes of this our Realm; and shall or may also enter into any resolution, or make any regulation, respecting any of the affairs and concerns of the said Body Politic and Corporate, that shall be thought necessary and proper. And we further will and declare, that the regulations, clauses, and provisions contained in the said indenture
or deed of settlement of the 11th February 1826, and all other the existing regulations of the said Institution, made in pursuance of the said indenture or deed of settlement, are and shall be (save in so far as they may be inconsistent with the provisions of this our Charter, or the laws and statutes of our realm), and the same are hereby declared to be existing Bye-Laws of the said Body Politic and Corporate, but subject to be altered, varied, or revoked in like manner as any other Bye-Laws of the said Body Politic and Corporate, to be made by the General Meetings of the Members of the said Body Politic and Corporate, may, according to the provisions of this our Charter, be altered, varied, or revoked. And we further will, grant, and declare, that 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 and science therein, and the appointment of Professors, Tutors, and other masters and instructors, and all other the affairs and concerns thereof; and shall or may, but not inconsistently with, or contrary to, the provisions of this our Charter, or any existing Bye-Laws, or the laws and statutes of this our realm, do all such acts and deeds as shall appear to them necessary or essential to be done for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects and views of the said Body Politic and Corporate. And we further will, grant, and declare, that the whole property of the said Body Politic and Corporate shall be vested, and we do hereby vest the same solely and absolutely in the Members thereof, and that they shall have full power and authority to sell, alienate, charge, or otherwise dispose of the same, as they shall think proper; but that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance, or other disposition of any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments belonging to the said Body Politic and Corporate, shall be made, except with the approbation and concurrence of a General Meeting. And we declare it to be our Royal Will and Pleasure, that no Resolution or Bye-Law shall on any account or pretence whatsoever be made by the said Body Politic and Corporate, in opposition to the general scope, true intent, and meaning of this our Charter, or the laws and statutes of our realm; and that if any such Rule or Bye-Law shall be made, the same shall be absolutely null and void to all intents, effects, constructions, and purposes whatsoever. 

In Witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness Ourself, at our Palace at Westminster, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the seventh year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

EDMUNDS.

Affixed is THE GREAT SEAL.
SUBSTANCE OF THE CHARTER.

Dated 28th Nov., 7 Will. IV. (A.D. 1836).

Name of the Corporation.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Purpose for which the College is constituted.

The Purpose for which the College is constituted is, THE GENERAL ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, BY AFFORDING TO YOUNG MEN ADEQUATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR OBTAINING LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AT A MODERATE EXPENSE.

Members of the College.

The Members of the College are to consist of its Proprietors and Donors. Proprietors are to be Members so long only as they continue Proprietors: Donors are to be Members for life. What constitutes a Proprietor or Donor is to be determined by the Bye-Laws of the College for the time being.

General Meetings of the Members.

The Members of the College are from time to time to hold General Meetings.

The General Meetings and the Council are to have the entire direction and management of the concerns of the College, in the manner and subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned.

At all General Meetings the majority of the Members present, and having a vote, are to decide on the matters propounded at such Meetings; and in case of equality, the person presiding is to have a second or casting vote.

One General Meeting, at the least, is to be held in every year for the purposes hereinafter mentioned: namely,

The College shall at a General Meeting choose the President, the Vice-President, the Treasurer, and other the Members of the Council.

The College shall have full power at any General Meeting to make and establish such Bye-Laws as they shall deem useful and necessary for the regulation of the College, to alter or revoke such Bye-Laws, and also to make such new and other Bye-Laws as they shall think most useful and expedient. The College may at any General Meeting enter into any resolution, or make any regulation that shall be thought necessary and proper respecting any of the affairs and concerns of the College: but no resolution or Bye-Law shall be made in opposition to the general scope and true intent of the Charter, or to the laws of the Realm; and if any such rule or Bye-Law shall be made, it shall be null and void.
SUBSTANCE OF CHARTER.

Bye-Laws.

The College shall have full power, at any General Meeting, to make and establish such Bye-Laws as they shall deem useful and necessary for

1. The regulation of the College.
2. The Admission of Members.
4. For fixing and determining the manner of electing the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, and other the Members of the Council, and the period of their continuance in office.
5. For fixing and determining the manner of the electing and appointing Professors, Tutors, and such Officers, Attendants, and Servants as shall be deemed useful or necessary for the College.

The Council.

The Council are to consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and not more than twenty-four, nor less than sixteen other Members, to be elected out of the Members of the College by a General Meeting. The manner of their election and the period of their continuance in office are to be determined by the Bye-Laws. The Council are to have the sole and entire management and superintendence of the College, as well relating to its income and funds as to the teaching the various branches of Literature and Science therein, the appointment of Professors, Tutors, and other Masters and Instructors, and all its other affairs and concerns. They may do all such acts and deeds as shall appear to them necessary for carrying into effect the objects of the College, but not inconsistently with its Charter or Bye-Laws, nor with the Laws of the Realm.

Gifts and Endowments.

The Council are empowered to accept gifts or endowments for promoting particular objects of education, or otherwise, in aid of the general purposes of the College, on such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with the Charter, or the Laws of the Realm, as may be agreed upon between the Council and the persons bestowing such gifts or endowments.

Property.

The whole property of the College shall be vested solely and absolutely in the Members, who shall have full powers to sell, alienate, charge, or otherwise dispose of the same.

Real Estate.

The Real Estate to be held by the College is limited to £10,000 annual value, to be computed at the rack rent at the time of the acquisition thereof by the College. No sale, mortgage, incumbrance, or other disposition of the Real Estate is to be made, except with the approbation of a General Meeting.
BYE-LAWS.

Passed at a General Meeting, May 7, 1842, at which the Regulations of the Deed of Settlement and all other former Bye-Laws were revoked.

Amended as to Sections XI., XIII., and XIV. at a General Meeting, August 5, 1851; as to Section V. at the Annual General Meeting, February 26, 1862; and as to Sections III., VII., X., XI., XIII., and XIV. at the Annual General Meeting, February 27, 1867.

I.

MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE.

1. The College consists (according to the Charter) of Proprietors and Donors.

PROPRIETORS.

2. Every person who is now the holder of one Share or more in the College according to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, shall, so long as he continues the holder of any such Share, be deemed a Proprietor.

3. Every person hereafter admitted to be the holder of one Share or more in the College according to the Regulations herein contained, shall, so long as he continues the holder of any such Share, be deemed a Proprietor.

4. All Shares heretofore subscribed for, in respect whereof severally the full sum of £100 has been paid up, shall be deemed existing Shares in the College.

5. Shares heretofore subscribed for, in respect whereof severally the full sum of £100 has not been paid up, and which have by the Council been declared forfeited for non-payment of Calls, shall be deemed to be no longer existing. Provided that if, with respect to any Share so declared forfeit, it be shown to the satisfaction of the Council, within six years from the date hereof *, that such calls have been paid, such Share shall thereupon be deemed an existing Share, in respect whereof the full sum of £100 has been paid.

6. The Council may issue new Shares to such persons as they shall think fit, upon payment of the sum of £100 for each Share.

7. A Register of the Shares, in respect whereof the full sum of £100 shall have been paid up, shall be kept by the Council, and in such Register all such shares shall be arranged in their numerical order, each share being distinguished by its appropriate number, and against the number distinguishing each Share shall be entered the name of the original Subscriber for the same; and he shall be deemed the holder thereof, unless or until the name of some other person shall have been subsequently entered on the Register as the holder thereof. And from time to time, when any transfer or other
devolution of any such share shall take place, the name of the person who shall thereafter become the holder thereof shall be entered on the Register, immediately under the name of the last preceding holder of such Share, together with the date of such entry; and the person whose name shall from time to time appear last on such Register as the holder of any such Share shall be deemed the holder thereof, and a Proprietor of the College for the time being. An alphabetical index of the names of the Shareholders in the Register shall also be kept.

8. Shares shall be transferable, subject to the exceptions and limitations hereinafter contained. No Share shall be transferred except to a person approved by the Council; and the instrument of transfer shall be of such form, and executed according to such regulations, as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Council.

9. The Proprietor desirous of transferring a Share shall give in writing to the Secretary the name and place of abode of the person to whom he proposes to make such transfer; and the Council shall, as soon as conveniently may be, signify their approval or disapproval of the person so proposed. Their decision shall be final, without reason assigned. If the person proposed be not approved of, the Proprietor shall be at liberty to propose one or more others in succession, until the approval of the Council be obtained.

10. The instrument of transfer, when executed, shall be delivered to the Secretary, and a fee of One Guinea shall be paid therewith for the use of the College, in respect of every Share so transferred. The Secretary shall thereupon enter the name of the Transferee in the Register of Shareholders, and upon the name being so entered, and not before, the Transferee shall be deemed the holder of the Share, and shall become a Proprietor of the College in respect thereof.

11. The instrument of transfer shall remain in the College, and the Secretary shall give a certificate of the transfer to the Transferee, if he require the same.

12. If any Proprietor shall die, or become bankrupt, or shall take the benefit of any act for the relief of insolvent debtors, his executors or administrators, legatese, next of kin, or assignees, respectively, shall not, as such, become Proprietors of the College. They may transfer any Share or Shares held by such Proprietor in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as he himself might have done, if living and not under any disabilities. Or such executors, administrators, legatees, next of kin, or assignees may, if they think fit, propose some one of themselves to be the holder of any such Share or Shares; and if the person so proposed be approved by the Council, a fee of One Guinea shall be paid by him to the College in respect of every Share of which he is to be the holder; and upon receipt thereof the Secretary shall enter his name on the Register of Shareholders, as the holder of such Share or Shares, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder thereof and a Proprietor of the College. Such executors, administrators, legatees, next of kin, or assignees shall, on their nominating a
orfeiture.

(7th May, 1842.)

Shares cedeed to the College.

Shares to be conferred on Students who have graduated with honours.

Holders to be called "Fellows."

Distribution among the Faculties.

Shares of Fellows not transferable nor transmissible.

Transferee for approval, or on their proposing one of themselves as the holder of any such Share or Shares, leave at the College, for a time not exceeding three days, the will or the probate thereof, or the letters of administration, or other document, under which they, as executors, administrators, legatees, next of kin, or assignees, may respectively claim to be entitled to such Share or Shares. And every such Share of a deceased, bankrupt, or insolvent Proprietor shall be forfeited to the College, unless, within six years from the happening of such death, bankruptcy, or insolvency, some person, duly qualified, shall be procured by such Proprietor's executors, administrators, legatees, next of kin, or assignees, or by some Court of competent jurisdiction, to be admitted a Proprietor in respect thereof; and the Secretary shall write the word forfeited against such Share in the Register of Shareholders; and every such Share shall, from the time of the forfeiture of the same, become vested in the College, and may be conferred by the Council on a Graduated Student of the College, as hereinafter mentioned. But with respect to the Shares of any Proprietor heretofore deceased, or become bankrupt, or insolvent, this cause of forfeiture shall not come into operation until after the expiration of one year from the date thereof.

13. For the purpose of forming a class of Members from Graduated Students of the College, it shall be lawful for any Proprietor to cede a Share or Shares, either immediately or in reversion, to the College; and a book shall be kept in the office of the College, in which any Proprietor may, by writing signed by him, make such cession. After such signature, either immediately, or on the falling in of the reversion, as the case may be, the Share or Shares shall be at the disposal of the Council, for the purpose for which they have been so ceded.

14. It shall be lawful for the Council, by a resolution to that effect, at such times as they shall think fit, to confer any Share so ceded or forfeited, as aforesaid, on any Student of the College who may have taken a Degree with Honours in the University of London. Immediately on any such resolution being come to by the Council, the Secretary shall enter the Student's name in the Register of Shareholders, next under the name of the preceding holder of the Share intended to be conferred, with the title of "Fellow" appended to the Student's name; and such Student shall thereupon be deemed the holder of such Share, and, in respect thereof, shall become a Proprietor of the College. No fee shall be payable for the registering of any such Fellow.

15. Not more than one-third of the Shares which may be so conferred in any one year shall be conferred on Graduates in Medicine, nor more than two-thirds among the Graduates in Arts and Law.

16. Shares so conferred shall not be capable of transfer or transmission, but shall revert to the College on the death of the possessors thereof, to be again conferred on Graduated Students, as before.

17. In case of its appearing on the proceedings of any Court of
Justice that a Fellow has been guilty of unbecoming conduct, he may be deprived of his Share in the College; but no Fellow shall be so deprived, except in the following manner. The Council must have referred the case to be inquired into by the Committee of Management, who, after inquiry, must have reported thereon to the Council. A Meeting of the Council must have been convened to consider such report by a notice of not less than ten days, and the major part, being in number not less than nine, of the Members of Council present at such Meeting, and voting on the question of the Fellow's deprivation, must have voted that he be so deprived.

**Donors.**

18. All persons who have heretofore given to the College £50 or more in one sum, shall be deemed to be Donors.

19. All persons who shall hereafter give to the College £50 or more in one sum, and shall be approved by the Council as Donors, shall be deemed to be Donors.

20. A Register shall be kept by the Council, on which shall be entered the names of all persons who have heretofore given to the College £50 or more in one sum, and the names of all persons who shall hereafter give to the College £50 or more in one sum, and shall be approved by the Council as Donors. No person whose name shall not appear upon such Register shall be deemed a Donor. An alphabetical index of the names in the Register of Donors shall also be kept.

**II. GENERAL MEETINGS.**

1. All General Meetings of the Members of the College shall be held at the College.

2. 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 a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, or other Member or Members of the Council, or of an Auditor or Auditors, or the reading of the Annual Report of the Council, or of the Annual Account of the Auditors.

3. At all General Meetings the President shall be entitled to take the Chair; in his absence, the Vice-President; and in the absence of both, the Members present shall choose a Chairman from among themselves.

4. At every General Meeting the Secretary shall deliver to the Chairman an Alphabetical List of the Members, corrected to that day, stating opposite to each name the Member's residence if known; and also whether the Member is a Donor, or a Fellow, or other Proprietor.

5. At all General Meetings, according to the Charter, the votes of the majority are to decide, and in case of an equality, the Chairman is to have a second or casting vote.
6. At all General Meetings (except in cases otherwise herein-after 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 shall consider the result doubtful, or any Member of the College shall 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.

7. The order in which business shall be taken into consideration at any General Meeting shall be as follows:—

1st. Any business which, according to the Charter or Bye-Laws, may have been appointed to be transacted at the Meeting, in the order appointed.

2nd. Any other business which shall have been announced in the advertisement or notice convening the Meeting, in the order of announcement.

3rd. Any other business which shall not have been announced in the advertisement or notice convening the Meeting.

8. Any General Meeting may be adjourned; but no General Meeting which shall be held for the purpose of choosing any officers, who, pursuant to the Charter 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. Notice by advertisement shall be given of every adjourned Meeting.

9. If at any General Meeting any business shall be brought forward which shall not have been announced in the advertisement or notice convening the Meeting, and any resolution relating thereto shall 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 shall 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 convene the specially adjourned Meeting to be held after an interval of not less than one week.

10. A General Meeting of the Members of the College shall be held once in every year for the purpose of choosing the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and other the Members of the Council,
and Auditors. This Meeting, which shall be termed "The Annual General Meeting," shall be held on the last Wednesday in February, in every year, and shall be convened by advertising the same once at least in two morning and one evening daily newspapers.

11. At this Meeting the Chairman shall, immediately on taking the Chair, name and appoint two of the Members present as Scrutineers, to superintend the Ballot for choosing the above-mentioned officers and to report to him the result of the Ballot. A Report of the Council on the proceedings of the College during the year immediately preceding shall then be read, as also the Auditors' Account for the preceding year. After such Report and Account shall have been read and considered, other business, if any, may be proceeded with, in the order hereinbefore directed. The Ballot for the choice of Officers shall commence, at the latest, one hour precisely after the Chair shall have been taken, and shall be continued for half an hour at least, and afterwards for as long a time as the Chairman shall deem sufficient to afford to the Members present at the Meeting the opportunity of voting. During the Ballot the Meeting shall proceed with the other business, if any, which may remain to be transacted. As soon after the closing of the Ballot as the Scrutineers shall be prepared to report, all other business whatsoever shall be suspended; whereupon they shall hand their Report to the Chairman, who shall read the same, and shall declare to the Meeting the result of the Ballot. After such declaration, the Meeting may proceed with other business.

12. A Special General Meeting of the Members of the College, if called at the instance of the Council, may be convened in such manner, and on such length of notice, and be held at such time as the Council shall deem necessary. The notice shall state the business for which the Meeting is convened.

13. If a requisition in writing, signed by twenty or more Members, requiring a Special General Meeting to be held for the purpose of considering a matter stated specifically in the requisition, shall 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 advertising the Requisition, and the time at which the Meeting is appointed to be held, once at least in two morning and one evening daily newspapers; no such Meeting, however, shall be held during the months of August, September, or October.

14. In case a vacancy shall happen in the office of the President, Vice-President, or Treasurer, or in case the number of the Members of the Council, other than the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, shall be reduced below sixteen, the Council shall call a Special General Meeting for supplying the vacancy, or for increasing the number of such Members of the Council. The order of proceedings shall be the same as is prescribed in the case of the Annual General Meeting, so far as such order is applicable.
III.

ELECTION OF THE COUNCIL AND AUDITORS.

1. The Council shall consist of the President, the Vice-President, and the Treasurer, and of twenty-one other Members, hereinafter termed Councillors.

2. The Annual General Meeting, in every year, shall choose a President, a Vice-President, and a Treasurer. Every person then holding office as President, Vice-President, or Treasurer, shall vacate, on such Meeting making choice of a Member of the College to fill the office of the person so vacating. The persons so vacating are re-eligible, provided they have been duly nominated for re-election in manner hereinafter directed.

3. The Annual General Meeting, in every year, shall choose six Members of the College to be Councillors, and as many more as may be necessary to complete the full number of twenty-one Councillors. Whenever at any Annual General Meeting there shall be an actual deficiency below the full number of Councillors of less than six, on the Meeting making such choice as aforesaid, as many of the then existing Councillors shall vacate, as, together with such deficiency, will amount in number to six. Whenever, at any such Meeting, there shall be an actual deficiency below the full number of Councillors of not less than six, none of the then existing Councillors shall be required to vacate. The persons vacating their office of Councillors are re-eligible, provided they have been duly nominated for re-election, in the manner hereinafter directed.

4. Thirty clear days, at least, before the Annual General Meeting, in every year, the Council shall determine, by Ballot, which of the Councillors are to vacate at such Meeting.

5. There shall be four Auditors.

6. The Annual General Meeting, in every year, shall choose one Member of the College to be an 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 shall 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 shall then be reduced below the full number. The person vacating shall not be re-eligible as an Auditor for the then ensuing year.

7. Thirty clear days before the Annual General Meeting, in every year, the Secretary shall correct, to that day, an Alphabetical List of the Members of the College, drawn up as before directed; and during the following ten clear days, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., the List shall lie in the Secretary's office, and be accessible to the Members.

8. 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 of a Councillor or Auditor, shall cause to be delivered at the Secretary's office, 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 Member of the College whom he wishes to nominate, and the office for which he wishes to nominate such Member.

9. The Council shall give seven clear days' notice to every Member of the College whose address is known to the Secretary, and who resides within the United Kingdom, of the last day on which Members of the College can be nominated for office; and shall transmit to every such Member, together with such Notice, the names of the Councillors who have been appointed by the Council to vacate at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

10. The Council shall see that at least one fit and proper person is nominated for every office, whether of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Councillor, or Auditor, which is actually vacant, or which is liable 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 Members of the College for such offices, or to second any nominations for such offices made by Members of the College. Not more than three of all the persons who shall either be nominated for the office of Councillor by the Council, or shall have their nominations for that office seconded by the Council, shall be selected from the list of Councillors appointed by the Council to vacate at the Annual General Meeting.

11. Seven clear days at least before the day of the Annual General Meeting, the Secretary shall transmit to every Member of the College whose address is known to him, and who resides within the United Kingdom, the following printed documents; that is to say—

I. A list of the offices, whether of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Councillor, or Auditor, which are actually vacant, and of such of those offices as are liable to be vacated at the Annual General Meeting.

II. A list of the persons holding any such office in the College as they are liable to vacate at such Meeting.

III. 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 ap-
Mode of voting at the Annual General Meeting.

12. At the Annual General Meeting, in every year, the mode of voting for the choice of a President, a Vice-President, and a Treasurer, and for Councillors and Auditors shall be by Ballot. One or more of the paid officers of the College, having charge of the Alphabetical List of the Members of the College hereinbefore directed to be annually prepared, shall, during the Ballot, attend the Scrutineers, for the purpose of assisting them in ascertaining whether any person who may offer to vote is, or is not, a Member of the College, and on any Member giving his vote, a mark shall be put against his name in such list. Any Member who, at any such Meeting, shall think proper to vote, shall deliver in person to the Scrutineers one of the printed lists, 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, Councillors, or Auditor 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.

13. 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.

14. Those Nominees for whom a majority of votes shall have been given shall be deemed to have been elected to the office 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.

15. No unintentional error, after the Chairman shall have declared the result, shall vitiate any election.

16. Whenever it shall be necessary to call a Special Meeting for the purpose of supplying any casual vacancy in the office of the President, the Vice-President, or the Treasurer, or for increasing the number of Councillors in case it shall have fallen at any time below sixteen, the mode of nominating Members of the College for the vacant office or offices, of announcing the nominations, and of choosing persons by ballot from among the nominated Members to fill the vacant office or offices, shall be the same as is hereinbefore 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.

17. Notwithstanding any deficiency in the number of the Councillors below twenty-one, unless their number shall be reduced be-
low sixteen, the business of the College shall be carried on by the Council as effectually as if no such deficiency had occurred; and in case of any such deficiency, the Council shall exercise its discretion whether to call a Special General Meeting to supply the deficiency, or not.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.**

18. No person (according to the Charter) is eligible to office as a Member of the Council, nor shall any person be so as an Auditor, unless at the time of the election he be a Member of the College.

19. 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.**

20. Any Member of the Council, and any Auditor, shall cease to hold his office on his ceasing to be a Member of the College.

21. If any person, during his tenure of office as an Auditor, shall be elected to the office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, or Councillor, he shall vacate his Auditorship; and, until the filling up of that vacancy, the remaining Auditors shall be competent to the transaction of business.

22. If any Member of the College who is a 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, Councillor, 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.

23. 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.

24. No person while Member of the Council, or while an Auditor, 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.

IV.

**THE COUNCIL.**

1. The Council shall meet at the College once at least in every month, except September and October, and it shall be lawful for them to meet at such other times as they shall think fit.

2. Five Members shall be a Quorum.
Chairman.

3. At all Meetings of the Council, the President shall be entitled to take the Chair; in his absence the Vice-President; and in the absence of both, the Members present shall choose a Chairman.

Questions, how to be decided.

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.

Adjournment of questions.

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.

Appointment and removal of Professors and Officers.

6. The Council shall have power to appoint, and at pleasure to remove, any Secretary or other officer, and any attendant or servant; and also, as occasion shall require, to appoint and remove any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher; but subject, as to the appointment of Professors, Lecturers and Teachers, and as to the removal of Professors, to the regulations hereinafter contained. No person, during his tenure of office as a Member of the Council or as an Auditor, nor for two years afterwards, shall be appointed, either immediately or in reversion, to any place of emolument in the gift of the College.

Treasurer.

7. The duties of the Treasurer shall be regulated by the Council.

Communication with the University.

8. All communications from the College to Her Majesty’s Government, and to the University of London, shall be made by or through the Council.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

9. The Council shall, at their first Meeting after the Annual General Meeting in every year, choose by Ballot, out of their own body, not more than 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 its 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, provided the whole number of the Members so chosen or appointed do not together exceed seven.

Quorum.

10. In the Committee of Management three Members shall be a Quorum.

Chairman.

11. 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, in the absence of the President of the Senate, as Chairman during the year, or until the appointment
of another such Chairman. In the absence of the President of the Senate and of such Chairman, the Members present at any Meeting shall choose a Chairman.

12. In all questions the votes of the majority shall decide; and in case of an equality, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

13. All the proceedings at any Meeting or Meetings of the Committee of Management shall be laid before the Council for approval at their first Ordinary Meeting after such proceedings.

V.

AUDITORS.

1. The business of the Auditors shall be to inspect, examine, and check the Register of Members, and 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 Endowment 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 Endowment and 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.

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.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

1. All the Proceedings of General Meetings, and of Meetings of the Council and of the Committee of Management, shall be recorded by the Secretary in Minute-books to be kept for that purpose.

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 or Committee of Manage-
ment the names of the Members present and, in case of a divi-
sion, 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.

VIII.

NOMINATION OF STUDENTS.

By Proprietors. 1. Every Proprietor shall, from time to time, be entitled, in re-
spect of every share which he may hold, to nominate to the Col-
lege one Student, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as the
Council may, from time to time, make in that behalf.

By Donors. 2. Every Donor shall be entitled to nominate one Student, sub-
ject to the same regulations.

Fees. 3. Students so nominated shall be admitted to the Classes of
the College at such reduced Fees as shall, from time to time, be
fixed by the Council.

IX.

ENDOWMENTS.

Application. 1. Whenever any Gift or Endowment shall be accepted by the
Council, without any direction being given by, or agreement being
made with, the party bestowing such Gift or Endowment respect-
ing the particular objects to which the Gift or Endowment shall be
applied, the same shall be applied in the manner which the Council
shall consider the best adapted to further the purposes for which the
College was founded, viz. that of advancing Literature and Science,
by affording to young men adequate opportunities for obtaining
literary and scientific education.

Separate account. 2. A separate account shall be kept of all Gifts and Endow-
ments, distinct from the other funds of the College.

X.

THE SENATE.

Of whom the Se-
rate consists.

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, and of all the Professors of
the College.

President. 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. At all meetings of the Senate the President is entitled to take the Chair; but in his absence the first Vice-President, or in the absence of both the second Vice-President shall do so.

5. A Vice-President, so long as he officiates, 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.

6. In the Senate the President, or Vice-President, together with six Professors, shall be a Quorum.

7. In all questions which shall come before the Senate, the votes of the majority of the Professors present shall decide, except in the case provided for by Sect. XIII. Clause 5. The Chairman shall have a vote only in case of an equality.

8. The Secretary of the College shall be the Secretary of the Senate, and shall attend its Meetings and keep the Minutes.

9. 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 shall call a Meeting of the Senate, to be held within four days after his receiving the requisition, if it be so desired in the requisition itself.

10. 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, it shall be lawful for them to dispense with such advertisement, if a Resolution to that effect have been previously come to by the Council, embodying a statement of those circumstances. Every Candidate shall be required to send a certificate of his age. The Council shall communicate to the Senate the names of all the Candidates, with their testimonials. 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 whose Course has been suddenly interrupted.

11. The Council shall have power to institute any new Professorship.
ship, Lectureship, or Teachership, or 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 the Senate shall report their opinion thereon to the Council. If the Report of the Senate be not made 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.

For a period.

12. The Council may, if they think fit, appoint a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher for a limited period.

Libraries and Museums.

13. The Senate shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the Council for the management of the Libraries and Museums as they think fit.

Tables of attendance.

14. 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.

Inspection of Minutes.

15. The Minutes of the Senate shall be open to the inspection of every Member of the Council.

XI.

THE FACULTIES.

Faculties.

1. There shall be two Faculties:—

I. That of Arts and Law;
II. That of Medicine.

Faculty of Arts and Law.

The following Professors, together with the Head Master or Head Masters of the School, shall belong to the Faculty of Arts and Law:—

Professor of

Latin;
Greek;
English;
German;
French;
Italian;
Hebrew;
Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani;
Sanskrit;
Chinese;
Comparative Grammar;
History;
Political Economy;
Philosophy of the Mind and Logic;

Professor of

Jurisprudence;
English Law;
Mathematics;
Mathematical Physics;
Experimental Physics;
Architecture;
Civil Engineering;
Mechanical Principles of Engineering;
Machinery;
Chemistry;
Practical Chemistry;
Zoology;
Botany;
Geology;
Mineralogy.
The following Professors shall belong to the Faculty of Medicine:

- Professor of Anatomy and Physiology;
- Professor of Anatomy and Practical Anatomy;
- Professor of Pathological Anatomy;
- Professor of Comparative Anatomy;
- Professor of Practice of Medicine;
- Professor of Clinical Medicine;
- Professor of Surgery;
- Professor of Clinical Surgery;
- Professor of Midwifery;
- Professor of Materia Medica;
- Professor of Chemistry;
- Professor of Practical Chemistry;
- Professor of Botany;
- Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

But if any two of the said Professorships, one in one Faculty, and the other in the other Faculty, be held by the same person, or if the subject of one Professor’s teaching belong to both Faculties, or when a Professor is appointed to any newly instituted Professorship, the Senate shall recommend to the Council, and the Council shall determine, whether the Professor shall be attached to the one, or to the other, or to both of the Faculties, either for the purposes of Discipline, or for other purposes only, or for all purposes, including those of Discipline.

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, or the Vice-Dean, with two other Professors of the Faculty, shall be a Quorum.

7. If in either Faculty, or at any Meeting thereof, which shall not have been convened as a Special Meeting, any one Professor of the Faculty, attending the Meeting, and without assigning a reason, or any two Professors of the Faculty, not attending the Meeting, and who shall assign their reasons in writing, require that the consideration of any new matter propounded at the Meeting be
specially adjourned, a Special Meeting shall be convened for the purpose of considering the matter, and such Special Meeting shall be held within one week of the day of adjournment.

Communications with the Council.

8. All communications from the Council or Committee of Management to the Faculties shall be made to their respective Deans.

Convening of Meetings.

9. 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 three days after his receiving the requisition, if it be so required therein.

Lecturers.

10. Every Lecturer or Teacher in the College shall, according to the matter which he teaches, be subject to one of the Faculties. The Dean may request a Lecturer or Teacher to attend a Meeting of his Faculty.

Tables of attendance.

11. In either Faculty the Dean shall, on the expiring of his year of office, enter on the Minutes of his Faculty a table of the Meetings held by the Faculty during the year, and of the attendances of each Professor at those Meetings; and he shall transmit a copy of such table to the Senate.

Minutes open to inspection.

12. The Minutes of either Faculty shall be open to the inspection of any Member of the Council, or of the Senate.

XII.

LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

1. The times of opening and closing the Session, in every year, and the times and length of the vacations shall be determined by the Council; but the times of commencing the several courses of Lectures or Lessons, the length of the several Courses, and the days and hours of giving the several Courses shall be determined by the Senate, subject to the approval of the Committee of Management.

2. Except with the permission of the Senate and of the Committee of Management, no Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher shall fail to commence his course of Lectures or Lessons at the appointed time, nor, except with the like permission, shall any Professor, Lecturer or Teacher discontinue his Course before the appointed time.

3. Any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher omitting or postponing any Lecture or Lesson shall notify such omission or postponement, together with the causes of it, to the Dean of the Faculty to which his Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership belongs; and the Dean shall record the same in the Minutes of his Faculty.

4. 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, if not sooner required to vacate, cease to hold his Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership. If, however, in any such
PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS.

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case the Senate recommend that the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher be reappointed, the Council shall consider that recommendation, and may reappoint him. On the Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership being declared vacant, any party so vacating shall be deemed re-eligible.

5. Each Faculty shall from time to time make regulations for examining its several Classes, subject to the approval of the Committee of Management.

6. Each Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher shall examine his own Class; but the Faculty may, if they think fit, appoint one or more additional persons to examine any Class. Copies of the questions proposed at the Class-examinations shall be preserved amongst the proceedings of the Faculties, and other copies shall be deposited in the Libraries.

XIII.

PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS.

1. No Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership in the College retiring shall be charged with the payment of any annual or other allowance to any retired or retiring Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher.

2. 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 party 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 party 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.

3. Any Professor retiring from the College by reason of his age, may, if he shall think proper, assume the title of Emeritus Professor.

JURISDICTION OVER THE SAME*.

4. Before removing a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher from the whole or any part of the duties of his office, the Council shall send to the Senate a written statement of the grounds of removal, and shall request 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.

5. The Senate shall investigate the matter contained in such 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

* See also Sect. IV. Clause 6.
Decision of Council.

Quorum of Council.

Suspension of Professors, &c.

Resignation of Professors, &c.

Duty of Professors.

Signification of "Class-room."

Professor may report Students.

May require Students to withdraw.

Report shall, as soon as it has been agreed to, be sent by the Secretary to the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher in question. Any failure by the Senate to adopt a Report within the twenty-one days or longer period fixed by the Council shall be reported by the Secretary to the Council.

6. When the Report of the Senate to the Council has been adopted by the Senate, or when the twenty-one days or longer period limited for making the Report of the Senate have 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.

7. The Council has the power to suspend any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher from the performance of all or any part of the duties of his office, for a limited period.

8. No Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher shall, unless with the leave of the Council or of 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.

[For "Regulations affecting Professors," v. p. 191].

XIV.

JURISDICTION OVER STUDENTS.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN CLASS-ROOMS.

1. During the attendance of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher in his Class-room for the purpose of teaching, he is charged with the maintenance of order therein. The word Class-room shall apply to any Room, or Ward, in the College or Hospital.

2. Should it appear to any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, on any such occasion, that the behaviour of a Student in the Class-room is disorderly, he may, if he think proper, report the Student, as is hereinafter directed.

3. The Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, if he deem the case urgent, may require the misbehaving Student to withdraw from the Class-room. He may also, if he think proper, report the Student.
4. If during the attendance of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher in his Class-room for the purpose of teaching, disorderly acts be of frequent occurrence in the Class, or if the same Student behave in the Class in a disorderly manner repeatedly, it is the duty of the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher to report the circumstances.

5. Whenever a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher has occasion to report on the occurrence of disorder in his Class-room, or on the disorderly behaviour of a Student therein, he shall report as soon as possible after the occurrence. The Report shall be in writing, and shall be made to the Dean of the Faculty to which the Class belongs.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER THROUGHOUT THE COLLEGE.

6. Any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, while attending his Class-room for the purpose of teaching, may require any Student present to state his name, and the Class or Classes, Lecture or Lectures, to which he is entered. Any Professor, or the Secretary of the College, may, in any part of the College, and at any time (except in a Class-room, during the attendance therein of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, for the purpose of teaching), require a Student present to give the like information; and any Officer of the College or Hospital may, in such part of the College or Hospital as is entrusted to his care, require a Student present to give the like information. If any Student, on being duly required to give such information as aforesaid, neglect or refuse to give it, or make untrue answer to such requirement, he shall be deemed guilty of a Breach of Discipline.

7. 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, Lecturer, or Teacher, for the purpose of teaching.

8. If it appear to the Secretary, on his own view as witness of any proceeding in the College, or on the report made to him by any Professor, Lecturer, Teacher, Officer, or servant of the College, or other credible person, witness of any proceeding in the College, that the behaviour therein of any Student is or has been disorderly, he shall report the occurrence, and the name, if known, of any Student implicated therein. If there is actual disorder in the College, and the Secretary considers the case urgent, he may require any Student whose behaviour he considers to be disorderly to withdraw from the College, or from such part thereof as he may direct; and in case the disorder appear to him of an aggravated character, he may require Students, whether disorderly or not, to withdraw from the College, or from such part thereof as he may direct.

9. The Chief Officer to whose care any particular part of the College is entrusted shall have authority to maintain order therein, unless he call in the Secretary to maintain order, or unless the Secretary deem it expedient on any occasion to exercise his authority, for the purpose of maintaining order in such part of the College. The Chief Officer entrusted with the care of any particular part of
to report acts of disorder to the Secretary;
to require Students to withdraw.

Same Authority to Sub-Officers.

Same Authority to Professors in absence of Officers.

Non-compliance with requirement to withdraw, a Breach of Discipline; mode of enforcing requirement.

Authority of Members of Council.

Hospital and other Precincts.

Reports of disorder to be made to the Secretary.

Mode of the Secretary's procedure.

To whom to report acts of misbehaviour.

the College, on the occurrence of any disorder in that part of the College shall report the occurrence to the Secretary with the least delay possible. If the officer considers the case urgent, he may require any Student, whose behaviour appears to him disorderly, to withdraw from the part of the College entrusted to his care.

10. In the absence of the Chief Officer in charge of the College, or of any particular part of the College, the duties and authority assigned by the present Section of the Bye-Laws to any such Chief Officer shall devolve on the highest Sub-Officer in the same Department who may be present. The order in which such duties and authority shall devolve on the Sub-Officers shall be determined from time to time by the Committee of Management, and shall be recorded in their Minutes.

11. If any disorder occur in the College, in the presence of a Professor, and if neither the Secretary, nor any Sub-Officer of the Secretary, nor any Officer entrusted with the care of that part of the College wherein the disorder occurs, be then present, the Professor shall, until the arrival of the Secretary, or of such an Officer, have authority to maintain order. If he deem the case urgent, he may require any Student, whose behaviour appears to him disorderly, to withdraw from such part of the College as he, the Professor, may direct. He shall give to the Secretary the earliest possible notice of the occurrence which he has witnessed.

12. If any Student, duly required to withdraw from the College, or from any part thereof, do not forthwith withdraw pursuant to such requirement, he shall be deemed guilty of a Breach of Discipline; and the Professor, Secretary, Officer, or other person, charged with the maintenance of order, may then, if he think fit, call in the Beadle, or other person or persons, to remove from the College, or from any part thereof, the Student so offending against Discipline; and the Beadle, or other person or persons so called in, shall remove the Student accordingly.

13. Any Member of Council shall have the same power as the Secretary of requiring information from a Student, and of maintaining order.

14. The provisions of the present Section shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to Professors, Teachers, Lecturers, Students, Officers, and other persons concerned, as well in the Hospital as in all other grounds and buildings belonging to the College.

15. All Reports and complaints of disorderly behaviour, except in a Class-room during the attendance therein of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher for the purpose of teaching, shall be made to the Secretary.

16. On the occurrence of any misbehaviour or disorder in the College which the Secretary has himself witnessed, or of which a complaint or Report has been made to him, he shall form his own opinion on the magnitude of the offence, and shall report the case to such one of the herein undermentioned powers, charged with the
cognizance of offences against Discipline in the College, as he considers most fit. Every act of misbehaviour defined in this section of the Bye-Laws to be Breach of Discipline shall be reported by the Secretary to the Court of Discipline hereinafter constituted. The report in every case shall be made with the least delay possible.

17. The Secretary shall enrol every Student in the Faculty or Faculties to which the Student has entered, and shall furnish each of the Deans with lists of the Students enrolled in the respective Faculties, and with accounts of the several Classes to which the Students have respectively entered.

JURISDICTION OF THE DEANS.

18. Whenever a Report in writing is made to a Dean by a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher of his Faculty, charging a Student by name with disorderly behaviour in a Class-room during the attendance therein of such Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher for the purpose of teaching, the Dean, if he think fit, may forthwith suspend the Student from attending any Course of Instruction, or from entering any place or places of Instruction, Study, or Recreation, pending the inquiry before the Dean into such Student's conduct; or if the case be remitted to the Court of Discipline, until the case come before that Court; and every other Authority, hereinafter constituted for the cognizance of offences against Discipline in the College, shall possess the like power of suspension.

19. If the Dean, on receiving such 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 forthwith proceed to investigate the case. But if on receiving such Report, or in any further stage of the investigation, he considers the offence of so grave a character that he could not himself visit it with an adequate sentence, or for any other cause which may seem to him sufficient, he shall remit the case to the Court of Discipline. Every case described by this Section of the Bye-Laws as a breach of Discipline, and reported to the Dean, shall be remitted by him to the Court of Discipline.

20. Whenever the Dean investigates such 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 do not attend, the Dean shall hear evidence. Whether the Student attend or not, the Dean shall pronounce and record his judgment on the Student's behaviour; and if he considers that behaviour to have been disorderly, he shall pass and record sentence accordingly.

The sentence may comprehend any one or more of the following Penalties:
Exclusion from Classes of both Faculties, subject to consent of Committee of Discipline.

Acts of disorder by unknown Students reported by a Professor.

Dean to investigate the case.

Procedure in respect of discovered delinquents.

Procedure of Dean on report from the Secretary.

The same as in §§ 18, 19, 20.

Admonition, by the Dean.

Reprimand, or severe reprimand, by the Dean, in private, or in the presence of the Faculty, or of a Class or Classes.

Suspension from attendance on any Course or Courses of Instruction in the College, for any such time as will not, of itself, disqualify the Student from receiving a Certificate or Certificates of attendance on such Course or Courses.

Exclusion from any place or places of Instruction, Study, or Recreation in the College for any period, not extending beyond the end of the current Academic Year if the Student be entered to the Faculty of Arts only, or not extending beyond the end of the current Winter Term, or current Summer Term, if the Student be entered to the Faculty of Medicine only.

N.B. When the Student is enrolled in both Faculties, the Dean who investigates the charge, shall not, of his own authority, pass any heavier sentence than he might have passed, had it been in his Faculty only that the Student was enrolled: but if the Dean be of opinion that, in the sentence to be passed, such suspension or exclusion, as aforesaid, ought to extend to Courses of Instruction or to places of Instruction or Study appertaining to both Faculties, he may report that opinion to the hereinafter-constituted Committee of Discipline, and, with their written sanction, he may pass sentence accordingly.

21. Whenever a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher reports in writing to the Dean of his Faculty the occurrence of disorder in a Classroom during the attendance therein of such Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher for the purpose of teaching, but the name of the Student or Students committing the offence is not stated in the Report, the Dean shall forthwith investigate the case with the view of discovering the offenders; and shall have authority, in furtherance of that object, to call before him and to examine parties. Every circumstance known to the Professor shall be stated by him to the Dean. If it appears from evidence taken in the course of such investigation that some known Student has taken part in the offence, the proceedings of the Dean in respect of that Student are to be conducted in like manner as if the Student had been charged by name in a Report to the Dean with having committed an act of disorder.

22. Whenever a Report in writing is made to a Dean by the Secretary, charging a Student enrolled in such Dean's Faculty with disorderly behaviour in the College, and the Report states that the act complained of was not committed in a Classroom during the attendance therein of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher for the purpose of teaching, the proceedings of the Dean in respect of that Student are to be as nearly as may be the same as would or might have been taken had the Student been charged in a written Report made to the Dean by a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, in conformity with the provisions of Clauses 18, 19, and 20; and the duties and authority of the Dean to pronounce and record judgment on the Student's behaviour, and to pass and record sentence,
shall be the same in both cases; and he shall have the same authority in this case, which he had in the former one, of remitting the case to the Court of Discipline.

23. If it shall come to the knowledge of the Dean of either Faculty that a Student enrolled in his Faculty has been brought before any Criminal Court, or before a Justice of the Peace, or a Police Magistrate, and has been subjected to any sentence, such Dean shall proceed to deal with the case in the same manner as under the provisions of Clauses 18, 19, and 20 he might have proceeded, in case a Report in writing had been made to him by a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher of his Faculty, charging a Student by name with disorderly behaviour in a Class-room during the attendance therein of such Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher; and such Dean shall have the same power in the former case as in the latter case, of pronouncing and recording judgment on the Student's behaviour, and of passing and recording sentence, and of remitting the case to the Court of Discipline, to be dealt with in manner hereinafter mentioned, with respect to cases of disorderly conduct, and of breach of discipline within the College.

24. Each of the two Deans shall keep a Minute-book, in which he shall enter or cause to be entered the dates and particulars of all such reports as aforesaid, and of the proceedings thereon; and he shall cause all the Documents relating to such Reports and Proceedings to be filed and preserved; and on his vacating office he shall hand over all such Books and Documents, including those which he may have received from his Predecessor, to his Successor; and he shall produce such Books and Documents, or any of them, when called for by the Council, the Committee of Management, the Committee of Discipline, or the Court of Discipline.

25. The Committee of Discipline shall consist of the Deans of the respective Faculties, together with one Member of the Council, not being the President or one of the Vice-Presidents of the Senate. The Chairman for the time being of the Committee of Management may either himself serve as the third Member of the Committee of Discipline, or may nominate, from time to time, as often as he shall see occasion, some other Member of the Council to serve as such third Member in his place. The Vice-Deans of the respective Faculties may serve in place of the respective Deans when absent. Two Members of the Committee of Discipline, one being a Member of the Council, shall constitute a quorum. The Member of the Council shall take the Chair, and shall in case of equality have a second or casting vote.

26. Whenever the Secretary has occasion to report a Student who is entered to both Faculties, or to report, as implicated in one and the same disorderly occurrence, several Students, some entered to one Faculty, and some to the other Faculty, and the offence charged appears to the Secretary to be the same in magnitude as, if committed by a Student or Students entered to one Faculty only,
Duties and Authority of Committee like those of the Deans.  

Secretary's Reports of Acts of Disorder by unknown Students.  

Remission of cases to Court of Discipline.  

Minutes.  

To be produced to the Council, &c.  

Constitution.  

One Professor of each Faculty.  

Three Members of Council.  

Substitute for absent Professors;  

for absent Members of Council.  

Quorum.  

Chairman.  

Casting Vote.  

he would have reported to the Dean of that Faculty, in every such case the Secretary shall report to the Committee of Discipline, and the duties and authority of such Committee shall be the same as the duties and authority of a Dean would have been in the cases provided for in Clauses 18, 19, 20 and 22.  

27. Whenever the Secretary has occasion to report the occurrence of disorder in the College, but is not informed of the name or names of the Student or Students whose conduct has been disorderly, and the offence committed appears to the Secretary to be the same in magnitude as, if committed by a known Student enrolled in one Faculty only, he would have reported to the Dean of that Faculty, in every such case he shall report the occurrence to the Committee of Discipline; and the duties and authority of such Committee shall be the same as the duties and authority of a Dean would have been in the case provided for in Clause 21.  

28. The Committee of Discipline may, if they think fit, remit any case to the Court of Discipline.  

29. The Committee of Discipline shall take Minutes of their proceedings, and shall file and preserve the Documents relating to such Minutes and proceedings in the same manner as the Deans are directed to do in Clause 24, and shall produce these Minutes and documents when called for by the Council or the Committee of Management, or the Court of Discipline.  

30. The Court of Discipline shall be constituted in the following manner:—The Senate shall, in the month of July in every year, elect by ballot two Professors, one of each Faculty, who together with three Members of the Council, to be nominated by the Chairman of the Committee of Management, from time to time as he shall see occasion (but neither of whom shall be the President nor a Vice-President of the Senate), shall constitute the said Court. The Chairman of the Committee of Management may himself be one of the three Members of the Council so nominated.  

If on any occasion when the said Court is called upon to sit, such Professor of either Faculty is unable to attend, the place of the absent Professor shall be filled by the Dean, or in case of his absence, by the Vice-Dean of the Faculty to which the absent Professor belongs:  

And if any one or more of the three Members of the Council is or are unable to attend, the place or places of such absent Member or Members shall be filled by a like number of Members of the Council, nominated by the Chairman of the Committee of Management.  

Any Four Members of the Court shall be a Quorum. The Chair shall be taken by a Member of the Council, who in case of equality shall have a second or casting vote.
31. The Secretary of the College shall act as Secretary to the Committee of Discipline and to the Court of Discipline.

32. The Court of Discipline shall sit to hear and investigate cases of disorderly conduct and of breach of discipline occurring within the College whenever such a case is duly reported to the Court in writing by the Secretary, or is duly remitted to the Court from either of the two Deans or from the Committee of Discipline; and whether the act of disorder or breach of discipline is charged against a Student by name or is alleged without naming the offender: and if in the course of any investigation the Court obtain evidence that any known Student has behaved in a disorderly manner or has committed a breach of discipline, they shall have authority to proceed against that Student as though he had been charged by name with such an offence in a Report duly made or remitted to them. And the mode of procedure shall in all such cases be as nearly as may be the same as is prescribed in Clauses 20 and 21; and they shall have full authority to hear and decide all or any such cases, and to pronounce and record their judgment on the behaviour of the Student concerned, and to pass and record sentence on any Student.

33. The sentence passed by the Court of Discipline may be such as either of the Deans or the Committee of Discipline 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.
- **Prohibition against granting** to the Student any Certificate or Certificates of his having attended during the current Session or Term any Course or Courses of Lectures or of Instruction.
- **Exclusion** of the Student from becoming a Candidate for, or from receiving any Prize, Certificate of Honour, Scholarship, or other reward given by the College.
- **Rustication** from the College.
- **Expulsion** from the College.

N.B. If the sentence of the Court be that a Student be admonished or reprimanded, they shall carry the sentence into effect in such manner as they shall consider most fit.

34. The Court of Discipline shall take Minutes of their proceedings, and shall file and preserve the documents relating to such Minutes and proceedings.

35. Neither pending inquiry into the conduct of any Student charged with an Offence which, if proved, may subject him to a sentence containing such prohibition as aforesaid, nor after a sentence containing such prohibition has been passed on a Student, shall any
Professor, Lecturer or Teacher in the College grant to such a Student any such Certificate of attendance as aforesaid.

36. No Professor shall, either as a Dean or 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 then be filled 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.

37. The Council shall have power to refer to either of the Deans, or to the Committee of Discipline, 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.

38. 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.

39. 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.

XV.

THE SCHOOL.

1. The School is established in order to further the objects of the College, by affording improved means of instruction to young persons preparing to enter the Junior Classes of the College.

2. The School is conducted by a Head Master or Head Masters, appointed by the Council, and subject to the control and regulations of the Council.

3. Each Head Master has the rank and privileges of a Professor in the College, and holds his office by the same tenure as a Professor.

XVI.

THE HOSPITAL.

1. The Hospital in connexion with the College is established in order to further its objects, by affording improved means of instruction in Medicine and Surgery to the Medical Students of the College, under the superintendence of its Professors.

2. The government of the Hospital is vested in the Council of the College, and is conducted according to rules framed and established by them.
REGULATIONS AFFECTING PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS. 191

3. Subject to those Rules, the ordinary Management and Superintendence of the Hospital are entrusted to a General Committee annually appointed by the Council, and a Medical Committee consisting of the Medical Faculty of the College, and the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital. The Members of the Council are *ex officio* Members of the General Committee.

4. The Medical Officers of the Hospital are appointed and removed by the Council in conformity with the Rules established by them for the government of the Hospital. They consist chiefly of Professors in the College attached to the Faculty of Medicine.

5. The fees received from the Hospital Pupils are applied to the maintenance of the Hospital; and in certain cases, determined by the Council, to the payment of Medical Officers to the Hospital.

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REGULATIONS BY THE COUNCIL AND SENATE, OR BY THE COUNCIL, AFFECTING PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

1. Every Professor and Teacher is required to deliver the first three Lectures of his Course announced in the Prospectus of the Faculty; but unless four Students shall have entered to his Class before the delivery of the fourth Lecture, he is not required to continue the Course.

2. Professors, by leave of the Senate, confirmed by the Council, may in alternate years omit giving their Courses of Lectures.

3. The Professors of the Faculty of Arts, on the approach of the Christmas Vacation, shall ascertain, by such means as they respectively think fit, the progress made by the Students of their Classes, and report to the Council.

4. Every Professor of the Faculty of Arts keeps a Register of his Lectures, daily entering in it the subject of his Lectures.

5. The Professors insert in their Monthly Returns notice of the omission of Lectures, adding, where they think proper, the reason.

6. The Beadle of each Faculty and of the Hospital is provided with a book entitled "Register of Omitted Lectures" and it is

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* The following is the existing Rule relating to the Hospital Committee:—

"The Hospital Committee is constituted, until further notice, as follows, viz., by twenty-four members, of whom twenty-one are Life Governors, Donors, or Subscribers, and three are Delegates from the Medical Committee. Of the twenty-one Life Governors, Donors, and Subscribers, two-thirds are elected by the votes of Life Governors, Donors, and Subscribers, assembled at a General Meeting, and one-third are nominated by the Council of the College."
the duty of the Beadle, whenever a Lecture or attendance is omitted, to bring the book to the Professor, Physician, or Surgeon at his next attendance, in order that the omission may be registered with his signature. The books are laid on the table of the Committee of Management at every Meeting, and the Committee report thereon to the Council whenever they deem it desirable to do so.

7. No Class in the College is to meet at any other times than those announced for its Meetings in the Prospectus for the Session, unless by express permission of the Senate and Committee of Management. This Regulation is not to prevent a Teacher from holding an extra Meeting of his Class on an emergency, at an hour not assigned to any other Class in the same Faculty, provided he notify the same to the Dean, and provided he do not hold more than three such extra Meetings in the same Session. The Deans of the respective Faculties are to make returns at the first Session of Council in every Academical Year of the Extra Lectures in the previous Session of which they have had notice, stating the number and the Classes.

8. The sons of Professors, and of Professors who have died during their tenure of office, are admitted to all Classes of the College without payment of Fees.

9. In Professorships of which the Fees of Students do not exceed £125 in a Session, the Professor takes nine-tenths of the whole amount; when the Fees exceed the sum of £125, but do not exceed £300, the Professor takes the first £100 and half of the sum over £100; when the Fees exceed £300, the Professor takes two-thirds of the whole amount. The surplus in all cases is retained by the College.
ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS
IN CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND PHYSICS.

OCTOBER 1866.

EXAMINERS.

Classics.
Professor SEELEY, M.A. Professor MALDEN, M.A.

Mathematics.
Professor DE MORGAN.

Mathematical Physics.
Professor HIRST.

Experimental Physics.
Professor FOSTER.

LATIN.

Friday, October 5th, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Translate, with explanatory notes, Virgil, Æn. III. 429-462.

Prestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
Cessantem, longos et circumfectere cursus,
Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
Scyllam, et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa.

Præterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum

Prædicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo:

Junois magnæ primum præce numen adora;
Junoni cane vota libens, dominæque potenter
Suppliobus supera donis: sic denique victor

Trinacriæ fines Italos mittere relieta.

Hoc ubi delatus Cumæam accesseris urbem,
Divinosque lacos et Avernae sonantia silvis,

Insanam vatem aspicies; quæ rupe sub ima
Fata canit, foliisque notas et nomina maudit.

Quæcumque in foliis descriptæ carmina virgo,

Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa reliquit.

Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt.

Verum eadem, verso tenuis quæm cardine ventus
Impulit, et teneras turbavit janua frondes,
2. Translate Ter., Eun. II. 2. 1-24

Gn. Di immortalis, homini homo quid pr sarcast? stulto intellegens
Quid inter est? hoc adeo ex hae re venit in mentem mihi:
Conveni hodie adveniens quendam mei loci hine atque ordinis
Hominem haud inpurum, itidem patria qui abligurrierat bona:
Video sentum quisque regrum, pannis annisque obsitum.
'Quid istuc' inquam 'ornatist?' 'quoniam miser quod habui pirdidi, en
Quo redactus sum. Omnes noti me atque amici deserunt.'
Hec ego illum contempti pre me; 'quid homo' inquam 'ignavissume?
Itam parasiti te, at spas nulla relietm in te sit tibi?
Simul consilium sum re amisti? viden me ex codem ortum loco?
Qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudost corporis?
Omnia habeo, neque quicquam habeo: nil quom est, nil defit tamen.'
"At ego infelix neque ridiculus esse neque plagas pati
Olim isti fuit generi quondam quarestus apud sreclum prius:
Hec novomst auxcipium; ego adeo hanc prius invent viam,
Est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt,
Nec sunt: hos consector: hisce ego non paro ine ut rideant,
Sed eis ulro adrideo et eorum ingenia admiror simul:
Quidquid dicunt, laudo: id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque:
Negat quis: nego; ait: aio; postremo imperavi egomet mihi
Omnia adsentari. is quarestus nunc est multo uberrumus.'

PA. Scitum hercle hominem: hic homines prorsum ex stultis insanos facit.

3. Render into Latin Prose:—

These facts and others of the like sort occasioned various fears and devices amongst those who survived, all tending to the same uncharitable and cruel end, which was to avoid the sick and everything that had been near them, expecting by that means to save themselves. And some holding it best to live temperately and to avoid excesses of all kinds, made parties and shut themselves up from the rest of the world, eating and drinking moderately of the best, and diverting themselves with music and such other entertainments as they might have within doors, never listening to anything from without to make them uneasy. Others maintained free living to be a better preserving, and would baulk no passion or appetite they wished to gratify, drinking and revelling incessantly from tavern to tavern, or in private houses (which were frequently found deserted by the owners and, therefore, common to everyone), yet strenuously avoiding, with all this brutal indulgence, to come near the infected. And such at that time was the public distress that the laws, human and divine, were no more regarded; for, the officers to put them in force being either dead, sick, or in want of persons to assist them, every one did just as he pleased.

J. R. SEELEY, Professor.
I. Translate, Xen. Cyrop. iii. 3. §§ 44, 45:—

"Andrēs Ἀσσύρων, νῦν δὲ ἀνέφας ἀγαθός εἶναι. νῦν γὰρ περὶ ψυχῶν τῶν ὑπερέχων ὁ ἄγνω, καὶ περὶ γῆς ἐν ἑαυτῇ ἐστὶ, καὶ περὶ οἰκῶν ἐν οἷς ἐπράφητε, καὶ περὶ γανακίων δὲ καὶ τέκνων καὶ περὶ πάντων ἦν πέπασθε ἄγαθοι. γνωρίζετε μὲν γὰρ ἀπάντων τούτων ἦμικ ὡσπερ πρόσθεν κύριοι ἑσαθεὶς εἶ δὲ ἦγον ἄνθρωποι, εἰ ὅτι παραδόθητε ταῦτα πάντα τοῖς πολεμίοις. ἄν τε νῦν χείρες ἐρωτήσεις μένων μάχεσθαι. μικρὸν γὰρ τὸ κράτειν βοηθόμενον τὰ τυφλὰ τοῦ σώματος καὶ ἀσπίδα καὶ ἁμένα τάντα ἤπατο τῶν πολέμων. μεταφέρεσθαι τὰ τοιαύτα των πολεμίων φεύγοντας"— μωρώς δὲ καὶ εἰ τὰς ἑνὶ βοηθόμενος φεύγειν ἐπιμελεῖ, εἶδος δὴ ὅτι οἱ μὲν νικητές σώζονται, οἱ δὲ φεύγοντες ἀποβιβάζουσι καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας καὶ τὰς παιδές τῶν μενύτων. μωρῶς δὲ καὶ εἰ τὰς νικητῶν ἐπιμελεῖς τέσσαρας τὰ γὰρ όν διδέῃ ὅτι οἱ μὲν νικητές τα τά ἐαυτῶν σώζουν καὶ τὰ τῶν ἐικονίων προκληθήσονται, οἱ δ' ἡπτόμενοι ἄμα ἐαυτοῖς τέ καὶ τάς ἀνύτων πάντα ἀποβιβάσονται.

II. Eurip. Alcest., vv. 299—325:—
eίπον χ' συ μου νύν τοὐδ' ἀπόμνησαι χάριν αἰτήσομαι γὰρ σ' ἀξίαν μὲν ὑποτεόν
ψυχῇ γὰρ οὐδὲν ὦτι τιμωρέον γίνομαι τ' ὡς φήμην σὺ' τοῦτε γὰρ ψυχεῖν σὺν ἡσυχῃ ὁ γὰρ παῖς ἐπὶ ναϊσκῶν ὡσπερ πρόσθεν κέων, καὶ μὴ 'πιγήμις τοῖς μηρυναί τέκνοις ἢτίς κακών οἷς ἔμου γεννὴ φθόνῳ τοῖς σοικαί καμοίς παία χειρὶ προσβαλεῖ. μῆ ὅτα ἐράσθη δαμά σὺ γ', αἰτούμαι σ' έγώ. εὕρη γὰρ ἡ 'πισώσα μηρυναί τέκνοι τοῖς πρόθη, εἴχεν οἵδον ἡμών ἡμέρα. καὶ πάϊς μὲν ἀργὴν πατέρ' ἔχει πίθωνκαν μέγαν, σβ' δ' τέκνον μαι τὸν κορεθήσα ἱπάλω; ποιας τυχοῦσα συζύγω τῷ σα πατρί; μῆ σοι τ' αἰχρὰν προσβαλοῦσα κληόνα ἠβη τέρα σα σοὶ διαφθείρε γάροιν. οὐ γὰρ σὲ μητέρι ὠθέ νημφεσε σετέ, οὔτε ἐν τόκοις σοια βαρονεῖ, τέκνοι, παροσπ', ἐνν' εἴδος μηρῶν εἰμενιστέρων. δει γὰρ λαμπεῖ με' καὶ τόδ' οἷς ἐς αἵρεαν, οὔτ' ἐν τρίτην μεν μιχ' ἐρείται κακόν, ἀλλ' αὐτές ἐν τοῖς οὐκετ' οἷς λέξει. χαίροντες εὐφραίνοντες καὶ σοι μέν, πόια, γυναῖκς ἀρίστην οὐκ θυμάσα λαβεῖν, οὔταν δ' ἀπλίκει, μητρὸς ἐκείρονείναι.

III. Thucyd., B. I. cc. 66, 67:—

Τοῦτο δ' Ἀθηναίων καὶ Πελοποννησίων αἰτία μὲν αὐτά προεγεγένητο ἐς ἀλλήλους, τοῦ μὲν Κορίνθου, ὅτι τὴν Ποτιδαίαν ἅτατον σύνην ἄσποδον καὶ ἄνδρας Κορίνθιον τέ καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἐν αὐτῷ δύναται ἑποδόησιν, τοῦ δ' Ἀθηναίων ἐς τοῦς Πελοποννησίως ἐστιν τὴν Ποτιδαίαν ἅτατον καὶ φόρου υποτελὴ Αἰτέσθησαν, καὶ ἐλθόντες σφίζαν αὖτί τοῦ προφανεῖ ἐμαχαντισμος, οὐ μέντοι δ' ὑπὸ τοὺς ἑνὶ παρακατίσατε, άλλ' ἐγακεχώρη ἐναὶ γὰρ ταῦτα οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐμπάλοι. πελοποννησιανδ' ἐς τὴν Ποτιδαίαν ἐν Σαλμώνταν, ἀνάρρω τὰς ἕμφας ἐναὶ αὖτις, καὶ ἀμα περὶ τις χωρὶς ἐπέδατε παρεκάλους τις ἑδοθέ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονο τοὺς ἑμμάχοις, καὶ κατεβόων ἐλθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅτι σπονδάς τας λελίκατες εἰς καὶ τ' ἀνατι
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

1. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood, and Present Tense, of ἐπταρήξητε, ἡττηθήσεθε, ἀπομνησαί, αίνιγμα, εὐκρίνεια, ἔννομον. 2. What constructions are used in prohibitions? 3. Put the complaint of the Corinthians, ἵτι σπονδᾶς τε λευκότες εἰεν καὶ ἀδικοίεν τὴν Πελοπόννησον, into the direct form. 4. Describe the position of Potidaea. What were its relations to Corinth and to Athens?

HENRY MALDEN, Professor.

MATHEMATICS.

Friday, October 5th, from 10 to 1.

1. Illustrate, by a very short essay, the meaning of the word definition. Let it contain three definitions of a circle. X is defined as that which has A, B, C, D: and I happen to know that whatever has A has either C or D, and that whatever has C has D. Can I simplify this definition?

2. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference. In proving this, supply and remark on any deficiencies of Euclid.

3. Prove the common property of a line drawn cutting the three sides of a triangle. Show how, by means of it, to measure a distance between two points which have an obstacle between them.

4. Calculate the area of a regular hexagon on a side of 75 feet.

5. Two persons have invested £11 17s. 2½d. and £17 16s. 8¼d.; and the return is £46 2s. 0½d. Find, within a farthing, what the share of each must be.

6. Show how to determine the number of divisors possessed by a given number.

7. Determine either the positive root of 5x² - 20x = 1 or of 4x³ - x = 40, to six places of decimals.

8. Divide the product of 1 - 2x + 3x² + x⁴ + x⁵ and 2 + 3x - 4x² - x⁴ - x⁶ by 1 + x + x² - 2x³ - 2x⁴, and verify the result on x = 2.

9. Prove that any rational and integral function of x divided by x - a gives that function of a for a remainder; and determine the form of the quotient.

10. Solve and verify some of the following equations:

(a) \( \frac{x - a}{b} = \frac{x - 1}{3} \)
(b) \( \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} = 1 \)
(c) \( 2x + y + z = 9, \quad 3x - y - 2z = 5, \quad 4x + 2y - 5z = 11 \)
(d) \( x^2 = \sqrt{3^2 + 4x - 4x + 2} \)

11. Prove the binomial theorem, in the case of an integer exponent, and approximate to (1.02)⁴.

12. Prove the formula

(a) \( \cos(\phi + \theta) = \cos \phi \cos \theta - \sin \phi \sin \theta \)
(b) Formula for \( \sin 15^\circ \) and \( \cos 15^\circ \).
13. Explain the circular mode of measuring angles, and show that
\[ \sin \theta = \theta, \quad \cos \theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} \]
nearly, when \( \theta \) is small.

14. Given the side of a regular tetrahedron, \( a \), determine the solidity.

A. DE MORGAN, Professor.

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MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.
Friday, October 5th, from 2 to 4.

1. Three strings, attached to a small ring, are pulled by three people with forces proportional to the numbers 3, 4, and 5. Find the angles between the strings when equilibrium is established.

2. Two forces whose intensities are as 7 to 10, act in opposite directions along parallel lines. Find the magnitude and line of action of the force which holds both in equilibrium.

3. If the two forces in the last question had been equal to one another, could they have been equilibrated by a third force? What name is given to such a combination of forces?

4. Define accurately the terms velocity and acceleration. A body under the action of gravity falls, from rest, through a space of 16 feet in one second. What velocity has it at the end of that time, and through what space will it fall during the next second? What is the acceleration of the body?

5. Judging by the ear, a stone let fall into the well at Carisbrooke Castle requires \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) seconds to reach the water at the bottom. How deep is the well? How would your solution be affected if the resistance of the air and the time required for the transmission of sound were taken into consideration?

6. A perfectly elastic ball moving with a velocity of 10 feet a second impinges directly upon another, of half its mass, at rest. What will be the effect of the impact? With what velocity will the centre of gravity of the two balls move before and after their collision?

7. A uniformly constituted body, 2 cubic feet in volume, floats on the surface of water; its specific gravity being \( \gamma \), what is the volume of the immersed portion?

8. The specific heat of iron is \( \gamma \). If 2 ounces of this metal at 100° were immersed in 5 ounces of water at 20°, to what temperature would the latter rise?

9. State the laws of the reflection and refraction of light. A small plane mirror rotates 20 times a second around a vertical axis; during its rotation a ray of light from a fixed source in the same horizontal plane falls upon it; with what velocity will the reflected ray rotate?

10. Find the position and magnitude of the image of a small object placed in the axis of a concave spherical mirror.

11. Explain the cause of the four seasons of the year.

T. ARCHER HIRST, Professor.

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EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.
Friday, October 5th, Afternoon.

1. State the principle of the apparatus known as “Atwood’s Machine.” Describe experiments made with it by which it can be proved that the velocity generated by a constantly acting force, such as gravity, is proportional to the time during which the force acts.
2. Define “Specific gravity.” How would you proceed in order to determine experimentally the specific gravity of a piece of cork? Mention any special precautions which you would adopt in order to ensure accuracy.

3. How does change of temperature affect the velocity with which sound is transmitted through air?

4. State the conditions which determine the number of vibrations per second made by a stretched string.

5. Describe the optical phenomenon known as “Total Reflection,” and state the conditions of its occurrence.

6. Explain fully the general principle of the “Magic Lantern,” pointing out the conditions which determine the relative sizes of the image on the screen and the object.

7. What is meant by “Chromatic Aberration,” and how does it arise? Explain the principle of the construction of achromatic lenses.

8. Are there any differences (independently of differences of intensity) between the heat of the sun and the heat of artificial sources, such as a common fire? If so, of what nature are they, and how can their existence be proved?

9. What is meant by the “Dew-point” of the atmosphere? Upon what conditions does the temperature of the dew-point depend?

10. Explain clearly the terms “Specific Heat,” and “Latent Heat.”

11. Describe the construction and explain the action of all or any of the following instruments:
   (1) The Leyden jar;
   (2) A Daniell’s galvanic cell;
   (3) The astatic-needle galvanometer.

G. C. FOSTER, Professor.

RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP

IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Friday, November 16, Morning, 10 to 1.

1. Examine into the propriety of describing Political Economy as a hypothetical science—a positive science—an exact science.

2. In an advancing society, what are the principal economic causes at work which tend to elevate, and what are those which tend to depress the condition of the labourer? To which class of causes would you assign the preponderance?

3. It has been said that “the conduct of farmers in resorting to inferior soils after the better qualities have been all taken into cultivation no more constitutes a proof that industry on the superior soils has become less productive, than the conduct of a cotton-spinner in building a second factory when his first is full is a proof that manufacturing industry tends to become less productive as manufacturing capital and labour increase.” Does the suggested analogy appear to you to be well founded?

4. How is it shown that with the progress of commercial intercourse agriculture tends to general diffusion, and manufacturing industry to concentration in a few places possessing superior advantages?

5. It has been said that “it is not the cost of production which regulates
the value of agricultural produce, but the value which regulates the cost.” Comment fully upon this statement.

6. “A glover in a country town on the eve of an assize ball having only a dozen pair of white gloves in store, might possibly be able to get 10s. a pair for them. He would be able to get this if twelve persons were willing to pay that price rather than not go to the ball, or than go ungloved. But he could not get more than this, even though a second batch of customers equally numerous, and neither more nor less eager, should offer to pay the same, but not a higher price. The demand for gloves, which at first had been just equal to the supply, would now be exactly doubled, yet the price would not rise above 10s. a pair. Such proof is decisive against the supposition that price must rise when demand exceeds supply.”

a. Examine fully the meaning of the statement that “price must rise when demand exceeds supply,” suggesting any conditions or qualifications with which it appears to you that this statement must be accepted.

b. The above passage is part of a chain of reasoning intended to show that Mr. Mill’s doctrine on the dependence of price on the equation of demand and supply is unsound. State the doctrine in question, and examine whether it is shaken by the possibility of there being, as in the above example, an increase of demand without an increase in price.

7. Mention the leading provisions of the Bank Charter Act of 1844. How far is the bank-note currency, since the passing of that Act, entitled to be considered a credit currency?

8. It is stated that upon the occurrence of the financial crisis in the early part of last summer it became necessary for large specie remittances to be made from the United States to this country; and this sudden call for specie payments is said to have “sent up the premium on gold in the United States from 23 to 68, thus making a difference of more than one-third in the cost of every article required for daily consumption by each family throughout the country.” Examine the correctness of the last inference.

9. State Adam Smith’s four maxims of taxation. Mention some of the different ways in which a tax may be objectionable as taking more out of the pockets of the people than it brings into the Exchequer.

10. Mention the leading changes in the taxation of this country since 1842, with the principles on which they have been made.

Where the answer is matter of opinion it should be accompanied by a statement of reasons.

JACOB WALEY, Examiner.
4. Distinguish gross from net revenue, aggregate profits from the rate of profit. Show that in the discussion on the comparative advantages of large and small farming, both these distinctions have been very commonly overlooked.

5. Distinguish "capital" from "currency"; and, keeping the distinction in view, explain in what way banks of deposit economize "capital."

6. What are the causes which determine for a nation the cost of its imports?

7. Explain in what way a country is benefited by the substitution of a paper for a metallic circulation.

8. The land revenue of India is maintained by some authorities to be properly a "tax," by others to be properly "rent." What practical issues are involved in this controversy?

9. Distinguish between the "Mint" and "Market" price of gold, and say under what circumstances the market price of gold (the currency being convertible) may differ from the mint price.

10. The state of Texas, we are told by Mr. Olmsted, has been in the habit of importing corn from districts of North America where corn is raised at greater cost than it might be raised at in Texas. What general principle of international trade does this fact illustrate?

11. What do you mean by the "real" and the "nominal" exchange? Explain the effect of a rise or fall of exchange in either of the above senses on foreign trade.

Where the answer is matter of opinion it should be accompanied by a statement of reasons.

J. E. CAIRNES, Professor.
(2) Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis, Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus Regna Liburnorum et fontem superare Timavi Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis It mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonasti. (3) Aspice bis senos lactantes agmine cycnos Ætheria quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales aperto Turbabat caelo ; nunc terras ordine longo Aut capere aut captas jam despectare videstur. Ut reduces illi ludunt stridesitibus alis Et cecu cinxere polum cantusque dedere, Haud aliter pappesque tue pubesque teorum Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo. (4) Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante magistro— Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolv? Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos Idque audire sat est ? Jamdudum sumite prenas : Hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Atride. (5) Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Laceneæ Culpatusque Paris; divom inclementia, divom Has everit opes sternique a culmine Trojam. (6) Antiquam exquirite mamet. Hie domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris Et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis. (7) Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis Numina magna vocat, meritosque indici honores. Di, prohibete minas ; di, talem avertite casum Et placidi servate pios. (8) Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem Difficilesque obitus, Irmin demisit Olympo Qua luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus. Nam quia nec fate merita nec morte peribat Sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore Nondum illi flavom Prosperinæ vertice crinem Abstulerat, Stygique caput damnaverat Orco. (9) At lectus Mnestheus, successusque acrior ipao Agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis Prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto, Qualis speiunca subito commota columba Cui domes et duces latebroso in pumice nidi, Fertur is arva volans, plusumque exterrita pennis Dat tecto ingentem, mox aere lapsa quieto Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas : Sic Mnestheus sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis Aqura, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem. (10) Ecce volat calcemque terit jam calce Diores Incumbens humero ; spatio et si plura supersinc Transcat elapsus prior ambiguumve relinquit. (11) Ambient his primum terris, tibi, Phoebæ, sacnavit Remigium alarum posuitque immania templae. In foribus letum Androgei ; tum pendere penas Ceropidei jussi—miserae septem ! septem quotannis Corpora natorum ; stat ductis sortibus urna. (12) Idem ter socios pura circumcelllit unda Spargens rose levi et ramo felicis olivæ Lustoravitque viros dixitque novissima verba. (13) Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat Terribili squalore Charon; cui plurina mento Canities inculta jactet ; stant lumina fiamma ;
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.
Ipse ratem conto subigit velisque ministrat,
Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba
Jam senior: sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.

(14) His dictis curae emote, pulsatque parumper
Corde dolor tristi; gaudet cognomine terra.

(15) Gnosius hanc Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna
Castigatque auditique dolos subigitque fateri
Quae quis apud superos furto letatus inani
Distult in seram commissa piacula mortem.

Continuo sones ultiac accincta flagello
Tisiphone quasit insultans, torvosque sinistra
Intentans angues vocat agmina seruorum
Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacrus
Panduntur portae. Cernis custodia qualis
Vestibulo sedeat? facies quae limina servet?
Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
Savior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse
Bis patet in praecps tantum tenditque sub umbras
Quantus ad theereum celi suspectus Olympum.

(16) Sunt gemine Somni portae quorum altera furt
ernea, qua veris facilis datur exitus umbros;
Alter candenti perfecta nitens elefanto
Sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.

(17) Quanta per Idaeos saevis effusa Mycenis
Tempestas ierit campos, quibus actus uterque
Europe atque Asiae fatis concurrerit orbis
Audiet et si quem tellus extrema refuso
Submovet Oceanus et si quem extenta plagarum
Quattuor in medio dirimit plaga Solis iniqui.

(18) Vix ea dicta; dehinc progressus monstrat et aram
Et Carmentalem Romani nomine Portam
Quam memorat, Nymphae priscum Carmentis honorem
Vatis fatidici, cecinit quae prima futuros
Aeneadas magnos et noble Pallanteum.

(19) Mantua, dives avis; sed non genus omnibus unum,
Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni
Ipse caput populi; Tusco de sanguine vires.

4. Subject for Virgilian verse:—Anchises on the shores of Lethe points out to Aeneas the shade of the poet Virgil.

II.

1. Give an account of the trial of Muræna, mentioning the names of the successful and the unsuccessful candidates in the election which gave rise to it, and the names of the pleaders who appeared on either side. Determine as nearly as possible the date of the trial.

2. Translate:—

Quare ego expertus et petendi et defendendi et accusandi molestiam sic intellexi: in petendo studium esse acerrimum, in defendendo officium, in accusando laborem. Itaque sic statuo, fieri nullo modo posse, ut idem accusationem et petitionem consulsit diligenter adorney atque instruit. Unum sustinere pance possunt, utrumque nemo. Tu cum te de curriculo petitionis deflexisses animumque ad accusandum transtulisses, existimasti te utriquem negotio satis facere posse. Vehementer errasti. Quis enim dies fuit, postea quam in istam accusandam denuntiationem ingressus es, quem tu non totum in ista ratione consumpseris? Legem ambitus flagitasti, quae tibi non deerat.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.


Cicero, Pro Mureana, cap. xxii.

2.


Cicero, Pro Mureana, cap. xxxv., xxxvi.

3.

PERIPLECOMENUS.

Hercle uero liberum esse, id nimio multost lepidius. Nam bona uxor, si ea duci potis est usquam gentium, Ubis eos possis inuenire? uterum egone eam ducam domum, Que mihi numquam hoc dicat: "eme, uir, lanam, tibi unde palium Malacum et calidum conficiat ut hic hibernre bonre, Ne algeas hac hienne" : hoc numquam urberum ex uxor e audias:
Verum, priusquam galli cantent, quæ me somno suscitet,
Dicat: 'Da mihi, uir, calendis meam qui matrem munerem:
Da qui faciam condimenta: da quod dem quinquatribus
Preecantrici, coniectrici, ariole atque aruspice;
Tum piastricum clementer non potest quia munerem;
Iampridem, quia nihil abstuleri, suscenset toraria;
Tum obstetrici expostulanit mecum, sibi missum parum;
Quid? nutriti non missurus quicquam, quæ eum ait?
Flagitiust, si nil mittetur: quo supercilii spicit.'
Hae atque horum similis alia damna multa mulierum
Me prohibent uxore, quæ mi huius similis sermones serat.

PALESTRIO.
Di tibi propitiis sunt hercle: nunc istam semul amischeris
Libertatem, haut facile cundem rusem restitues locum.

PLEUSICLES.
Tu homo et alteri saepieter potis es consulere et tibi:
At illa laus est, magno in genere et in duitiis maxumis
Liberos hominem educare, generi monumentum et sibi.

PERIPLUSCOMENUS.
Quando haec multos cognatos, quid mihi opus est liberis?
Nunc bene unio et fortunate atque ut uolo atque animo ut lubet.
Nam mea bona meis cognatis dicam, inter eos partiam:
[Ideo ut liber] me curant. usunt quid agam, equid uelim:
Priasquam lucet, adsunt: rogitant, noctu ut somnum ceperim.
[Bos pro liberis habebo, qui mihi mittunt munera.]
Sacrificant: ut in partem mihi maiorem quam sibi,
Abducunt me ad exta, me ad se ad prandium, ad cenam uocant.
Ille miserrumum se retur, minumum qui misit mihi.
Illi inter se certant donis; ego et mecum musso:
'Bona mea inhiant: at certatim nutricant et munerant.'

Plautus, Mil. Glor. III. i. 683-715.

III.
1. Render into Latin:—

It was necessary for the world that arts should be invented and improved,
books written and transmitted to posterity, nations conquered and civilized.
Now, since the proper and genuine motives to these and the like great
actions would only influence virtuous minds, there would be but small
improvements in the world were there not some common principle of action
working equally with all men; and such a principle is ambition or a desire
of fame, by which great endowments are not suffered to lie idle and useless
to the public, and many vicious men are overreached, as it were, and en-
gaged contrary to their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable course
of action. For we may further observe that men of the greatest abilities are
most fired with ambition, and that on the contrary mean and narrow minds
are the least actuated by it—whether it be that a man's sense of his own in-
capacities makes him despair of coming at fame, or that he has not enough
range of thought to look out for any good which does not more immediately
relate to his interest or convenience, or that Providence in the very frame
of his soul would not subject him to such a passion as would be useless to
the world and a torment to himself.

2. In the speech 'pro Murcena' Cicero extols the military pursuits of his
client at the expense of the forensic pursuits of Sulpicius. Write in Latin
such an answer as Sulpicius might have made.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

LOWER DIVISION.

1. Show from internal evidence at what time the Bucolics were written. Give some account of Varus, Follio and Gallus.

2. Translate:

Pergite, Pierides. Chromis et Mnasylos in antro
Silenum pueri somno videre iacentem,
Inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iaccho:
Serta procu! tantum capiti delapsa iacebant,
Et gravis attrita pendebat cantharus ansa.
Adgressi—nam sepe senex spe carminis ambo
Luserat—iniciunt ipsis ex vincula sertis.
Addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Ieiple,
Carmina, quee volitis, cognoscite; carmina vobis,
Huic alid mercedis erit. Simul incipit ipse.
Tum vero in numerum Faunosque ferasque videres
Ludere, tum rigidas motare cacumina quercus;
Nec tantum Phrebo gaudet Parnasia rupe,
Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphe.
Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta
Semina terrarumque animaeque marisque fuissent
Et liquidi simul ignis; ut his exordia primis
Omnia et ipse tener mundi cuneus esse.
Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto
Coperit et rerum paulatim sumere formas;
Iamque novum terrae sidusque solem,
Altius atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres;
Incipient silve cum primum surgere, cumque
Rara per ignaros errent animalia montis.


4. Translate:

Ne ego haud paulo hunc animum malum quam eorum omnium fortunas, qui
de hoc judicaverunt: eit, quod prater deos negatum seque quernquam, id scit
ipse utrius sit melius—nam dixit aste—; sed suum illum, nihil ut adfinet,
tenet ad extremum. Nos autem teneamus, ut nihil cenzenam esse malum,
quod sit a natura datum omnibus, intellegamus, si mors malum sit, esse
semipternum malum. Nam vite miseree mortis finis esse videtur; mors si est
miseram, finis esse nullus potest. Sed quid ego Socratam aut Theramennem
praestantis viros virtutis et sapientiae gloria commemorui? cum Lacedaemonius
quidam, cuius ne nomen quidem proditum est, mortem tanto opere contempserit,
it, cum ad eum ducere tur damatus ab ephoriis et esset voluit hilaris atque
lato, dixissetque ei quidam innumius “contemnisse leges Lycurgi? ” respondit:
“ego vero illi maximam gratiam habeo, qui me ea pena multaverit
quam sine mutuione et sine versura possem dissolvere.” O virum Sparta
dignum! ut mihi quidem, qui tam magno animo fuerit, innocens damnatam
esse videatur. Talis innumerabilis nostra civitas tulit. Sed quid duces et
principes nominem, cum legiones scribat Cato sepe alacris in eum locum pro-
fectas, unde redituras se non arbitrarentur? pari animo Lacedaemonii in Ther-
myolico occiderunt; in quos Simonides:

Dic, hospes, Sparte nos te hic vidisse iacentis,
Dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequium:
XIV

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e quibus unus, cum Perses hostis in conloquio dixisset glorians "solem pra

5. Translate:-
An te illa argumenta duxerunt? Dubitatibas, inquit, quin coitio facta sit, quum tribus plerasque cum Pictio tulerit Plancius?—An una fieri potuerunt, si una tribus non tulissent?—At nonnullas punctis pane totidem.—Quipple, quum jam facti prope superioribus comitis declarati venissent; quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit; neque enim unumtque majores nostri sortitionem constituisse seditiiam, nisi viderent accedere posse ut competitorum pares suffragis essent. Et ais prioribus comitiis Aniensern a Pictio Pedio, Terentinam a Plancio tibi esse concessam; nunc ab utroque eas avulsas ne in angustum venirent. Quam convenit nondum cognita populi voluntate hos, quos jam tum conjunctos fuisses dicis, factam in discrimine aliqua possent venire. Sed tamen tu A. Plutium, virum ornatusimum, in idem crimen vocando indicas eum te arripisse a quo non sis rogatus ? Nam quod questus es plures te testes habeas de Voltinia quam quo in ea tribu puncta tuleris, indicas aut eos testes te adducere, qui quia nummos acceperint te praeclaram, aut te ne gratuita quoniam hos suarum tribuum quos vos adjuvaremini fecisse; eosdem, quum jam essent experti quid valerent, restrictos et tenaces fuisse? Etenim verebantur, credo, angustias, quasi res in contentionem aut in discrimen aliquid possit venire. Sed tamen nos Plutium, virum ornatusimum, in idem crimen vocando indicas eum te arripisse a quo non sis rogatus? Nam quod questus es plures te testes habeas de Voltinia quam quo in ea tribu puncta tuleris, indicas aut eos testes te adducere, qui quia nummos acceperint te praecipiterint, aut te ne gratuita quidem eorum suffragia tulisse.

6. Translate:-
Nam si quis idcirco aliquid de libertate mea deminutum putat, quod non ab omnibus eisdem, a quibus ante solitus sum dissentire, dissertiam, primum, si bene de me meritis gratum me praebeo, non desino incurrere in crimen hominis niniun memoriae nimiunque grati; sin autem aliquando sine ullo rei publicae detrimento respicio etiam aliquando salvem quem in ea tribu memento, certe non modo non sum reprehendendus, sed etiam, si ruere vellem, boni viri me ut id ne facerem rogarent. Res vero ipsa publica, si loqui possit, agetec mecum ut, quoniam sibi servirem semper, numquam mihi, fructus autem ex esse non ut oportuisset etsi et ubere, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulissent, ut jam mihi servirem, consulerem meus; se non modo satis habere a me, sed etiam vereri ne parum mihi pro eo quantum a me habere reddisset. Quod, si horum ego nihil cogito, et idem sum in re publica qui fui semper, tamenne libertatem requies meam? quam tu ponis in eo, si semper cum ipsis quibuscumque aliquando contendimus depugnemus. Quod est longe secus. Stare enim omnes debeatam tamquam in orbe alius rei publice, cui quoniam versatur, cun deligere partem ad quam nos illius utilitas salusque converterit.

II.

Render into Latin:-

1. A drop of honey disappears in the vastness of the Aegean Sea.—Such is the importance of virtue that all things vanish in the comparison with it. The government was limited by a term of five days to each, and went through all in rotation.—Aristotle introduced the theory of rhetoric into philosophy.—Not merely the actual endurance of such things, but the possibility of them, the liability to them, in fact the mention of them is an in-
dignity to a Roman citizen.—Knowledge and contemplation of the universe would be onesided and imperfect if no action followed.—Abstract good, consisting as it does in harmony with nature, admits of no degrees.—The mastery of an art so important and difficult I do not profess to have attained, but I openly avow that I have aimed at it.

2. He sent to Athens, along with the invitation from Dionysius, the most pressing and emphatic entreaties from himself. He represented the immense prize to be won, nothing less than the means of directing the action of an organized power extending over all the Greeks of Italy and Sicily, provided only the mind of Dionysius could be thoroughly gained over. This (he said) was already half done; not only Dionysius himself, but also his youthful half-brothers of the other line, had been impressed with earnest mental aspirations, and longed to drink at the pure fountain of true philosophy. Everything presaged complete success, such as would render them hearty and active proselytes, if Plato would only come forthwith, before hostile influences could have time to corrupt them, and devote to the task his unrivalled art of penetrating the youthful mind. These hostile influences were indeed at work and with great activity; if victorious, they would not only defeat the project of Dion, but might even provoke his expulsion or threaten his life. Could Plato, by declining the invitation, leave his devoted champion and apostle to fight so great a battle, alone and unassisted?

JUNIOR CLASS.

I.

VIRGIL, Georg. IV. 58-87; 295-315.

1. Translate:

Hine ubi iam emissum caveis ad sidera creli
Nare per restatem liquidam suspexeris agmen
Obseuramque trabi vento mirabere nubem,
Contemplator : aquas dulcis et fronda semper
Tecta petunt. Huc tu iussas adsperge sapores,
Trita meliphyla et cerinthae ignobile gramen,
Timiusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum :
Ipse considest medicatis sedibus, ipse
Intima more suo sese in cunabula condent.

Sin autem ad pugnam exierint—nam sepe duobus
Regibus incessit magno discordia motu;
Continuoque animos volgi et trepidantia hello
Corda licet longe præsciscere ; namque morantis
Martius ille seris rauci canor increpat, et vox
Auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum ;
Tum trepide inter se coeunt, pennisque coruscant,
Spiculaque exacuunt rostris, aptantque lacertos,
Et circa regem atque ipsa ad prætoria dense
Miscentur, magnisque vocant clamoribus hostem.

Ergo ubi ver nactre sudum camposqne patentis,
Erumpunt portis: concurritur æthere in alto;
Fit sonitus; magnum mixtre glomerantur in orbem,
Precipitesque cadunt ; non densior aere grando,
Nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis.
Ipse per medias acies insignibus alis
Ingentis animos angusto in pectore versant,
Usque adeo obnixi non cedere, dum gravis aut hos
Aut hos versa fuga victor dare terga subegit.
Hi motus animorum atque hmc certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui iactu compressa quiescunt.
2. Give the story of Aristaeus which is introduced in this Georgie.

3. Give the etymologies of petulcus, nequiquam, contemplari, suboles, rursus, secretus.

4. Give the principal parts of lino, attero, nanciscor, audeo, pando.

5. Si me senserit eum queritare, nunquam dicet carnifex. What other moods and tenses might have stood in this sentence, and with what variations in the meaning?

6. Translate:—

De. Nostia porticum apud macellum haec deorsum? De. Quid ni nouerim?

Sy. Praeterito haec recta platea sursum: ubi eo ueneris, cliuos deorsum versus est: hac te præcipitato: postea est ad hanc manum sacellum: ibi angiportum propter est.


De. Id quidem angiportum non est pernium. Sy. Verum herele: uah, Censen hominem me esse? erraui: in porticum rursum redi: Sane haec multo propius ibis et minor est erratio.


De. Quid ibi factum? Sy. Lectulos in sole lignis pedibus faciundos dedit.

De. Ubis potes usus: bene sane. sed cesso ad eum pergerre?

Sy. I sane: ego te exercebo bodie, ut dignus es, silicernium.

Æschinus odiose cessat: prandium corrupitur: Ctesipho autem in amorest votus. ego jam prospiciam mihi:

Nam jam adibo atque unum quiequid, quod quidem erit bellissimum:

Carpam et cyathos sorbilans paulatim hunc producam diem.
wells on our own account as from the bad feeling and mistrust prevalent among the Greeks around us. If, indeed, we with the full and unanimous force of Greece could attack him unassisted, I should have held that even wrong, done towards him, was no wrong at all. But since this is impossible, I contend that we must take care not to give the king a pretence for enforcing claims of right on behalf of the other Greeks. While we remain quiet he cannot do any such thing without being mistrusted; but if we have been the first to begin war, he will naturally seem to mean sincere friendship to the others, on account of their aversion to us. Do not therefore expose to light the sad distempers of the Grecian world by calling together its members when you will not persuade them, and by going to war when you will have no adequate force; but keep the peace, confiding in yourselves and making full preparation.

2. Narrate the life of Horace so far as it can be collected from his works, quoting as much as possible his own language.

3. Write down four consecutive stanzas of Horace's Odes in Alcaic or Sapphic metre.

4. Arrange in a Sapphic stanza the following words:—

Stella velox agitare flammeos cursus per inane lucenti penne, odis quo nune in astro noctic quiescat tua pluma.

And the following words in an Alcaic stanza:—

Quota pars tot praebantium militum redibit suspes! Casos nix teget funereae veste, et casus quisque premuet ossa sepsili viri.

J. R. SEELEY, Professor.

GREEK.

EXTRA CLASS.

I.

ARISTOPHANES: THE KNIGHTS.

Translate:—

I. vv. 175-194.

Α. εἰδάμονῆς ε', εἰ διαστραφήσουμαι;

ΔΗ. οἶκε, ἄλλα διὰ σοῦ ταῦτα πάντα πέρναται.

γίγνει γάρ, ὥς ὁ χρησίμος οὕτοι λέγει,

ἀνήρ μεγάτος. Α. ἐπέ μοι, καὶ πῶς ἐγώ

διανοτοπώλης ὑπὸ ἀνήρ γεγένησομαι;

ΔΗ. εἴ σιν γὰρ τούτο καὶ γίγνει μέγας,

ὁτὶ ποιήσει κατὰ ἄγορᾶς οἱ καὶ θρασύς.

Α. οἶκε ἄκιν ὡς μαυτὸν ἑσχίζειν μέγα.

ΔΗ. οἴμοι, τί ποτ̄ ἐσθ̄ ὅτι σαυτόν οὐ φύς ἄξιον;

ἔχεινέναι τί μοι δοκεῖς σαυτῷ καλόν.

μην ἐκ καλῶν εἰ κάγαθιον; Α. μᾶ τοῖς θεοῖς,

εἰ μὴ κ αἰσχροῖς γ'. ΔΗ. ὡ μακάρε τῆς τύχης,

δοσιν τέσσεραν ἀγάθον εἰς τὰ πράγματα.

Α. Ἀλλ' ὁ γάθος ὀδί οἰκεῖκη ἐπίσταμαι,

πλήρη γραμμάτων, καὶ ταῦτα μέντοι κακὰ κακῶς.

ΔΗ. τοιοὶ μόνον σ' ἐξελάσεις, ὅτι καὶ κακὰ κακῶς

ἡ δημαγωγία γάρ ὅσ πρὸς μοισακὸν

ἐπ' ὑστιν ἀνερὸς οὐδὲ χρησιῶν τῶν τρόπων,

Ἀλλ' εἰς ἀμαθή καὶ βέλεινυρόν. ἄλλα μη παρῆς

αὐτο τίδε οὕτω λογίσαι εἰς τοῖς θεοῖς οἰ.
1. What is the part of the comedy from which this extract is taken? Give an account of it.
2. Explain v. 511, óv ořχi πάλαι χορόν αἱτοῖς καθ’ αὐτῶν, and any other passage which seems to need explanation.
3. Explain the last five lines.

IV. vv. 1297-1312.

1. Four of the extant plays of Aristophanes were acted in four successive years: which are these? and in what years were they acted?

2. At what festival was The Knights acted? in what Attic month? At what other Dionysiac festivals were plays exhibited?

3. In the extract from the argument preserved in the Argument it is stated, "Eoioaxe'YJ TO opaµa €71'1. ~rparo/CA.€0VI: apxovTOS O'YJfl0<11.f/, IC.T.A.,

What is the meaning of OrJµo<riq?

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what is known of Olympus?

6. vv. 40-43. υνυν γάρ ὡστι διστότης 

Explain the terms 

What allusion is there elsewhere in Aristophanes to a previous quarrel between Cleon and the body of the 1τπήδος?
9. vv. 230–2. καὶ μὴ δέξωθ' οὗ γάρ ἐστιν ἐξρασμένος· ὑπὸ τοῦ δύον γὰρ αὐτὸν οὐδεὶς ἤθελε τῶν σκεπνοιῶν εἰκάσαι.
Translate, and explain.
10. v. 235. οὗ τοῦ μᾶ τὸν διώκει θεὸς χαιρήσετον.
Where was the altar of the Twelve Gods? by whom it originally set up and dedicated?
11. v. 238. οἷς ἔσθε ὑπὸ οὗ Χαλκείδας ἀφίστατον.
What Chalcidians are here meant? · What event showed that there was good reason at this time to suspect their fidelity?
12. v. 242, 3. ἀνέρες ἵππης, παραγένεσθε· νῦν ὁ καιρὸς, ὦ Σίμων, ὦ Παναίτη, οἶκε ἐλάτε πρῶς τὸ δεξίον κέραν;
What office may we suppose Simon and Panaitius to have held? With whom may this Simon be identified?
13. vv. 436, 7. ἀθροί, καὶ τοῦ πολέω σπαριέ' ὡς οὐκ ἦδη Κακίας ἢ συκοφαντίας πνεῖ.
Translate and explain. Illustrate the formation of the terms κακίας and συκοφαντίας. What is the etymology of κακίας?
Explain the allusion. What noble family were particularly designated as ἀλτηρίοι?
15. How did Cratinus avenge himself for the manner in which Aristophanes spoke of him in the Parabasis of the Knights?
16. To whom does Aristotle ascribe the introduction of a plot or story into Comedy? What does he say of Crates?
17. Poseidon is invoked in v. 562, as Ποσειδών φιλότατε. Who was Phormion?
18. vv. 684, 5. εὔπορος ὑπὸ πανούργος ἔτερον πολὺ πανούργιας μεῖζον κεκαμένον.
What is the meaning of the verb κέκαμεν in Homer? and with what construction is it used? In what sense does Aristophanes seem to use the word here?
19. v. 855. ὁτ' εἰ σὸ βρομήσαι καὶ βλέψεις δαράκινα.
What is the proper meaning of adverbs in ἵνα? Give some other example. Explain the pun here.
20. vv. 906, 7. ἐγὼ δὲ κελλίγγιον γε σοι καὶ φάρμακον δίδωμι, τὰν τούτων ἀντικείμενοι ἐλέθνη περισσεύειν.
Translate and explains. What is the metre of these lines? Scan them.
21. vv. 923–6. δίσεις ἕμοι καλὴν δίκην, ἵππομενος ταῖς εἰσφοραῖς ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς τελουσίωι σπεύδω σ' ὄπως ἄν ἐγγραφῆ.
Translate, and explain the threat.
22. vv. 1135–7. εἰ τοῦτο επιτήδειος ὑπὲρ δημοσίου τρόφεος ἐν τῇ πνεύ.
What is meant by the term δημόσιοι? What other term is used at the end of this play, and in the Frogs, to express the same meaning?
23. vv. 1321. τῶν Δῆμον ἀφεθῆσαι ὑμῖν καλὸν ἐξ αἰσχροῦ πεποίηκα.
Translate. What story is here alluded to?
24. v. 1326. δὲ θέτε οἷς καὶ γὰρ ἀνοιγμένον ψάφον ἡδὴ τῶν προπυλαίων.
What mechanical contrivance was employed in this last scene of the Knights? For what purpose was the same contrivance frequently applied in Tragedy?
25. Give an account of the concluding scene, and of the costume of Demus.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

HOMERIC HYMNS.—I. To APOLLO: II. To HERMES.

Translate:

I. H. AP. vv. 61-82.
"Ως φάτος χαίρε ή δόλος, ἀμεμορησθέ νες προσήνθε" οὐκ ἀκούσαν τῇ ἑταίρᾳ, ἀκούσαν μὲν ἔγγυς γονίν εἰκάτω ἀνακτός. Ηπείρον ἂγνος γάρ ἐτάτοιν οἷς ὑπαγός ἀνηράσαν ὅπερ ἐπὶ κενοὶ περιμήθησα γενομένην.

III. H. HERM, vv. 163-181.

Μὴτερ ἐρή, τί με ταύτα δεδίκεσαι, ἢτοι τέκνον νήστον, δε μᾶλλα παύρα μετὰ φροσίν ἀσύλια οἶλεν, ταρσαλέον, καὶ μητρὶς ὑπαιδεύκουσιν ἐνυπάς; αὕτη εἰς τέχνης ἐπιθήσομαι, ἢτε ἀριστή, βουλεύων εἴμε καὶ σὲ διαμετρός ὑδὲ θεοῖν.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

In what sense does Homer use the form ἔοι? What is the form which Homer uses in the sense here given to ἔοι? Is there any authority for the sense given here to the word?

N.B. In v. 167 ἑυσεθών is corrupt. Translate as if κυδαινων were read.

2. In what connexion does Homer always use the verb ἀλεγγόναι?

3. Explain the epithet in φιλοκύδα κύμον.

Translate into Greek:

1. But Theramenes rose up and bade you commit the State to thirty men, and adopt in practice the constitution which Dracontides exhibited. But you, even though you were in such a position, nevertheless raised a clamour indicating that you would not do this: for you became aware that you were holding your assembly on that day on the question of servitude or freedom. But Theramenes said that he cared nothing for your clamour, since he knew that there were many Athenians who were acting for like objects with himself, and that what he proposed had the approbation of Lysander and the Lacedaemonians. But of those who were present in the assembly, all the good men perceiving that the matter was concerted beforehand and that there was no help for it, some of them remained where they were and kept
quiet, and others went away, having this consciousness at least, that they had not voted any evil to their country; but some few men, both dishonest and ill-judging, held up their hands for what they were ordered to vote for.—Speech of Lysias against Eratosthenes.

2. Naxos was conquered after a hard siege, and instead of an ally became a subject of Athens,—the first member of the confederacy which experienced from its protectors the worst evil which it had to fear from the Persians. But its example did not induce those who were exposed to the same danger either to unite in defence of their liberty, or to abstain from provoking a like attack. One after another they unseasonably refused compliance with the requisitions of the leading state, and were punished with the loss of their independence. Many were imprudent enough to seek ease from their burdens by sacrificing their strength. They offered to commute their personal services in the endless expeditions to which they were summoned for stated payments of money. Cimon perceived the advantage which Athens would reap from this arrangement, and accepted it whenever it was proposed.—Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. xvii.

SENIOR CLASS.

I.

AESCHYLUS: PERSIS, vv. 1-531.

Translate:

I. vv. 93-111.

II. vv. 386-411.
What was Bolbe? and where was it?

2. What is notable in the metrical construction of v. 501, στρατός περὶ κ. λ. τ. and v. 509, Θρήκην περάσαντες κ. τ. λ.?

II.

AESCHYLUS: PERSE, vv. 1–531.

1. The Persæ was acted in the Archonship of Menon, Ol. 76, 4: in what year B.C.?

2. The Persæ is the oldest Greek play extant. What marks of antiquity are there in the structure of the drama, or in the metres employed?

3. What other examples do we know of historical plays on the Athenian stage?

4. vv. 49, 50. στενταὶ δ’ ιερῶν Τμώλου πελάται

What forms of the verb στενταῖ are used in Homer? What tense is ἄμφιβαλεῖν? Who are the Τμώλου πελάται?

5. How were the bridges across the Hellespont constructed?

6. Who was Atossa? Herodotus says (vii. 3), ἦ γὰρ Ἀτοσσα ἐίχε τὸ πᾶν κράτος. What gave her this power?

7. By whom was Susa made the chief residence of the Persian kings? How does this appear?

8. v. 213. πασῶν δὲ πρόσαν οὐχ ὑπεύθυνος πόλει.

Why was this description of kingly power specially opposed to the political feelings of the Athenians?
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

9. v. 238. ἀργύρου πηγή τις αὐτὸς ὥστε, θησαυρὸς χθονος.
What is meant?

10. v. 244. ὥστε Δαρείον πολὺν τε καὶ καλὸν φθείρα στρατῶν.
Upon what occasion?

11. vv. 326, 7. ἐνέννειας τε πρῶτος εἰς εὑρύχιαν,
Kλίκων ἐπάρχεις.
At what different times do we find Syennesis as a name of Cilician Kings?

12. On what authority is it probable that Ἐσχύλος reckoned the Persian fleet at Salamis as 1207 ships? and why is the number certainly too great?

13. v. 447. νησίς τοι ὥστε κατὰ.
What was the name of this island? Who led the Greek heavy-armed soldiers who slew the Persians on the island?

14. v. 466. ἀνθρώπων γὰρ ἐξερευνᾶς εἰς ἐπάγγελμα στρατοῦ.
Where did Xerxes sit to view the battle?

15. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood of the following verbs, and the Present tense of each:

(1) ὠδοὺς, ἐπιχορήσθη, ἀντίδοθη ἦν ἐν τῷ παρὸντ τῷ φαιόντι.
neon γάρ μακρὰν σπανίσατε ποτὲ πρὸς τὸν Αἰγυπτίων ὑπέρ τὰ Μήδουσα πολέμου παρὰ Κορινθίων ἐκίονα ναὶς ἔλαβατε καὶ ἡ εὐεργεσία αὕτη τε καὶ ἡ ἐς Σαμίους, τὸ δὲ ἡμᾶς Ἑλευσιόνησιν αὐτοὶ μη βοηθήσατε, παρέσχεν ἡμῖν Αἰγυπτίων μὲν ἐπικράτησας, Σαμίους δὲ κόλασιν, καὶ εἰς καιρὸς τούτῳ ἐγένετο, οὐς μάλιστα ἀνθρώποι ἐπ’ ἔκθρων τοῖς σφετέροις ἱώτερον τῶν πάντων ἀνεπίστολο ἔβαζον ἡκατερόν γι’ ἡμᾶς.
μαῖραν τοῦ τὸν ἀντιστάντα, ἦν καὶ τίχυ φῖλος δύο, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ οἰκεῖα χέριν τίθενται φιλονεκία ἕνεκα τῆς αὐτίκα. ὑπὸ εὐθυμητόντες, καὶ νυστέρος τις παρὰ πρεσβυτέρῳ αὐτὰ μαθὼν, ἄξιοντω τοῖς ὑμῖν ἦμας ἀξίωσαν καὶ μὴ νομίζῃ ἀπαντή µὲν τάδε λέγεσαι, ἐξίφθορα δὲ, ἐλ πολεμήσει, ἀλλὰ εἶναι τὸ τέτορ ἑπορεύον, ἐν γὰρ τοῖς ἐλάχιστα ἄμαρταν, μάλιστα ἐπέστη καὶ τὸ μᾶλλον τοῦ πολέμου, ἡ φοβοῦστε ἡμᾶς Κορινθίων κελεύουσα αἴδευσιν, ἐν ἀράνει ἐκεῖ κεῦται καὶ εἰς ἄξιον ἐπαρθέντας αὐτῷ φανερὰ ἔκθραν ἔδει καὶ ἄν μέλλονσα πρὸς Κορινθίων κτῆσασαι, τῆς ἐν ἑπαρχοῦσας πρότερον ἢ Μεγαρίδαι ὑποψίᾳ σύμφωνον ψήλευξι μᾶλλον ὑ ἀγα τελευταία χῶρας καιρὸν ἔχονσα, καὶ ἐλάσσον ἂ, δύναται μείζον ἐγκλήμα λύσαι.


17. Give an account of the following metres:

(1) Catalatic Tetrameter Trochaic;
(2) Trimeter Iambic;
(3) Dimeter Anapastic.

18. For what purpose is the Anapestic metre usually employed by the Tragedians?

III.

THUCYDIDES, Book I.

Translate:—

I. cc. 41, 42.

Δικαιώματα μὲν ὑπὸν τάδε πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔγχομεν ικανά κατὰ τὸν ’Ελλήνων νόμον, παραοίνεις δὲ καὶ ἐξίσων χάρισιν τοιάνδε, ἢν ὅπε ἔχθραν ὄντες ὥστε βλάπτειν, οὖδ’ αὐτόν ὑπ’ ἐπιχρήσθαι, ἀντίδοθήσατο ἦν ἐν τῷ παρόντι φαιόντι ρύοιν, νεόν γάρ μακρὰν σπανίσατε ποτὲ πρὸς τὸν Αἰγυπτίων ὑπέρ τὰ Μήδουσα πολέμου παρὰ Κορινθίων ἐκίονα ναϊς ἔλαβατε καὶ ἡ εὐεργεσία αὕτη τε καὶ ἡ ἐς Σαμίους, τὸ δὲ ἡμᾶς Ἑλευσιόνησιν αὐτοὶ μη βοηθήσατε, παρέσχεν ἡμῖν Αἰγυπτίων μὲν ἐπικράτησας, Σαμίους δὲ κόλασιν, καὶ εἰς καιρὸς τούτῳ ἐγένετο, οὐς μάλιστα ἀνθρώποι ἐν ἔκθροι τοῖς σφετέροις ἱώτερον τῶν πάντων ἀνεπίστολο ἔβαζον ἡκατερόν γι’ ἡμᾶς.

II. c. 90.

Δακκαλιμῖνων δὲ αἰθήθηκαν τῷ μέλλον ἢλθον προσβείκαν, τά μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἠδον ἄν ἐξαντεῖν ἡμὴ’ ἐκείνοις ἡμὴ’ ἄλλον μηδένα τείχος ἔχοντα, τὸ
II. c. 121.

Κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς εἰδεὶς ἐπικρατήσας, πρῶτον μὲν πλῆθει προέχοντα καὶ ἐμπεριστημένη τελεμέκρω, ἐπειτα ὡμίως πάντας ἐκ τὰ παραγγελλόμενα οἰκτραντικὸν τὸ οὐ Ἰσχυοῦσα, ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχοῦσας τοῦ ἐκείστος οὐσίας ἐξαρ- τοῦμεθα, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Δλεοῦς καὶ Ὀλυμπίῳ χρωμάτων δύνασθα γὰρ τοιχαμένους ὑπολαβένει οἷον τ' ἐσμὲν μεθορ διεκολεῖς τοὺς ἐξουσίους ναιβάτας. ὡσιγη γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ὅ δέναιμος μᾶλλον ὅ ὥκεια ἢ δὴ ἑπετέρα ἴσον τὸν τὸῦ παθοῦ, τοὺς σώμας τὸ πλέον ἱσχύουσα ἢ τοὺς χρήμας. μη τῇ πίερι ναιμαρίῃ κατὰ τὸ εἰδοὺς ἀλάκτοντες εἰ δὲ ἀντιτηθεὶς, μελατήρ− τομεν καὶ ἦμεις ἐν πλούσι ποὸν τὸ ναυτικόν καὶ χτόνον τοῦ ἐν αὐτῶν καταστάθησαι, τὰ γὰρ ἡγεῖται ἢ τῇ περιπλούσια. δὲ γὰρ ἦμεις ἐχόμεν φόδεο ἀγάθων, ἐκείνους οὐκ ἄν γένοιτο διάδραμα τ' ἐκείνου ὑποτιμήθη προβοῦσα, καθαρευτὸν ἢμᾶς ἐστὶ μελετή. χρήματα δ' ὡς' ἐχοὺς ἢ αὐτὰ, οὐσιοῦς ἢ δεινὸν ἢ εἶπ, εἰ οἱ μὲν ἐκείνων ἔξωμασί τι εὐθεία ταύτων φέροντες οὐκ ἀπερφοῦσιν, ἦμεις δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ μιμορωομένῳ τοὺς ὑγροῖς καὶ αὐτοῦ ἑμὰς σωζοῦσιν οἷς ἀμα ὀπλεικότες, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ ὑπ' ἐκείνων αὐτὰ αἰματιζόνετε αὐτοὶ τοῦτας κακῶς πάροιχοι.

IV.

THUCYDIDES, Book I.

1. c. 89. When was Sestos besieged and taken? Who commanded the besiegers?

2. c. 90. οὐ προσέχει πρὸς τὰς ἀρχὰς. What magistrates were these?

3. c. 93. ὑπήρθον δὲ αὐτοῦ πρότερον ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείστος ἀρχῆς ἢ κατ' ἐναυαν Ἀθηναίους ἤξε. Translate. What is here spoken of? Mr. Fynes Clinton places the Archonship of Themistocles in the year B.C. 481: what argument is there against this?

4. c. 95. οἱ τὸ ἀλλοι Ἑλληνες ἤχθοντο, καὶ οὐχ ἤκοισα οἱ Ἰωνες . . . φοιτῶντες ταῖς πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἠθίον αὐτοὺς ἐγεμοῦν αὐνών γενέσθαι κατὰ τὸ ἐξαγένες. Explain the force of the argument κατὰ τὸ ἐξαγένες.

5. What was the amount of the contribution (φόρος) first paid by the allies of Athens? By whom was it assessed? What was the amount at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War?
6. Where was the treasury of the confederacy first placed? and when, and at whose suggestion, was it removed? What were the treasurers of the common fund called?

7. What was the position of Eion? and what were the circumstances of its capture by Cinon?

8. What was the last position held by the Persians in Europe?

9. Of what temple at Athens was the building connected with the capture of Scyros?

10. What was the first state in alliance with Athens that was deprived of independence? in what year?

11. What allies remained independent in B.C. 441?

12. What was the cause of war between Thasos and Athens?

13. What was the ancient name of the site of Amphipolis? why was it so called? Give an account of the first attempt of the Athenians to form a settlement there. When was Amphipolis finally founded?

14. What circumstances prevented the Lacedaemonians from making a diversion in favour of the Thasians?

15. What was the occasion of the dissolution of the alliance between the Athenians and the Lacedaemonians?

16. c. 102. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι . . . . ὁδὲ δεξιώσαντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τοῦτο παθέναι . . . . ἀρχείον τοῦ ἐκείνων πολέμιων εξομίχυτο ἐγένετο. What were the habitual relations of Argos and Lacedemon? Mention facts in illustration.

17. Who was the Persian Governor of Egypt slain in the insurrection of Inarus? When did the revolt begin, and how long did it last? What was the end of the Athenian operations in Egypt?

18. An inscription is preserved which begins thus:—

ΕΡΕΧΘΟΙΔΟΣ
ΗΟΙΔΕ: ΕΝΤΟΙ: ΠΟΛΕΜΟΙ: ΑΠΕΘΑΝΟΝ: ΕΝΚΥΠΡΟΙ:
ΕΝΑΙΤΥΠΟΙ: ΕΝΦΟΙΝΙΚΕΙ: ΕΝΑΙΛΕΥΣΙΝ:
ΕΝΑΙΓΙΝΕΙ: ΜΕΓΑΡΟΙ[1]:
ΤΟ: ΑΥΣΟ: ΕΝΙΑΥΣΟ.

Write this inscription in the ordinary Greek character. What was the public ceremony which would give occasion to the erection of a monument with such an inscription? To what year does it relate? What military operations recorded in it are not mentioned by Thucydides? Give a short account of the actions in the Megarid.

19. c. 110. πλὴν Ἀμυρταῖον τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἐλεσι βασιλέως.
How does this Amyrtæus appear in the Dynasties of Manetho?

20. c. 107. τὰ μακρά τεῖχη . . . . τὸ τε Φαληρώνδε καὶ τὸ ἐς Πειραιά. Describe the position of these walls. What addition was made to them afterwards? What were the Long Walls which existed in the later period of Athenian history?

21. What were the political consequences of the battle of Ænophyta (c. 108), and the battle of Coronæa (c. 113)?

22. What were the time and place of Cimon’s death?

23. What was the peace of Callias spoken of by the Orators and later writers? How is the question of its reality affected by arguments drawn from Thucydides and Herodotus?

24. Give an account of the events which immediately preceded the Thirty Years’ Truce. What was the result of them to the young Spartan King Pleistoanax? Who was the Spartan who acted as his adviser?

25. c. 114. Ἑστιαίαι δὲ ἐξοικίσαντες αὐτοῖς τὴν γῆν ἐσχών.
What was the name of the new town built by the Athenian settlers in Hestireatis? What were such settlers called? How did they differ from ἄντοικοι?

26. Thuc. vii. 76. πόλιν τε γὰρ σήσιν ὑπάρχειν Σάμων, οὐκ ἄσθενην, ἀλλ’ ἣ παρ’ ἐλάχιστον δὴ ἢδε τὸ Ἀθηναῖων κράτος τὴν βασιλείαν, ὡς ἐπολέμησεν, ἀφελεσθαί. Translate. What is the war spoken of? How far is the statement here made confirmed by the narrative of Thucydides?

27. How was the proposal to assist the Samians in their revolt from Athens determined in the congress of the Peloponnesian Confederacy?

28. c. 56. τοῦ τε ἑπιδήμουργον ἐκτέμπευν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ ἔδεχομαι, οὐκ εἰτα ό νῦ κατὰ τὸν ἐκκατόρου Καρίνθου ἐπέμπον. Explain the word ἑπιδήμουργός exactly. What was the meaning of ἐπιδήμουργος in Attic Greek?

29. c. 77. καὶ ἐλασσόμενοι γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ἐξουσίαις πρὸς τὸν Ἔμμαχον δίκαιοι καὶ παρ’ ἡμῖν αὐτός ἐν τοῖς ἰδιοῖς νόμοις συμβαίνει ταῖς κρίσεις, φιλοδοξίαι φιλοσύνη. Translate accurately. What circumstance in the relation between the Athenians and their subject allies is implied in this passage?

30. c. 87. ἐπενήριζεν αὐτός ἐφορεῖς ὡς ἐν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν Ἀκρεάδοιμον. Give an account of the office and powers of the Ephori. What is the etymology of the name?

31. c. 118. τὸ δὲ τε καὶ πολέμως οἰκείως ἐξειργόμενοι. What wars prevented the Lacedaemonians from interfering with the growth of the Athenian Empire?

32. Describe the position of Potidæa, and of Olynthus. How did Olynthus become a Greek city?

V.
GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. What is the difference in Greek in the use of Aorist Tenses and Imperfect Tenses?

2. How far does the use of Indefinite and Imperfect Tenses in English correspond to the use of Aorists and Imperfect Tenses in Greek? and in what point does it differ?


4. What peculiar meanings are assumed by the imperfect tenses of ἔδοξαν and ἐνωσθαί?

5. Translate Thuc. VI. 41: τῶν δὲ στρατηγῶν εἰς ἀναστάς ἄλλων μὲν οὐδένα ὅτι ἐλασσόμενον, αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα ἐδέξα τοιάδε: And VI. 72: παρελομὶ αὐτοῖς Ἐρμοκράτης . . . ἐδώρων Τε καὶ οὐκ εἰσι τῷ γεγενημένῳ ἐνειδίδαν. And explain the shade of meaning expressed by ἀνεδώρωσαν ἃν.

6. Translate Thuc. VII. 71, §3: εἰ μὲν τινες ἱδιοῖς πη τοὺς σφετέρους ἐπικατοίκητοι, ἀνεδώρωσαν τε ἃν, καὶ πρὸς ἀνάσεις θεῶν ἔρρησαν· οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ τὸ σφέτερον βλέψαντες ἄλοιφῳ ἐχώρων: And explain the shade of meaning expressed by ἀνεδώρωσαν ἃν.

7. Dem. Ol. II. p. 24. οἴσω καὶ τῶν πόλεων καὶ τῶν τυμάρων, ἐος μὲν ἄν ἐξοι πολέμουσι, ἄμα τά κακά τοὺς πολλῶς οὐτάν ἑπείδην ἃθροισον τοὺς πόλεως συμπλακότρως, τόντα ἐπιχρησίν ἔδοξαν. Translate. What is the time of ἐποίησεν? how does this appear from the construction?
8. What is the peculiar and strict force of the Perfect Tenses in the earlier Greek? and how has this affected the formation and meaning of Perfects?

9. What is the mode of conception of events expressed by the Subjunctive or Optative Mood as distinguished from the Indicative?

10. Is the difference between the Subjunctive and Optative Moods really a difference of Mood? If not, what is it?

11. Translate. Explain exactly the phrase ἐγὼ εἰκόνιον ἠκούσα, ἥτοι τὴν Ἁλκυσίων ἰών γέραν, ἧ ὑδευσιός ἄξω ἑλών.

12. Translate. Account for the mood in which the several verbs are used.

13. Translate into Greek:

"If they perceived any one to be opposed to the oligarchy, they got rid of him."

14. Translate into Greek:

"The Lacedaemonians guard their young men, that no one may corrupt them."

15. What are the terminations of masculine verbal nouns denoting agents? Show that the nouns of this class are connected with one another in formation, even when they belong to different declensions. What are the corresponding feminine terminations?

16. What is the termination of verbal nouns denoting the result or product of an action? What difference is there sometimes in such nouns between late Greek and pure Greek?

17. Trace the formation of such nouns as ἄκρισια and προδοσία.

Translate into Greek:

1. People in Greece will hear of whatever counsel you may give us.
2. I will not return into Asia before I have taken and burnt Athens.
3. We used to wait every day till the prison was opened; and when it was opened, we went in to Socrates.
4. On the preceding day, when we came out of the prison in the evening, we heard that the vessel was arrived from Delos.
5. We must send no inconsiderable force, in order that what we have already done may not be in vain.
6. They sent ambassadors to make complaints, in order that they might have as great an excuse as possible for going to war.
7. And perhaps I should have been put to death on account of this, if the government of the Thirty had not been quickly broken up.
8. You are able to speak both briefly and at greater length; but I am not able to make these long speeches. You, therefore, who are able to do both, ought to have yielded to us, in order that conversation might take place.
Translate:—

I. vv. 8–25.

"H, kai é' 'Avtou ór òiâne to pukroú oístov, òtôi ò kalon áleíov ánařysosebhai ómelle xrioseov, ór#pragma break# foun' kai ói méto xerain enôma, òproi piòo óinov' foun' òi oí oí èin òumêrê merubletov' tì ê' oíôto met' anðrâsai gatuphôseis, muòvov eini plêôneisai, kai ei mãla karpopoei eîn, oî teêuës thàmatov te kákon kai êpâ mélâvân;
tòv d' 'Oðnesèis kata lâvûn òpiçóûmenos bâlën ír' antkidù ò' òpaloiî òi' ançhènès èlith' akwêk. éklínon' ê étrôswes, àdôpos de ei' ékttse xerôs blamênuv' àukîa ò' àllôs òná bînâs páçhî èl òlthen áigma ton ânðrâmou, òiôv ò' òpò òl patêzov únd âdî òl plêîas, àpê ò' èlôsina xênêv èrâmê.
sîtôs te kápâ t' òpôta fôôrênêj toî ò' ómâfpas muñstîres kata òwâ, òtôi òdon ândrâ péoloata. ëk de ðrônwn anðrousas, órnînthetes kata òwâ, páûstos pâpataînontes dîvûntous toî teîhous' oidê òî ðèstî òhîn, oîb' álêmov étîos, èlêthvai'

II. vv. 212–235.

prûstos thêg' ènânépe Darmastôrîj's 'Aglôlov'

Méntor, ìb' ì' òpësai paracapîpîhîn 'Oðnesèv, muñstîresi màçexthai, èmûnîmëvai òe òi' aîpr'. wòd ìaî hîmêtovon õe nînoi telëçothai ðîw. òpîtûte kev òiônou kteômen, patìr' ìhè kai vînû, ìn ìn ñv òtôiân èpîstà fôrôséa, òiâ muônâîs èrðañv ìn megároîs' ñf' òi' òtôiôn krapài tîsèis, òntâr èpîn èmièn õe biàs àfêlômëthà xalêfî, kîmàboi', èpitâsà toî ðêstî, tâ t' ènûbô, kai tâ þôrîfû, tôsîn 'Oðnesèiù metâmîmou're oib'de toû níaë òwènûn ìn megyaîròsn èsàmou're, oib'dè thêgatôsas, oib'd' álêxon keînh' 'Iðákis kata ðàstû polèuènëv. "Oîs ìhînes': 'Aðnînai ðè golôsato eîprôth mûlloû' neîshpanâv ò' 'Oðnîa xalototîsùn òpësion.'

Oúkêtî sòì, 'Oðnîi, àvnon èmptôv, oib'dè òis álêlê, òîh ìa' ìmî 'Èlêvî lekûlènh, ènîpeteîè, elûnêtîs Thôwesèn èmûnàvnu nûleîs aîei, pûlîvov ìn ànðras épîronèn õe ìnîr' ìpîtîtv' ñû' òîh' ìbouliî Pîràmôî ðûlîs èfûnîyev. ðwî ìn nîvû, õte sòn õe ðèmûn kai kîmâbî' èkàvèvâs, ènta muñstîrnon òlòfìrèa álêmov èinà; ìlîl' ân' ìèoî, ðèvûn, ïàr' ìèr' ìstapô, kai ìdè èrgov, ðèr' èlêvë, òîòî òi în ànðrâsai ðûmènësèis Méntorî' álêmov èfûrègèës èpòtîneivën.'

III. vv. 433–456.

Oîs ìs' ìhîn' gêfîs ìn dî' ìk meýârôu ðebëkëi, âggleînàsà gîvàtâlî, kai ðûrîôîsà vîsèbthai. àntâr î 'Ôlvîmâxov kai bòukôlon ìhè svûôsîn eîs ò kalèscâmëvûn, ìpëa ðûrèdèntû provhôdà.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

"Αρχετε νῦν νέκναις φορέον, και ἀνωθε γυναῖκας
αὐτῷ ἐπεται θρόνου περικαλλέας ἢδε τραπέζεας
θεία καὶ σπάγγοισι πολρτήσοισι καθαίρεσιν.

1. What is the present tense of μέμβλετο;?
2. Of what tense and mood is κτέμεν;?

N.B. Some editions write the word κτέμεν, to be pronounced with a contraction.

3. What tense is πεφήσαι;? What other tenses of the same verb are found? What is the root?

4. Decline the noun of which κράσι is the dative; and give the various forms of the cases which are to be found in Homer.

5. What part of the verb is ἀνωθε; explain the formation.

6. What is the etymology of ἄμφωτον?

ODYSSEY, Book XXII.

1. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood of the following verbs, and the Present Tense of each:—

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εἶςε, ἐνέθης, ἐλήσον, σπέσθαι, δάσασθαι, ἐφέστασαν, ἐπέστον, μνῆσαι, ἐστο, ἐνείκω.

2. Of what tenses are the following participles? Give the Present Tense Active of each verb:—

---

tαθέν, πεπνυμένον, πειρώναντε, πεπτεώτασι, ἐπεσυμένοι, ἄγγελώσα, ὁπνύμένοι.

3. Give the Attic forms of the following words:—

---

ὑμ.-πλείρν, ἔσταν, ἴμεν (όπως δ’ ἴμεν, ν. 179), αἴθος, πολές, χείρεσσι, γονέων, κακευγήρα, σώτα, πεπτεώτας, ἀλήσ, ποτιδεύμων.

What would be said in Attic Greek for ούκεν; and for πίστυρας (καὶ πίστυρας κνίςας χαλαρίς, ν. 111)?

4. Of what tense and mood are ἐστάθη; and ἀνωθε;?

In what kind of verbs is this mood of this tense used? Give other examples; and point out anything remarkable in the formation.

5. Explain the formation of ἐστάμεναι, ἴμεν, θεωμέναι, ἐθέμεν: and of λύτο, ἐρό, καταλεγέμενος.

6. What is peculiar in the form ἀραρτιάν (ἐπὶ κροτάνους ἀραρτιάν, ν. 103)?
7. What is the peculiar meaning of tense-formations such as τίεσκον, ἑλασκέν, κυδησκέτο?

8. Explain the formation and meaning of τιτυσκομένος and Ἰσκεν (Ἰσκεν ἐκαστος ἄνήρ, v. 31).

9. Give all the cases of the plural pronoun ἄμυς.
   To what dialect is it referred? What are the similar forms of the second personal pronoun?

10. v. 199. δαίτα πάνετιάβι. What was the change in the meaning of the verb πένομαι in later Greek? Mention words of the same root, which follow the earlier and the later meaning.

11. v. 76. ἐτε κε μν οὐδόν ἀπόφορον ἡδι θυράων.
   ἐδε δε πατρί,
   μή με προσθετένων ὑδάτης τις χάλκω.
   v. 377. ὅφε ἀν ἐν ἑκάκα δωμα ποννομαμν ηστε βε χρή.
   Explain the forms of the verbs in these passages.

12. v. 391, 2. Τιλέμαχ', ἐδε δέ γε μοι κάρλενον τροφόν Ευρόκλειαν,
   ὅφε ἐπο εἶπμι, τό μοι καταθήκμιν ἄτι.
   What mood of the verb is εἶπμι, and what would be the usual form of it? Why is the vulgar reading εἶπμι wrong in syntax?

13. How are the apparent metrical irregularities or licences in v. 392 to be explained?

Questions on Grammar.

1. What consonants are called Mutes? Arrange them according to the organs of speech, and according to their quality.

2. What is the law for the combination of Mutes of different organs?

3. What are the combinations of Mutes of different organs which actually occur? By what fact in the inflexions of the language is their number limited?

4. What difference is there between the forms of the earlier and later language with respect to a dental mute coming before σ? Give examples.

5. In masculine and feminine nouns of the Third (or Increasing) Declension, what are the suffixes of the Accusative Case Singular?

6. When the stem of a noun ends in a dental consonant preceded by ι or υ, in what circumstances can the accusative singular have two forms, and in what only one? Give examples.

7. Decline the noun βούς, and the noun ναῦς as it is used in Attic prose, accenting the cases.

8. Decline the noun with the stem θυγάταρ—, according to the Attic dialect; and point out any peculiarity in the accentuation of any case.

9. Explain the difference in the formation of the nominative singular masculine of the active participles of verbs in μ and verbs in ω.

10. Decline the noun κέρας and the Proper Name Ξεφοκλῆς.

III.

XENOPHON'S MEMORABILIA, Book I., and Book II., cc. i.—v.

Translate:

I. Bk. I. c. ii. §§ 9–11.

"Ἀλλὰ τῇ Δίᾳ, ἡ κατήγορος ἐφη, ὑπερορᾶν ἐποίει τῶν καθστῶν νόμων τοὺς συνόντας, λέγων ὅτι μορφῶν εἰς τοὺς μὲν τίς πόλεως ἀρχωντας ἀπὸ κωμίων καθιστᾶναι, κυδησκέτο τε μή ὑδάτης χάλκων ἐθέλεν, μή τέκτουν, μηδὲ αἰτήγων, μηδὲ ἐπὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα, ὡς πολλὰ ἐπάτενα βλάζεις ἀμαρτανόμενα τοιού τῶν περὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀμαρτανομένων·· τοὺς δὲ τοιού-
Ανάγνωση, διαλέξεις και Ιστορίες...
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kai µη δια δέν τις τών γονέων τελευτησάντων τοις τέφνους μή κοσμή, και
toίτι εξετάζει· ή πόλε έν ταῖς τών άφρόντων δοκιμασίας. Σι νυν, ὦ παῖ,
ἀν σωφρόνης, τοὺς μὲν θεοὺς παρατήρης συγγνώμονας σοι εἰσίν αν τι παρη-
μέληκας τὴν μετροῦ, μή σε καί οὕτω νομίσαντες ἀχάριστον εἶναι οὐκ ἐθέλω-
σιν εὖ ποιεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἀνθρώπους αὐτοὶ ἐφελέξ, μή σε αἰσθήματι τῶν γονέων
αμελεύοντα πάντας αἰματάσων, κατὰ ἐν ἐρήμω φιλῶν ἀναφανεῖ, ἔγορ σε
ὑπολαβίον πρὸς τοὺς γονεῖς ἀχάριστον εἶναι, οὐδείς ὦ νομίσαντες εὖ σε
ποιήσας χαίρων ἀνθικήγοραί.

IV.

XENOPHON: MEMORABILIA, Bk. I. and Bk. II. cc. i.–v.

1. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood of the following Verbs, and the Pre-
sent Tense of each:
   ἰδέεις, πρεσβευθῆνε, ὑμνήτω, ἐκκλησίαν (I. c. iv. § 1, ἐκκλησίαν εἰ ἱκανός ἤν), ἡμιφωνεῖ, ἕχεται, ἐλπίζεται, ἐπιπλασαι.

2. I. c. ii. § 21. ἦταν δὲ τῶν νοῦντες νόμον ἐπιλέβηται τίς ἐπιλέ-
βεται καὶ ἦν ἡ ψυχή παύσασα τῆς σωφροσύνης ἐπιθυμεῖ.
   Translate. What parts of the verb are ἐπιλέβηται and ἐπιλέβησατι?
   Explain the exact force of the tense in ἐπιλέβησατι as used here.

3. c. ii. § 36. Μηδὲ ἐν τῷ ὠνόμα, ἔρη, ἢτ διώκειν τράκοντα ἢτων, ἐφίκει ὑπόσον πωλεῖ;
   Translate. In what way, and with what limitation, is the subjunctive
   mood used interrogatively?

4. c. iv. § 1. ἐτέιν οὕστιν ἄνθρώπων σεβαμένας ἐπὶ σοφίαν;
   What is remarkable in this phrase?

5. II. c. i. § 1. ἀκολουθοσέρεως ἐγνόντα. What is remarkable in the form
   of this adverb?

6. § 23. ἁγνός, and § 31. ἁθειας. Explain the meaning of these verbal
   adjectives consistently with their passive ending.

7. § 25. ὁ γόνος μή σε ἀγάγῳ. To what idioms did this and similar con-
   structions give rise?

8. § 32. παραστάτης, συλλήπτης. Give the masculine forms corresponding to
   these feminines. What is peculiar in the prosody of verbal nouns in τραία?
   How is this indicated by the written accent?

9. c. ii. § 13. ὃς οὖσθε ἄν τα ἱερα εἶναι ἄνθρωπον ἡπὶ τῆς πέλευς τοῦ-
   τοῦ ἔντονος, οὖσθε ἄλλο καλὸς καὶ δικαίως οὐδέν ἀν τοῦτον πράσαντος (in
   Extract IV.).
   Explain the syntax; and particularly the use of the sorit participle
   πράσαντος.

10. What is the difference between τὸλοῦν and ἀποδόθαι? between
    ὑβεγίασαι and πράσαθαι? between ἐπιστῆς and ἀποδίναι? between ἐπιστή-
    ψίσαι and ψηφίσσαι?

11. What was the object of Xenophon in the Memorabilia?
12. Give the dates of the birth and death of Socrates. If you cannot give these,
    give his age at the time of his death.
13. Οἱ γραφεύμενοι Σωκράτην. Explain this use of γραφεύτει. Who in-
    dicted Socrates? Who was the principal person who spoke in support of the
    indictment?

14. Where was Xenophon at the time of the death of Socrates?
15. I. c. i. § 18. Give an account of the circumstances which led to the
    condemnation of the six Admirals, and the date of the event. What office
    did Socrates hold on this occasion? What was his conduct?
17. I. c. ii. § 40. Λέγεται γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδην, πρὶν ἔκοψιν ἑτών εἰναι, Περσελκεῖ, ἐπιστράτηρ μὲν δυσὶ ἐκατοντά, προστάτη τε τῆς πόλεως, τοιάδε διαλεξθήσατα περὶ νόμων.
Translate. When did Pericles die? How old was Alcibiades at that time? What family connexion was there between Pericles and Alcibiades? From what ambiguity in the use of words do the contradictions arise, to which Alcibiades reduces Pericles?
18. What is known of Crito in connexion with Socrates? Of what country were Simmias and Cebes? What work remains to us which is ascribed to Cebes?
19. Give an account of Prodicus.
20. II. c. i. § 20. Ἐπίκχρομος ἐν τῷ δὲ, τῶν πάνων πολλοῦν ἡμᾶς πάντα τάγματος οἱ θεοὶ.
Translate. Who was Epicharmus?
21. Give the outline of Socrates's argument for the existence, providence, and benevolence of God.
22. According to Xenophon what was the opinion of Socrates about omens and the consultation of oracles?
23. I. c. i. § 14. τῶν τῶν πάνων φύσεως μεριμνῶν τοῖς μὲν δοκεῖν ἐν μόνῳ τὸ δὲ εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ ἀπειρα τὸ πλῆθος καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἀεὶ κυνεῖσθαι πάντα, τοῖς δὲ οὐδὲν ἀν ποτὲ κυνηθῆναι καὶ τοῖς μὲν πάντα γεγονοῦσαι τοῖς ἀπαλλαθεῖν, τοῖς δὲ οὐδὲν ἀν γεγονοῦσαι ποτὲ οὐδὲν οὐδὲν ἀπολέσθαι.
Translate. By what philosophers, and schools of philosophy, were these opinions severally held?

V.

Translate into Greek:—
1. The companions of Socrates look down upon the established laws.
2. No one is willing to employ such allies.
3. The soul of man is capable of remembering whatever it learns.
4. Young men take pleasure in good horses and good dogs.
5. The man that is ungrateful towards his parents would do nothing honourably and justly.
6. The gods will not forgive you, if, when you have received benefits, you shall not make a grateful return.

HENRY MALDEN, Professor.

ENGLISH.

A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

(i) SENIOR CLASS.

I. Literature of a Period.

1. What new books of chief mark were being read at the accession of Elizabeth? Mention, in chronological order, giving dates as nearly as you can, the chief publications of Elizabeth's reign down to the year in which the first books of The Faerie Queene appeared.
2. Show Spenser's relation to his time, as indicated in the Shepherd's Calendar.
3. Describe the two books of Lyly's Euphues; and define their relation to Elizabethan Literature.
4. Write a short essay on Macbeth, showing from it what Unity Shakespear observed in the construction of a play.

5. What were the different Idols against which Bacon warned his readers? What was the plan of his book on the Advancement of Learning? Describe a theory which harmonizes Bacon's own character with that of his philosophy.

II. Single Authors.

1. Illustrate, from incidents in his life, the character of Milton, and divide his writing into periods.

2. Explain the opening lines of L'Allegro and of Il Penseroso; show the parallelism of these poems, and their consistency as two expressions of the same mind, and that Milton's. Illustrate, by analysis of any lines from them, Milton's precision in the use of words.

3. Distinguish between Dryden's earlier and later style, showing both in himself and in the literary movements of his day some reason for the differences you point out. Explain the connection of Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel with the politics of its time, and discuss briefly his life and character from the date of the publication of that satire until his death.

4. Sketch the character of Pope, and show as fully as you can what was his influence upon our literature.

(ii) Junior Class.

I. Literature before the Invention of Printing.

1. Describe briefly the Gododin, Beowulf, and Cedmon's Paraphrase.

2. Give some account of the life and character as well as of the writings of Bede and of Ordericus Vitalis.

3. Trace from Geoffrey of Monmouth to Walter Map the development of the King Arthur Legends in our literature.

4. When did Nigel Wireker live? and what was the purport of his Brunellus?

5. When was the Vision of Piers Plowman written? Show what were the main points in its allegory. Why does its language in metre, inflexions, and vocabulary differ less from Anglo-Saxon than the early works of Chaucer?

II. Literature since the Invention of Printing.

1. In what respects did the English miracle plays most differ from those of France?

2. Name twelve chief writers of the reign of Elizabeth, giving of each the Christian name as well as surname.

3. Explain the influence upon our literature of Defoe's Review and of his Robinson Crusoe.

4. Name the chief historical works of Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon. Compare these writers with each other, and show their relation to their time.

5. Show how the spirit of their time is expressed in the poems of Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, and Shelley.

6. Describe and account for some characteristics of our literature in the present day.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. Beginning with the first known inhabitants of Britain, explain the gradual formation of the modern Englishman and of the English language as now spoken. Account for some of the most marked varieties of dialect and character in the people of different parts of England in the present day. Include in the sketch as definite an account as you can give of the mixtures of race that contributed to form the Normans of the Conquest.

2. Distinguish between the grammarian's Parts of Speech, so as to show both the purpose and need of each. Write five sentences, each with a verb in a different form, (1) transitive, (2) intransitive, (3) active, (4) passive, (5) neuter.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

3. Analyze this sentence:—"A man's nature is best perceived in privateness, for there is no affectation; in passion, for that putteth a man out of his precepts; and in a new case or experiment, for there custom leaveth him."

4. What were the commonest forms of the inflexion of early English nouns, adjectives, and verbs? What are the most characteristic differences between Southern, Midland, and Northern forms in the inflexion of verbs?

5. Put these lines into modern English:

   Me drempfte, ic stod at a win-tre,
   That adde waxen buges thre,
   Orest it blomede, and sithen bar
   The beries ripe, wurth ic war;
   The kinges kuppe ic hadde on bond,
   The beries thor-inne me thugte ic wrong,
   And bar it drinken to pharaon.
   Me drempfte, als ic was wune to don.

COMPOSITION.

1. From what ancient writers are most of the details of the art of Rhetoric derived? Point out essential differences between Rhetoric and Style as subjects of study.

2. Define in one sentence the end sought by the study of Style. Write a short essay upon the first principles of written composition, showing that they are based altogether upon nature.

3. State the distinction between Tropes and Figures of Speech, as given by Quintilian. Define the terms Metaphor, Simile, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Antonomasia, Cataphrasis, and Irony, giving also the derivations of the words.

4. Describe the structure of blank verse, heroic verse, terza rima, ottava rima, rhyme royal, the Spenserian stanza, and the sonnet. Tell something of the literary history of each of these forms of versification.

5. There are certain differences of style in English writing of the reigns of Elizabeth, Anne, and Victoria. Describe and account for them.

EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY'S PRIZE.

1. What classes of Nouns in early English had a genitive singular in es?
   In what other cases and in which classes of Nouns was there also an ending in es?

2. What were the early English inflexions of the, of this, and of he, she, it?

3. Distinguish between the conjugations of the Verbs in early English.

4. Write the following in modern English, and comment upon the early forms as fully as you can:

   pos hule luste sube longe,
   And was of-toned sube stronge;
   Ho quafi, "Pu hattest nijtingale,
   Pu nihtest bet hoten galegale,
   Vor pu havest to monie tale.
   Lat pine tunge habbe spale!
   Pu wenest fat pes daibob i-noyes;
   Lat me nu habbe mine proge :
   Bo nu stille, and lat me speke,
   Ich wille hon of pe a-wroke,
   And lust hu ich con me bi-telle
   Mid riht sohe wit-ute spelle.
   Pu seist fat ich me hede adai,
   Far-to ne segge ich nich ne nai;
And last ich telle þe ware-vore
Al wi hit is and ware-vore;
Ich habbe bile stif and stronge,
And gode clivers scharp and longe,
So hit bi-cumep to havekes cunne;
Hit is min hi3te, hit is mi wune,
þat ich me draȝe to mine cunde,
Ne mai noman þare-vore schende;
On me hit is wel i-sene,
Vor riȝte cunde ich am so kene,
Vor-thi ich am loȝ smale foȝle,
þat floȝ bi grunde an bi þuvels,
Hi me bi-chermet and bi-græden,
And hore flockes to me ledeþ;
Me is lof to habbe reste,
And sitte stille in mine neste.

5. Account for the disappearance of many of the inflexions usual in early English. Illustrate this by some reference to the English of the Ancren Riwe.

6. Distinguish the dialect of early English to which each of the following forms belongs:—We loves, we loven, we loveth, brether, brethren, ky, kyne, lambren, man=French on, me=French on, ic, ich, sic, slike, swilk.

7. Give what general rules you can for the right reading of Gower and Chaucer by any one who has been accustomed only to read modern English.

8. Briefly describe the plan of Gower’s Confessio Amantis.

9. Describe fully the plan of Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales.

C.

ANGLO-SAXON.

1. Define the declensions of the Anglo-Saxon nouns. Write down the inflexions of the article, se, seo, þæt; of the demonstrative pronoun þes, þeos, þís; and of the duals of ic and þú. Conjugate wesan, beon, and habban. Make a table of the distinctive signs of the Anglo-Saxon conjugations in each of their classes.

2. Translate the following, and explain from it the character of Anglo-Saxon verse:—

Da waes on burguu
Beowulf Scyldinga
leôf leôd-cyning
longe þrage,
folcum gefræge;
feðer eðor hwearf,
alder of carde,
oðæt him eft onwóce
heáh Healdféne;
héold béden lifde,
gamol and góð-reówu,
glæde Scyldingas.

3. Translate and parse:—

Ifwæt ægeset þu, Yrblinge, hu begæst þu weorc þin?
Eala, leof hlaforð, þeârle ic deorfé; ic ga ut on dagræd, hywende oxan to feldu, and jugte hi to syl: nys hyt swa steare winter þæt ic dure lutian æt ham, for ege hlaforðe mines; ac geiukodan oxan, and gefrostmodon scæare and cültre mid þære syl, ælc dag ic sceal erian fullne æcer ofþe mare.
1. 

What is a Exon? Ic ðæð surnum ðæpum ðæwende ðæx mid ðædsgene, þe eac swylice nu has ys, for cyldæ and hreamæ.

What is a Exon? Gewyslice þæne mare ic do. Ic sceal fyllan binnan ðæx mid hig, and waetterian hig, and scearn hæora ðæran ut.

Hig, hig, micel gedearf ys hit! Gewyslice þæne mare ic do. Ic sceal fyllan binnan ðæx mid hig, and waetterian hig, and scearn hæora ðæran ut.

Hig, hig, micel gedearf ys hit!

Ge leof, micel gedearf hit ys, forðam ic neom freoh.

4. Describe briefly the chief Anglo-Saxon poems. Give some account of the Codex Exoniensis and of the Vercelli Book. Of what sort were the writings of King Alfred?

HENRY MORLEY, Professor.

FRENCH.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Traduisez en anglais:

RICHÉLIEU À LOUIS XIII.

Quand Votre Majesté m'admit dans son conseil,
Le royaume au mourant qu'on vole était pareil.
La France s'en allait en lambeaux, démembrée
Par deux usurpateurs ardents à la cure:
Le parti huguenot, de plus en plus hardi,
Qui formait un État presque libre au Midi;
La féodalité, de tout le sol maîtresse,
Qui mettait presque un roi dans chaque forteresse;
Si bien que la révolte à Votre Majesté,
Au lieu d'un châtiment, arrachait un traité.

Pour comble de misère,
Ceux mêmes qui devaient guérir le double alocère,
Pareils à des laquais plus qu'à des médecins,
Autour du moribond ne songeaient qu'aux larcins.

Si je ne vous avais toujours forcé la main,
Notre œuvre à moitié faite avortait en chemin.
Dans les temps d'anarchie et de lutte où nous sommes
Il faut violenter les choses et les hommes;
Le despotisme seul écon de le chaos;
Je veux!—L'enfantement du monde est dans ces mots.

—Et d'ailleurs, le succès a passé la souffrance!

Voyez la royauté, c'est-à-dire la France,
Assise fortement, les deux pieds appuyés
Sur les débris funestes des partis foudroyés!
Elle a pu, réduisant chez elle les divorces,
Sur l'impie étranger lancer toutes ses forces.
Ses revers au début ne m'inquiètent pas:
Elle est comme un cheval qui choppé aux premiers pas,
Mais dont l'emportement, croissant dans la carrière,
Ne connaît bientôt plus ni fossé ni barrière.
Qu'on ne détourne pas sa course, et je prétends
Qu'elle prenne la tête avant qu'il soit longtemps!
Sire, je vous le dis: un grand siècle commence,
De tous côtés il s'ouvre un horizon immense;
Le monde ancien expire, et c'est de nos travaux,
Sire, que datera l'ère des temps nouveaux.

Quelle gloire à cueillir! et quelle grande chose
Fera mon successeur, s'il comprend et s'il ose!

E. AUGIER. Dianæ.
II. Questions de Grammaire:—

1. Quelles sont les régles qui gouvernent le genre de royaume, traité, moribond, œuvre, despotisme, France, course, tête?

2. Expliquez pourquoi le poète a employé l'imparfait dans les propositions: "le royaume était pareil;" "La France s'en allait;" "la révolte arrachait un traité;" "ceux qui devaient . . . ne songeaient qu'aux larcins;" "si je ne vous avais;" "notre œuvre avortait."

3. Ecrivez en toutes lettres: le 13 Juin 1867; l'an 1793; No. 398; 2780 francs.

4. "Quelque malheureux que nous soyons;" "de quelques maux que la mort nous délivre;" "quels que soient les maux dont la mort nous délivre:" expliquez la différence qu'il y a dans l'usage qu'on fait en français de quelque, quel que, &c.

Pourquoi ces expressions gouvernent-elles le subjonctif?

5. L'étymologie de en (dans "s'en allait en lambeaux") chacun, œuvre, je veux, premier, avant?

III. Traduisez en français:—

NIAGARA IN WINTER.

As I stood gazing on the sun, and the rainbow, and the glittering spray, and the sparkling snow, and as the constant roar of the cataract had become to me, through its even monotomy of sonorous continuity, quite soft and subdued, the very oddest, the very absurdest, the most incongruus thing it is possible to conceive, happened. I thought I had worked myself up to the proper state of rapture. The sun had worked marvels in me. I was absorbed. I was wonderstruck. I was delighted. Here was the grand sight—the Show of Shows—the spectacle that, from the most unimpressionable, extorts the exclamation of wonder. I was invoking Phoebus Apollo—I was crying "Evoe!" or "Mehercle!"—when an abominably ludicrous thing happened.

It was in this wise. Mr. Sol Davis is a thrifty man, and keeps live stock. From the rear of his premises there came gravely and consequentially waddling towards me, a certain domestic bird. This bird, it may be, flattered himself that his plumage was white; but, contrasted with the virgin snow over which he sacrilegiously waddled, he had a dirty, tawny hue. And the varlet thought, no doubt, that he had red legs. Red! These were like unto the worn-out jacket of an untidy militiaman. His bill was unbearable. He was the ugliest biped I ever set eyes upon: and yet I dare say Mr. Sol Davis thought him in the plumpest of condition, and intended to send him presently into the States, with a view to the Christmas market. There, the truth must out. He was a Goose, and this beast of a bird waddled to the brink of Table Rock, and stood beside me, gazing out upon Niagara.

It would be a mean and paltry thing, I knew, for a strong man to kick a goose over a precipice. It would have been a cruel and dishonest thing to steal Mr. Sol Davis's property, or wring its neck. Yet something must be done, I felt. Why didn't he fly away? Why didn't he waddle back? No; there he remained, ruminating, and occasionally gobbling, to himself. Perhaps he was indulging in aspirations that the sage and onion crop had given out, and that he would not be roasted until next Thanksgiving Day. I told him savagely to get out of that. He turned his bill and his eye upwards to me, stood on one leg, and hissed slightly, as though to say, "Have I not as much right here as you, brother? What do you think of the Falls?"—Daily Telegraph.

IV. Histoire—Composition.

1. Exposer, en français, les évènements principaux de l'Époque de la Terreur.
2. Quels sont les orateurs et les hommes d'Etat les plus remarquables de la Révolution?

V. Littérature:

[The questions may be answered in French or in English.]

1. Analysez une pièce de Corneille ou de Racine.
2. Donnez les noms des philosophes les plus distingués au XVIIIe Siècle.
3. Dites ce que vous savez de la vie et des écrits de Voltaire ou de Jean Jacques Rousseau.

JUNIOR CLASS.

I. Translate into French:

AN ANECDOTE ON LOUIS XVIII.

After the Restoration in 1814, among the titled followers of Napoleon who were the most anxious to obtain employment at the court of Louis XVIII., none showed more servility or assiduity to accomplish his purpose than Fouche, Duc d'Otrante. He at last had a private interview with the king, when he expressed his desire to dedicate his life to his service.

Louis replied: "You have occupied under Bonaparte a situation of great trust, which must have given you opportunities of knowing everything that passed, and of gaining an insight into the characters of men in public life, which could not easily occur to others. Were I to decide on attaching you to my person, I should previously expect that you would frankly inform me what were the measures, and who were the men, that you employed in those days to obtain your information. I do not allude to my stay at Verona or Mittau—I was then surrounded by numerous adherents; but at Hartwell, for instance,—were you then well acquainted with what passed under my roof?" "Yes, sire, every day the motions of your Majesty were made known to me."

"Eh! what! surrounded as I was by trusted friends, who could have betrayed me? Who thus abused my confidence? I insist on your naming him immediately."

"Sire, you urge me to say what must wound your Majesty's heart."

"Speak, sir; kings are but too subject to be deceived."

"If you command it, sire, I must own that I was in correspondence with the Duc d'Aumont."

"What! De Pienne, who possessed my entire confidence? I must acknowledge," added the king, with a malicious smile, "he was very poor, he had many expenses, and living is very dear in England. Well then, Mr. Fouche, it was I that dictated to him those letters which you received every week, and gave up to him twelve thousand out of the forty-eight thousand francs which you so regularly remitted to obtain an account of all that was passing in my family."—Memoirs of Thomas Raikes, Esq.

II. Translate into English.

ASSASSINAT DU GÉNÉRAL KLEBER.

Un jeune fanatique d'Alep, Soleiman, ancien étudiant d'une mosquée du Caire, errait dans la Palestine, lorsque les débris de l'armée du grand visir la traversèrent dans leur fuite désastreuse. Touché jusqu'au délire, par les souffrances de ses coreligionnaires, ce jeune homme de vingt-quatre ans offrit d'assassiner le général en chef des Français. On lui donna de l'argent et un dromadaire, et il vint au Caire, où il confia son projet aux quatre sheicks principaux de la mosquée ; ils tâchèrent de l'en dissuader, mais se gardèrent bien d'avertir les Français.

Après avoir suivi Kleber plusieurs jours, sans pouvoir l'approcher, l'assassin pénétra dans les jardins du quartier-général et s'y coucha dans une vieille citerne. Le 14 juin 1800, le général, qui sortait de déjeuner chez le général Damas, se promenait sur une terrasse avec l'architecte de l'armée, M. Protain,
et lui parlait de quelques réparations, lorsque le jeune Musulman les accosta,
comme pour demander l’aumône et baisa la main de Kleber avec humilité ;
mais pendant que ce dernier s’apprêtait à l’écouter, le meurtrier lui plongea
quatre fois son poignard dans le corps. Kléber tomba noyé dans son sang,
en criant: „à moi ! je suis blessé.“ M. Protain, qui voulut s’élancer à son
secours, reçut lui-même six blessures. Des soldats accoururent, relevèrent
leur général mourant et s’emparèrent de l’assassin, qui s’était blotti derrière
un monceau de décombres. Il avoua son crime devant une commission mili­
taire qui se réunit sur-le-champ. Le malheureux fut empaillé, et vécut trois
jours dans les plus atroces tortures. Il eut la main tranchee, mais il ne
montra nulle emotion et resta ferme pendant l’a:ffreux supplice qu’il subit,
selon les lois de l’Orient; il ne demanda que de l’eau et prononça de temps
à autre une malédiction contre ceux qui l’avaient engage à faire une confes­
sion pleine et entière.

III. Questions on Grammar:

1. Of what gender are armée, souffrances, argent, réparation, aumône,
humilité, fois, blessure, loi, eau?

Why are delire, corps, monceau, crime, supplice, Orient, masculine?
Why are mosquée, Palestine, fuite, cité, terrasse, main, feminine?

2. Give the 2d pers. sing. and 1st pers. plur. pres. subj. of each of the
following verbs: offrit, confia, avertir, suit, noyé, voulut, reçut, relevèrent,
mourant, avoua, vécut; and the 1st pers. sing. perf. inde. of dissuader, avertir,
sortait, s’élancer, mourant, engage.

3. “Du général Kléber,” “dans la Palestine”: why is the article used in
these expressions?

4. “Il eut la main tranchee”: state the rule according to which the article
“la” is here used instead of the possessive adjective “sa.”

5. Give the feminine form of each of the following adjectives: intérieur,
meurtrier, vengeur, accusateur; state the rules of formation of the feminine of
such adjectives.

6. Which are the suffixes of the 2d per. sing. and of the 2d per. plur. in
the French conjugation? Explain their origin and formation?

CH. CASSAL, Professor.

GERMAN.

SENIOR CLASS.

I. übeerset. Sie ins Deutsche:

Our steersman, who was a great Nimrod, related a circumstance which
happened to himself on this spot a few years before. Three of the villagers
came here to hunt in the forest above. They got separated, two of them
following a bear, and the third another, which turned towards the upper
part of the glen, where he pursued him till after dusk, but without success.
After this he returned to the camp, expecting to find his friends; but they
had not arrived. Hour after hour passed, and they did not appear. He
was under no apprehension about their safety, and sat down to his evening
meal. When this was ended, he piled several logs on the fire, and was soon
fast asleep. Two or three hours had passed, when he was awoke by some­thing
near him. Turning his head, he observed by the light of the fire a
large bear going down the bank to the little stream. He divined the object
of the brute in an instant: Bruin was going for water to put the fire out,
then intending to devour his victim. It was the work of a moment for the
hunter to seize his rifle, which was at hand, and wait for his return. Pre-
sently he was heard in the water, was watched ascending the bank, and, when fairly in the light of the fire, he received a bullet that rolled him down the bank, dead. It is a fact well known, that the bear will not attack a man when sleeping by a fire, but will first go into the water, saturate his fur, then return, put out the fire, and devour his victim at his leisure.

II. Ueberfegen Sie ins Englische:—

A. 

Wallenstein's End.


Schiller.
Der blinde König.

1. Was steht der nord'schen Rechster Schaar
Hoch auf des Meeres Bord?
Was will in seinem grauen Haar
Der blinde König dort?
Er rüst, in bitterm Harne
Auf seinen Stab gelehn't,
Daß ihm Meer und Wärme
Das Eiland widerkönnt:

2. „Sieh, Räuber, aus dem Hellsverleib
Die Töchter mit zuriß!
Ihr Geschenke, ihr Lied, so süß,
War meines Alters Glück!
Dem Tanz auf grünen Strand
Haft du sie weggeraubt,
Dir bringt es ewig Schande,
Wir beug's das graue Haupt.”

3. Da tritt aus seiner Luft hervor
Der Räuber, groß und wild,
Er schwingt sein silbergeziert empor
Und schläft an seinen Schild:
„Du hast so viele Mächter,
Warum denn lieben's die?
Dir bient so mander Rechter,
Und seiner kämpft um sie?”

4. Noch stehen die Rechter alle stumm,
Tritt seiner aus den Reihen,
Der blinde König treibt sich um:
„Bin ich denn ganz allein?”
Da faßt des Vaters Rechte
Sein junger Sohn so warm:
„Berger mir's, daß ich stehle!
Wohl füh's ich Kraft im Arm.”

5. „O Sohn! der Keind ist riesenhaft,
Jhmi bist noch keiner Stand,
Und doch! in dir ist edles Mark,
Ich fühl's am Druck der Hand.
Rimm hin die alte Könige!
Sie ist der Stauben Preis.
Und fällt du, so verschlingen
Die Krit mit armen Greis!”

6. Und horch! es schläumt und es rauscht
Der Wachen über's Meer.
Der blinde König steht und taucht,
Und alles schweigt umher;
Bis drüben sich erhoben
Der Schild und Schwerter Schall,
Und Kampfgeschrei und Toben,
Und dumpfer Widerhall.

7. Da rüst der Greis so freudig bang:
„Sagt an, was ihr erhauelt!”
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Mein Schwert, ich kenne's am guten Klang, 
Es gab so scharfen Laut."
"Der Räuber ist gefallen, 
Er hat den blutigen Lohn. 
Heil dir, du Held vor allen, 
Du starker Königsohn!"

8. Und wieder wird es still umher, 
Der König steht und lauscht: 
"Was hör' ich kommen über's Meer? 
Es ruhter und es rauscht."—
Sie kommen anfahren, 
Dein Sohn mit Schwert und Schild, 
In sonnenbllen Haaren 
Dein Tochterlein Gunild."

9. "Willkommen!—rust vom hohen Stein 
Der blinde Greis hinaus— 
Kum wird mein Alter wonnig sein 
Und ehrvoll mein Grab. 
Du leust mir, Sohn, zur Seite 
Das Schwert von gutem Klang, 
Gunilde, du Besiege, 
Singst mir den Grabgefang." 

Usland.

III. Beantworten Sie folgende Fragen:

a. In der Grammatik.
1. Was können Sie von der Behandlung der indirekten Rede im Deutschen sagen?
2. Wie erklären Sie die Wörter: deuten, deutlich, deutsch, verdeutschte?
3. Welche sind die verschiedenen Bedeutungen der englischen Partikel but, und wie werden sie im Deutschen ausgedrückt?
4. Welches Geheyt wird in der Umwandlung solcher Wörter wie: breit, halb, Pfund, in die entsprechenden englischen Ausdrücke broad, half, pound, beforgt?

b. In der Geschichte.
1. Wie heißt die Zeit zwischen 1254 und 1273 in der deutschen Geschichte; und welches waren ihre politischen und sozialen Folgen?
2. Welches war der Ursprung der Parteinamen Weissen und Obellinen? in welcher Schlacht wurden sie zuerst gebraucht? und wie änderte sich ihre Bedeutung in Italien?
4. Welches waren die Hauptbedingungen des im Jahre 1815 gegründeten deutschen Bundes?

c. In der Literatur.
1. Welche Zwecke verfolgte Kleophas in seinem Leben? und in welchen Schriften suchte er sie zu verwirklichen?
2. Erwähnen Sie Herder's vorzüglichste Werke.

ADOLPH HEIMANN, Ph.D., Professor.
Form:

1. The nom. and instr. sing. du. and plur. of दिच्, मथन, अहन, प्रियाधन.

2. The dat. and loc. sing. of रातितिल, लूनी (कविप), सुधी, पुनर्मु.

3. The gen. and loc. sing. du. and plur. of प्रियातिसु, चतितिस, गु.

4. The acc. dat. and abl. sing. and plur. of चदस, लद्र, क्लम, ख्त, तृतीय.

5. The 3rd sing. du. and plur. perf. of द्रु, तुप, गुह, बे, रघ.

6. The 2nd sing. du. and plur. perf. of पु, दु, पच, तख, यह.

7. The 2nd sing. du. and plur. aor. of खा, पत, पा (cl. 1), ख़ि, अण.

8. The 1st sing. du. and plur. 2nd fut. of प्रक, दुहू, गम, चाय, अह.


10. The 2nd sing. du. and plur. aor. passive of हन, अंग, खू, बु, यह.

11. The 1st sing. du. and plur. perf. passive of धा, जन, भु, लिहू, गु.

12. The 2nd sing. du. and plur. prec. passive of दा, द्वृ, सु, चुम्ब, सम.

13. The 1st sing. du. and plur. 2nd fut. intensive of वस, गौ, श्री, तन, ग्रा.


15. The 3rd sing. du. and plur. perf. intensive of गम, अंग, द, खा, मी.
17. The 2nd sing. du. and plur. condit. causal of मो, पटू, या, दम, छत.
18. The 1st sing. du. and plur. pree. causal of विष, हृ, हृ, भी, लभ.
19. The 2nd sing. du. and plur. aor. desid. of पत, खिव, दिव, धा, घन.
20. The 1st sing. du. and plur. perf. desid. of यु, नग, तन, अन, दू.
23. The 3rd sing. du. and plur. perf. desid. of the denom. of राजन, सुमनस.
24. The derivatives from: विषवच with taddh. टेज; पुलङगर with ट.
25. Tatpur. compounds, in the nom. sing., of वि+दन; यास+तन;
26. Bahuvr. compounds, in the nom. sing., युवन+जाय; बड+दृष्णि;
27. The feminine bases of चचिङ, जचत, चरि, धोचन, यात, मन, पतियत, पूषुजघन, बक्षमुख, बहीराजन, ब्रह्मवन्य.
28. Give instances in which forms used by Kālidāsa do not agree with the standard of Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali.
29. Explain the import of the Nyāya to Pāṇini: सापिच्छसमध्य भवति.
31. Translate and analyse:

**Śrīgītāyan Nam:**

इद्रिवर्द्धर्मामिनकान्न्दकलामः।
वन्द्यजयनर्मदात्रः वन्दे यजुनन्दकलामः।
द्रामलिन धरणियतलमुनियाः।
पाराज्ञेयाः ध्रुतादिविराहोः।
जन्तुव्नायनेऽधर्मैर्गीयान्न-\
क्रोडायन्यमिन्नराजसुः नमः।

**Rasa**

शालद्राग्रोजवद्रा बदनामशे।
सर्वद्रा सर्वाकाशां चरितपिंद सर्वनिधिफः।
क्षिपती सर्वाकाशां चायतुरं सर्वनिधिशहाम्।
ध्वनिइच्छाकलामकः सर्वसंयतमेकामुः।
वाच्याकालगुरुमेकामिन्नः पवाच्यापापदुः कोः।

**Remainder**

वाच्याकालद्राग्रुमेकामिन्नः पवाच्यापापदुः कोः।

(Trailanga's Introduction to his Commentary on the Meghadūta.)

32. Translate the following verses, the commentary on them, and the Sūtras of Pāṇini quoted in the latter:

**Śrīgāthāṇ्डकुटितमानानिद्वारातुकाथलावातः।
स प्राप्य रघुपाथोभुद्रात्तान्तजनविं दिवः। दिवः।
सेनेतः स ५ष्ट्र एव वाच्योपं। मेघः। दिवः। सुवेगः। गगनाच्छ।
सेनेतः राजसद्गयावालिकाकुटितमानानिद्वारातुकाथलावातः।
शान्तावानिद्वारातुकाथलावातः। प्राप्य रघुपाथो भुद्रात्तान्तजनविं दिवः।
सेनेतः स ५ष्ट्र एव वाच्योपं। मेघः। दिवः। सुवेगः। गगनाच्छ।

33. Translate:

(Naishadhacarita, with the Commentary of Narayana.)

34. Translate, and explain with reference to Pāṇini:

(Nyāyāsūtra, with the Vyrtti of Viśvanātha-Bhaṭṭṛḍhārya.)

(Jagadīśṭapatikālamkāra—Bhaṭṭṛḍhārya’s S’abdāgaktiprakāśikā.)

TH. GOLDSTUCKER, Professor.
1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to
   a. कुट्य प्रिष्ठ न उभय विष्ठ भ्रमु-तैः। क्षुङ्गु-न + भ्रमु र्वच जगैः। श्च-ति च + प्रति धनूः। विष्ठ भ्रमु-तैः। ब्रह्मण-चा पशीं। एतत्। जुका स:। तानं गृहान् जगाद्। वक्ष्णो उष+रस-ती। एतत्। हिं ज्ञासीति च।
   b. ध्रोह-नृण ते हिंस-प्रिष।
   c. तृ-नमस्। प्र+नमस्ति।
   d. प्र+जन्मन न पुनः जायते विरत चार्य: चाह॥

2. Is the term dhâtu used by the Hindu grammarians in the sense of a primitive element of the language?

3. Under what condition is the aspiration of the final sound of a dhâtu lost?

4. State cases in which consonants must, and cases in which they may be doubled.

5. State the changes which a radical हू would undergo, and the conditions under which such changes would take place.

6. When does श्च become चाह?

7. Form the intensive dhâtus of गम, द्रा, क, चर, हन।

8. What dhâtus do not admit of intensive formations?

9. Form the desiderative dhâtus of यत्, ह, रम्, च्छहु, आप।

10. Form the causal dhâtus of या, चा, चहु, प्री, या (cl. 2)।

11. Form the passive dhâtus of भज, शू, युध, नन्, तप।

12. Give instances of the different modes of forming denominative dhâtus.

13. In what respect does reduplication, when applied to the formation of intensives, differ from that applied to the formation of desideratives?
14. What other formations require reduplication?
15. Define the terms *Kṛt, Umāddhi, Taddhita*, and *Samāsanta*.
16. What notions are implied by the *kṛt* affixes तृः, चन, त, ति, चस, च, उस?
17. What notions are implied by the *taddhita* affixes एय, आचन, इन, इह, म, ल, कह?
18. Define the terms *Dwigu* and *Avayayibheda*, and give instances of both.
19. Form the feminine bases of रम्य, वीर, मैयल, तुद्र, युजत, विम्बोह.
20. Form the nom. and voc. sing. du. and plur. of खरी, गझा, रती, राम्या, राजन, चसुचिन, एतह, युजत.
21. Form the acc. sing. du. and plur. of युजत, अहत, पप्पवस, चतुर, इदस, चदस, किः, चशाह.
22. Form the instr. sing. du. and plur. of उहिः, गर, चनदुह, ओहस, भार+वाह, धुष, दिः, ओब्ज, चदस, चशाह, चि.
23. Form the 3d sing. du. and plur. pres., par. and atm., of लिः (cl. 2), च (cl. 5), हा (cl. 3), द्रुप (cl. 1), धा (cl. 3).
24. Form the 2d sing. imperat. par. of च (cl. 3), द्रष्य (cl. 9), भृ (cl. 3), आप (cl. 5), चु (cl. 9), द्रु (cl. 7).
25. Form the 3d sing. du. and plur. aor. of लिः, भी, चुः (cl. 10), मन, चः.
26. Form the 2d sing. du. and plur. perf. of चु, तन, चू, च, संखु.
27. Form the 3d sing. du. and plur. aor. and prec. passive of चुष्थ, चि, द्रुष्, चह, चभ.
28. Form the 1st sing. du. and plur. perf. causal of भिः, चा, ग्रम, भृ, चिः, भृ.
29. Form the 2d imperat. par. intensive of चउ, चृः, ग्रम, चल, बुह.
30. Form the 3d sing. and plur. aor. desider. of the causal of सृ, च.
HEBREW.

1. Translate:

עיכר ישתקך במקשיבך והказалосьך כשנפגשך

2. Give the past tense (Kal form) of the verb בד, and the future tense (Niphal form) of the verbpek.

3. Translate:

יתחבשך כיון כי נושאים בפנים בפנים או גיר

4. Give the active participle in the Kal and Niphal forms of the verbs אח, על, כן, לפק.

5. Translate:

איך זו תוספת נומרה זה שתא בוי ברבר שוטר כי והמשתנה

ליעשתו והושך לה עשתו משונה והשתנה לא מיושנה לא מכשף

בכי, לצור, והיה سبحانه על עשתו פנימה דקק ונטויה על

והוא זומר באדם ובו בארך גומם גומריה שער ב תיירות לא

עברו זה עשתו ושונתה נומריה היא יששלהו א냄 עוד ונהוא

בימי בחרותינו: והוא לא יש יתרון בועת ישיא אמשי

וליעשה כן עשתו 우שתו משונה ושונתה משונה紛雝 ע אש

אינו זה תלתן: מלכד יאש וברל וברל שודיק כותב写字

כמלות:有何_RESPONDENT_NAME_winner?有何 RESPONDENT_NAME_winnerendanda ו RESPONDENT_NAME_winner

מכמלות וכתובות ירמזו במלת שאינה יושובה עוד בשנאמר תיוצר יש

דרוב, וזכים ייתמו על שערת שומאך עם זכרי שומאך, שוערו

עלינו עזר ועלגון שלוש להנהנה אלף שנאמר אאם

אמרנו אור והתו ימשרה יヾו יזויי ולהתרוחר משמהו

ולא למסור עתונות אלא שנטוש בלבל: כל המתרחה ברבר הוא נאמר.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

6. Define the following terms:—

[Text in the original document]

7. Write out in full the following abbreviations:—

[Text in the original document]

8. Translate:—

[Text in the original document]
1. Give a brief account of Professor Willis’s experiment on vowel sound, and the results.

2. What is the chief difference in the position of the organs of speech when m and n are produced, and when b and d are produced?

3. Show, by examples in Greek, Latin, and English, that there is a tendency to have in consecutive syllables identical or kindred vowels.

4. What is the substantial difference between the theory of excrescent consonants and that of epenthetic consonants? Whence comes the t of diutius and pristinus?

5. Grammarians often speak of vowels prefixed for euphony, quoting such instances as oovme, uprous, avyos, elaxvs. Show that this doctrine, so far as these words are concerned, is without foundation.

6. How far is Chinese specially entitled to the name of a monosyllabic language?

7. It is at times asserted that verbs are entitled to precedence among the parts of speech. Give reasons for or against this doctrine.

8. Professor M. Müller in his Lectures (1st Series, p. 272, &c.) says:—
“If they [our primitive ancestors] wanted to express here and there, who, what, this, that, there, he, they would have found it impossible to find any predicative root that could be applied to this purpose.” Show that this assumption is incorrect, first by a statement of the notion which such a predicate should express, and secondly by establishing the existence of a verb con (gon) or ken (gen) with the required power in different languages of the world.

D. W. MARKS, Professor.
9. In further support of the preceding argument, show that the base of the Latin pronoun is, ea, id, ended with an n; and that the base of the pronoun ille probably began with a guttural.

10. Trace the process by which a word originally denoting the 'definite,' as our there, might eventually be employed to denote the 'indefinite,' as in the phrase—there are men who, &c.

11. Madvig in his "Bemerkungen, &c." as quoted by the translator of his Grammar (Pref. vi.), speaks of the so-called ν ἐπελευστικόν as being parasitical; and further assigns such an origin to the final letter of such words as signum. Is this correct?

12. Show that Latin and Greek verbs in α have lost a guttural. Take such a Sanskrit verb as darshayōmi, 'I make to see or I show,' and divide it into its parts, stating the power of each.

13. Show that tenses which pass commonly as futures are often without any suffix to denote future time, and deal especially with amabo and γραφώ.

14. It is a matter of dispute whether the so-called genitive mei be formed from the possessive meus, or vice versa. Give reasons for or against.

15. Adjectives in their nature are not entitled to the distinctions of case, gender, and number. How then came they in practice to acquire such a habit?

16. The terms for the second personal pronoun and for the numeral 'two' are often very similar. Show that this is no accident.

17. The so-called 'as privative' is said at times to add the meaning of intensity. So also ve seems to have a very different power in vesanus and ve pallidus. How can these difficulties be surmounted?

18. What Greek preposition is represented in the prefixes of the Latin agnosce-, alliga-, insimula-, and of the English awake, untie, elope?

19. How would you account for the identity of meaning between the Latin prefix re and the German er? The Latin noun recubitus, commonly translated 'falling down,' really means 'a ricochet.' Account for this meaning.

20. The German phrase es ahnet mir is commonly translated 'I have an inkling.' What is the metaphor? and whence our word inkling?

21. What is the origin of the Latin word mīhās?

22. Analyse the Latin words nos, umbilicus, centum, inferi, alter, and the English words duck, drake, by the aid of kindred languages.

T. HEWITT KEY, Professor.

MATHEMATICS.

HIGHER AND LOWER JUNIOR CLASSES.

I.

1. Define a rectilinear angle. Define a dihedral angle. Justify the substitution of a rectilinear angle for a dihedral angle.

3. Define parallel lines. How comes it that a postulate is necessary to the completion of the demonstration of the properties of parallel lines?

5. Bisect a given angle.

7. Describe an isosceles triangle having for a vertical angle the tenth part of four right angles.

9. If A : B :: P : Q and B : C :: Q : R, then A : C :: Q : R.

11. Define duplicate &c. ratio, and show that similar triangles are in the duplicate, and similar right solids in the triplicate, ratio of their corresponding sides.
13. Show how to construct a perspective drawing from the original, point by point.

15. Given the base of a triangle and the line which bisects the vertical angle, determine the triangle.

17. Parallelepipeds on the same base, and between the same parallels, are of equal solid content.

19. Three straight lines OA, OB, OC, each at right angles to the other two, contain a, b, c units. Show that the perpendicular let fall from the point O on the plane ABC is $\sqrt{abc}$ divided by the square root of $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$. And if a be small compared with b and c, that perpendicular falls short of a by such a fraction of a as $(b^2 + c^2) - a^2$ is of $2b^2 + c^2$, nearly.

21. Prove the rule for reduction of a fraction to a decimal fraction. Let your instance be $\frac{3}{11}$ determined within one 10,000th of a unit.

23. Of £121 13s. 4£d. and £25 8s. 10d., what percentage is each of the other?

25. Determine, without any superfluous work, either $\sqrt{10097626}$ to eight figures, or a solution of $2x^3 + x^2 - 5 = 0$ to seven decimal places.

27. The sides of a triangle are 132, 477, 500 yards. Required the angles.

29. What is the first power of $\frac{1}{x}$ which is below $\frac{1}{2}$? Show how to reduce a common fraction to a continued fraction; prove the rule by which the successive approximations are formed.

31. Show how to determine the equation of a straight line; deduce the easiest way of showing a straight line which passes through two given points, and apply it to the case of points in which $x = 2, y = -3$, and $x = -4, y = 1$.

33. What is the first power of $\frac{1}{x}$ which is below $\frac{1}{2}$? Show how to reduce a common fraction to a continued fraction; prove the rule by which the successive approximations are formed.

35. From the equation of a circle prove the equality of the rectangles of chords which pass through a given point.

37. Determine the number of combinations of four out of seven, without repetition, both with and without, and with repetition.

39. Four cards are drawn at hazard out of a pack: what is the chance of two red court cards and two black cards of any kind?

41. Determine $(1 + x - x^2)^2 (1 - x + x^2)^2$, and divide it by $x^2 + 2x - 3x^3 - x^4$.

43. State the meaning of a fractional exponent, and reduce \[ \left(\frac{x^2}{x^3 - x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \] to a simple power of $x$.

45. The sum of the squares of two numbers is to their sum as 10 to 3, and their sum and product together make 14. Required the numbers.

49. Required numbers which, divided by 23 and 17, leave remainders 3 and 15.

51. The expression $ax^2 + bx + c$ always has the sign of $a$, except when it has real and different roots, and $x$ lies between them.

53. Explain and prove the digested rule for the solution of two linear equations with two unknown quantities. Why called linear?

55. A series is convergent if the limit of the factor of transition be less than unity.

57. If $a_0, a_1, a_2, \ldots \ldots$ constantly approach to unity, and at the same time $a_n - a_0, a_{n+1} - a_n, \ldots \ldots$ constantly approach each to ratio of equality with the preceding, then $a_n - a_0, a_{n+1} - a_n, \ldots \ldots$ constantly approaches to $\frac{a_1}{a_0}$.

59. Prove the binomial theorem.
61. Show that if \( b \) be small compared with \( a \),
\[
\sqrt[\nu]{a^n + b} = a + \frac{2ab}{2na^n + (n-1)b}, \text{ nearly.}
\]

63. Determine a series for \( \sqrt{1 + x + 2x^2} \) by the method of undetermined coefficients: point out the defect of that method.

65. Define \( \sin \theta \) and \( \cos \theta \) completely. State under what convention \( x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta \) are universally true.

67. Prove some of the following formulae:—

\[
\begin{align*}
(a) & \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{1 + \tan \theta} \\
(b) & \quad \sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2 \sqrt{2}} \\
(c) & \quad \cos a \cos b \cos c \sin d, \text{ resolved in terms of } a \pm b \pm c \pm d. \\
(d) & \quad \sec \theta = \tan \theta + \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right). \\
(e) & \quad \tan^{-1} a + \tan^{-1} 2a + \tan^{-1} 3a = \tan^{-1} x. \text{ Determine } x.
\end{align*}
\]

69. From the relation between series of angles and opposite sides deduce
\[
c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C.
\]

71. Determine one of the following series:—
\[
1 + x \cos \theta + x^2 \cos 2\theta + x^3 \cos 3\theta + \ldots.
\]
\[
\sin \theta - 2x \sin 3\theta + 3x^2 \sin 5\theta - \ldots.
\]

73. State the meanings of \( A + B, A - B, AB \) and \( A \div B \), and the suggestions from which they are derived.

75. Complete algebra, founded on symbols indicating length and direction, is applicable to problems on all kinds of magnitude. Explain how.

II.

2. Show that 'Every A is B' and 'Every non-B is non-A' are the same propositions. Point out a case in which Euclid has proved one from the other. Show how the same sort of proof might be applied to all cases.

4. State the meaning of postulate in Euclid's system, and in that of his editors. What postulates have we found it necessary to use?

6. The square on the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides.

8. From a given circle cut off a segment which shall contain a given angle; and prove the chief proposition employed.

10. Define composition of ratio, and show how the ratio of parallelograms which have a common angle is compounded of other ratios.

12. If \( A, B, C, D, E, F \) be points of a circle, any how disposed; if \( AB \) and \( DE \) be parallel, and \( BC \) and \( EF \), then \( CD \) and \( FA \) are parallel. Prove this, and state what proposition can be derived from it by projection.

14. If \( A, B, C, D \) be points on a straight line, the anharmonic ratio compounded of \( AB : BC \) and \( CD : DA \) is unaltered by projection. Prove this, and from it show how to determine the ratio of the original lengths of a straight line divided into two parts in a picture.

16. If a line be perpendicular to a plane, so are all its parallels. Prove this and the converse, that perpendiculars to one plane are parallels. How are these propositions converse?

18. A cone of a cubic foot of solidity has a circular base, and is 8 inches high. What is the radius of the base?

20. If a sphere could be divided into parts so small that each should be
plane, show it to follow that the cubic units in the solidity would be the third part of the product of the square units in the surface and the linear units in the radius. Now the second is true, and the first is not. How, by such truth as the first has, may the second be proved?

22. Find $\frac{15}{11} \times \frac{20708}{1146} \div 1099$ to four places of decimals.

24. Explain the extraction of the square root upon $54756$. How is the divisor arrived at? On what admission do you feel it justifiable to say that 17 has a square root?

26. Divide £166 13s. 2d. among two persons who have contributed £31 6s. 1d. and £31 0s. 7½d.

28. Determine either

\[ \sqrt[3]{a + \sqrt[2]{b}} \] or \[ a^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \sqrt[2]{b} \]

where $a = 150136$, $b = 1717$, $c = 21123$, $d = 91104$.

30. Determine, by the tables, $\cos \pi$. Show that it is a circle, and give a geometrical verification.

32. Prove that the number of combinations of $m$ out of $n$, repetition being allowed, has for its formula the formula for the case of no repetition, with every sign changed into +.

42. State and prove the short rule for division by $x+a$ or $x-a$, and apply it to divide (retaining quotients only) $x^8 + x^6 - 2x^5 + 1$ successively by $x+2$, $x-2$, $x+3$, and $x-3$.

44. Divide $1 + x$ by $1 + x^3$.

46. There are two numbers of which the differences, the differences of their squares, and the differences of their cubes, are equal. Show that either these numbers are equal, or, if not, they can be but 1 and 0.

48. Solve and verify some of the following equations:

- \( ax + b = \frac{bx-a}{ac} \)
- \( a + x = \frac{b+y}{a} \), \( a(b-x) = b(y-a) + 1 \)
- \( 2x + 3y + z = 13, 3x - 2y - 2z = 3, 4x + 2y - 3z = 13 \)
- \( ax^4 + (a^3 + b^3)x^2 - a^2b^3 = 0 \)
- \( \sqrt[4]{(4x+1)} - \sqrt[2]{(2x+1)} = \sqrt{(x-8)} \)

50. Solve in integers the equation

\[ 11x + 53y = 20,000. \]

52. Explain and prove the assertion that when $ax^2 + bx + c$ degenerates into $bx + c$, one of the roots becomes infinite.

54. Determine the square root of

\[ 6 - \frac{1}{4} + 2 \sqrt[6]{6} \] in the form $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$.

56. Form two convergent series, and prove their convergency. Ascertain when the following series is convergent,

\[ 1 + \left( \frac{2 + \frac{3}{a}}{a} \right) \left( \frac{3 + \frac{4}{a^2}}{a^2} \right) + \left( \frac{4 + \frac{5}{a^3}}{a^3} \right) + \ldots \]
58. Determine the limit of one of the following, as \( x \) diminishes without limit, \( \frac{\sin x - 1 - \cos x}{x^2} \), \( x \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} \). Explain distinctly what you mean by a limit.

60. Develop \( ax^2 \) in powers of \( x \) without the assistance of the binomial theorem.

62. Develop \( \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} \) in a series of powers of \( x \), as far as \( x^4 \).

64. Prove the equation \( \tan^{-1} x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \ldots \). How is \( \tan^{-1} x \) understood?

66. From \( \sin \theta + \cos \theta = 1 + a \), \( a \) being very small, deduce a value of \( \theta \) nearer than \( \theta = a \), itself very near.

68. Prove some of the following formulæ:

\[(f) \cos (\phi + \theta) = \cos \phi \cos \theta - \sin \phi \sin \theta.\]
\[(g) \text{ Solution of } \tan \theta \cdot \tan 2\theta = 10.\]
\[(h) \tan \theta = \cot \theta - 2 \cot 2\theta.\]
\[(i) \cos 2 \sin^{-1} x = 8x^2(1-x^2)^{-1}.\]
\[(k) \cos (2\theta + a) + \cos (2\theta - a) = \cos a + \cos (\theta + a) + \cos (\theta - a).\]

Determine \( \theta \).

70. A pyramid is formed by four equilateral triangles. Determine the ratio of the solid content to that of the cube on its side.

72. Deduce the equation
\[a + b\sqrt{-1} = \sqrt{(a^2 + \beta^2) a^{-1}}.\]

state the way in which \( \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \) is to be taken, and deduce the complete logarithms of positive and negative quantities.

74. Define \( AB \), and apply it to determine the meaning of
\[(1 + \sqrt{-1})^2 + \sqrt{-1}.\]

76. Give the complete logarithm of \( A \) to the base \( B \), and detect the systems in which common negative quantities have real logarithms.

**HIGHER AND LOWER SENIOR CLASSES.**

I.

1. Show how to make constructive verification of
\[(1-X)^{-1} = 1 + X + X^2 + \ldots \text{ when } x = 2 \sqrt{-1}.\]

3. From what function of \( x \) is developed the series
\[1 + x \cos \theta + \frac{x^2 \cos 2\theta}{2} + \frac{x^3 \cos 3\theta}{2 \cdot 3} + \ldots \, ?\]

5. Let \( x = a + b\sqrt{x} \), where \( b \) is small; show how to make (explaining the method) successive approximations to the value of \( x \); and give three successive approximations.

7. State all the cases of a spherical triangle, as to acute and obtuse angles and sides; and show how to extract all from one diagram.

9. In a spherical triangle \( a = 31^\circ 16' 4", \, b = 43^\circ 11' 7", \, C = 81^\circ 12' 2"; \, \text{ required } A \text{ and } B.\)

11. Prove the formula \( \cos c = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \cos C.\)

13. An arc of a great circle may be transferred from any one position on the sphere to any other by revolution about one axis.
15. Find a positive root of $10x^3 + x - 6481 = 0$.
17. Prove Fourier's theorem, and apply it to
\[ x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x^3 - 11x^3 + 3x + 12 = 0. \]
19. Determine limits to the roots of the function of the 12th degree whose coefficients are $2, 7, 3, -40, -1, 200, 10, -1000, -100, 50, 300, -1000, 1$.
21. Required all the roots of the equation
\[ 10x^4 - 37x^3 + 50x^2 - 37x + 10 = 0. \]
23. What is the perpendicular distance from the point $(-2, 3)$ to a line drawn through the intersection of the pair $2x + 3y - 7 = 0$, $4x - y - 3 = 0$, and of the pair $3x + 2y - 7 = 0$, $x + 8y + 5 = 0$?
25. Draw a conic through the five points $(-3, 1), (-1, 2), (1, -3), (2, -4), (3, -1)$.
27. Assuming that the tangent of an ellipse bisects the external angle of the focal distances, show that the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent meet the tangent in the circumscribing circle.
29. Prove Pascal's theorem and converse, and apply it (1) to draw the tangent at any one of five given points (being all that are known) of a conic; (2) to show that every projection of a conic is a conic.
31. If $A, B, C, D$ be four points of a conic, the polar line of the intersection of $AB$ and $CD$ passes through the intersection of $AC$ and $BD$, and of $AD$ and $BC$. Prove this, and show from it how to draw tangents to the curve from a point without it.
33. Determine the differential coefficient of $\frac{P}{Q}$. Can you find any reason \textit{a priori} why, when $P: Q$ is a maximum or minimum, $P$ and $Q$ should be in the ratio of $P'$ to $Q'$?
35. Trace the curve $y = \cos x \cdot e^{-x}$. Find its maxima and minima ordinates, its points of contrary flexure, and its curvatures at the maximum ordinates.
37. Determine the greatest rectangle which can be cut out of an ellipse whose semiaxes are $a$ and $b$.
39. Prove one of the theorems
\[ \Delta^n u_0 = u_n - n u_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} n(n - 1) u_{n-2} + \ldots + u_0, \]
\[ u_n = u_0 + n \Delta u_0 + \frac{1}{2} n(n - 1) \Delta^2 u_0 + \ldots + \Delta^n u_0, \]
and connect the one you choose with the calculus of operations.
41. Give a distinct account of the mode in which the symbol $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ is derived as the representative of the diff. co. of the diff. co. of $y$.
43. What are the curves which cut at right angles, whenever they meet them, the parabolas contained in $y^2 = cx + 1$? What are the curves which meet these parabolas supplementally?
45. Find some of the following integrals:
\[ \int (1 - x)^2 dx. \]
\[ \int \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta. \]
\[ \int \frac{x^3 dx}{(x - 1)^2(x + 1)^2}. \]
\[ \int x^2(x^2 - 1) - y^2 dx. \]
47. Solve some of the following differential equations:
\[ y' = x \sqrt{1 + y^2}. \]
\[ x = y' + y^2. \]
\[ y' + 2xy = x^3 - 3. \]
49. Give a short statement of the principal points connected with the equation $y'' + a^2 y = X$, when $X$ is a function of $x$ only.

51. Granting the rule of derivation for $b^n$, show that, according to the same rule, the coefficient of $x^n$ in $\phi(a + bx + \ldots)$ is the $n$th derivative of $\phi$.\]
53. Given \( y = x + x_0^2 + x_0^4 \), prove Lagrange's method of developing \( \psi y \) in powers of \( x \).

55. Find some of the following integrals, or some of those in (45):

\[
(p) \int \frac{x^3}{(2ax-x^2)} \, dx \\
(q) \int \frac{(x^3-1)}{x(x+1)(x-2)} \, dx \\
(r) \int \frac{\sin \theta}{(a+b \tan^2 \theta)} \, d\theta \\
(s) \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} \, dx.
\]

57. Solve some of the following differential equations, or some of those in (47):

\[
(p) \quad y' + x \quad y = \phi x f(x) \, dx. \\
(q) \quad y'' + 2y'' - 2y' - y = 1. \\
(r) \quad \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{u}{dy} = u^2. \\
(s) \quad r = p(rt - s^2).
\]

59. Integrate completely a linear differential equation of the second order

\( y'' + Py' + Qy = X \), when one solution, \( y = Y \), is given for \( X = 0 \).

61. Determine the asymptotes of the curve

\( y^2 - xy - x^2 + 2y^2 + 2y^3 = 1 = 0 \),

and then verify their direction by Newton’s method for the final arc of curves.

63. Show that the equation \( \cos \beta = \frac{dx}{ds} \) is true in sign and magnitude.

What is the definition of a cosine which applies to all angles, all lines taking sign?

65. Required the equation of a sphere having its centre in the intersection of the plane \( 2x + 3y - z = 1 \), \( x + y - 4z = 2 \), \( 3x + y + z = 5 \), and touching the plane \( x + y + z = 8 \).

67. Define ultimate intersection of straight lines; and show that tangents of a curve ultimately intersect.

69. Determine the solidity of an ellipsoid. Or this, determine approximately the surface of an ellipsoid when the three principal axes are very near to equality.

71. Determine, by the calculus of variations, the shortest line between two curves.

73. Determine \( \cos ax \, dx \):

75. Observations of a numerical phenomenon give

\( 1.1 \ 1.2 \ 1.3 \ 1.3 \ 1.3 \) ; determine the probable error of the mean, so far as it can be presumed from the observations themselves.

77. The numbers \( x \) and \( x' \) being as the chances for and against an event at each trial, what is the chance that in \( n(=x+x') \) trials the number of arrivals shall lie between \( x-l \) and \( x+l \)?

II.

2. Every function of \( x + y \sqrt{-1} \) can be reduced to the form \( P + Q \sqrt{-1} \), where \( P \) and \( Q \) are real functions of \( x \) and \( y \).

4. The sum of the \( k \)th powers of the \( n \)th roots of unity is either \( n \) or \( 0 \). Prove this, and apply it to determine either

\[ x + x^2 + x^3 + \ldots \] or \[ x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \ldots \]

6. Determine all the 12th roots of \( -1 \).

8. If the poles of a first circle be upon a second, the pole of the second is upon the first.

10. What is the solid content of a parallelepiped of which the sides are \( 1, 2, 5 \) feet, and the inclinations of the sides 84° 19', 72° 19', 68° 40'?
12. Prove Napier's analogies.
14. Describe Newton's method of approximating to the root of an equation, and apply it to \( x^2 + x - 3 = 0 \). In what manner is Newton's method imbedded in Horner's method?
16. Eliminate \( y \) between \( y^3 - 2xy + y^2 - 1 = 0 \) and \( 2x^2 + y = 0 \).
18. Assuming the resolution into factors, prove Cauchy's theorem on the limits of roots real or imaginary; or else prove Sturm's theorem on the limits of real roots.
20. In any function having integer coefficients, every rational root must have its numerator among the divisors of the last coefficient, and its denominator among the divisors of the first.
22. The sum of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th powers of four quantities are 3, 7, 9, 16; required the quantities.
24. Determine the centre of the conic \( ay^2 + bxy + \&c. = 0 \), and thence show that the equation gives a pair of straight lines, a point, or else is wholly impossible, when \( b^2 - 4ac \) not vanishing, \( cd^2 + ae^2 - bde + f(b^2 - 4ac) = 0 \).
26. Trace the curve \( 2y^2 + 3xy + 2x^2 - 7y - x - 1 = 0 \).
28. Any diameter of the parabola, and the tangent at its extremity, being taken as axes, the area between abscissa, ordinate, and curve is two-thirds of the parallelogram on the abscissa and ordinate. Assuming this for the principal axis, show it for every other case.
30. Apply Pascal's theorem to the proof of some other leading property of a conic.
32. The curve being that in question 26, what is the pole of the line \( x + y - 1 = 0 \)?
34. Differentiate \( (1 + \cos x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(1 - \cos x)^{\frac{5}{2}} \) by rule, and \( (1 + x)^2 : (1 - x) \) from the definition, and prior to rules.
36. Expand \( y \) in powers of \( x \) up to the term in \( x^4 \) in two of the following cases:

- \( a \) \( y = \sqrt{2 - x^2} \).
- \( b \) \( y = x(x^2 - 1)^{-1} \).
- \( c \) \( y = 1 + xy^2 \).
- \( d \) \( y'' = 1 + y + y'^2 \).
38. Determine the mode of finding the tangent of a curve, and thence the finite line called the subtangent. What are the curves in which the subtangents are \( x \) and \( -x \)?
40. Determine the function of \( x \) from which one of the following is developed:

- \( a \) \( 1 + 4x + 9 \frac{x^2}{2} + 16 \frac{x^3}{3} + \ldots \)
- \( b \) \( x - 3 \frac{x^2}{2} + 6 \frac{x^3}{3} - 10 \frac{x^4}{4} + \ldots \)
42. When \( \phi \alpha \) and \( \psi \beta \) both vanish, they vanish in the ratio of \( \phi ' \alpha \) to \( \psi ' \beta \). Prove this, and also point out the fluxional consideration which establishes it. What is, when \( x = \pi - \alpha - \beta \), the limit of value of \( \sin (\alpha + \beta) \sin (\alpha + \beta) - \sin \beta \sin \alpha \) ?
44. At each point of the parabola \( y = cx^2 \), as a vertex, is placed the same parabola, with axis in the same direction as before; what is the connecting curve of all these parabolas?
46. Find some of the following integrals:

- \( e \) \( \int \frac{x}{1 + x + 2x^2} \, dx \)
- \( f \) \( \int x \sin^{-1} x \, dx \)
- \( g \) \( \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, dx \)
- \( h \) \( \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta \, d\theta \)
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

48. Solve some of the following differential equations:—
   (e) \( y' + y = x^3 \).
   (f) \( y = xy' - y^2 \).
   (g) \( y'' = 1 + y^2 \).
   (h) \( (xy' - y) + (xy' - y)^2 = x^2 \).

50. Prove the method of deducing the singular solution of \( P + Qy' = 0 \) from \( P \) and \( Q \).

52. Develop \( e^{-x} \) in powers of \( x \), as far as \( x^4 \), where
   \[ y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + \ldots. \]

54. Determine the rest of \( \phi(x+h) \), after the term in \( h^n \), in the form of a definite integral.

56. Find some of the following integrals, or some of those in (46):
   (t) \( \int \frac{x^2}{1+x} \, dx \).
   (u) \( \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx \).

58. Solve some of the following differential equations, or some of those in (48):
   (t) \( x^2y' = x^3 + xy^2 + y^3 \).
   (u) \( xy + yq = pq \).
   (v) \( x + yq - z = pq \).

59. From \( \phi(x, y, a, b) = 0 \) deduce an equation of the second order; show that the number of equations of the first order which produce that equation of the second order is unlimited, and point out a resulting transformation for all equations of the first order.

62. Trace the curve \( y = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{4-x^2} \cdot \sin ax \) where \( a \) is a considerable number.

64. Point out the singular solution of the equation whose primitive is \( \phi(x, y, z) = 0 \), by help of the surface \( \phi(x, y, z) = 0 \).

66. Prove the property of involute and evolute in space from which the names are derived.

68. The parallel sections of a surface of the second order are similar, similarly situated, and of co-linear centres.

70. Reduce \( \int x \, dx \) to independent limits of integration, when the area of integration on the plane of \( xy \) is contained between pairs of parabolas having their vertices at the origin, and the axes of \( x \) and \( y \) for their principal axes.

72. Show that, in ordinary cases, the conditions of \( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \, ds = 0 \) require that the curve which satisfies the condition should be perpendicular to both the limiting curves.

74. Show how to reduce the function \( \log(1+x) \) to a series of powers of \( x \).

76. Two authorities, of credibilities \( \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \frac{2}{3} \), assert a conclusion: two arguments are brought forward in favour of it, with chances of validity \( \frac{2}{3} \) and \( \frac{1}{3} \): two arguments against it, of chances \( \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \frac{1}{6} \). In my own mind it was \( 3 \) to \( 1 \) against the conclusion: what ought I to think after knowledge of the authorities and arguments?

78. The fraction of white balls in an urn is between \( \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \frac{3}{4} \), all such fractions being equally likely. The first three drawings give white balls: what chance does this give for the fraction of white balls lying between \( \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \frac{3}{4} \)?

A. DE MORGAN, Professor.
1. Demonstrate the theorem known as the parallelogram of forces, without assuming the principle of the transmissibility of force.

2. Prove that however numerous may be the forces which act on a rigid body, they are statically equivalent to two. The line of action of one of the latter being given, find that of the other; and show that the shortest line between these two lines of action always intersects a fixed line at right angles.

3. Under what conditions will a system of forces possess a single resultant? Express this condition by an equation.

4. Define the centre of parallel forces, and explain its connexion with the centre of gravity of a body. Find the centre of gravity of a right cone, the density at any point being proportional to the distance from that point to the base.

5. Under what law would the mutual attraction of two bodies be always the same as if their masses were concentrated in their centres of gravity?

6. A perfectly flexible and inextensible string, whose density and thickness are uniform, hangs freely over two smooth pegs not in the same horizontal plane. What form will the string assume when in a state of equilibrium?

7. State the principle of virtual velocities, and apply it to determine the conditions of equilibrium of a heavy beam which rests with one of its ends on a smooth horizontal plane, and with the other on a smooth inclined plane, whilst to the upper end of the beam a force is applied along the inclined plane. The line of action of this force is supposed to lie, with the beam, in a plane perpendicular to the intersection of the horizontal and inclined planes.

8. The path of a moving point being curvilinear, what is meant by its tangential, centripetal, and total accelerations? The coordinates of the point being given as functions of the time, find the expressions for these accelerations. Define Hodograph, and explain its properties.

9. A point describes an ellipse in such a manner that the focal radius vector sweeps over equal areas in equal times. Determine its acceleration geometrically.

10. A point describes a circle with uniform velocity. Show that its projections upon two diameters, at right angles to one another, move so that at every instant the acceleration of the one is proportional to the velocity of the other.

11. A dog in crossing a river swims always towards his master, who stands on the bank; assuming the velocity of the current to be uniform, what curve will the dog describe?

12. By what is a motion of translation distinguished from a rotation of a body? Show that rotations, like forces, may be represented by lines. Prove the theorem known as the parallelogram of rotations, and show that a couple of rotations is equivalent to a translation.

13. Show that the most general motion of a rigid body at any instant is kinematically equivalent to a rotation around a certain axis, accompanied by a translation of the body in the direction of that axis.

14. Give illustrations of Newton's three laws of motion, and define accurately the terms mass, density, momentum, vis viva, force, energy, and work.

15. Investigate the motion of a body, projected into a medium which resists in proportion to the square of the velocity, when no other forces act on
the body, and (2) when its progress is further retarded by a constant force acting in the line of motion.

16. A particle is acted upon by a force which is constantly directed to a fixed centre. Find the differential equation of its orbit, referred to polar coordinates originating at the fixed centre.

17. Integrate this equation when the force is inversely proportional to the square of the distance, and show that all particles moving under the influence of such a force obey Kepler's three laws.

18. Show that the six axes of a particle, acted upon by any number of forces, directed towards fixed centres and functions of the distances therefrom, depends solely upon its position relative to those centres, and not at all upon the path it may have described since it left a given position with a given velocity. Hence prove that the velocity of a particle in any point of its elliptical orbit is that which would be acquired by falling, to the point, from a distance equal to that of the focus conjugate to the one with which the centre of force coincides.

19. A particle describes an ellipse under the action of a force constantly directed to the centre of the ellipse; in what manner does the attracting force vary with the distance? Show that the period of revolution of such a particle is independent of the magnitude of the ellipse it describes.

20. A particle under the action of gravity is constrained to move on a vertical circle. Investigate its motion, find the pressure on the constraining curve, and deduce the formula for the time of a small oscillation of a simple pendulum.

Dynamics of a rigid body.

21. What is meant by the moment of inertia of a body about a given axis? Find the radius of gyration of a sphere about (1) a diameter, (2) a tangent, (3) any line in space.

22. What axes through a point of the body are termed the principal axes? The principal moments of inertia being given at any point, find the moment of inertia about any axis through that point. What is meant by the momental ellipsoid at a point?

23. Under what conditions will a given line be a principal axis at one of its own points?

24. A body free from the action of forces receives a sudden impulse; what will be the immediate effect if the body is capable only of turning (1) around a fixed axis, (2) around a fixed point?

25. Under what conditions, in the first of these cases, will the axis receive no percussion? and in the second case what will be the subsequent motion of the body?

26. Explain D'Alembert's principle, and deduce from it the six equations of motion of a rigid body.

27. Apply the six equations of motion to the investigation of the oscillations of a heavy body about a horizontal axis, and of the strains which this axis must sustain.

28. Show that a right cone whose aperture is a right angle, will oscillate about any diameter of its base, and about a parallel axis through its vertex isochronously.

29. A thin rigid rod passes through the centres of two spheres, and oscillates about an axis through one of its extremities, the lower sphere being fixed; find the position of the upper one, in order that the time of a small oscillation may be a minimum.

II.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Statics.

1. In what manner may forces be represented by right lines? What is meant by the principle of the transmissibility of force? Assuming the truth
of this principle, prove that the diagonal of a parallelogram represents in magnitude and direction the resultant of the forces similarly represented by its conterminous sides.

2. A number of forces, represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a polygon taken in order, are applied at a point; prove that equilibrium will ensue. Is the converse of this theorem ever true? if so, when and why?

3. Prove that forces applied at the middle points of the sides of a polygon, perpendicular and proportional thereto, and in the same plane therewith, form a system in equilibrium.

4. Two forces, whose lines of action are parallel to one another, are applied to a rigid body; find their resultant. There is one case where the construction fails; examine it.

5. Two equal weights \( P \) are attached to the extremities of a perfectly flexible and inextensible string which passes over two smooth pegs in the same horizontal line; a third weight \( W \) hangs by a smooth ring from the string between the two pegs: find the position and conditions of equilibrium.

6. Any number of forces, acting in the same plane, are statically equivalent to a single force, acting at a given point, and to a single couple, acting on a given arm. Prove this, and deduce the two conditions of equilibrium.

7. What is meant, precisely, by the centre of parallel forces? Find the centre of three like-directed parallel forces applied to the middle points of the sides of a triangle and proportional to those sides.

8. What connexion is there between the centre of parallel forces and the centre of gravity. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular pyramid of uniform density, and show that it coincides with that of four equally heavy bodies whose respective centres of gravity coincide with the corners of the pyramid.

9. Required the conditions of equilibrium of a wooden beam which rests partly on a vertical post, and partly against a smooth vertical wall; the plane of the post and beam being perpendicular to that of the wall.

10. What is meant by the coefficient of friction? Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a body on a rough inclined plane when acted upon by any force situated in a vertical plane perpendicular to the intersection of the horizontal and inclined planes.

11. State the principle of virtual velocities, and apply it (1) to the determination of the mechanical advantage of the wheel and axle, and (2) to the solution of Question 9.

Hydrostatics.

12. Liquids are said to transmit pressure equally in all directions. What do you understand by this? and how would you measure the pressure of a liquid at any point?

13. A cube, each of whose sides is one foot, is filled with water; compare the pressure on the bottom, with that on any one of the faces. What do you mean by the centre of the pressure on this face? Find it.

14. Under what conditions will a body float on a liquid? What is meant by the specific gravity of a body? Describe some one mode of finding it.

15. Hiero's crown, when weighed in water, lost \( \frac{1}{14} \) of its weight; if it had been of pure gold it would only have lost \( \frac{3}{27} \), if of silver \( \frac{2}{21} \). In what proportion were the gold and silver mixed in the crown?

16. State fully the relations which exist between the pressure, density, and temperature of air enclosed in a vessel.

17. If a cylindrical diving-bell 6 feet in height be let down to the bottom of a lake 60 feet in depth, how far will the water rise inside it; the water barometer being at 33 feet?

Kinematics.

18. In rectilineal motion what is meant by velocity and acceleration? The
latter being uniform, express the space $s$ described during the time $t$, the initial velocity being $v_0$. Give a geometrical demonstration of your formula.

19. A body is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 96 feet per second, and, after the lapse of one second, another body is projected in the same direction with a velocity of 160 feet. Where will the two bodies pass each other, and when will each reach the ground?

20. Find the path of a body which is uniformly accelerated in a direction inclined to that of projection. Construct for the direction of projection in order that the projectile may pass through a given point.

21. A point describes a circle with uniform angular velocity; in what sense can it be said to be accelerated? Find the direction and magnitude of this acceleration expressed in terms of the periodic time and the radius.

22. According to Kepler's third law, the squares of the periodic times of Jupiter's satellites are proportional to the cubes of their distances from the primary. Assuming their orbits to be concentric circles, how will their accelerations vary with their distances from the common centre?

Dynamics.

23. Enumerate, and explain the meaning of Newton's three laws of motion; define accurately the terms momentum, acceleration of momentum, and force. How is force measured in dynamics?

24. Find the time of descent, from rest, down a smooth inclined plane of length $l$, inclined at an angle $\alpha$ to the horizon; and show that the final velocity is the same as that which would have been acquired had the body fallen vertically down to the same horizontal plane.

25. Give the formula for the time of oscillation of a simple pendulum. At what height above the level of the sea will a seconds' pendulum make 508 oscillations in ten minutes?

26. In the theory of the collision of bodies we denote the modulus of elasticity by $e$. What do you understand by this magnitude? Let $m_1$ and $m_2$ be the masses of the two bodies, $v_1$ and $v_2$ their velocities before impact, and $v_1'$, $v_2'$ their velocities after impact. Find the expression for each of the last two quantities in terms of the preceding ones, the impact being direct.

27. Two bodies of equal mass and elasticity ($\frac{1}{e}$), and moving in opposite directions with velocities of 25 and 16 feet per second, respectively, impinge upon each other directly. Find their distance apart 4$\frac{1}{2}$ seconds after collision, and the velocity of their centre of gravity before and after impact.

Optics.

28. State the laws of the reflection and refraction of light, and the meaning of the term index of refraction.

29. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays incident directly on a plane (1) reflecting, and (2) refracting surface.

30. All the rays emitted by a luminous point under water do not issue into the superjacent air; which rays are totally reflected at the surface?

31. What is meant by caustic curves? and how, by their means, could you construct for the image of an object placed before (1) a convex, and (2) a concave mirror?

32. Give an approximate construction of the image of an object placed before (1) a convex, and (2) a concave lens.

33. What occurs when a pencil of solar light falls upon a prism of glass? When is a lens said to be achromatic? and in what manner is the achromatism secured?

34. Describe Gregory's telescope, and the common opera-glass.

35. Explain the formation of the primary and secondary rainbows.

Astronomy.

36. In Uranography the following terms frequently occur:—Equinoctial, Horizon, Zenith, Nadir, Vertical circle, Meridian, Prime vertical, Azimuth,
Altitude, Hour-circle, Declination, Right ascension, Hour-angle, Sidereal time, Longitude, Latitude. Define each term.

37. A known star is observed to have equal altitudes before and after passing the meridian. Knowing the interval, in sidereal time, between these occurrences, show how the local time, and the latitude of the place of observation may be found.

38. Describe the nature and use of the following instruments:—the Transit circle, the Equatorial, and the Alt-azimuth.

39. In what manner are terrestrial longitudes and latitudes determined? Explain how the earth's form and magnitude have been determined by measuring arcs of a meridian.

40. Describe briefly the origin and nature of the Uranographical corrections for Refraction, Aberration, Parallax (Geocentric and Heliocentric), Precession of the Equinoxes, and Nutation.

41. Knowing the sun's position amongst the stars, and its apparent magnitude at different periods of the year, show how the form of the earth's orbit, and the mode in which this orbit is described, may be determined. What further observations are necessary in order to determine the magnitude of the earth's orbit?

42. What is meant by a sidereal, a solar, and a tropical year? and what relation exists between them? What do you understand by mean solar time? and how is it that the sun is not usually on the meridian at 12 o'clock?

43. How has the moon's mean distance from the earth been determined? Describe the origin and nature of the phases of the moon. What is meant (1) by a sidereal, and (2) by a synodical month? and what relation exists between them? Every 19 years the moon's phases occur on the same day of the month; why?

44. Explain the origin and nature of an eclipse (1) of the moon, (2) of the sun. The Chaldeans are said to have observed that, after a lapse of about 18 years, eclipses occur in the same order. What is the cause of this recurrence?

45. Describe the apparent path of Venus; when does this planet appear to be stationary in the heavens? In what manner has the sun's distance from the earth been determined from observations of the transit of Venus across the sun's disk?

46. In what manner did Roemer determine the velocity of light from his observations on the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.

T. ARCHER HIRST, Professor.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

1. Distinguish accurately between mass and weight.

2. Give the general definition of the absolute unit of force; also the special definition when the mass of 1 pound is taken as unit of mass, 1 foot as unit of length, and 1 second as unit of time.

3. How many absolute units of force (defined in accordance with the latter part of question 2) would be equal to the pressure of a weight of $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds?

4. Define energy, and distinguish between actual and potential energy, giving examples of each. Distinguish between energy and power (in the sense of "horse-power," &c.).

5. From what height must a weight of 8 pounds fall in order that it may strike the ground with as much force as a mass of 3 pounds moving with a velocity of 540 feet per second?

6. What do we require to know about a force in order to be able to characterize it completely? Explain the method of representing forces by straight lines.

7. A weight of 12 pounds rests upon a smooth inclined plane whose height
8. A cylindrical rod, 36 inches long and weighing 40 ounces, is placed horizontally; a weight of 12 ounces is hung at one end, and another of 8 ounces at 30 inches from it, while at 16 inches from the first weight a force equal to a weight of 20 ounces is applied so as to act vertically upwards: find the direction, magnitude, and point of application of the single force which would keep the cylinder in equilibrium.

9. Show that the answer to the last question would be the same if the rod were turned into any other position instead of being horizontal.

10. What is the centrifugal force, expressed (1) in terms of the absolute unit of force, and (2) in terms of the weight of 1 pound, of a mass of 50 pounds moving in a circle of 12 feet diameter with a velocity of 180 feet per minute?

11. What relations subsist between the time of oscillation, wave-length, and velocity of propagation of an isochronous vibratory movement in any elastic medium? Explain the principle of the method by which the velocity of sound in any gas can be calculated from the pitch of the note produced when an open organ-pipe of given length is sounded by means of this gas.

12. Give a formula expressing the way in which the number of vibrations per second of a stretched string depends on the following conditions, namely,

1. the length of the string (=l);
2. the tension or stretching weight (=f);
3. the diameter (=d) and density (=ρ) of the string; or
4. its mass per unit of length (=m).

13. Apply the formula asked for in the last question to calculate the number of vibrations per second of a string, from the following data obtained in an actual experiment:

l=0.8661 metre;
weight of 2.0573 metres of the string =3.207 grammes;
g=velocity generated by gravity in 1 second =9.809 metres per second.

14. Describe and explain the phenomenon of beats.

15. What is meant by the index of refraction of a transparent substance? Explain clearly some accurate method of determining its value in the case of solid or liquid bodies.

16. How is it that a grease-spot upon paper is more transparent than the rest of the paper?

17. In what sense may the prismatic spectrum of white light be said to contain every possible colour? How do you reconcile such a statement with the fact that brown and drab, for instance, do not occur in the spectrum?

18. Upon what does the apparent size of a visible object depend? Describe and explain one or more methods of increasing the apparent size of a small object, pointing out their respective advantages or disadvantages.

19. Define the coefficient of expansion by heat. A metal rod whose length is l at t₀° C, measures l₁ at t₁° C; find an expression for the mean coefficient of linear expansion of the substance of the rod between the temperatures t₀° and t₁°.

20. Assuming that the mean coefficient of absolute expansion of mercury between the temperatures t₀° and t₁° is known, show how the increase of capacity of a glass vessel between the same temperatures may be ascertained.

21. Define specific heat. If 20 grammes of iron at 80° C. (specific heat = 0.1138) be immersed in 24 grammes of water at 15° C. (specific heat = 1), what will be the common temperature of the iron and water when they have attained equilibrium, supposing that no loss or gain of heat occurs from external causes?

What must be the temperature of 30 grammes of lead (specific heat = 0.0314) in order that the temperature resulting from its immersion in 24 grammes of water at 15° C. may be the same as in the last case?
22. What would be the temperature of the water resulting from dissolving 16 grammes of ice at $-10^\circ$ C. in 80 grammes of water at $20^\circ$ C., the specific heat of ice being 0.504, and the latent heat of water 79?

23. Define the coefficient of conductivity for heat. One side of a flat plate of iron, 12 millimetres thick, is kept at $15^\circ$ C., and the other side at $3^\circ$ C.; in what length of time will 960 water-gramme-degrees of heat pass through a portion of the plate whose surface measures 6 centimetres by 8 centimetres, the coefficient of conductivity of iron being taken as 16.3, when 1 second is adopted as unit of time, 1 centimetre as unit of thickness, and 1 square centimetre as unit of surface?

24. What are the chief sources from which errors are liable to arise in an observation of the magnetic dip? and how can such errors be guarded against?

25. Describe the electrical condenser, and explain how it acts when used in connexion with an electroscope to detect the existence of an electrical charge of low tension.

26. The inner coating of one Leyden jar is charged positively, and the inner coating of another jar is charged negatively: describe fully what will happen if the jars are taken, one in each hand, by the outer coatings, and the knobs connected with the inside coatings are then brought together.

27. Describe a Daniell's galvanic cell, and explain accurately the source of its superiority over a simple couple of copper and zinc in dilute acid.

28. Describe the tangent-galvanometer, and explain the principle of its action.

G. C. FOSTER, Professor.

GEOLOGY.

1. Describe the Shape, Size, and Density of the Earth.

2. Name the principal Minerals which enter into the composition of rocks, and state their general characters and composition.

3. Give a classification of Rocks based upon their origin, and mention two examples of each subdivision.

4. Give the subdivisions of the Carboniferous System, and state the mode of occurrence of the Coal-seams.

5. Name and briefly describe some of the more characteristic Plants of the Coal-Measures.

6. Explain the origin of the columnar structure in both Aqueous and Igneous rocks.

7. What are Bone Caverns? in what rocks are they usually found, and how have they been formed?

8. Draw up a table showing the succession of the Mesozoic or Secondary Strata.

9. Mention the chief genera of Mammalia and Reptilia found in the Mesozoic rocks.

10. Define the terms Outlier, Inlier, Escarpment, and Dip and Strike of strata.

11. Show why the physical features of a part of England are materially influenced by the geological characters of the secondary series of rocks.

12. Describe a Volcano, and mention some of the more important volcanic rocks and minerals.

13. Explain the origin of the arrangement known as false-bedding or oblique lamination; and state in what kind of rocks it most frequently occurs.

14. Name the Rocks and Fossils on the table.

JOHN MORRIS, Professor.
MINERALOGY.

1. Enumerate the different systems of Crystallization, and give examples of one metallic and one non-metallic mineral belonging to each system.

2. Mention the chief physical characters by which Minerals are distinguished, and arrange them in the order of their relative importance.

3. Explain the law of symmetry in Crystallography, and state the law of symmetry in the Monometric and Trimetric systems.

4. Describe the behaviour before the blowpipe of two or three metallic minerals by which you would recognize the metals they contain.

5. Enumerate some minerals into which Carbon enters as an essential constituent.

6. Mention any useful ores of Lead, Silver, Zinc, and Iron which have no metallic lustre.

7. Name the reagents which are used before the blowpipe, and give some instances of their operation.

8. Describe or illustrate by drawings, the Octohedron, Rhombic Dodecahedron, Tetrahedron, Pentagonal Dodecahedron; and state how these forms are respectively derived from the Cube.

9. What is Streak in Mineralogy? Explain it. Give examples of its use as a character.

10. Explain the relation between the crystalline form of Minerals and their optical characters.

11. Give the crystalline forms of Calcite, Galena, Topaz, Selenite, Fluorspar; and state the directions in which they respectively cleave.

12. State the approximate chemical composition of Malachite, Cinnabar, Blende, Hornblende, and Apatite.

13. State the difference between Talc and Mica, and mention some rocks in which they usually occur.

14. Name the Minerals placed before you.

ZOOLOGY.

I. In the following classification of epiphrichous animals proposed by Professor Stein (Prague, folio, 1867), state the principles he has employed for the subdivision of the class, the applicability of the principles to these minute forms, and the characters on which the four orders are established, viz.:

Class Epithrichia.

1 order Peritrichia (suborders, 1 ophryoscolecina, 2 spirochonina, 3 ophyryda, 4 vorticellina, 5 urceolarina, 6 gyrocorida, 7 cyclodinea, 8 tintinmedia, 9 halterina);

2 order hypotricha (suborders, 1 oxytrichina, 2 euplotina, 3 aspidoiscina, 4 erviliina, 5 chlamydodonta, 6 peritromina);

3 order heterotricha (suborders, 1 cinetochilina, 2 stentirina, 3 enchelina, 4 trachelina, 5 opalinina)

2. Taking, in like manner, the organs of locomotion as a means of subdividing the class of free natatory acalepha, what modifications of these organs are employed to distinguish the following four orders, viz.:

Class Acalepha.

1 order palliograda (suborders, 1 aurelida, 2 rhizostomica, 3 geryonida, 4 oceanida, 5 equorida, 6 berenicida)
2. Order physогrada (suborders, 1 physilida, 2 rhizophysilida, 3 diphyilida);
3. Order cirrhогrada (suborders, 1 ratarida, 2 velellida);
4. Order chlіогrada (suborders, 1 calliаnirida, 2 mnemiida, 3 beroida).

3. Making use of the important differences presented by the respiratory organs of annelides for the subdivision of the class annulata into orders, state the modifications of these organs which characterize the pulmonated annelides (as lumbricus, hirudo, &c.), the notobranchiated annelides (as aphrodita, polynoe, &c.), the cephalobranchiated annelides (as serpula, sabella, &c.), and the enterobranchiated forms (as nais, stylaria, &c.); and contrast the zoological characters of the annelides with those of the other classes of helminthoids.

4. The modifications of structure, form, and position of the wings of insects, their principal locomotive organs, have been employed from the time of Linnaeus for the subdivision of that numerous and varied class, and they afford obvious and convenient characters. Will you therefore enumerate the principal modifications of these parts presented by the following divisions of insects, viz.:
1. Subclass elytroptera, 1 order coleoptera, 2 order dermaptera, 3 order orthoptera, 4 order hemiptera,
2. Subclass gymnoptera, 5 order neuroptera, 6 order hymenoptera, 7 order lepidoptera, 8 order rhipiptera, 9 order diptera,
3. Subclass aptera, 10 order siphonaptera, 11 order parasita, 12 order thysanoura.

And state also what further characters distinguish these several groups of insects.

5. In the varied molluscous class of gasteropods, where the divisions are chiefly founded on modifications of the respiratory organs, enumerate the distinctive characters of the following orders and suborders, viz.:
1. Order pulmonata—1 suborder thecopneumata, 2 suborder gymnopneumata;
2. Order thecobranchiata—1 suborder buccinida, 2 suborder turbinida, 3 suborder patellida, 4 suborder carinarida;
3. Order gymnobranchiata—1 suborder tritonida, 2 suborder polycerida.

And contrast the zoological characters of the molluscous subkingdom with those of the entomoid.

6. Enumerate the parts of the economy of fishes, external and internal, available for the division of the class into orders, mention the chief modifications presented by these parts, and describe the zoological characters by which the following orders are distinguished, viz.:
1. Order nematopteri, 2 chondropterygii, 3 acanthopterygii, 4 malaecopterygii, 5 lophobranchii, 6 plecopternthi, 7 cyclostomi. What fishes are enabled to creep, to climb, or to fly out of the sea, and what animals of other vertebrated classes are adapted to swim like fishes in the waters? As fishes already occur in the Silurian strata, could it be legitimately inferred (even before the discovery of the Laurentia eozoon) that these pisciferous strata were near the commencement of animal life on the globe?

7. In the much varied class of reptiles, what characters are common to the chelonians, saurians, and ophidians? How are the marine turtles (carettida) distinguished from the land-tortoises (testudinida), and these from the river-turtles (emidyida)? Among the saurians, how are the aquatic natatory crocodilida distinguished from the terrestrial lacertida, and how the flying pteropodes from the deep-sea nemopodes, and these from the frog-like mastodontia? How are the three orders of reptiles zoologically distinguished, and how are rep-
tiles separated as a distinct class from batrachian amphibia? How are the four innocuous suborders (anguinida, ilysida, pythonida, and colubrida) of ophidan reptiles chiefly distinguished from the three poisonous suborders (bungarida, vipersida, and crotalida)? ... 35

8. What kind of characters are employed to divide the vertebrated or encephalated subkingdom into classes, and what characters distinguish the mammalians from other vertebrata? Why are the locomotive organs of animals used zoologically to found orders, and why are they bilaterally symmetrical and not spiral or alternate like the appendages of plants? What influence has the ungulicated or the ungulatated character of the feet on the living economy of terrestrial mammalia? Define the orders belonging to the subclasses unguliculata and ungulata, and place them in their zoological sequence. Why are three separate orders formed for homo, elephas, and equus alone? State the principles employed to divide the chiroptera into suborders, and mention the distinctive characters of the catarrhinous, platyrhinous, and strepsirhinous quadrumana .................. 30

9. For what object do we seek to classify animals according to their greatest affinities? What are animals, in what order of succession do they seem to have been formed, and where now are those which have earliest appeared? What are the chief elementary constituents of an animal organism; and, when the vortex of life ceases, how are its so-named vital forces disposed of? What are the precise limits of caino-zoology and palaeo-zoology, and how does man belong to the two departments? Shall his remains be more extinct when on the verge of metamorphism like the eozoon than when he first dies? What is his place in the scale of being geologically and zoologically, and what is the character and the distribution of the oldest known relics of this species? .................. 35

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.

1. AS A FINE ART.

First Year.

1. Describe any of the monuments usually known as Celtic or Druidical in Britain; compare them with those abroad; state in what other countries they are met with; and allude to some of the theories as to their origin.

2. Give a general description of the excavated tombs in Egypt; compare their architecture with that of the built edifices there; notice the theories as to the one being copied from the other, and give the reasons for preferring one theory to the other.

3. Explain the manner in which the paintings on the square pillars are supposed to have led to the peculiar forms of the Egyptian capitals and columns.

4. Give a plan and section of an Egyptian temple, showing the manner in which the great halls were covered and lighted, and noting particularly any arrangement whereby the horizontal line was broken, on section or elevation.

5. Sketch an ordinary Egyptian mansion, and describe any forms whereby the elevation was varied in a way different from that used in the temples.
6. Name any ancient author who alludes to the architecture of the Egyptian houses, and quote the substance of his remarks.

7. Of what classes were the chief edifices which remain in Egypt? and of what others do we find descriptions on the paintings and sculptures only?

8. To what class do the Assyrian edifices, so far as known, belong? What are the leading characteristics of their plan and section? and are these of an original kind or clearly derived from a foreign source?

9. Mention the theories which have been suggested for finishing those parts of the walls which have been destroyed, and for covering over the great halls.

10. Are any remains preserved which will show how the elevations were worked out? and state what suggestions are offered to us as to this by representations on the bas-reliefs.

11. Describe any of the architectural remains of Persia, and sketch out the manner in which they are supposed to have been finished, according to the theories of the chief writers on the subject.

12. Mention any facts recorded as to the style of building used anciently by the Medes and Persians, and as to the earliest buildings erected by them.

13. Compare the dates of some of the most ancient buildings in Caria and Lycia with others in Greece.

14. Describe some of the earliest remains in Asia Minor, the class of buildings to which they belong, and their general forms.

15. The same with the remains of later date, stating any of which the architects or sculptors were likewise recorded to have been engaged on buildings in Greece.

16. Name some of the works, usually termed Pelasgic, which are found in Greece. Describe the plans and sections and any peculiarities in their constructive or ornamental details.

17. Of which class of buildings do the chief remains exist in Greece? What was its general outline? and is that outline found of an earlier date in the architecture of any other country?

18. Which were the chief architectural accessories invented by the Greeks?

19. Sketch the sections of the principal Greek mouldings.

20. Describe the various methods adopted by the Greeks for modifying the effects of perspective in the outlines of their buildings.

21. Sketch the various Roman buildings, and show the difference between them and the Greek.

22. Describe some of the Roman buildings in which combinations occur, in plan or in elevation, which had not been used by the Greeks.

Second Year.

1. Describe the general plan and section of an Early Basilican church, showing the position and arrangement of the several portions appropriated to the laity, clergy, &c.

2. Draw the general plan of a Baptistery, and show how this class of sacred edifices was roofed over in ancient times.

3. Describe the towers of early date which are met with at Rome and Ravenna particularly; sketch the windows and other openings, the mouldings and other details.

4. Give a plan of a large Byzantine church, and describe the chief differences between its form and arrangements and those of an Italian Basilican church.

5. Describe the method in which the domes used by the Italians were designed, and the difference in plan and 'other particulars between them and the Byzantine.

6. Describe the method of carving used by the Byzantines, the way in which it is distinguished from that of the Italians, and the national style of ancient times which it most resembles.
7. Describe the chief details of decorative art which we appear to owe to the Byzantines.
8. Give some examples of the churches in Italy which were built under the influence of the Byzantines.
9. Also of those in which the approach to the leading forms of pointed architecture is particularly shown, stating how their roofs were formed, the windows grouped, and the aisle piers arranged.
10. Describe some of the leading characteristics of the Romanesque architecture of the South of France, and mention the several architectural forms which are there found combined.
11. Allude particularly to the architecture of Auvergne and the country on the Rhone near.
12. Where and at what date do we find the earliest examples of Norman architecture?
13. Sketch the plan, elevation, and section of a large Norman church, and show how far its leading outlines had advanced towards the perfected forms of Pointed architecture.
14. Sketch the principal mouldings used by the Normans, and describe the ornaments, capitals, &c, used by them.
15. Mention some of the earliest examples of Pointed architecture in France; describe the mouldings and other details.
17. Sketch the kind of foliage, scrollwork, and other ornaments peculiar to the early English period.
18. Describe the manner in which Tracery was gradually developed, and give the date at which the Early English began sensibly to give place to the next style.
19. Name one of the earliest instances of the Decorated style; describe the characteristic tracing, foliage, and mouldings, and the date at which it gave way to the next style.
20. The same with the Perpendicular.
21. Describe the variations which took place during the above-named periods in the forms of the Towers, Spires, Roofs, and Tracery.

II. CONSTRUCTION.

FIRST YEAR.

1. Suppose the case of a church or a large warehouse to be erected on ground of doubtful consistence, the weights of the building being very different at different parts of it. Describe the precautions to be taken with respect to the foundations.
2. Describe the composition of concrete, and the various methods used for making it up and depositing it in the trenches.
3. Give a detailed statement of the cost of making and filling in a certain quantity (say 20 cubic yards) of concrete, stating the kind of materials and other particulars calculated on.
4. Give a résumé of the plans adopted at various times for forming a good foundation, and allude to the advantages or disadvantages of each.
5. Describe any particular case, quoted by Prof. Lewis, wherein great difficulties had arisen as to the foundation, and explain the method by which they were overcome.
6. Describe the ordinary methods of making bricks, from the time at which the clay is dug out of the maiden earth, to its being taken out of the clamp or kiln.
7. State the objections to the above, and describe any of the improved methods now employed.
8. Describe the differences between the Roman and modern bricks, and the several methods of making the joints, bonding, &c.
9. State which is the better of the two, and give the reasons for the preference.

10. Describe the medieval processes for making ornamental tiles, and also some of the processes now commonly used.

11. What are the ingredients in clays which most affect the quality and colour of the bricks? and in what particulars do they so affect them?

12. What are the component parts of the limestones chiefly used (in the form of mortars) for building?

To what do they owe their hardening qualities? and how are they converted into lime?

13. Wherein consist the essential differences between mortars and cements, in respect of their composition and qualities?

14. Describe some of the mortars or cements stated to have been used in ancient times, also those now used. State the composition of the latter, and the effect which the kind of sand, or other such ingredients, has upon their setting or hardening.

15. Describe the ordinary means used for tying (bonding) brickwork together, by wood, iron, &c. State the objections to either process, and the means now generally adopted.

16. Draw the section of a tree, showing the several parts, and pointing out which is the part most liable to decay. Whence comes the best timber, &c.?

17. Describe the difference between timber and deals; also how the latter are manufactured, and the reasons for their being so.

18. Explain the chief cause of the shakes which occur in timber and deals, and the methods which are used to prevent them.

19. Explain the ordinary causes of dry-rot, the parts of the timber most subject to it, the methods suggested for preventing it before the timber is used in a building, and the means for guarding against its presence after it has been used.

Second Year.

1. Give a description of the way in which the various strata which compose the crust of the earth were formed, the reason of one stratum resting unconformably upon another, and of the strata being broken up as now found.

2. Describe, also, the manner in which they have been affected by the interposition of igneous rocks, alluding particularly to any changes of structure, colour, &c.

3. Give a list of the principal stones now or formerly used for building; state the strata from which they are taken; and add some particulars as to the durability &c. of each.

4. Describe the methods commonly used for testing the probable durability of building-stones.

5. Describe the methods of quarrying stones, marbles, granites, &c. in ancient times.

6. The same in modern times.

7. State the ordinary method of building up masonry by the Romans, the way in which their walls were faced with marbles, &c.

8. Also the methods now used in England, more especially as relates to the joints, facing, &c. Compare them with those used in France, and state their comparative merits.

9. Describe the various methods used for jointing, cramping and other means of connecting the stones, and also for bonding stone walls.

10. Show, by sketches, some of the methods used by medieval masons in England for forming their arches, and notice any peculiarities in their masonry in this respect.

11. Give a general idea of the theory of arch-construction, showing how the safety of an arch may be secured, and under what conditions it is likely to fail.
12. Compare the merits of the semi-pointed, 4-centered, and cusped arches in point of strength.
13. Describe the construction of the simplest form of groining, showing the methods of forming the ribs and filling in.
14. Show how the enriched pendent vaulting was constructed, and quote examples of it.
15. Show the part of the external walls at which the thrust of a groined vault would take effect; how the Gothic architects at first attempted to guard against it; how they finally arranged their flying buttresses so as to take the thrust effectually, and the way in which the spandrels were secured.
16. Describe any kind of vaulting to an apsidal end by which the necessity for flying buttresses is dispensed with.
17. Describe the principle of construction of such a dome as that of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, or of the inner dome of our St. Paul's. Contrast it with that of the Cathedral of Florence, and explain the essential differences between them.
18. Sketch the several sections which have from time to time been considered as the best for putting a certain quantity of cast iron, say 3 inches square, into the form of a girder. Suppose the bearing to be 20 feet. Give the formula showing the breaking weight in the centre of a girder of the form now considered to be the safest.
19. The same with wrought iron.
20. Explain the reasons which lead to the great difference between the sections now adopted for cast- and wrought-iron girders respectively.

T. HATTER LEWIS, Professor.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND AND LOGIC.

I. PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND.

1. Discuss the question of the method of scientific psychology, with special reference to the treatment of Intellect by abstract faculties or otherwise.
2. Define Sensation, and enumerate accordingly the various modes of sensibility. What constitutes Touch and Sight preeminently objective Senses? Is there any element of objectivity in the mere sense of Hearing?
3. Do we see Distance? Give some account of the historical controversy regarding this point, noting the weak side of Berkeley's statement of the case.
4. State explicitly the Experience-hypothesis of the origin of human knowledge; and indicate the peculiar turn given by Kant to the opposed theory. Was Leibnitz's ' nisi intellectus ipse ' good against Locke?
5. Set forth the common view of the Primary and Secondary qualities of Matter, with Hamilton's modification of it. If the distinction is regarded as untenable (with Berkeley, &c.), is there still no psychological foundation for some distinction?
6. State any views that have been held regarding the nature of Pleasure and Pain. In what way is Bain's generalization, styled the Law of Self-conservation, used to explain the growth of Volition?

II. LOGIC.

1. Remark at length on the propriety of the common divisions of names into Positive and Negative, and Relative and Non-relative.
2. What is the exact purport of the Aristotelian Categories? Distinguish between them and the Kantian.
3. If we accept Aristotle's testimony, we may infer that Anaximander was not one of the Ionian philosophers that accepted as the One material principle, a mean term between Water and Air: for, in the Physics, we read that he held
the substances in nature to have been produced from the primordial principle by a process of secretion and not by a process of condensation and rarefaction; while in the *De Ccelo* it is stated that other mode of production than the last-named was not put forward by any who adopted such a mean term for their principle. What syllogistic form (figure and mood) does this inference most naturally assume?

4. Distinguish Induction in Mill’s Sense from the Induction (1) of Aristotle and Hamilton, (2) of Whately, (3) of Whewell.

5. In what relation does Deduction stand to Induction as a type of reasoning? When is resort had to the Deductive Method, in the inductive investigation of Nature?

6. When and with what special aim is (1) Hypothesis, and (2) Analogy, resorted to in scientific discovery?

G. CROOM ROBERTSON, Professor.

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**ROMAN LAW.**

1. Describe the nature and sources of the several parts of the Corpus Juris. In what years did they respectively receive the force of law?

2. Explain the following passage:—

    *Ita in civitate nostrae, aut jus lege constituitur, aut est proprium jus civile, quod sine scripto in sola prudentium interpretatione consistit, aut sunt legis actiones, quae formam agendi continet, aut plebi scriptum, quod sine auctoritate patrum est constitutum, aut est magistratum edictum, unde jus honorarium nascitur, aut senatus consultum quod solum senatu constitutum inducitur. Sin lege, aut est principalis constitutio, id est, ut, quod ipse princeps constituit, pro lege servetur.—Pomponius, *L. 2. § 12. D. de orig. jur. (1, 2).*

3. To what extent, and in what countries, has the Roman law present validity? In what other countries, and in what way, does it exercise, directly or indirectly, considerable influence?

4. Explain and illustrate with instances *universitas rerum*, *universitas personarum*; singular and universal succession: *vincitio, condicio*.

5. What were *mancipatio* and *injure cessio*? State their original purpose, and the several uses to which the former was applied.

6. Distinguish between the possession and the ownership of a thing; and state (a) the rights to which they each give rise: (b) the conditions of the acquisition of *possession* by means of others than the acquirer himself: (c) the conditions of the acquisition of *ownership* by delivering (*traditio*).

7. Distinguish between *usu*, *usfructus*, *habitatio*, *emphyteusis*: *servitutes prediorum rusticorum* and *serv. pred. urbanaorum*.

8. Translate and explain:—

    *Loci corpus non est dominii ipsius, cui servitus debetur, sed jus eundi habet. Qui iter sine actu vel actu sine itinere habet, actione de servitute utetur. In confessoria actione, quae de servitute movetur, fructus etiam veniunt, sed videmus qui esse fructus servitutis possunt: et est verius, id demum fructum nomine compatandum, si quid sit, quod intersit agentis servitute non prohiberi. Sed et in negatoria actione, ut Labeo ait, fructum computantur, quam interest petitoris, non uti fundi sui itinere adversarium. Si fundus, cui iter debetur, plurium sit, unicuique in solidum competit actio, sed in estimationem id quod interest veniet, scilicet quod ejus interest qui experietur.—Ulpianus, *L. 4. § 1, 2, 3. D. si serv. vind. (8, 5)*

9. A Roman finds a farm in Gaul unoccupied. He occupies it for eleven years. Under what conditions will he at the end of that time have acquired a title to it? If the event took place in the second century after Christ, and the farm were in Italy, would the conditions be at all different?

H. J. ROBY, Professor.
HISTORY.
I. ROMAN.
A.D. 14–68.

1. What are the distinctive traits in the characters of Tiberius, Caius, Claudius, and Nero?
2. Give a history of the law of Majestas.
3. What evidence have we as to the government of the Provinces by Tiberius?
4. Give an account of the conquest of Britain.
5. Why did the Romans fail to conquer Germany? Why is their failure to be regretted?
6. Give a Stemma Caesarum including the three Drusi, Germanicus, Agrippa Postumus, Claudius and Nero.

II. ENGLISH.
1803–1815.

1. Describe the grand plan of Napoleon for the invasion of England. What caused it to fail?
2. Describe the campaign of Austerlitz or that of Leipsic.
3. What were the chief features of the treaty of Tilsit?
4. What causes led to the rupture of the alliance between Alexander and Napoleon?
5. Enumerate the marshals of Napoleon, and give the distinctive qualities of each.
6. What were the circumstances which led to the fall of the Addington ministry?

E. S. BEESLY, Professor.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

Examiner: Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

LATIN.

Friday, September 28th, from 9 to 12 A.M.

I. Translate into English:—

(A.) Eodem tempore equites nostri levisque armature pedite s, qui cum iis una fuerant, quos primo hostium impetu pulso dixerant, quam se in castra reciprent, adversus hostium occurrebant ac rursus aliam in partem fugam petebant: et calones, qui ab decumana porta ac summo jugo collis nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, praedam causae egressi, quum se in nostris castris versari viderant, praecipuit fugam esse mandabat. Simil eorum, qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, alique alium in partem perterritique ferebatur. Quibus omnibus rebus permoti equites Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, qui auxili causa ab civitate missi ad Cæsarem venierant, quam multitudine hostium castra nostra compleverunt, legionis premi et pene circumventas teneri, calones, equites, funditores, Numidas, diversos dissipatosque in omnes partes fugere vidisset, desperatis nostri rebus, domum contenderunt: Romanos pulso superasque, castris impedimentisque eorum hostes potitus, civitati renunciaverunt.

(B.) Quod ubi Oresar animus adverterit, navem longas, quorum et species erat barbaris inusitata et motus ad usum expeditior, paulum moveri ab onerariis navibus et remis incitari et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis, hostes propellit ac submovit: quod res magna usu nostri fuit. Nam et navium figura et remorum motus et inusitato genere tormentorum pernoti barbari constiterunt, ac paululum modo pedem retulerunt. Atque nostri milites cunctantibus, maxime propter altitudinem maris, quod Decimae legioni aquilam ferebat, contestatus Deos, ut ea res legionem feliciter eveniret:—”Desilite,” inquit, “commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus proclari: ego certe meum reipublicam atque imperii officium pristitero.” Hoc quum magna voce dixisset, ex navi se projecit atque in hostes aquilam fecit. Tum nostri, cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admisissent, universi ex navi desiluerunt: hos item se proximis primis navibus quom conspexissent, subsecuti hostibus adpropinquantur.

Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter; nostri tamen, quod neque ordines servare, neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi poterant, atque alius alia ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se exgregiabat, magnopere perturbabatur. Hostes vero, notis omnibus radis, ubi ex litore aliquos singularia ex navi egregientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adorielabantur: pluris paucos circumsebant; alii alibi aperto in universos tela conjiciabant. Quod quum animum advertisset Cæsar, sesphas longum navium, item speculatia navigia milites compleverunt: quos laborantes conspexerat, iis subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simil in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus successitis, in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam sederunt, neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum teneri atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit.
ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS. lxxxiii

(C.) Vereiningtorix, tot continuis incommodis Vellaundoduni, Genabi, Novioduni acceptis, suos ad concilium convocat. Docet, longe alia ratione esse bellum gerendum, atqne antea sit gestum: omnibus modis huic rei studium, ut pabubtione et commeatu Romani prohibeantur: id esse facile, quod equitatu ipsi abundant, et quod annis tempore subleventur: pabulum securi non posse: necessario dispersos hostes ex edificiis petere: hos omnes quotidian ab equitibus decleri posses. Praeterea salubris causa rei familiaris commoda negligenda; vicos atque edificiis incendi oportere hoc spatio, ab hoste quoque versus, quos pabulando causa adire posse videantur. Harum rerum ipsis copiam subpetere, quod, quorum in finibus bellum geratur, eorum opibus subleventur; Romanos aut inopiam non laturos, aut magno cum periculo longius ab castris progressuros: neque interesse, ipsos ne interficiant an impedimentis exuant, quibus amissis bellum geri non possit. Praeterea oppida incendi oportere, que non munitione et loci natura ab omni sint: neque inter se ad detractandam militiam reductas, nee Romanis proposita ad copiam commeatus predataque tollendam. Hoc si gravia aut acerba videantur, multo illa gravius restimare debere, liberos, conjuges in servitutem abstrahi, ipsos intercipient, quorum sit necesse accidere victis.

Write out the speech in the *Oratio directa*.

II. Translate into Latin:—

1. A wise man looks upon all human things as inferior to virtue.

2. Faustulus had entertained the hope that the royal progeny would be brought up in his cottage.

3. You, sir, must keep those hands for the future to yourself.

4. How could I have been consul, if I had not kept this course of life from my boyhood?

5. He was believed to have perished by his own hand.

6. He appoints ten commissioners for the purpose of measuring and dividing the Samnite territory.

7. At the report of a siege, a levy of troops was begun.

8. From thence was the shortest passage to Britain.

9. He fixed the massacre for the 28th of October.

10. He paid into the treasury ten pound weight of gold, and of silver to the amount of 1,000,000 sesterces.

GREEK.

Friday, September 28th, from 2 to 3½ P.M.

Translate into English:—

(A.) Παῖς μέγας μικρὸν ἔχων χιτῶνα ἔτερον παιδά μικρὸν μέγαν ἔχοντα χιτῶνα ἐκδίσας αὐτὸν τὸν μὲν ἐκεῖνον ἡμίφινας, τὸν δὲ ἐκείνον αὐτὸς ἐνέθη. Ἐγὼ οὖν τούτων διδάκτων ἔγρων μέλτιον εἶναι ἀμφότερον τὸν ἀμφότερον εἰκόνα ἔχων. Ἐν τούτῳ αὐτὰ ἔπαιξαν ὁ διδάκτων, λέοντα δὲ ὑπό τοῦ ἀμφότερον εἰρν κατηκόρε, αὐτὸ δὲ ποιεῖ, ὡς τὸ καίνει δὲν πιέτερον ὁ χιτῶν εἰρ, τούτῳ ἔρικεκτέριον εἶναι τὰ κτήμας διδάκτας ἐστί, πότερα τὸν βίον ἀμέλομεν ἔχειν ἢ τὸν ποιήσαμεν ἢ πράμαμεν κεκτηθαίναι. Ἡμεῖς δὲ ἔφθε τὸ μὲν νόμον δικαίον εἶναι, τὸ δὲ ἄνομον βιαίον σὺν τῷ νόμῳ οὖν ἐκείνου ἀπὸ τὸν δικασθήν τὴν ψηφον τίθεσθαι. Οὕτως ἔγω σοι, μιμέτοι, τὰ γα δικαίω παντάπασαν ἕκα ἀκριβῶς ἢ δὲ ἢ ἀρά προσέγοιμαι, ὁ πάππος με, ἔφθε, οὕτως ἐπεδίδαξε.

(B.) Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε Κύρος καὶ ἡ στρατιά ἡμέρας ἔκωσιν· οἱ γὰρ στρατιώται οἰκεῖος ἕκασσιν ἡμαῖς τοῦ πρόσωπον ὑπόπτευον γὰρ ἤκο ἐπὶ βασιλεά ἔμειναι, μισθωθῆται δὲ οὗτ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἔφασαν. Πρῶτος δὲ Κλέαρχος τοῖς αὐτοῖς
son infâme amour lui costa la vie. La même année, Xerxès fut tué par Artašata, son capitaine des gardes, soit que ce perfide voulût occuper le trône de son maître, ou qu'il craignit les rigueurs d'un prince dont il n'avait pas exécuté assez promptement les ordres cruels.

Artaxerxès à la longue main, son fils, commença son règne, et reçut peu de temps après une lettre de Thémistocle, qui, proscrit par ses citoyens, lui offrait ses services contre les Grecs. Il sut estimer autant qu'il devait un capitaine si renommé, et lui fit un grand établissement malgré la jalousie des satrapes.

(B.) Et toutefois, Monseigneur, étrange aveuglement du genre humain! l'idolâtrie réduite à l'extrême, et confondue par elle-même, ne laissait pas de se soutenir. Il ne fallait que la revêtir de quelque apparence, et l'expliquer en paroles dont le son fut agréable à l'oreille, pour la faire entrer dans les esprits. Porphyre était admiré. Jamblique, son sectateur, passait pour un homme divin, parce qu'il savait envelopper les sentiments de son maître de termes qui paraissaient mystérieux, quoiqu'en effet ils ne signifiaient rien. Julien l'Apostat, tout fin qu'il était, fut pris par ces apparences; les païens même en étaient. Des enchantements vrais ou faux, que ces philosophes vantaient, leur austérité mal entendue, leur abstinence ridicule qui allait jusqu'à faire un crime de manger les animaux, leurs purifications superstitieuses, enfin leur contemplation qui s'évaporait en vaines pensées, et leurs paroles aussi peu solides qu'elles semblaient magnifiques, imposaient au monde. Mais je ne dis pas le fond. La sainteté des mœurs chrétiennes, le mépris des plaisirs qu'elle commandait, et plus que tout cela l'humilité qui faisait le fond du christianisme, offensaient les hommes; et si nous savons le comprendre, l'orgueil, la sensualité, et le libertinage étaient les seules défenses de l'idolâtrie.

(C.) Cependant, dans ce grand amour de la pauvreté, les Romains n'épargnaient rien pour la grandeur et pour la beauté de leur ville. Des leurs commencements, les ouvrages publics furent tels, que Rome n'en rougit pas depuis même qu'elle se vit maîtresse du monde. Le Capitole, bâti par Tarquin le Superbe et le temple qu'il éleva à Jupiter dans cette forteresse, étaient dignes dès lors de la majesté du plus grand des dieux, et de la gloire future du peuple romain. Tout le reste répondait à cette grandeur. Les principaux temples, les marchés, les bains, les places publiques, les grands chemins, les aqueducs, les cloacæ et les égouts de la ville avaient une magnificence qui paraîtrait incroyable, si elle n'était attestée par tous les historiens, et confirmée par les restes que nous en voyons. Que dirai-je de la pompe des triomphes, des cérémonies de la religion, des jeux et des spectacles qu'on donnait au peuple? En un mot, tout ce qui servait au public, tout ce qui pouvait donner aux peuples une grande idée de leur commune patrie, se faisait avec profusion autant que le temps le pouvait permettre. L'épargne régnait seulement dans les maisons particulières. Celui qui augmentait ses revenus et rendait ses terres plus fertiles par son industrie et par son travail, qui était le meilleur économiste et prenait le plus sur lui-même, s'estimait le plus libre, le plus puissant, et le plus heureux.
1. Define a **Magnitude**, and show how Magnitudes are regarded in Arithmetic and Geometry respectively. State the Axioms common to the two sciences, and give the definition of Equality, Greater and Less, in each.

2. Explain the system of Decimal Notation, including Fractions as well as Integers, and mention the other chief systems of Notation. Express 7 chains 26 links both decimally and sexagesimally, the yard being the unit. What use do we still make of the Sexagesimal Notation?

3. Define the Arithmetical Complement of a number, and apply it to the reduction of the following:

   \[ 43956 - 5879 + 9402 - 38795 + 438 - 63. \]

4. Multiply 46753962 by 5413, and verify the result by casting out 9's, adding the reason for the method.

5. Find \[ \frac{1913}{6} \] to a decimal.

6. Reduce \[ 51.6s.2ld. \] to the decimal of a pound; and 3 furlongs 66 yards to the decimal of a mile.

7. Find the Least Common Multiple of 12, 14, 21, 28, pointing out what erroneous method is to be avoided. What is the least number of square yards that can be measured either by roods or square chains?

8. Explain the principle of the Compound Rule of Three, and solve the following:

   If twelve masons can build a wall 400 ft. long, 12 ft. high, and 18 in. thick, in 13½ days of 10½ hours each, how long will it take five masons to build a wall 250 ft. long, 18 ft. high, and 22½ in. thick, working 12½ hours a day?

9. Find, by the Rule of Practice, the value of 37 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. at 7l. 10s. 9d. per cwt.; and the dividend on 2045l. 15s. 10d., at 5s. 11d. in the pound.

10. Prove the rule for removing a vinculum with a - sign before it; and simplify

   \[ a - \frac{\{a+b-(a+b+c-(a+b+c+d)\})}{6} \] and

   \[ a+b-(2a-3b)-(5a+7b)-(-13a+2b). \]

   How can a negative quantity have a meaning?

11. Define Multiplication; and prove \( ab = ba \).

12. Divide \( x^3 + y^3 \) by \( x+y \) and \( x^3 - y^3 \) by \( x-y \), and explain the result in the latter case.

13. Find the 7th term and the sum of 7 terms of the series \( \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \ldots \) \( \ldots \), to \( n \) terms,

   \[ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \ldots \] \( \ldots \) ad infinitum.
14. Solve the equations: \[ \frac{x+10}{5} - \frac{2z}{3} = \frac{x-2}{4} \]

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{m}{x} + \frac{n}{y} &= a \\
\frac{x}{y} &= \frac{a}{b}
\end{align*}
\]

15. At what time, between 5 and 6 o'clock, are the hour- and minute-hands of a clock together?

GEOMETRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Saturday, September 29th, from 2 to 5 P.M.

I. GEOMETRY.

1. State the uses respectively of Definitions, Axioms, and Postulates, in Geometry. Which of Euclid’s definitions involve propositions requiring proof? How would you amend them?

2. “From a given point, to draw a straight line equal to a given straight line.” Prove; and point out all the varieties of the construction. What is the chief use of the proposition in Euclid’s system?

3. Classify Euclid’s propositions for determining the equality of two triangles, and state the case he has omitted. Prove Eucl. I. 26. Is the Reductio ad absurdum necessary in the first part?

4. Equal triangles between the same parallels have equal bases. Prove, and explain the two senses of the word equal.

5. State the relations of magnitude between the square on the side of a triangle subtending a particular angle, and the sum of the squares on the sides containing that angle. Prove the relation when the angle is an acute angle.

6. Define the angle in a segment of a circle; and prove that it is right, acute, or obtuse, according as the segment is, or is greater than, or is less than, a semicircle.

7. Find the locus of a point equidistant from two given points; and hence show how to describe a circle through three given points. What propositions of Euclid are included in the latter?

II. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

8. Apply the resolution of forces to explain the sailing of a ship on a wind.

9. Describe the different systems of pulleys, and prove the ratio of the power to the weight in each.

10. Find the centre of gravity of a system of spheres.

11. Define uniform and uniformly accelerated and retarded motion. Give formulae for the motion of falling bodies.

12. Explain the equal diffusion of pressure in a fluid, and describe an experiment to show its variation as the depth. What is meant by a cable being self-supporting in a certain depth of water?

13. Explain the direct and indirect methods of finding the specific gravity of a body. In the latter, what is it that we weigh?

14. Illustrate the propagation of sound from a stringed or wind instrument, a drum or bell, and an explosion respectively. Explain the pitch, the intensity, and the velocity of sound, and show why all the sounds simultaneously produced by an orchestra reach a hearer at the same time? What exceptions are there to the latter statement?

15. State the laws of the reflection of light, and explain the formation of images by plane, concave, and convex mirrors.
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. 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.

2. Describe the structure of a middle-sized artery, and the differences in structure presented by its branches as they approach the capillaries; also the structure of the capillaries. By what evidence is it shown that the arteries are endowed with vital contractility? In what mode does that property operate, and what purposes does it serve? How is it shown to be governed by the nervous system? Explain this point especially as regards the cutaneous arteries of the head, stating the nerves and nervous centres by which these vessels are controlled, with the evidence, from experiment or observation, in proof of the statement.

3. Describe the general mode of distribution of the lymphatic and lacteal vessels; their structure; their manner of commencement in different situations; also the structure of lymphatic glands.

4. How may the pressure of the blood in the arteries be measured and recorded; and what is found to be its mean pressure in the great arteries of a dog? How is it affected by the movements of the chest?

5. What are the most constant effects produced by removing the hemispheres of the cerebrum in a living animal, or by total or partial removal of, or various sections made through, the cerebellum? What is to be inferred from such experiments as to the connexion of different parts of the encephalon with the exercise of sensation and volition?

6. State the parts of the nervous system which are concerned in the production of the movements of the thorax and larynx, and explain how each contributes to the effect—giving the evidence.

7. In what manner does the recipient nervous surface within the eye differ, at different parts, in its sensibility to light? Where is it least sensible? and how is this proved? Why do visual objects not appear inverted? How do we judge of magnitude and distance by the sight? and what circumstances may influence or mislead our judgement? What explanation can be given of single vision with two eyes?

8. What reason is there for believing that the eye undergoes an internal change in viewing objects at different distances? What adjustments, conceivable on optical principles, would fit the eye for near vision? What are the changes which actually take place? and how is the reality of their occurrence proved?

W. SHARPEY, Professor.

ANATOMY.

I. SENIOR CLASS.

1. Describe the ossicles of the tympanum, their position in the cavity, their articulations, and their use.

2. Tabulate the muscles concerned in ordinary inspiration and expiration, and state by what branches of nerves and arteries they are supplied.

3. Describe the external form of the medulla oblongata and pons Varolii; the component parts of the medulla oblongata; and the arrangement of the white fibres in both, as far as this can be seen with the naked eye.
4. Give the extent, course, connexions, and structure of the part of the rectum contained in the perineal space.

5. What is the difference between the internal iliac artery in the adult and the full grown fetus? Specify in what manner the fetal is converted into the adult condition.

What peculiarities have been observed in the trunks of the internal and external iliac arteries in the adult? If it were necessary to put a ligature on the external iliac artery, mention the spot you would select, and state your reasons for the choice you make.

[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. Describe the dissection of the external branches of the posterior primary trunks of the spinal nerves in the neck.

7. The dissection of the external and internal circumflex branches of the profunda in the thigh is required.

II. JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Name the bones marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; and if the bone is one of a pair, state the side of the body to which it belongs.

Describe the ossification and the connexions of the bone marked with the figure 8.

2. Describe the articulations of the radius with the ulna, and of the fibula with the tibia, and explain the kind and degree of movement of each bone.

3. Give the end attachments (origin and insertion), use, and the nerves and vessels of the following muscles:
   - Serratus magnus
   - Extensor secundi internodii pollicis
   - Flexor brevis pollicis manus

4. What are the different movements of the scapula? Tabulate the muscles engaged in each movement.

5. Enumerate the pairs of cranial nerves according to the classification of Semmerring. What name or names are given to each pair? Give the general distribution of each as expressed by the name.

6. Describe the trunk of the profunda artery of the thigh: name its several branches; and describe fully the perforating branches.

[The description of the dissection required in the answer to the following question is to indicate the manner of making the cuts through the integuments and the subjacent parts, and is to give an account of the relative position of the objects successively brought into view.]

7. Describe the dissection of the anterior interosseous artery of the forearm.

GEORGE VINER ELLIS, Professor.

CHEMISTRY.

1. What weight of carbon would be fully oxidized by the oxygen contained in one kilogramme of potassic chlorate? What would be the volume of the carbonic acid formed?

2. What volume of hydrogen would be needed to combine with the oxygen in 12 cubic feet of air? What would be the volume of the steam obtained?

3. A kilogramme of ammonic chloride is decomposed by lime. What is the volume of the ammonia obtained at 0° C. and 0.760 mm.?

4. Ten grammes of urea are decomposed by nitrous acid. What are the volumes of the gases evolved?
5. How much air is needed for the complete combustion of a gramme of olefiant gas? What are the volumes of the products?
6. What arguments are derived from the specific heat of the metals in favour of the atomic weights now employed?
7. Describe the construction and working of Daniell's battery.
8. Describe the reactions and chief salts of tin.
9. What is the behaviour of metallic mercury to hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid respectively? Give the formulæ of the products.
10. How is bar iron prepared?
11. Give the molecular formulæ of the following compounds, viz.:—vinic alcohol, aldehyde, chloral, nitric, carbonic, and oxalic ethers, zinc-ethyl.
12. Describe the preparation of a lactate by fermentation. Also by a synthetical process.
13. Explain the meaning of the terms:—alcoholic hydrogen and basic hydrogen. Give examples.
14. What differences of property are there among the atoms of hydrogen in ethylia? How do you explain them?
16. Describe the preparation and properties of the chief varieties of sugar, gum, &c.
17. By what process have alcohols been made artificially? What differences of property do they exhibit from the alcohols formed by fermentation? Explain the differences.
18. How is tartaric acid manufactured? Describe its synthetical formation from inorganic materials. Also its chief reactions and transformations.

ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, Professor.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1. Describe the structure of an animal cell,—its mode of nutrition, growth, and generation,—its metamorphoses as presented in endocystics,—its nucleus and nucleolus and their functions,—its cell-wall pores and micropyle as in ova,—its vibratile cilia as developed in endocystics,—and its place as an independent organism in the animal kingdom. Without detailed descriptions, merely state the meanings of the following terms as applied to sarcodous animals:—pseudopodia, pulsating vesicle, spicula, pores, vents, foramina, vibratile cilia, ciliated epithelium, plasma, fissiparity, gemmiparity, encystation, conception, zygosis, macula germinativa, vesicula germinativa, vitellus, maculnte and immaculate conception, testis, ovarium, ovum, germ-cell, and sperm-cell

2. Describe the modifications of structure seen in the digestive organs of hydroidea, anthozoa, and bryozoa, on which are founded these primary divisions of polyphierous animals; and state the anatomical characters by which the bryozoa are separated from the molluscos classes and associated with the radiated. Describe the skeleton of an insect, chemically, histologically, and anatomically, mentioning the contents and uses of the several parts, and their modifications of form in other entomoids

3. Describe the typical forms presented by the moto-sensitive axis of the nervous system in the sarcoous, radiated, helminthoid, entomoid, molluscos, and vertebrated subkingdoms of animals; mention the stages of transition from the entomoid to the molluscous types; and state the homologies of the white fibrous longitudinal continuous nervous bands minutely described by Malpighi as passing over and covering the upper flat interior surface of all the cineritious ganglia of
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

4. Describe the structure and forms of the respiratory organs in the aquatic and air-breathing annulated helminthoids, and the stages of transition they present to the aerial forms of these organs in myriapods and other entomoids. Describe the intima structure of the tracheae of insects, and compare them with the pulmonary organs of vertebrata. And lastly, describe the structure of the pulmonary sacs, and their functional and developmental relations in arachnida and in gasteropoda. 20

5. Describe the structure of the heart in insects, the circulation of the blood through the body, the modifications of the sanguiferous system in the larva, chrysalis, and imago states, the connections of their sanguiferous and respiratory systems, the influence of accelerated circulation in raising their temperature, and the modifications of the type of their sanguiferous system seen in other entomoid classes 15

6. Describe the structure of the sanguiferous apparatus, and the special and the course of the blood through their body, and compare their organs of circulation with those of lower cephaloporous and accephalous mollusca, and with those of fishes next above them in the scale. Describe the course of the blood through the respiratory organs and through the system at large in fishes, including the renal- and hepatic-portal circulations, and mentioning the homologies of the several parts with the corresponding structures in higher classes 20

7. Describe the structure of the heart and the course of the blood through its cavities in reptiles; trace the circulation in them through the larger venous and arterial trunks, through the lungs, the liver, and the kidneys; contrast their sanguiferous system with its simpler condition in caducibranchiate and perennibranchiate amphibians; and contrast the crocodilian circulation, with four cavities of the heart, with that of birds and higher warm-blooded vertebrata 20

8. Describe the specialities of the digestive organs of birds, and compare their parts with allied structures of other classes; state the homologies of the indiuves (crop), the ventriculus succenturiatus (glandular stomach), the ventriculus bulbosus (muscular gizzard), the cecum vitellinum, and the two ceca coli; and compare the parts of the cloaca of birds, and the different passages communicating with it (the rectal vestibule, the urinary bladder, the ureto-sexual canal, the prepuce cavity, and the openings of the ureters, the vasa deferentia, the oviducts), with those of monotremata and the embryos and adults of higher mammalia 20

9. In the potential skeleton, or skeletal segments of the body of vertebrata, state the circumstances or conditions of their economy which appear to determine the flow of arterial blood to ossify or consolidate only certain required parts of the structures, most variable in the different species, and never to solidify in any animal form the entire ossifiable textures of the body. Describe the resemblances to ordinary vertebrae of the trunk seen in the forms, the connexions, and the arched arrangement of several bones of the cranium investing the brain, and mention those more related to the sense-capsules and to the openings of the digestive and the respiratory organs. 15

10. Describe the normal adult forms, the structure, and the special functions of the principal constituent parts of the nervous system, the brain, the spinal chord, and the great sympathetics in the large domain of osseous fishes, freshwater and marine. Compare them severally with the same parts in the higher plagiostome fishes, and in amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammalians. Describe the structure and relations of the ear in osseous fishes, and explain the differences in these structures presented by plagiostomes. State the chief differences observed in the

the medulla spinalis in insects and crustacea, and which were well known in helminthoids nearly half a century since, by the figures of Weber, Brandt, and others.
structure of the eye in shallow-water fishes and those of deep sea, and in aquatic vertebrata compared with aerial species ...................... 30

11. Describe the structural changes, external and internal, which accompany the metamorphoses of amphibians,—as affecting their osseous, muscular, and nervous systems,—altering the entire character of their digestive apparatus,—changing their sanguiferous system nearly from that of fish to that of reptile,—and producing a succession of totally distinct means of effecting the function of respiration; and compare their several stages of development with the permanent structure of the same organs in the adults of lower and higher classes............................... 20

ROBERT E. GRANT, Professor.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
1. Illustrate the meaning of the term Hereditary Predisposition by special examples.
2. Describe the symptoms, the pathological tendencies, and the treatment of Scrofulosis.
3. Describe the symptoms which accompany, and the treatment to be adopted in acute formation of tubercle in children.
4. Describe the several varieties of Stomatitis, and their treatment.
5. What are the symptoms and the treatment of Diphtheria, and of its sequelae?
6. What are the pathological causes, and the symptoms of Stricture of the Oesophagus?
7. Describe the symptoms and treatment of Chorea.
8. What are the symptoms, physical signs, and general and local consequences of Incompetency of the aortic valves, and of Obstructive disease of the left auriculo-ventricular orifice?

WILLIAM JENNER, Professor.

SURGERY.
1. Describe the mode of formation, signs, symptoms, and course of an acute abscess, up to the period of its maturation. Suppose such an abscess to be formed in the popliteal space, how would you distinguish it from other swellings which might exist in that region?
2. Name and describe the two preparations marked A and B. Explain the morbid processes of which they are the result.
3. Give the local and general signs and symptoms of the disease known as Pyemia, from its onset to its usual termination,—the attack being supposed to follow an amputation. How is Pyemia distinguished from other febrile conditions of the system?
4. Describe a characteristic hard and soft Chancre. Mention, moreover, all the other circumstances in regard to which they differ, such as, amongst others, their origin, mode of formation, pathological significance, infecting power, and local and general consequences. How would you treat, locally and generally, the two kinds of sore.
5. Name and describe the preparation marked C, including in your answer its supposed microscopic characters. Give an opinion as to the probable cause and seat of the disease during life, its diagnostic signs, and its proper mode of treatment, explaining the two latter points in detail.
6. Describe the most frequent dislocation of the Hip-joint. Point out the differences which distinguish it from the other dislocations of the same joint,
and from fractures near the joint. Explain the modes of reduction of the dislocation in question.

7. Name and give an account of the apparatus on the table before you. State what other appliances, if any, are necessary to render it available in practice; also, what is its use, on what principles it acts, and what are the inconveniences it may produce.

JOHN MARSHALL, Professor.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. Describe the preparation of iodide of potassium and bromide of potassium. Give the dose and therapeutics of these medicines.

2. Describe the preparation of the magnesian salts in the Pharmacopoeia. Give their dose and application in disease.

3. How is alum prepared? What is its therapeutic use?

4. Whence is Cantharides obtained? What are the preparations of Cantharides, their doses, and application in disease?

5. Describe the preparation of chloroform. Give an account of the precautions to be used in administering it to produce anaesthesia.

6. Describe the preparation of sulphuric, nitric, and phosphoric acid. Give the preparations in which these medicines appear, with the doses of these preparations.

7. State the amount of arsenic in the different preparations which contain it. Give the dose of these preparations, with the therapeutics of this medicine.

SYDNEY RINGER, Professor.

CLASS OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND PILLETTER EXHIBITION.

1. Describe the manner in which Gangrene has been supposed to be caused by nervous agency; and adduce any evidence by which this view of its origin may be supported.

2. Enumerate the conditions most commonly associated with fatty degeneration of the heart and liver, and describe the appearances of these organs when found in such a condition.

3. (a.) Describe the processes of Ulceration, Adhesive Inflammation, and Resolution of Inflammation.

(b.) Describe the process and the consequences of Inflammation in (1) an artery, (2) a vein.

4. Describe the naked-eye appearances, and the chemical and microscopic characteristics of the albuminoid or lardaceous degeneration, and the pathological conditions with which it is most commonly found to be associated.

5. Describe the distinguishing appearances presented by Pulmonary Collapse, and mention both the causes and the consequences of this affection.

6. What are the chief forms of Softening of the Brain? Describe the different circumstances under which they may occur.

WILSON FOX, Professor.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. State what you know of the signs of death.

2. What are the symptoms presented by a person poisoned by strychnia? How would you distinguish them from those produced by tetanus? What quantity of the poison is required to destroy life? How is the poison detected in organic mixtures?
3. What symptoms are produced by a poisonous dose of acetate of lead? What are the post-mortem appearances found in the organs of the body? How is lead in the tissues of the body detected?

4. Give the symptoms and post-mortem appearances produced by a poisonous dose of tartar emetic.

GEORGE HARLEY, Professor.

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PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Solutions given for qualitative analysis:

I. Fe$^{2+}$Cl$_6$, CaCl$_2$.
II. ZnSO$_4$, MgSO$_4$.
III. Hg(NO$_3$)$_2$, AlPO$_4$.
IV. SnCl$_2$, NaCl.
V. PO$_4$(NH$_4$)$_3$, BaCl$_2$, HCl.
VI. As$^{3+}$O$_3$, ZnSO$_4$, NaHO.
VII. KO, CINa.
VIII. SO$_3$Na$_2$, SO$_4$Na$_2$.

ALEX. W. WILLIAMSON, Professor.

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MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

I. SENIOR CLASS.

1. Describe the changes observed in the cervix and os uteri at different periods of pregnancy, as regards shape, size, texture, and colour.
2. Give an account of the microscopical appearances of the uterine tissues—
   a. At the end of pregnancy.
   b. Two weeks after delivery.
3. What are the signs of the death of the Foetus?
4. What is the proportionate frequency of the third cranial position? Describe the mechanism of the passage of the head in such cases.
5. Give the varieties of accidental hemorrhage, with the appropriate treatment.
6. What are the principal indications for treatment in cases of placenta praevia?

II. JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Give the names and average length of the various diameters of the foetal head at term; describe also the shape and relations of the sutures and of the fontanelles.
2. What are the dimensions, shape, and position of the uterus at the end of the fourth month of pregnancy?
3. What is meant by "quickening"? When does it usually occur?
4. What are the reliable signs of pregnancy?
5. Mention the precautions necessary during the birth of the head.
6. What are the dangers liable to arise from deficient contraction of the uterus after expulsion of the child? How is due contraction best secured?
7. Describe the management of the lying-in room during the day following labour, and the precautions to be observed.

GRAILY HEWITT, M.D., Professor.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS. 

BOTANY. 

1. Describe the plants A, B, and C 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. What is the Protoplasm? In what relations does it stand to other cell-contents, soluble and insoluble? and to the formation and growth of cell-membrane?

4. State the differences between Hordeum and Secale—Lolium and Triticum—Avena and Festuca. Name the British genera which present departures from the ordinary structure of the flower and its envelopes in Graminaceae.

5. Give the general structure of Lichens, noting the principal variations in the form and internal structure of the thallus, and in the reproductive organs and modes of multiplication.

6. What are Zoospores? What is their function? Where and how do they occur? How different from antherozooids?

7. Define the following terms, commenting upon each as required: — Dissepiment. When is it said to be "spurious"? Give three instances.

Connective. Name two genera in which it is prominent.

Elaters. Where do they occur? and how originate?

Definite, applied (1) to ovules, (2) to vascular bundles, (3) to inflorescences.

Vernation. What in Ophioglosses?

DANIEL OLIVER, Professor.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

1. Examine the preparations numbered 1 to 10. Name them, and state very briefly what histological points they seem to you to illustrate.

2. Make, from the recently killed frog before you, preparations showing the structure of (a) red and white blood-corpuscles, (b) nerve-fibres, (c) ganglionic nerve-cells, (d) connective tissue.

3. Make preparations showing the structure of the tissues marked A, B, C.

4. Prepare thin sections showing the structure of the tissues marked D, E, F, G.

Make an accurate drawing and give a very brief description of each of your preparations. You are at liberty to use whatever reagents you think best.

M. FOSTER, M.D.

ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

I. CLINICAL SURGERY.

Case for Commentary.

A lad, sixteen years of age, was admitted January 12. He was brought to the Hospital at half-past four o'clock, P.M., on account of an injury of the head from a fall on the pavement from a height of twelve feet. There is a large ecchymosis over the right frontal eminence, and a soft spot over the right parietal bone. No fracture of the bone is to be felt; bleeding from the right ear and nose; insensible when first taken up. Pulse 116, indistinct; no sickness; right pupil dilated, the left contracted. He was brought here about
twenty minutes after the fall. A few minutes after he was laid in bed a violent fit of convulsions came on, affecting only the left side and eye. Mouth drawn to the left side and foaming. Respiration hurried and difficult; he never spoke; a few minutes after the convulsions ceased he was bled to 20 oz., apparently with benefit. Pulse fell to 92, soft and compressible. An hour afterwards convulsions returned with considerable violence, affecting only the left side, the right eye and limbs remaining quiet. The convulsions resemble those of epilepsy. Pulse extremely variable, beating in the course of one minute at 120 to 90 or 60; the left pupil is sensible to the impression of light; heat natural.

9 P.M. The convulsions are now confined to the right side. Right pupil dilated and motionless; the left eye-ball moving about freely, and the pupil permanently contracted. In the course of the evening he vomited a little blood, and was observed to take the sheet and wipe his mouth, and to put his left hand to his head.

10 P.M. Right pupil dilated to the utmost; left, of a moderate size; but both motionless; the convulsions have returned in the left side, but ceased in the right. Pulse 60. Extremities are becoming cold. A little more blood, of an arterial hue, from the ear; and there is also a thin watery discharge mixed with the blood. Urine passed involuntarily.

Jan. 13, 2 A.M. Much the same; the convulsions are not so strong, apparently from want of power; swallowing very difficult. Stertorous breathing.

11 A.M. Stertorous respiration increased, but no convulsions. Pulse cannot be numbered. Extremities warm.

Died at 3 P.M.

Sectio cadaveris:—

On removing the scalp a large quantity of effused blood was found extending over the right frontal eminence and parietal bone of the same side; the fibres of the temporal muscle were lacerated. A fracture of the cranium was found extending from the left frontal eminence down to the right side, through the petrous portion of the temporal bone as far as the posterior ethmoid process. Another fissure commenced immediately above the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and extended as far as the occipital protuberance. A large coagulum weighing 4 oz. was situated between the Dura Mater and bone, and pressing upon the anterior lobe of the right hemisphere, causing considerable depression.

Write a commentary on the preceding case, and illustrate your remarks by references to other cases that have fallen under your observation.

JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN, Professor.
Variolous Ophthalmia. Describe the characters of Variolous Ophthalmia, the period of its invasion (in the course of the general disease), and the mode in which a total Staphyloma (so called of the Cornea) is formed.

3. What is the treatment most likely to save the eyes from destruction in Variolous Ophthalmia?

T. WHARTON JONES, Professor.

OPERATIONS AT THE PRACTICAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF PROFESSOR MARSHALL.

Ligature of the Femoral Artery.
Chopart’s amputation of the Foot.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

October 30th, 1866.

Examiners.
W. SHARPEY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
WILSON FOX, M.D., Professor of Pathological Anatomy.
SYDNEY RINGER, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica.

1. Describe the Pathological appearances which have been met with in the Gastro-intestinal Canal in cases of Cholera.

2. Describe the changes which are undergone by a Hæmorrhagic Extravasation in the Brain.

3. Describe the Pathological appearances, as seen by the naked eye, met with in acute Thamic Pneumonia, and in the Pneumonia which is ordinarily observed in connexion with Tubercles of the Lung, and mention the chief differences observed in these two conditions.

4. Describe the conditions in which the Stomach is found softened after death, and give the reasons which would induce you to believe that any of the changes in question had ensued before, or after death.

5. Describe the principal causes of the coagulation of the Blood in the interior of Veins.

6. Describe the naked-eye characters and probable origin of the specimens from the Museum.

7. Examine and describe the microscopic characters of the specimens marked A, B, C.