UNIV. COLL.
LOND.
CALENDAR
1865-66
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

CALENDAR.

SESSION MDCCCLXV.—LXVI.

"Cuncti adsint, meriteaeque expectent prae mia palmac."

LONDON:
WALTON AND MABERLY,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,
28 UPPER GOWER STREET.
"Doctrina sed vim promovet insitum,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant."

Hor. C. iv. 4. 33.

"Vehementer intereat vestra, qui patres estis, liberos vestros his potissimum discere.
Ubi enim aut iucundus morarentur, quam in patria? aut pudicus continerentur, quam sub oculis parentum? aut minore suntu, quam domi?"

## University College, London.

### Calendar.—1865-66.

#### September—1865.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Junior school, first term begins. Andrews entrance exhibitions: Faculty of arts, examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Ditto ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Entrance exhibitions. Faculty of medicine, examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Ditto ditto.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### October—1865.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Classes of the faculty of medicine commence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Classes of the faculty of arts commence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Delivery of English prize essay for 1865-66.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 14   | S   | Examinations, Univ. Lond.:—
|      |     | Second B.A. Second B.Sc. |
| 23   | M   | Id.— Id.— |
| 24   | T   | Id.— Id.— |
| 25   | W   | Id.— Id.— |
| 26   | T   | Id.— Id.— |
| 28   | S   | Filliter exhibition in pathological anatomy, examination between the 23rd and 28th. |
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| 2 T | POLITICAL ECONOMY BEGINS. |
| 3 F | 2nd B.A., HONS. |
| 4 S | SESSION OF COUNCIL BEGINS. |
| 5 M | EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:— |
| 6 T | 2nd B.A., HONS. |
| 7 W | CHEMISTRY. |
| 8 B | BIOLOGY. |
| 9 T | LOGIC & MORAL PHIL. |
| 10 F | LOGIC & MORAL PHIL. |
| 12 T | GEOPHYSICS & GEOPHYSICS. |
| 13 W | SCRIPTURAL. |
| 14 B | 2nd B.A., HONS. AN. PHYSIOLOGY. |
| 15 F | 2nd M.B., HON. MED. |
| 16 M | M.D., HUM. MED. |
| 17 T | M.D., HUM. MED. |
| 18 F | M.D., HUM. MED. |
| 19 M | M.D., HUM. MED. |

DECEMBER—1865.

| 1 F | EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:—M.D., Practical and vivâ voce. |
| 2 S | SESSION OF COUNCIL. |
| 3 F | JUNIOR SCHOOL, AND FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS: CHRISTMAS VACATION COMMENCES. |
| 4 S | FACULTY OF MEDICINE, DO. |
| 5 M | Christmas Day. |
### JANUARY—1866.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FACULTY OF MEDICINE RESUMES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>LL.B.: FIRST. Within the first fourteen days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SECOND. Week following the Pass Examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>HONOURS. The week following the other Exams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>FACULTY OF ARTS RESUMES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>MATRICULATION.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### FEBRUARY—1866.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL. FOR REPORT.</td>
</tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF COLLEGE.</td>
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</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT OF SENATE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EXAMINATION, UNIV. LOND.:—M.S. (Master in Surgery).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M.S., viva voce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M.S., viva voce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>HONOURS. Commentary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Id. Surgery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>MEDICAL FACULTY, CLASS EXAMINATION BEGINS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>EASTER VACATION, JUNIOR SCHOOL. FACULTY OF ARTS, BEGINS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Good Friday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>MEDICAL FACULTY, WINTER TERM ENDS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### APRIL—1866.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EASTER SUNDAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>FACULTY OF ARTS RESUMES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL. DELIVERY OF LATIN PRIZE ESSAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>JUNIOR SCHOOL, THIRD TERM BEGINS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MAY—1866.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>SUMMER TERM, FACULTY OF MEDICINE, BEGINS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>FACULTY OF MEDICINE: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: ANNUAL MEETING OF CONVOCACTION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>PUBLIC ADMISSION TO DEGREES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP, EXAMINATION ABOUT THIS TIME.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>FIRST STONE OF UNIV. COLL. HOSPITAL LAID, 1833.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>WHIT MONDAY. HOLIDAY, FACULTY OF ARTS.</td>
</tr>
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### JUNE—1866.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Id.— Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Id.— Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Id.— Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>D.Sc. (Within the first fourteen days of June: four days.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Id.— Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Id.— Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Id.— Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL. AWARD OF ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Id.— Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Id.— Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Id.— Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>SESSION FOR THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS ENDS. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES (about this time).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Id.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Id.—</td>
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</table>
**JULY—1866.**

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>S</td>
<td><strong>SESSION OF COUNCIL.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>SENATE, PROSPECTUSES, ABOUT THIS TIME FOR NEXT SESSION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MEMBERS OF COURT OF DISCIPLINE, BALLOT FOR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 17   | T   | EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:-  
|      |     | 1st B.A., 1st B.Sc., M.B. Prelim. Sc. |
| 18   | W   | 1st — Id. — Id. — |
| 19   | Th  | Id. — Id. — Id. — |
| 20   | F   | Id. — Id. — |
| 21   | S   | SUMMER TERM, MEDICAL FACULTY, ENDS. |
| 25   | W   | ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES, &c. of the Faculty of Medicine for the Summer Term about this time. |
| 26   | Th  | EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:-  
|      |     | 1st B.A., HON.  1st B.Sc., HON. |
| 30   | M   | 1st B.A., HON. LATIN. |
| 31   | T   | 1st B.Sc., M.B. Prelim. Sc.  1st M.B. HONOURS. |

**AUGUST—1866.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Event</th>
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</table>
| 1    | W   | EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:-  
|      |     | 1st B.A., HON.  1st B.Sc., M.B. Prelim. Sc.  1st M.B. LATIN. HONOURS. |
| 2    | Th  | CHEM. & NAT. PHIL. |
| 3    | F   | JUNIOR SCHOOL, SUM. TERM ENDS. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.  SESSION OF COUNCIL. |
| 4    | S   | Id. — Id. — Id. — |
| 6    | M   | EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:-  
|      |     | 1st M.B. vivavoce. ALL THE SUBJECTS. |
| 7    | T   | Id. —  
| 8    | W   | 1st B.A., HONOURS, FRENCH. |
| 9    | Th  | 1st M.B., HON., ANAT.  1st M.B., HON., ANAT.  1st M.B., HON., ANAT.  1st M.B., HON., ANAT. |
| 10   | F   | Id. PHYS., HISTOL., COMP. ANAT.  Id. NAT. PHIL. |
| 11   | S   | Id. MATERIA MED., PHARM. CHEM., ORGAN. CHEM. |
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 Academical business of the College, consisting
of all the Professors with a Member of 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 JUNIOR SCHOOL.
OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

President.—LORD BROUGHAM.
Vice-President.—LORD BELPER.

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

COUNCIL.

The President. Walter Bagehot, Esq., M.A.
James Booth, Esq.
Henry William Busk, Esq.
Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, Esq., LL.B.
The Hon. George Denman, Q.C.
*Edward Enfield, Esq.
Edwin W. Field, Esq.
*Robert Nicholas Fowler, Esq., M.A.
William Fowler, Esq., LL.B.
**Thomas Field Gibson, Esq.
†Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., Q.C., M.P.

The Vice-President. The Treasurer.
*Frederick D. Goldsmid, Esq., M.P.
*Edward Aldam Leatham, Esq.
Henry Matthews, Esq., Ll.B.
*Henry Crabb Robinson, Esq.
*Edward Romilly, Esq.
Alfred Wills, Esq., LL.B.
Frederic John Wood, Esq., LL.D.

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

AUDITORS.

George Valentine Yool, Esq.
John Hodgkin, Esq.

Augustus Perceval, Esq.
Thomas Clemens Watson, Esq.

SENATE.

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

Faculty of Arts and Laws.

DEAN.—Augustus De Morgan, Professor of Mathematics.
VICE-DEAN.—John Robert Seeley, Esq., M.A., Professor of Latin.
Syed Abdoolah, Professor of Hindustani.
Edward Spencer Beesly, M.A.
Charles Cavell, LL.D.
Signor C. De Tivoli.
Daddabhul Naoroji.
George Carey Foster, S.A.
Theodore Goldstücker, Ph.D.
Robert Eden, Grant, M.D., F.R.S.
Adolphus Heimann, Ph.D.
Th. Archer Hirst, Ph.D., F.R.S.
The Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Thomus Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.
Th. Hayter Lewis, F.A.S., F.I.B.A.
Henry Maldey, M.A.
Rev. D. W. Marks.
David Masson, M.A.
John Morris, F.G.S.
Daniel Oliver, F.R.S.
William Pole, M.I.C.E., F.R.S.
Charles Rieu, Ph.D.
John A. Russell, LL.B.
Wm. Sharpey, M.D., F.R.S., F.I.B.A.
Gannendr Mohun Tagore.
Jacob Waley, M.A.
Alex. W. Williamson, F.R.S.

Ditto.

English Language and Literature.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Botany.
Civil Engineering.
Arabic and Persian.
Physiology.
Bengali Language and Hindu Law.
Political Economy.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
Jurisprudence.

Faculty of Medicine.

DEAN.—George Harley, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
VICE-DEAN.—Wm. Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

George Viner Ellis, Esq.
Professor of Anatomy.
John E. Erichsen, Esq.
Robert Eden, Grant, M.D., F.R.S.
Charles John Hare, M.D.
Graily Hewitt, M.D.
Wm. Jenkin, M.D., F.R.S.
T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S.
Daniel Oliver, Esq., F.R.S.
Richard Quain, Esq., F.R.S. (Special) Professor of Clinical Surgery.
J. Russell Reynolds, M.D. (Special)
Sydney Ringer, M.B.
Alex. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Junior School.

HEAD MASTER.—T. Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.
VICE-MASTER.—W. A. Case, Esq., M.A.

Secretary to the Council.—CHARLES C. ATKINSON.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Prospectus.

SESSION 1865-66.

Dean, Professor AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN.
Vice-Dean, Professor JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A., F.I.B.A., at 3 P.M.

Subject—"The Fine Arts, and their connexion with Education."

1. The Session commences on Monday the 9th of October, and terminates at the end of June.

2. There is an unrestricted admission for all persons without previous examination, except in the case of Students who are under fifteen years of age; these must be examined before they can be admitted.

3. 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.

4. In all 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 most of these records is sent every month to their Parents or Guardians. The records are preserved in the Office.

5. 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 reporting thereon to the Council.

6. The Christmas vacation will commence on Friday the 22nd of December, and continue till Monday the 8th of January, both days inclusive; and the Easter vacation will commence on the day before Good Friday, and continue till the following Monday week, both days inclusive. Whit Monday is a Holiday in all the Classes of the Faculty.

7. The Library is open to Students every day throughout the year from 9 in the Morning to 5 in the Evening, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 2.

8. A Steward is permitted to provide for the Students, Breakfasts, Dinners, and other refreshments, on his own account, at fixed prices.
9. The Beadles have orders to admit any gentleman as an occasional visitor, to any of the Classes, on the delivery of his card.

10. 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.

11. A College Fee of 10s. for one Class, and £1 for two or more Classes, is paid by each Student every Session; where, however, the Course is of short duration, this Fee is diminished. The Matriculation Fee of £2 relieves the Student during the whole course of his study from the College Fee.

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 will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

DEGREES IN ARTS, LAWS, AND SCIENCE.

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

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Andrews Entrance Exhibitions.

1. Three Entrance Exhibitions, called Andrews Exhibitions, will be awarded upon examination to Candidates not already Students of the College, being not more than eighteen years of age on the 1st of October, 1865.

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.

2. The Examination will be conducted by printed papers, and will take place at the College on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 26th and 27th, between the hours of 9 to 12, and between the hours of 2 to 5. No Candidate will be admissible to more than one of these Exhibitions.

3. 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 four classes:—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and one of the classes of 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, 1865-66 (c. p. 32).
ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS (v. p. 32).

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 Scholarship in Political Economy.

Twenty Pounds a year, for three years, to be competed for in November of 1865, and in November of every third year afterwards.

Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence.

Twenty Pounds a year, for three years, to be competed for in November of 1866-67, and in November of every third year afterwards.

These Scholarships were founded by Subscribers to a Memorial of the Public Services and Virtues of the late Joseph Hume, Esq.

Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy.

Twenty Pounds a year, for three years, to be competed for in November of 1866, and in November of every third year afterwards.

Candidates for either of these three Scholarships must have been, during the Session immediately preceding the award, matriculated Students 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.—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.

Examiners for 1865 (Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy):—The Professor of Political Economy, and W. B. Hodgson, L.L.D.

Printed copies of the Regulations concerning the Scholarships may be had on application at the Office, v. pp. 33, 34.

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 1863-64 and 1864-65. The Essays are to be delivered at the Office of the College at or before 2 o'clock P.M. on Saturday, 21st October, 1865. The award will be made, by one or more Examiners proposed by the Senate, before the end of the Session 1865-66. The Essay must not exceed Thirty-two pages of a Quarterly Review. The Subject: The Characteristics of Medieval Society.

Reading-Room Society's Prize of £5 for the best Latin Prose Essay: Subject: A Picture of Primitive Society, drawn from Homer. The Essay, not to exceed eight pages of a Quarterly Review, to be delivered at the Office of the College on or before 4 o'clock P.M., on Friday, 14th April, 1866. The Prize is open for competition to all
Gentlemen who have been Students of the College during the Session 1864-65.

LATIN.—Professor Seeley, M.A.

SENIOR CLASS.

Higher Division.—On Tuesday, from 12½ to 1½, on Friday from 3 to 5, and on some other hour to be fixed when the class meets.

On Tuesdays, and on the additional hour, Cicero de Oratore, Horace Ars Poetica, and, if there is time, a Book of Virgil; on Fridays, Exercises in reading English into Latin and written Examinations, intended to give the Students practice in translating and composing at sight, and to give the Professor an opportunity of observing and pointing out the deficiencies of individual students. Fee, £7. Students may attend on Fridays only at a fee of £3.

Lower Division.—On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 12½ to 1½.

On Tuesdays, and on the additional hour, Cicero de Oratore, Horace Ars Poetica, and, if there is time, a Book of Virgil; on Fridays, Exercises in reading English into Latin and written Examinations, intended to give the Students practice in translating and composing at sight, and to give the Professor an opportunity of observing and pointing out the deficiencies of individual students. Fee, £7. Students may attend on Fridays only at a fee of £3.

Lower Division.—On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 12½ to 1½.

On Tuesdays, and on the additional hour, Cicero de Oratore, Horace Ars Poetica, and, if there is time, a Book of Virgil; on Fridays, Exercises in reading English into Latin and written Examinations, intended to give the Students practice in translating and composing at sight, and to give the Professor an opportunity of observing and pointing out the deficiencies of individual students. Fee, £7. Students may attend on Fridays only at a fee of £3.

JUNIOR CLASS.

On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 1½ to 2½.


GREEK.—Professor Malvern, M.A.

SENIOR CLASS.

A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11½ to 12½: Plato, Apology of Socrates, and Crito; Sophocles, Antigone. Fee, £6.

B. Tuesday and Thursday, from 11½ to 12½, for Composition and Grammar. Fee, £3.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Every day, except Saturday, from 12½ to 1½. Before Christmas: Xenophon's Hellenics, Book I. After Christmas: Iliad, Book III. and some other book of Homer, or Herodotus, Book VIII. Throughout the Session, Exercises on the Greek Accidence. Fee, for the whole Session, £8; for the First Term only, £4; for the Second, £4; for the Third, £2.

N.B.—An Extra Class of Greek, for reading more difficult authors, and for composition, will be formed if there is a demand for it. The Lectures will be on Tuesday and Thursday, from 4½ to 5½. Fee, £4.

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 the book of the Mitākṣharā, con-
COURSES.

- **MIDDLE COURSE.**—Two Lectures weekly.
  - Explanation of ‘Sakuntala or Raghuvans’a.

- **JUNIOR COURSE.**—Four Lectures weekly.
  - Grammar, and reading of portions of the Hitopades’a and Mahabharata.
  - Fees for the Senior or Middle Course, £5 5s.; for the Junior Course, £3 8s.; for the Senior and Middle Course, £9 9s.; for the Senior or Middle, and Junior Course, £11 11s.
  - 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.

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**HEBREW.**

*GOLDSMID PROFESSORSHIP.*

- **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.

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**ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**

- **SENIOR CLASS.**—Tuesday and Friday.
- **JUNIOR CLASS.**—Monday and Thursday, from 9 to 10.
  - **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.
  - **SUBJECTS:** Portions of the Koran; Al Makhari’s Analectus, Makamit al-Hariri.
  - Fee for each Class, £6.

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**PERSIAN.**—Professor CHARLES RIEU, Ph.D.

- **JUNIOR CLASS.**—Wednesday and Saturday, from 9 to 10.
  - **SUBJECTS:** Grammar and extracts (Dr. D. Forbes’s Grammar); the Gulistân of Sa’di.
- **SENIOR CLASS.**—Monday and Thursday, from 4 to 5.
  - **SUBJECTS:** Anwâri Suhailî; Bostan of Sa’di; Diwan of Hafiz.
  - Fee for each Class, £6.

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**HINDUSTANI.**—Professor SYED ABDOLLAH.

- **Mondays,** 6 to 9 P.M. **Thursdays and Saturdays,** 10 to 12 A.M.
  - **Terms from 12th of January to Easter,** from Easter to the middle of June.
  - **SUBJECTS:** Forbes’s Grammar and Selections. Bagh o Bahar, Baital Pachisi, and Prem Sagar.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

Fees, each Term, £5. For the Session, £12. College Fee or each Term, 6s.; for the Session, 10s.

BENGALI.—Professorship vacant.

HINDU LAW.
Professor GANNENDR TAGORE, Barrister at Law, or a Substitute or Successor.
It is expected that a Course of Lectures will be delivered.

GUJARATI.—Professor DADABHAI NAORJI.
Monday and Thursday, from 6 to 7 o'clock.—Grammar and Exercises, Green's Sentences, and Bai Shastri's History of British India.
Fee, £4.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor MASSON, M.A.


Monday.—History, Structure, and Idiom of the Language; Exercises in Composition.

Thursday.—History of the Literature. There will be a General Survey of the History of English Literature as a whole; but a considerable portion of the Session will be devoted to Lectures on the History of the Literature in the earlier periods, or prior to the reign of Elizabeth.
Fee, £3; for either Course alone, £1 10s.

SENIOR CLASS.—Monday and Thursday, from 10½ to 11½.
A systematic Course of Rhetoric and the Principles of Literature, illustrated by critical Studies of the more remarkable English Authors. The Course, after some preliminary Lectures on Style, is arranged as follows:—I. Historical Literature. II. Expository or Didactic Literature. III. Eloquence and Oratorical Literature. IV. Poetry and the Literature of Prose Fiction.
Exercises in Composition. Fee, £3.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor CH. CASSAL, LL.D.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 2½ to 3½.
Subjects:—Theoretical and practical study of the French language; principles of Etymology; Composition; Dictation; easy Free Composition; Conversation; Reading and Translation (before Christmas, of Chateaubriand's "Le dernier des Abencerrages" and of Casimir Delavigne's "Les Enfants d'Edouard"; after Christmas, Scribe's "Valérie" and Montesquieu's "Grandeur et Décadence des Romains").
One hour every week will be devoted to special Lectures upon Grammar.

SENIOR CLASS.—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 1½ to 2½.
Subjects:—Reading and Critical Study of the most remarkable French writers; Translations, especially from 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 (Winter term), and on the History of France (Easter term), and of French Literature (Midsummer term). 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 every 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 the Senior Class, £6; for the Junior Class, £5.

An Extra-Course on French Literature in general, or on Grammar, History and Literature, 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.

A Special Course will also be opened in May, for the Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

Evening Class.—See p. 29.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor C. De Tivoli.

Junior Class.—Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9 to 10 a.m.

Senior Class.—Mondays and Wednesdays, from 9.
Books.—Biaggi's Prosatori Italiani—Arrivabene's Selections from Italian Poets.
Course.—Translations from Italian poetry—from easier to harder styles. Reading and translating of Classical prose or poetical authors. Composition.
Fee for each Class, £5.
Evening Class.—See p. 30.

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

Junior Class.—Monday and Thursday, 4½ to 6.
Subjects.—Grammar; Exercises for writing and speaking; Study of easy German authors. Fee, £5.

Senior Class.—Tuesday and Friday, 4½ to 6.
Subjects.—Translations from English prose-writers; Exercises in Free Composition on given themes; Reading of the more difficult works of some of the best Authors and Lectures on the literary History, from Ulphilas to the present time; and on the History of Germany from 113 B.C. to the year 1848.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

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 *vivâ voce*. Fee, £6.

A SPECIAL CLASS will be formed for those who prepare for the Matriculation Examination. The particulars will be given in the beginning of the Session.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.—Professor Key, M.A., F.R.S.

This Course is given only in alternate years, and consequently there will be no Lectures in the present Session.

MATHEMATICS.—Professor De Morgan.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Lower Division, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 9 to 10½.

     Higher Division, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 10½.

SENIOR CLASS.—Lower Division, Tuesday and Thursday, from 2½ to 4; and Saturday, 10½ to 12.

     Higher Division, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 2½ to 4.

Fee for each Class, £7.

The Lower Division of the Junior Class is intended for those Pupils who possess very little previous acquaintance. The Subjects read are, the First Four Books of Euclid; Arithmetic, and the Arithmetical Theory of Proportion; the Sixth Book of Euclid; Solid Geometry; Algebra, arithmetically considered, as far as equations of the first and second degrees.

The Higher Division of the Junior Class is intended for those whose previous reading will enable them to begin the Fifth Book of Euclid. The Subjects read are, the Fifth and Sixth Books of Euclid; Solid Geometry; a Review of the Principles and Operations of Arithmetic; Algebra; and Plane Trigonometry.

The Lower Division of the Senior Class will comprehend those who have (either in the College or elsewhere) passed through the Subjects of the preceding Class. The Subjects here read are, Spherical Trigonometry; Conic Sections; application of Algebra to Geometry; higher parts of Algebra; Differential and Integral Calculus. The Subjects read in the Higher Division will consist of Developments of the Differential and Integral Calculus, to prepare the Student for the higher applications of Mathematics.

It is to be understood that any Pupil has the option of attending more than one Division in the same Session without any additional fee.

Before or after each Lecture, the Professor will explain to any Students such difficulties as they may have met with; and he is very desirous that the Pupils of every Division should avail themselves of these opportunities.
The Professor reminds all who enter his Class, that nothing can be more erroneous than the impression that much can be done by merely attending the Lectures. Unless such attendance be accompanied by regular Study of the Books recommended, and attention to the Exercises given out in the Class-room, he cannot guarantee that any pupil shall find himself able to keep up with the Class.

See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Classes of Civil Engineering.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

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

JUNIOR CLASS.—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 0 to 10. Fee, £7.

To enter this Class a knowledge of the elements of Geometry, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry is requisite. The subjects treated are Elementary Statics and Dynamics; the elements of Plane Astronomy; the three sections of Newton's Principia; Elementary Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics; the fundamental laws of Sound, Light, Heat, Magnetism and Electricity, and the theory of the principal instruments employed in these sciences.

SENIOR CLASS.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 10. Fee, £7.

To enter this Class a knowledge of Co-ordinate Geometry is necessary, and during the latter part of the Course the Differential and Integral Calculus will be employed. The subjects treated are the higher branches of Statics; Kinematics; the Dynamics of particles and of rigid bodies; the elements of the Calculus of Attraction, and its application in Astronomy, Magnetism and Electricity; the theory of Wave-motion and its applications to the phenomena of Sound, Light, and Heat.

To assure himself of the progress of his Classes the Professor will occasionally examine, vitæ voce; he will also give additional explanations when required, and inspect written solutions of the examples, which will constantly be given. A careful study of these examples is absolutely essential.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Professor G. C. Foster, B.A.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 4 to 5. Fee, £6. For each Division, £3.

The Course will be divided into two Divisions. The first, which will terminate about Christmas, will include the physical subjects required for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

FIRST DIVISION.

I. DYNAMICS, or the Study of Mechanical Forces.

Laws of the Equilibrium of Forces acting on Solid Bodies.—Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces.—The Mechanical Powers.—Centre of Gravity.—Simpler laws of the Stability of Structures.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

Laws of Motion of Solid Bodies.—Falling Bodies.—Projectiles.
—Central Forces.
Laws of the Equilibrium and Pressure of Liquids and Gases.—
Specific Gravity.—Equilibrium of Floating Bodies.
Simpler Phenomena of the Motion of Fluids.

II. DESCRIPTIVE OPTICS.
Velocity and General properties of Light.—Reflection at Plane 
and Curved Surfaces.—Refraction at Plane and Curved Surfaces.—
Prismatic Spectrum; Nature of Colour.—Optical 
Structure of the Eye; Construction of the simpler Optical 
Instruments.

III. ACOUSTICS.
General principles of Wave-motion.
Properties of Sound: Pitch, Quality, Harmonic tones.—
Interference.
Musical Intervals: Gamut.

SECOND DIVISION.

IV. THEORETICAL OPTICS.
Illustrations of the Wave-theory of Light by the phenomena 
of Interference, Polarization, and Double Refraction.

V. HEAT.
Radiation.—Identical nature of Radiant Heat and Light.—
Thermo-Chromatics.—Conduction.
Effects of Heat on Material Bodies: Temperature, Specific 
Heat, Expansion, Changes of State of Aggregation, Relations 
of Heat to Chemical Action and Mechanical Energy.

VI. MAGNETISM.

VII. ELECTRICITY.
Sources of Electricity: Mechanical, Chemical, Thermal, Mag-
netic.—Effects of Statical and Dynamic Electricity.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor SHARPEY, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
Daily, except Saturday, from 10 to 11, from the 4th of October to 
the end of March.
Payment to the College for the entire Term, £6; First Half Term, 
£3; Second Half Term, £3; Perpetual, £9.
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.
Payments to the College, for Comparative Anatomy, £4; for Zoo-
logy, £4; Perpetual, £9.
In the Course of Comparative Anatomy the varieties of form and structure and the phases of development presented by the internal organs, and the consequent modifications of their functions, are examined in every class of animals. The physiological details connected with the structure and development of the different organs, and the applications of the facts of comparative anatomy to the structure and physiology of man, and to zoology, geology, and other sciences, are pointed out while 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 zoological 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 living 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.

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

Daily, except Saturday, from 11 to 12.

Payment to the College for a Half Course, £3; for the whole Course, £6; Perpetual, £9; for the Organic Course £2.

The first half of the Course 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.:


The chief compounds of these non-metallic elements among themselves
are studied in relation to their production, properties, and decomposi-
tions. The proportions, weight, and volume in which they combine
are explained and illustrated in connexion with the atomic theory.

THE SECOND HALF of the Course includes the following subjects:—
Preparation and properties of the chief metals, including their char-
acteristic reactions and most important salts. Detection of metallic
poisons. Quantitative estimation of metals. Principles of classifica-
tion. Monatomic, diatomic metals, &c.
A weekly \textit{viv\ ad voce} examination is held during the First Term and
the commencement of the Second Term.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
commences in the second week in February, and occupies five Lectures
weekly till the end of the Session. It includes a study of the char-
acteristics 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.
Light in its bearings upon Chemical Action, and in its application
to Analysis.
Electricity as an agent of decomposition and change.
The atmosphere in its chemical and physical properties, and its
functions in supporting vegetable and animal life. Explanation of the
processes of eudiometric analysis, and demonstration of the regularity
of combining volumes of gases.
The non-metallic elements, such as sulphur, iodine, &c., and the
simplest of their compounds, as sulphuric acid, nitric acid, ammonia, &c.
The metals, and the most useful or remarkable of their compounds,
in connexion with the laws of combination; also the constitution of
salts, the atomic theory, &c. The tests for poisons will be explained
and shown.
About 30 to 40 Lectures will be devoted to Organic Chemistry, in-
cluding the characteristic properties and metamorphoses of the chief
groups of organic compounds, whether of animal or vegetable origin,
such as the alcohols, fatty acids, alkaloids, acids of the bile, albuminous
substances, &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.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.
Professor Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S.
The Professor is aided in the direction of the Students by Assistants.

INSTRUCTION IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

The Professor is aided in the direction of the Students by Assistants.

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, including the cost of materials and apparatus.

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, including cost of materials and apparatus.
SUMMER COURSE OF CHEMISTRY (Theoretical and Practical, including the Subjects of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London).

Professor Williamson, F.R.S., assisted by Mr. C. H. Gill, F.C.S.

The Course consists of about Twenty-four Lessons in Practical Chemistry, and 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.

The Class will meet on the first five week days, from 11 to 12, during May and June, and some other meetings will be announced when the Class has assembled.

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

Evening Class.

Birkbeck Course.

(See p. 30.)

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

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

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 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 Silver Medal and Certificates of Honour are given in this Class.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Goldschmidt Professorship of Geology.

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, John Morris, Esq., F.G.S.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 4 to 5. 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.

MINERALOGY.—An Extra Class on Practical Mineralogy and Geology. 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, Engineering, &c.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5½ to 6½ P.M. Fee, exclusive of College Fee, £2 2s.; for Members attending the Geological Class, £1 5s.

EVENING COURSE.—See p. 30.

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.

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.

See also Supplemental Prospectus of the Classes of Civil Engineering.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor W. Pole, F.R.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.

Each year’s Course will consist of about forty-eight Lectures, on various subjects, theoretical and practical, embraced in the profession. They will be delivered during the months of February, March, April, and May; on Mondays and Tuesdays of the first three weeks in each month. Hours, 10½ to 12½ on each day. Fee, £5.
The following will be the principal subjects treated of:


V. VISITS TO ENGINEERING WORKS.—The Class will have the opportunity of visiting, with the Professor, any Engineering works, of a Civil or Mechanical nature, in or near London, which it may be considered advantageous for them to study.

VI. SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.—A Course of Practical Instruction will be given, under the direction of the Professor, of which a special Syllabus, and statement of fees, will be hereafter given. See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Classes of Civil Engineering and Architecture for a more enlarged Syllabus.

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.

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

This subject is treated of in four separate Courses under two heads:

—ARCHITECTURE as a FINE ART (A.—1. first year's Course; and 2. second year's Course); ARCHITECTURE as a SCIENCE (B.—1. first year's Course; and 2. second year's Course).

Each Course consists of Twenty-five or Thirty Lectures in the year, divided into Three Terms of Eight or Ten Lectures, one of which will be delivered every week; viz. First year's Course: A. every Tuesday, 6½ to 7½; B. every Thursday, 6½ to 7½. Second year's Course: A. every Tuesday, 7½ to 8½; B. every Thursday, 7½ to 8½.

FEES:—For one year's Course in either A. or B., £3 10s.; for both, £6. For two years' Courses in either A. or B., £6; or for two years' Courses in both, £11.

A.—Art: Division of Architecture into Styles, either of Countries or Periods; Subdivision of Styles, as in Classical Architecture; the Orders; Mouldings in Greek and Roman Architecture of Temples, Baths, Theatres, &c.; Plans; Description of the various Styles of Architecture, viz., Egyptian, Greek, Assyrian, Pelasgic, Indian, Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, Saracenic, Norman, and Pointed, to its full development in England, France, Spain, Germany, and Italy, also the Architecture of the Revival, all illustrated by numerous drawings of the finest examples; Observations on the Lives and Styles of the most distinguished Architects; on the best works of Architect-
COURSES.

B.—Science: Materials used in Construction (mineral and vegetable), their properties and application, with practical experiments; Timber Framing, exemplified by Drawings and Models, for Roofs, Cupolas, Floors, Scaffolding, Shoring, &c. Dry rot. Stones converted into Lime by Calcination, and mixture with other substances for Mortars; Pozzolana; Trans; Plaster, Aluminous Cements, natural and artificial; Concrete; Construction; Foundations; Walls of Brick or Stone, in Mortar or Cement; Arches and Vaults of Halls, Churches; Domes; Damp, its prevention and cure, &c. Stone, Slate, or Tile Roofs. Application of Metals, as Bronze, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Iron. Glass, its Manufacture and Application.

Sewerage of Buildings; Specifications; Contracts.

The entire Course of instruction in those branches embraces two years, and consists of 100 or 120 Lectures: some of the Students, however, attend both years' Courses at once. During the Session, some of the buildings in London, as the British Museum, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey and the Crystal Palace, as also some in course of erection, are visited by the Classes, and their construction and design explained by the Professor; and Examinations occur every fourth or fifth Lecture.

See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Classes of Civil Engineering and Architecture for a more enlarged Syllabus.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND AND LOGIC.

Professor, The Rev. John Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10½ to 11½.

Fee for the Course, £5. For each Division, to and from about the end of February, £3. Logic alone, £2. A second attendance on the whole Course, £3.

The Student will be trained to reflection on the phenomena and functions of the Mind as the instrument of thought, knowledge, and action, and on its relation to the outer world. The aim will be to meet the wants of those to whom the subject is new, as well as of such as may have already given some attention to it. Exercises, or short themes, and rude cove examinations and discussions will enable the Professor to enter into more familiar details, as required. Gentlemen may attend, however, as private hearers only.


The subjects of the Course will be discussed in connexion with the History of Opinions, Ancient and Modern. The arrangement—Sense, Thought, Emotion, Will—is preserved, as before, throughout, and will furnish occasions for noticing the most remarkable metaphysical questions and speculations which have arisen in the Schools of Philosophy.

Logic, and its cognate subjects. References to the Logical Treatises (Organon) of Aristotle. This Course will not be limited to any one Book on Logic; the views of different Logicians will be brought forward.—Mathematical Systems.

History of Moral Philosophy.—About seventeen Lectures, once a week, beginning some time in October, as may be arranged. Fee, £2; or, for Students who are attending or have attended the Course of Philosophy of Mind and Logic, £1 10s.

History of Philosophy.—About Eighteen Lectures, after Christmas, as may be arranged.—German Philosophy—Kant to Hegel.—Some account of Ferrier's "Institutes of Metaphysic." Fee, the same as for Moral Philosophy.

Medical Students.—A Course of Lectures for Medical Students on "the Intellectual Powers and Logic" will commence on Friday the 10th of November, at 10½ A.M. Fee, inclusive of the College payment, £4.

ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.

Professor, Edward Spencer Beesly, M.A.

Roman History.—A Course of about Fifteen Lectures, embracing the period from the first Consulship of Julius Cæsar to the death of Augustus. Saturdays, 10½ to 11½. Fee, £1.

English History.—A Course of about Twenty-five Lectures, from the period commencing with the French Revolution. Wednesdays, 10½ to 11½. Fee, £2; for those who have attended the Lectures on English History in a previous Session, £1.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor, Jacob Waley, M.A., Barrister at Law, Fellow of the College.

Thursday, 5.20 to 6.20 P.M.

A Course of about Twenty-five Lectures, commencing on November 3rd.

Subjects:—Production and Distribution of Wealth, including Principles of Population, and Theories of Wages, Profits, and Rent,—
COURSES.

Theory of Value,—Money, Credit, including principles of Banking and Exchanges, Currency, Foreign Trade, Taxation, Public Debts.
Fee, £3.

Scholarships.—Joseph Hume; Ricardo; v. p. 13.

ENGLISH LAW.

Professor, John A. Russell, LL.B., Barrister at Law.
Tuesdays, from 7½ to 8½ p.m. (during the months of November, December, and January), commencing on the 7th November.

A Course of Lectures on the Principles of the Laws of Real and Personal Property.
Fee for the Course, £4 4s.

JURISPRUDENCE.—Professorship Vacant.
A Course between Christmas and the close of the Session.

HINDU LAW. v. p. 16.

PUBLIC READING AND SPEAKING.
Charles Furtado, Esq.
The Lessons will be practical, given in classes of ten pupils, and of one hour's duration.
Subjects:—Examination of the systems of John Walker, Steel, Sheridan, &c. Formation and development of the voice, pitch, articulation, emphasis, inflection, and gesture.

Class Books:—English Poetry and Prose Selections, by Daniel Scrymgeour; Shakespeare's Plays of Hamlet, Macbeth, Merchant of Venice. Fee for the entire course of about thirty lessons £3 3s.; for the Course of fifteen lessons, £2 2s.
To commence in October, once each week, at four and five o'clock.

EVENING CLASSES.

FRENCH.

Professor Ch. Cassal, LL.D.
On Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 8 p.m. The Course will consist of about Twenty Lectures, and begin immediately after the Easter Vacation. Another hour may be fixed, by agreement between the Professor and the Class. A Junior Course will be formed, if the Students are of different degrees of proficiency. Fee, £1 11s. 6d.

GERMAN.

Professor A. Heimann, Ph.D.
A Course of 60 Lectures, two a week, of a practical character, and entirely adapted to the requirements and proficiency of those who attend it; from 7 to 8 through the whole Session.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Course will commence on Tuesday, October 18, when the other day of lecture will be fixed. Fee for the whole Session, £4 4s.; for each of the terms separately, £1 11s. 6d.

ITALIAN.
Professor De Tivoli.
Tuesday and Thursday, from 8 to 9.
The Course will consist of the Elements of Grammar, Exercise in translation from English into Italian, and vice versa, Reading Italian Prose, and Writing from dictation. Fee, £3 3s.

GEOLOGY.
Professor Morris.
Thursday, 7 to 8 P.M.—February till May.
This Course will include the general principles of Geology and Physical Geography; the causes at present in operation as illustrative of the formation of Rocks—volcanic, aqueous and organic agencies; the nature of the chief materials which enter into the composition of the crust of the earth; the nature of the forces employed in the consolidation, elevation, and displacement of strata; Theory of Mountain Chains; the characters of Rocks according to their origin; the history of the stratified or sedimentary rocks, and the succession of life on the globe. Fee, £1 1s.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY—THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.
Birkbeck Course.
Professor Williamson, F.R.S., and Dr. Russell.
A Course of Fifteen Lessons, of two hours each, on Tuesday and Friday, from the beginning of May to the end of June. Hours, from 7 to 9 P.M. Fee, including the cost of materials, &c., £2, for persons engaged in Manufactures, and Photography, and for Schoolmasters and Ushers.
The elements of Chemistry are explained to the Class, and the experiments illustrating the subject performed by the Students.
The first part of the Course is devoted to the study of non-metallic elements and compounds, their properties, and the best methods of distinguishing and separating them. In the second part the most important properties of the metals are studied. The ordinary methods of inorganic analysis are especially dwelt on, and solutions frequently given to the Class for analysis.
All the experiments and analyses are repeated by each Student, or by not more than two Students jointly.

AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN,
Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary to the Council.

August, 1865.
### COURSES.

#### TABLE OF THE CLASSES.

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* Saturdays, from 9 to 10.
† Days and hours to be fixed at the beginning of the Session.
‡ Days and hours fixed when the Class meets.
§ Days to be fixed.
‖ Saturdays, from 12 to 1.
¶ Fridays, from 3 to 5.
** Four Lectures weekly, the days and hours to be fixed.
†† Two Lectures weekly, the days and hours to be fixed.
SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

REGULATIONS.

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

FOR CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS.

1. Three Entrance Exhibitions, called Andrews Exhibitions, will be awarded, upon examination, at the beginning of the Session, 1865, and in future years until notice to the contrary, to Candidates not already Students of the College, being not more than eighteen years of age on the 1st October in the respective years.

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.

2. The Examination will be conducted by printed papers, and will take place at the College on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 26th and 27th (1865), between the hours of 9 to 12, and between the hours of 2 to 5. No Candidate will be admissible to more than one of these Exhibitions.

3. 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 four classes:—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and one of the Classes of 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.

4. Candidates must give notice of their intention to compete, in writing, to the Secretary on or before the 23rd of September. Certificates, satisfactory to the Council, of age and good conduct will be required.

ANDREWS PRIZES, 1865-66.

5. At the end of the Session of 1865-66, and in future years until notice to the contrary, two Andrews Prizes, of £25 each, in money, will be awarded to students of one year's standing, upon the result of the College Examination. One of these prizes will be given to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in pure and applied Mathematics.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.

6. At the end of the Session 1865-66, and in future years until notice to the contrary, two Andrews Scholarships, of £50 each, will be awarded to students of two years' standing, upon the result of the College Examination. One of these Scholarships will be given to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in pure and applied Mathematics and Physics. Every such scholar will be required to attend, during the following Session, three out of the following four classes:—Latin, Greek, Mathematics pure, and one of the Classes of 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 SCHOLARSHIP FOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

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 by 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 amount of 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 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 Political Economy of £20 a year, tenable for three years, to be competed for in November of every third year:—the next in November 1865.
2nd. 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 1864.
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 1866.

REGULATIONS.
1. Every Candidate for a Scholarship must have been, during the Session immediately preceding the award, a matriculated 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.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROSPECTUS

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE*

The Education in the department of Civil Engineering and Architecture is conducted by the Professors of Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Architecture and Construction, Geology, Mineralogy, and by the Teacher of Drawing.

The Courses recommended are:—First Year, Junior Mathematics, Experimental Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Drawing. Second Year, Senior Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Civil Engineering, Architecture and Construction, Geology, Mineralogy, Drawing. Third Year, Civil Engineering, Architecture and Construction, Organic Chemistry, Drawing.

If the Student be sufficiently advanced he may omit the attendance on any of the above-mentioned classes, and pursue the other branches in their higher departments.

The proficiency and progress of pupils will be tested by the Annual Examinations; and such pupils as shall obtain the testimonials of the respective Professors for regularity of attendance and for satisfactory proficiency in all the branches of Study enumerated in the preceding Curriculum, may receive a Diploma or Certificate, testifying the same, from the College.

It is not intended that the School of Civil Engineering and Architecture should supersede the necessity of the pupil completing his studies in the office of a Civil Engineer or Architect; it is considered, however, that attendance on the Courses above mentioned, in addition to the usual acquirements and experience attained in the office of a master, will enable him to enter with superior qualifications on his career of professional practice.

While the above would be the Course which the College undertakes to give, it is by no means to be understood that it includes all the studies necessary to qualify a Student for either of the professions of Civil Engineer or Architect; it may rather be considered as the outline of what is absolutely indispensable. It is therefore recommended that the several Professors should be consulted as to the proper amplification of their respective Courses in special instances; and further, it is suggested that the study of the French, Italian, and German languages (e. the Prospectus of the Faculty of Arts) should be steadily pursued, so far as to enable the student to read the many valuable elementary

* The College is recognized by the Secretary of State for India in Council as possessing an efficient Class of Civil Engineering.
and practical works on Civil Engineering and Architecture published on the Continent. A facility of speaking those languages is further desirable, as members of both these professions are continually called on to examine into, and to report, to advise upon, and even to execute, works in foreign countries.

MATHEMATICS.—Professor De Morgan (v. p. 18).

The Courses announced, as given in the Higher Junior and Lower Senior Classes of the Faculty of Arts, are amply sufficient for the ordinary purposes of the future Engineer. In the former are taught, among other things, the higher operations of Arithmetical Computation; the nature and use of Logarithms; the ordinary rules of Mensuration and Trigonometry; and the language and elementary operations of Algebra; in the latter, the rules of Spherical Trigonometry; the Conic Sections; and the principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, to an extent which contains the higher parts of Mensuration. In the Higher Division of the Senior Class are taught the Subjects which all must learn who wish to become analysts, whether for Engineering or any other pursuit.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS (v. p. 19):
Professor Hirst, Ph.D., F.R.S.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (v. p. 20).

CHEMISTRY (v. p. 21, 22).

Organic Chemistry

Commences in the Second Week in February, and occupies Five Lectures Weekly till the end of the Session. 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. Light in its bearings upon Chemical Action, and in its application to Analysis. Electricity as an agent of decomposition and change. The atmosphere in its chemical and physical properties, and its functions in supporting vegetable and animal life. Explanation of the processes of eudiometric analysis, and demonstration of the regularity of combining-volumes of gases. The non-metallic elements, such as sulphur, iodine, &c., and the simplest of their compounds, as sulphuric acid, nitric acid, ammonia, &c. The metals, and the most useful or remarkable of their compounds, in connexion with the laws of combination; also the constitution of salts, the atomic theory, &c. The tests for poisons will be explained and shown.
CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

About 30 to 40 Lectures will be devoted to Organic Chemistry, including the characteristic properties and metamorphoses of the chief groups of organic compounds, whether of animal or vegetable origin, such as the alcohols, fatty acids, alkaloids, acids of the bile, albuminous substances, &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.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

INSTRUCTION IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

BIRKBECK LABORATORY (v. p. 23).

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

SUMMER TERM.

ELEMENTARY COURSE (v. p. 23).

SUMMER COURSE OF CHEMISTRY (Theoretical and Practical, including the subjects of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London), v. p. 24.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY (v. p. 25).

DRAWING (v. p. 25).

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.

The year's Course will consist of about 48 Lectures on various subjects, theoretical and practical, embraced in the profession. They will be delivered during the months of February, March, April, and May; on Mondays and Tuesdays of the first three weeks in each month. Hours, 10½ to 12½ on each day. Fee, £5.

The following will be the principal subjects treated of:—

I. INTRODUCTORY.

Definition of Engineering. Ancient and Modern uses of the term. Different classes of Engineers; Military, Civil, Mechanical. Distinction of their respective duties and occupations. Definition, more in detail, of what is comprehended in Civil Engineering. Distinction between the Professions of the Architect and the Civil Engineer; what they have in common, and wherein they differ.

Historical notice of the Art; with brief accounts of the most celebrated Engineers, and the most notable engineering works, in ancient and modern times. Great development within the last century.

Education of an Engineer. Qualifications necessary to fit an Engineer for practice; natural aptitude; preliminary scientific training; pupilage; practical experience in subordinate positions.

Short description of the nature and objects of the course of study recommended in this College with a view to Engineering education.
II. EDUCATIONAL.

Applications of the Sciences to the purposes of Engineering.

MATHEMATICS.—To what extent required in Engineering practice.


ENGINEERING DYNAMICS.—Prime Movers and Mechanical Agents: power of men and horses; heat; steam; water; wind; heated air. Mechanical resistances: friction; resistance of water and air to bodies moving through them. Practical doctrines affecting the general application of power to produce motion, or to do useful work; velocity, vis viva, &c.


ENGINEERING PNEUMATICS.—Principles of Windmills and other Pneumatic Machines. Motion of Gases through Pipes. Steam, its general nature, and the principles affecting its Engineering application; relations between its pressure, density, and temperature; its expansion and condensation.

ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY.—Heat, its practical effects upon bodies of different kinds; fuel of various kinds; dynamical theory of heat; methods of treating heat in Engineering calculations, &c. Other applications of Chemistry to Engineering.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—Their applications to Engineering.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS.—Their nature, strength, and general properties. Stone of various kinds; Bricks; Timber of various kinds; Slate; Mortars; Cements; Concrete; Clay puddle; Materials for Roads and Pavements; for Roofs, &c. &c. Iron, its nature and properties as regards its use for Engineering purposes; Cast and Wrought Iron, their manufacture, varieties, and applications. Steel. Malleable Cast Iron.

ENGINEERING PROCESSES.—Drawing; the language of Engineering; its general principles. Surveying and Levelling. Measurements and Computations.

III. DESCRIPTIVE.

ENGINEERING PRACTICE AND WORKS GENERALLY.—General nature of Engineering Practice. Division into many branches. Staff of a Civil Engineer; necessity for subordinate assistance; office staff; outdoor staff. General explanation of the modes of undertaking the construction of Engineering works. Contracts and Contractors. Qualifications for a Contractor. Drawings and Specifications. Tenders. Bills of quantities. Provisions for the execution of large works; materials; personnel; plant; supervision; accounts; disputes and diffi-
CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

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Inspectors. General conditions necessary to be embodied in Contracts,
their nature, objects, and importance.


Works in Earth, Rock, &c.—Nature of various earths and rocks;
their natural slopes; proper modes of excavating cuttings, and forming
embankments in them. Tools, implements and machines used by the
excavator, earth-worker and miner. Blasting and Quarrying. Slips,
their causes and remedies, &c. &c.

Foundations.—Varied nature of these works. Often involve
much practical difficulty. Meaning of the term. Foundations on land,
and under water. Natural and artificial Foundations. Preliminary in­
Platforms in timber and fascines. Concrete. Sand piling. Timber
the Atmospheric system. Caissons. Diving-bulls and dressed. Coffer­

Building Processes.—Bricklaying, Masonry, Carpentry, Scaffold­
ing, &c. (These are common to Engineering and Architecture, and
are included in the Course of Architectural Construction.)

Tunnelling.—When tunnels become necessary, and how their
sites and dimensions are determined. Their design, construction, and
modes of execution in ground of different characters. Processes for
setting them out. Sinking the shafts; driving the headways; exca­
vating and removing the material; keeping the excavation clear of
water; providing against accidents and meeting unforeseen difficulties;
lining with masonry or brickwork; securing and finishing the work.
Arrangements for Ventilation, &c.

Retaining and Revetment Walls.—Where they become ne­
cessary; their strength and dimensions; design, material, and modes of
construction.

Bridges.—Different varieties and classes of Bridges, for Railways,
Roads, Canals, large Rivers. Topographical investigations necessary
for determining their site, according to its natural and economical
peculiarities. Surveys to be executed. Determination of the kind of
Bridge to be used. Materials used for Bridges: stone, brick, cast- or
wrought-iron, or wood; and the reasons influencing the choice between
them; the comparative cost, &c. Conditions to be fulfilled by Bridges
according to their proposed use and situation. General design, dimen­
sions, and arrangement of parts, according to different varieties and
different circumstances. Modes of construction. Foundations; abut­
ments; piers; arches; spandrel; centering; roadway; pampets;
drains; approaches; &c. &c. Large Viaducts: in what cases they are
necessary, or where they may be dispensed with; their design, con­
struction, and cost. Iron Bridges, their great use and variety. Cast­
iron bridges of girders or arches. Wrought-iron bridges: simple and
compound girders; trussed girders; plate web girders; triangular-
framed and lattice girders; box cylinder, and tubular girders; &c. &c.
Suspension Bridges: their several varieties; English and foreign plans.
Sling, draw, and lifting Bridges, &c. for peculiar situations. Timber
Bridges: their varieties, construction, advantages, and defects.

Special Branches of Engineering.

RAILWAYS.—Principles which should guide the selection of the route for a Railway, according to the natural features of the country, the population, the expected traffic, &c. Preliminary surveys, plans, and estimates for Parliamentary purposes. Definite survey; general arrangements of the line; the Gauge question; curves; gradients; setting out. Preparation of working drawings for the works required on the line. Cuttings; embankments; tunnels; crossings of rivers, streams and roads; bridges, over and under the line; level crossings; culverts and drains; fencing, &c. &c. Manner of executing and superintending the works. Permanent Way. Different systems adopted; their various advantages or disadvantages, under different circumstances. Rails; chairs, flanged joints, sleepers, ballast, laying. Maintenance and repairs. Railway Machinery and Plant. Switches and Crossings; Turntables; Traversers; Signals; Water-supply to Engines; &c. Railway Stations. Terminal and intermediate. First-, second-, and third-class stations. Passenger accommodation. Goods accommodation. Buildings required for both. Sidings. Approaches. Railway Haulage. Different systems adopted. Locomotives. Stationary Engines. The Atmospheric system. Railway Rolling Stock. Locomotives, their different varieties, their design and construction. Carriages: first-, second-, third-class, and composite; their various parts, wheels and axles, springs, buffers, underframes, bodies, &c. Goods wagons of various kinds, with preparations for different species of traffic. Railway Workshops, for repairs, &c. Their arrangement, and the tools and machinery used therein. Railway Working. Traffic arrangements. Signals. Accidents of various kinds; their cause and prevention.

ROADS.—Selection of the route for a common Road; differences between this problem and that for a Railway. Surveys required. Gradients for common roads. Setting out, cutting and forming. Bridges, culverts, drains, gullies. Formation of the Road; carriage- and foot-ways, metalling, pavements of different kinds, Macadam. Road maintenance and repairs.

INLAND NAVIGATION.—Comparison generally with railways and common roads. Relative advantages and disadvantages of the three systems, and their respective applicability to different kinds of traffic. Canals. Choice of route. Natural features of a country which are favourable or otherwise. Surveys. Differences of level; locks; mechanical lifts. Supply of water, natural and artificial. Summit levels. Streams, feeders, and reservoirs. Pumping. Excess of water. Tumbling bays. Evaporation. Cross-section suitable for canals, their general construction, and works upon them. Excavations, embankments. Means of rendering them water-tight, and stopping leakage. Bridges, aqueducts, tunnels, towing-paths. Navigation on Inland Rivers. Distinction between this and canal navigation; where one ends and the other begins; combination of the two. Improvement of inland rivers, with the view of rendering them permanently navigable. Works to which this may lead: deepening, dredging, formation of a

**LARGE RIVERS AND ESTUARIES.**—Magnitude and difficulty of this branch of Engineering. General nature of the problems to be solved and of the operations to be done. Improvement of large Rivers with the view either to *Navigation* or *Arterial drainage*, or both. Shoals, their origin, prevention, or removal. The régime of rivers. *River-surveys*. The tides, tidal observations, and registers. Choice of means of improvement; natural, artificial, dredging. Embankments, groynes. Form of shore-line; its importance. Wharf walls. Floating landing-stages. Bars at mouths of large rivers. Junctions of rivers. Velocity of stream in rivers, either of land or tidal waters, or both. Reversal of currents. Power of currents to effect scour, or to disturb the bed or banks; and to transport matter in suspension. Effect of obstructions in rivers, or irregularities in their course. Illustrations of the whole subject from various British and foreign examples. Large river navigation. Steamers; their accommodation, depth of water; influence of the agitation they cause, on the bed or banks of the river. Fixed bridges; their effects on the river and its navigation. Floating bridges.


of shipping. Great Naval Arsenals; their requirements, conditions, and works.

Lighthouses.—General principles guiding their design and position, their height, nature of the light, &c. Construction of the towers, in stone, iron, or timber. Lanterns and lights, lenses and reflectors. Revolving machinery. Ventilation. Lighthouses and permanent beacons on sands.

Drainage, Irrigation and Reclamation of Lands.—Causes and effects of land-floods; means of preventing injury from them. Improvement of rivers and streams as arterial drains, to facilitate the discharge of the land waters towards the sea. Effects of improved agricultural underdrainage. Drainage of lands lying below the sea-level. Irrigation; its necessity in particular localities and climates. Modes of effecting it; with examples from Italy, India, and other countries. Reclamation of lands in rivers and estuaries. Embankments. Warping up or encouraging deposit. Cultivation, &c. Examples in Holland and in this country.

Water-Works.—General principles. Rain-fall; its quantity and distribution in different localities, and at different times. Quality of water; its impurities; hardness, &c.; modes of purification. Quantity of water required for the supply of a given population. Immediate sources of water-supply. Springs, Wells, small Streams, large Rivers, drainage or catchment areas. Different systems of works which these respectively require. Their design and construction. Reservoirs. Filtering Beds. Pumping Engines and Machinery. Conduits and Main Pipes. Works and arrangements for the distribution of water into the interior of towns. Constant and intermittent supplies. Illustration from the water-supply of London.


Miscellaneous.—Street Engineering; Paving, &c. Warming and Ventilating Buildings. The Electric Telegraph.

IV. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Lectures on this subject will be included in the Course.

Structures in Iron. Machinery generally. The Mechanical Prime Movers. The Steam-Engine; its different varieties and adaptations to various purposes; modern improvements; economy of fuel, &c. Water-wheels and Hydraulic Engines, of different kinds; Windmills; and other machines by which mechanical power is obtained.


Patents, and the principal laws and customs affecting them.
V. VISITS TO ENGINEERING WORKS.

The Class will have the opportunity of visiting, with the Professor, any Engineering Works, of a Civil or Mechanical nature, in or near London, which it may be considered interesting or advantageous for them to study; and particularly such as are in progress of construction. Such are the various Bridges over the Thames; the Railway Works and Stations; the Docks; the Regent's Canal and the navigable river Lea; the Water and Gas Works; the works of the Metropolitan Main Drainage; the great Manufactory for Engines and Machinery; the Ship-building yards, &c. &c.

VI. SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

A course of practical instruction will be given, under the direction of the Professor, of which a special syllabus and statement of fees will be hereafter given.

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.

Professor T. HATTER LEWIS, F.S.A., F.I.B.A.

This subject will be divided into four separate Courses, under two heads:—Architecture as a Fine Art, A. Architecture as a Science, B. Each Course will consist of 25 or 30 Lectures in the year, and will be divided into three parts of 8 or 10 Lectures, one of which will be delivered every week.

First year's Course,—Tuesday, 6½ to 7½ p.m.
    Thursday, 6½ to 7½ p.m.

Second year's Course,—Tuesday, 7½ to 8½ p.m.
    Thursday, 7½ to 8½ p.m.

Fee for one year's Course in either A. or B., £3 10s.; for both, £6. Fee for two years' Courses in either A. or B., £6; or for two years' Courses in both, £11.

A. Art.—Division of the Architecture of Buildings into Styles, either of countries or periods. Assyrian, Egyptian, Pelasgic, Greek, and Roman Architecture. Constituent Members of an Order; classification of Mouldings and Ornament, with the peculiarities of the Greek and Roman profiles and enrichments contrasted, and examination of the essential differences which distinguish each. Romanesque, Byzantine, Lombardic, Norman, Saracenic, and Pointed, Architecture, to the development of the last in Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Spain, and Sicily. Principles of Architectural Composition with respect to Convenience, Solidity and Decoration; rules to be observed in distribution of Plans; on grouping several parts of a Composition in one Building; on grouping an assemblage of Buildings in Plan; on the different parts of Elevations of Buildings, considered separately or individually in themselves, and relatively with each other, as Perticos, Colonnades, Domes or Cupolas, Towers, Doors, Niches, Windows, &c. Peculiarities requisite in designing Edifices, such as Churches, Courts of Justice, Hospitals, Theatres, Markets, Public Institutions, Barracks, arsenals, Docks, Exchanges, Insurance and Banking Offices, Libraries, Museums, Baths, Palaces, Private Houses, and Agricultural Buildings, Stables and Riding-Houses. Modes of Measuring Plans and Ele-
vations of Edifices, ancient and modern. History of the Buildings of
the principal Architects and Books on Architecture. On the Educa-
tion of an Architect; his character, attainments, and duties.

B. Science.—Description of the methods of constructing buildings of
various kinds, (e. g. Churches, Private Houses, and Warehouses) on
various sites, as at the side or bottom of a hill, by the water-side, &c.
The different kinds of foundations, as concrete, piling, &c.; also drain-
age. The various methods used by the ancients and the mediaeval
architects; and the best methods now adopted for carrying out such
works.
1. Brickwork: different sorts of bricks used in ancient, mediaeval,
and modern times, and peculiar fitness for different purposes; method
of making and burning; construction of old English bond and Flemish
bond; herring-bone courses; hollow walls; flues; brickwork in mor-
tar; in cement, in walls; chimney shafts.

2. Of Mortars, and of the substances which enter with lime into
their composition, as sand, ashes, cinders, scorie, and burnt clay; as
trass, pozzolana, and metallic oxides: concrete, hydraulic mortars, and
various artificial compounds.

3. Masonry as used in ancient and mediaeval times and at present.
General explanation of the crust of the earth, and relative position of
the strata: selection of stones for different purposes, and examination
of the causes of disintegration. Granite and other plutonic rocks;
stratified rocks, as limestone and sandstone, Portland, Bath, Caen,
Yorkshire, &c. Method of application in buildings, walls, piers,
columns, buttresses, &c.

4. Timber: on the Natural Structure of a Tree, and the varieties of
Timber Trees. On the Resistance or Force of Timber in reference to
Tension, Compression, and Torsion; of the Theory and Resolution of
Forces, and the practical application of these mathematical principles
to Framing of Roofs, with king-trusses, queen-trusses, compound
trusses, Gothic collar Roofs, Cupolas, Spires; construction of Floors,
whether single-jointed or framed; and the framing of partitions,
shoring, and scaffolding.

5. On plaster and stucco; method of application, on walls, ceilings
in mouldings, cornices, and ornaments; Patent Inventions, as Martin's
and Kean's.

6. Roofing with slate and tiles; of their different qualities and sizes,
and proper method of laying them. Damp, its prevention and cure.

7. On the construction of Arches, Vaults, Domes, &c.

8. Metals.—Iron: different qualities of wrought and cast iron; appli-
cation for roofs, floors, &c., for bond in walls, in ties and cramps for
stone and woodwork, piping; guttering. Copper and bronze used for
monumental columns, and for covering flats and roofs, and as cramps,
plugs, dowels, nails, &c. Lead for roofing, gutters, cisterns, pipes,
plugs, &c. Zinc for roofing, guttering, pipes.

9. Painting.—Application in oil or distemper. Varnishes, their
composition and application.

10. Glazing: process of manufacture of the different sorts of glass,
plate, flatted, British plate, crown glass, and their application, whether
to lead lights or sashes with large squares.

11. On various kinds of ornamental flooring used in ancient, me-
dieval, and modern times.
12. On decoration and colouring, including stained glass, &c.

The entire Course of instruction in these branches embraces two years, and consists of 100 or 120 Lectures; some of the Students, however, attend both years' Courses at once. During the Session some of the edifices in London, as the British Museum, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and buildings in course of erection, are visited by the Classes, and their construction and design explained by the Professor, and each subject is developed by full-sized drawings of the finest examples, and where possible by experiments and practical illustrations.

Periodical Examinations will take place throughout the Course. The Students are expected to take notes.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES
AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR. SESSION 1864-65.

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 the 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 15th of June, and ended on the 28th of the same month.

On Saturday, 1st July, the Prizes and Certificates of Honour were publicly distributed by MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE GRANT DUFF, Esq., M.P., who presided at the request of the Council.

JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, on the part of his Colleagues and himself, read the Report.
THE DEAN'S REPORT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The number of Students in the Classes of the Faculty during this session has been 217, being an advance of 12 upon the last session. The number of new Students has been 132.

The Andrews Scholarship of £85, for October 1864, for proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, was awarded to Mr. Numa Edward Hartog, of London. The Andrews Scholarship in Classics was not awarded.

The Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of £20 a year, tenable for three years, was awarded to Mr. Theodore Waterhouse, of Reading.

The Jews' Commemoration Scholarship of £15 a year, tenable for two years, was awarded to Mr. Thomas Grosvenor Lee, of Kinver, near Stourbridge.

The Andrews Entrance Exhibition, for Classics and Mathematics combined, was gained by Mr. Frank Watson, of Godolphin School, Hammersmith, the Rev. Henry Twells, M.A., Head Master; the Exhibition in Classics alone, by Mr. James Francis Bradbury, from Clapham Park School, Head Master, George Long, M.A.; the Exhibition in Mathematics alone, by Mr. Thomas Adams, of the Wesleyan Institution, Taunton.

The following distinctions have been gained by Students of this College at the University of London:—

At the Examination for the Degree of LL.D.:—Mr. John Lenton Pulling took the first place and the Gold Medal. At the Examination for the Degree of M.A.:—Mr. Edward Henry Busk and the Rev. John Clifford were bracketed as first in Branch III. Logic and Moral Philosophy. At the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.:—Mr. Theodore Waterhouse obtained the University Law Scholarship of £50 per annum for three years, at the Examination in the Principles of Legislation, and the first place in the Second Class at the Examination for Honours in Conveyancing:—Mr. Henry Godefroi took the first place in the Second Class at the Examination for Honours in the Principles of Legislation, and the second place in the Third Class at the Examination for Honours in the Law of the Courts of Common Law. At the "Honours" Examination of the Second Examination for the Degree of B.A.:—Mr. Numa Edward Hartog was placed in the First Class both in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and Classics, and obtained both the Scholarships and also the Prize at the Examination for Animal Physiology; Mr. John Henry Backhouse was placed first in the Third Class at the Examination for Honours in Classics, and Mr. Samuel Seymour Grubb (equal with another) second, and Mr. William Coxeter third; Mr. Nicholas John Hammen took the third place (equal with another) in the Examination for Honours in Logic and Moral Philosophy; Mr. Joshua Fayle was placed (equal with another) at the head of the Third Class at the Examination for Honours in Animal Physiology. At the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc., the "Honours" Examinations:—Mr. James Pearson Irvine took the third place in the First Class in Chemistry, the first place in the First Class in Biology, and the second place and the University Scholarship in Geology and Palaeontology; Mr. Charles Graham and Mr. William Chatterton Coupland, B.A., were bracketed third at the same Examination; Mr. Philip Magnus, B.A., took the first place at the Ex-
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

amination for Logic and Moral Philosophy. Of Undergraduates:—
At the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.:—Mr. Claude Phillips obtained first places and Prizes at the Examinations for Honours in French and German; Mr. Arthur Young stood third at the Examination for German, and obtained a Creditable Mention by the Examiners. Mr. Charles Graham was placed second in the Third Class in the Honours Examination in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at the First B.Sc.

At the January Matriculation Examination in the “Honours” Class:—Mr. Percy John Harding obtained the fifth place and the Exhibition of £15 per annum for two years; Mr. Lewis Solomon, the twentieth place; Mr. Hermann Kinkel, of the University College School, obtained the twenty-first place, Mr. Francis Sanders the twenty-second, and Mr. Alfred Slater West the twenty-third place: the number of places was thirty-seven. Mr. William Snowden Gard, Mr. John Elliotson Symes, and Mr. William Prydderch Williams were placed in the First Division at the same Examination.

Of former Students who during the year distinguished themselves in Examinations beyond the University, Mr. Numa Edward Hartog obtained a Minor Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. William Jardine took the first place in the Moral Science Tripos at Cambridge at the beginning of the year.

I have now to record the resignation of Mr. Donaldson, Professor of Architecture. In him the College loses a distinguished, diligent, and successful teacher, and the Professors a much-esteemed colleague, who had been a member of their Society for more than twenty years. We have, however, reason to believe that Mr. Hayter Lewis, who comes to us with the recommendations of several of the most distinguished architects of the day, will prove a worthy successor in the Chair.

Two innovations which the College has witnessed during the last year are of sufficient importance to be mentioned here. The first is the new plan which has been adopted in the application of the Andrews Fund. This new plan is too complicated to be fully explained on this occasion. I will content myself with pointing out its advantages. It is advantageous, first, to the College because, as it offers prizes to Students, not when they leave, but when they come and while they stay, it both attracts to the College promising Students, and secures to the College the credit arising from their success at the London University and in the other public competitions. Secondly, it is advantageous to the Students, because it offers the benefit of the Andrews Fund to seven Students annually, instead of to two. And in doing this it does not, as might be supposed, greatly diminish the value of each prize. On the contrary, it is possible under the new system for a Student to obtain a prize considerably more valuable than the old Andrews Scholarship; for we now offer, besides an annual payment out of the Andrews Fund, free tickets for three of the College classes.

The other innovation which this year has witnessed in the College is a Racquet Court. We owe this to the generosity of some friends of the College, and I believe that no act of munificence was ever wiser. In London, where the means of healthful recreation are so difficult to procure, it is most important to provide it for the Students. I believe that during the past year Students whose health was endangered by overwork have gained substantial physical relief from
the Racquet Court, and I am sure that it has contributed largely to
the enjoyment and promoted the social feeling of the Students.
Like my predecessor in the office of Dean, I am able to state that
no case of breach of discipline calling for my notice has occurred
within the year.
After the distribution, Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff ad-
dressed the Meeting as follows:—

THE CHAIRMAN.—MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It now becomes my duty in accordance with the usual custom, to
address a few words before these proceedings close, not only to the
students who have just received rewards, but to all those who have
favoured us by their presence upon this occasion. First, however, I
must be allowed to return my thanks to the Council of University
College for the high honour which they have conferred on me, one of
the humblest though not least zealous advocates of the abolition of
University Tests, and the improvement of our middle and higher
school education, by inviting me to preside at this ceremony, which
has been honoured by, and has reflected honour upon, so many of the
foremost actors in the recent history of England.

In long after years, when the controversies of the present are as
dead as the feuds of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, when the ancient
and magnificent Universities of England are as free from religious
tests as those of Scotland are now, when all the abuses and short-
comings which were disclosed by the report of the Public School
Commissioners have passed away like a dream, men will still turn to
this building as the place where, amidst much obloquy and evil-
spaking, the standard of unsectarian education was first raised in
England by a band of devoted men, most of whom have long since
gone to their rest, but some of whom still live to take an interest in
the work they set on foot some forty years ago, and the foremost
of whom (Lord Brougham), I am proud to say, now sits at my right
hand. It is not only, however, as the pioneer of unsectarian educa-
tion that this institution has done good service. It was one of the
first educational bodies in the country to recognize the right of the
modern languages, the natural sciences, and several other branches
of human knowledge, to take their place beside the ancient languages
and mathematics, the study of which was, until quite recently, the
only avenue to distinction at Oxford and Cambridge.

As I look down the list of Professors which lies before me, I see
that the names of the Professor of Latin and of the Professor of Greek
still stand at its head, an arrangement which, although it is, I believe,
accidental, typifies the sort of honorary precedence which will, from
historical reasons, long be conceded to these two studies. The great
mistake which is made with regard to the teaching of Latin and Greek
in the older institutions of this country is that they are taught rather
as a discipline for the mind than as possessions valuable in themselves.
The result of this is that they are taught so unwisely and imperfectly
that few even among good scholars, keep up their acquaintance with
them in later life. It seems to me that you ought to teach the clas-
sical languages just for the same reasons for which you teach German;
excepting, of course, that the colloquial value of German is to some
of those who study it of great importance. The real reason, however,
for which most of us learn German, is not that we may be able to
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

speak it when it is convenient for us to do so, but in order that we may have a key to that gigantic storehouse of facts and ideas which the Germans have been hiving up for the last hundred years. It is in order that we may sit at the feet of those mighty masters, who are to the nineteenth century all, and much more than all, that the Scott, whether Scotch or Irish, were to the middle ages. The knowledge of Latin and of Greek admits us to two other storehouses of ideas, without lingering long and reverently in which, no man can for a moment pretend to have enjoyed all those advantages which the nineteenth century offers to her children. Nine teuths, however, of the men who leave our older institutions, after going through their classical course with some distinction, have never, thanks to the bad system in which they have been trained, been students of the Greek and Roman world in any true sense at all. Their ambition has been but too often only to catch peculiarities of style, and to store their memories with niceties of diction. Their taste is very often, I may say generally, highly cultivated, but they have no breadth of knowledge, and I verily believe that the Oxford reaction of 1833 might have been avoided, or reduced to very subordinate proportions, if the classical teaching of the University, instead of being in the hands of the College tutors, had been in the hands of professors of the calibre of Niebuhr, or of Mommsen; for I will not mention the names of persons present,—who might have induced young men to throw their whole minds into the nobler parts of classical study, rather than to allow classical studies to influence only their taste and imagination, while they kept the whole of their real intellectual interests for the subtleties of theological dispute. It will be an evil day for England when those of her youth who can afford to carry on their education till three-and-twenty, neglect to give serious attention to classical studies; but the time that has been hitherto given to these studies at our public schools must be diminished, and every modern appliance must be set to work for enabling one year of study to do well the work which has hitherto been indifferently done in three. The first and most essential of these reforms, as I humbly think, is to begin classical studies much later; the second is to teach Latin and Greek rather with a view to the history and literature which they enshrine, than on account of their real or supposed educative value; the third is to make our survey of the classical world more general. This is much wanted, for I have known the case of a most distinguished Head-Master of a very great school who had never heard of the works of Marcus Aurelius. The fourth is to provide better editions, better translations, and more abundant illustrations from art than has hitherto been usual. And when I speak of illustrations from art, your thoughts will naturally turn to that noble mural decoration with which the liberality of your Treasurer, Mr. Grote, and the genius of Baron de Triqueti, have lately adorned this edifice. We are told that the 'Marmor Homericurn,' unlike a fresco painting, will be, from the nature of its materials, imperishable. If so, then it is all the more fitting a present from one who has understood so well to imitate him who said that he wished his great history rather to be looked upon 'as a possession for ever, than as a prize essay for immediate recitation.' To return, however, to what I was saying about making the acquisition of classical knowledge more simple. Surely, ladies and gentlemen, it sounds like a truism that anything which tends to
make the acquisition of Latin or Greek more easy must be a gain to every one in an age in which we are forced every day to repeat the saying—'What a pity it is that life should be so short, when everything else is so long!' And yet I well remember when I once asked the head of one of the greatest schools now in England, whether it might not be possible to facilitate the learning of Greek by treating it as Professor Blackie of Edinburgh suggests, like a living language, being contemptuously told that nothing would be gained by making it easier, that the study of Greek was valuable only because it was difficult. When such opinions are maintained by really able men, educational reformers have still a good deal to do.

In glancing down the list of Professors, my eye falls on the name of an old friend, Professor Masson. In giving great prominence to the English language and literature, this College did exceedingly good service. When our system of national education is thoroughly reorganized, it seems to me that the classics will be studied chiefly by those who have abundant leisure; that every boy of good ability who can carry on his education till eighteen or nineteen, will know, at least, two modern languages besides his own; but, for the civilization and elevation of the mass of our countrymen, we must trust to English; and who shall say that a man, even at this moment, might not cultivate his mind to a very extraordinary degree, without knowing any foreign language? I think I am right in saying that this was the case with Mr. Hugh Miller, who, in spite of difficulties of every kind—difficulties of which, perhaps, the least was his having had to support himself so long by manual labour, nevertheless wrote English as it has been written by only three or four men in our generation. Surely, in the interest of such persons, first-rate translations from the classics might be oftener attempted by eminent English scholars than they are. It is notorious that the French are far before us in this respect; and yet, in the hands of a master, such as, for example, the eminent man who distributed these prizes last year, has shown himself in his translation of the second elegy of Propertius, English is far better adapted to render either of the ancient languages than French. I am sure that great good would be done if, without diminishing the reasonable reverence for the classics, we could break down the superstition about them. I suspect that many a man, and many a woman, if they could be persuaded that there was just as much educative power in good English writers as in Latin and Greek, would study these in stead of reading trashy novels, or goody-goody books, more trashy still. This is what the working classes in France, as Mons. Michelet told me some time ago, have been doing of late to a very great extent. They think it is by virtue of their knowledge of the old French writers that the higher classes are superior to them; and who can say that they are so very far wrong? We see the immediate results in the extraordinarily cheap editions of the French classics, which are now being published. The further results will not show themselves yet; but it is only by developing these results that a system of universal suffrage will ever be conciliated with really free institutions.

I am glad to learn that the Sanscrit class is well attended, and that University College has had her fair share of success in the Indian examinations. Hardly, I think, a year has passed, during the continuance of the present Parliament, in which the system
which was inaugurated by throwing open the Indian Civil Service
to competitive examination, has not been attacked in the House
of Commons, and every attack has left that system in a stronger
position than it was before. This year the discussion was sig-
nalized by the recantation of one of the bitterest enemies of the
"Competition Wallah," and by a proposal on the part of the Neophyte
to introduce "Competition Wallahs" also into the Diplomatic Ser-
vice, a proposal which will eventually, but not I am afraid for some
time, be carried into effect.

The lectures on Political Economy ought surely to attract a larger
audience than they seem to do; but I suppose that here, as else-
where, we must attribute the comparatively smallness of the attend-
ance to the fact that it has not yet become usual to teach the
elements of Political Economy in our schools, although the Dean
of Hereford and others have shown that this could be easily done.

When I came yesterday to look at this room, I found it hung with
the Botanical diagrams of Professor Henslow, who showed how
much might be done by his favourite science to elevate and refine
the rude minds of a remote eastern-county parish. If I were
speaking in one of the older institutions of the country, I should
feel it necessary to say something of the Sciences of Observation.
Here, however, it is unnecessary. Here there are not many who will
deny that to them, more than to any other studies, the future is
reserved.

Turning from the variety of the studies pursued in this College
to those by whom these studies are pursued, I think we have reason
to congratulate the Professors upon the numerous nationalities from
which their auditors are drawn. Yesterday I had the pleasure of
seeing in the Laboratory a Japanese gentleman busily engaged in a
chemical experiment; and several Parsees are also receiving an En-
glish education within these walls. Let us hope that, when they
return to their own country, they may share the prosperity as well as
imitate the boundless beneficence which have lately attracted so
much attention to their ancient race. I observe from the Calendar of
the College that gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion have been
unusually successful students. Mr. Solomon we have frequently seen
today, and Mr. Hartog, who has been very distinguished here, has
been also, I am told, extremely distinguished at that great Imperial
University, the University of London, which so many persons who
ought to know better are perpetually confounding with this College,
but which, it cannot be too often repeated, has no more special
connexion with it than has any other educational institution in the
British empire. When the University of London is housed in a
building worthy of it and of the Government which it so ably serves,
people will begin to find out that University College and the Uni-
versity of London are totally dissimilar institutions, both of them
fulfilling most important but perfectly distinct functions.

The time cannot be far distant when the great educational institutions
of Europe shall interchange their students much more frequently than
they do now; when it will be rather an exceptional thing for a well
educated young man in France, England, Scotland, or Germany, not to
have passed several years of his youth beyond the frontiers of his own
country; when a student will think it the most natural thing in the
world to pass from listening to Professor Malden or Professor Seeley
here, to listen to Mons. Egger or Mons. Martha at the Sorbonne or the Collège de France. Oxford, it seems to me, when it shall have been more thoroughly reformed, has a peculiarly great future in this way; and it is almost certain, if we remain, as I trust to God we may, in friendly relations with the United States, that she will become to the youth of America what Athens was to the youth of Rome in the age of Augustus. I was pleased to observe a week or two ago that a Russian, from one of the remoter European provinces of the Empire, had distinguished himself in an Oxford examination, because I think there are many things in Oxford life which will be singularly useful as well to his countrymen as to natives of the United States; and when one has once stood within the Kremlin, and received deep into one's mind the impression of Russia's greatness, one cannot help feeling the most intense interest in anything that can advance her civilization.

I have now noticed what seem to me the chief titles of this College to public esteem and support. First, her absolute toleration and profound respect for the religious convictions of all her students, however they may differ amongst themselves; secondly, her large and liberal recognition of the rights of all the leading branches of human knowledge; thirdly, her superiority to all local or national prejudices. I have now only to ask—Who has ever pretended to prove that her tolerance made her students indifferent to those deep and solemn questions which each man must answer for himself, and on the answers to which given by each man to himself, his whole religious life is founded? Who has ever pretended to prove that her wide and varied course encouraged smattering? Who has ever pretended to prove that her freedom from local and national prejudice made her sons less patriotic? And now, thanking you all, ladies and gentlemen, for the attention with which you have honoured me during a speech which I fear, at least impressed upon your minds what I said about the comparative shortness of human life, I wish renewed success to the prizetakers—better luck (in prize-taking, as in most things in this world, there is an element of luck) to unsuccessful competitors—health, happiness, and a pleasant vacation to all.

Lord Brougham—Having the honour to be President of this College, I cannot avoid uttering, on my part and on the part of the Council, our hearty thanks to our worthy and Honourable Chairman for the discourse he has now pronounced. In what he has said respecting the dead languages and the living languages I am most heartily with him, and I believe that every rational man takes the same view of the subject. At the close of his address he referred to the peculiarity of this College—the entire want of all sectarianism and exclusiveness—the admission of all sects as well as all men. When we founded the College forty years ago, not only were there clergymen and other members of the Church of England, but dissenters from that church, and also men not connected with it—Roman Catholics—and others who did not belong to the Christian name at all—I mean my worthy and excellent friends of the Jewish persuasion. The charge that we undervalued religious instruction or religion was an entire mistake—sometimes a mere error—at other times a slander. Could any man suppose that such a person as my late friend, Zachary Macaulay, one of the great pillars of that body commonly called the Low Church,
undervalued religious instruction or religion? He was one of our first members of the Council when this institution was founded. So was Mr. John Smith, who, unfortunately, like many others, is now no more; he was of the established church. Then various persons, Roman Catholics, as well as members of the Jewish persuasion, all wrought zealously with us. The noble Lord stated in conclusion that he had refused to accept the office of Chancellor of the University of London because it was inconsistent with the office which he held as President of University College.

Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., President of the Senate of the College, seconded the motion of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP IN JURISPRUDENCE.—
Examiners. The Professor of Jurisprudence in the College, and Professor Abdy, LL.D. Scholar, Mr. Theodore Waterhouse (£20 per annum for three years), December 1864.


ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS, £30 per annum for three years.—Mr. Frank Watson, Classics and Mathematics combined. Mr. James Francis Bradbury, Classics. Mr. Thomas Adams, Mathematics, pure and applied, October 1864.

ANDREWS PRIZES, £25, to students of one year's standing, upon the result of the College Examination. Classics.—Mr. Frank Watson. Mathematics.—Mr. Win. Alston, June 1865.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIP, CLASSICS, to students of two years' standing, upon the result of the College Examination, £50.—June 1865, Mr. Edwin B. England, MATHEMATICS, £50.—Mr. Percy John Harding, June 1865.


HEBREW, Rev. Professor Marks.—Prize. Philip Magnus of London.


PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.


ARCHITECTURE, Professor Donaldson, Ph.D., M.I.B.A.—Fine


POLITICAL ECONOMY, Professor Waley, M.A.—Prize, Edward Henry Busk of Highgate.

ENGLISH LAW, Professor Russell, LL.B.—Prize, Edward Henry Busk of Highgate.

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZE, £5.—Robert Hunter.

JEWS COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIP, £15 per annum for two years:—1864, Mr. Grosvenor Lee; 1865, Mr. Frank Watson.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Prospectus.

SESSION 1865-66.

Dean.—Professor HARLEY, M.D., F.R.S.
Vice-Dean.—Professor SHARPEY, M.D., F.R.S.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.S., on Monday, the 2nd of October, at 3 o'clock. Subject: "The Art of Healing, its Scope, Limits, and Relations with Science."

WINTER TERM.—begins on Monday, the 2nd of October, and ends on the 31st of March.

SUMMER TERM.—begins on Tuesday, the 1st of May, and ends on Saturday, the 29th of July.

CHRISTMAS VACATION,—will commence on Saturday, the 23rd of December, and continue till Tuesday, the 2nd 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.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

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, on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st of September. Notice of intention to compete, addressed to the Secretary, must be left, before 2 o'clock, on or before Wednesday, 27th 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. 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, and will be tenable for Three Years.

LONGRIDGE PRIZE.—A Prize of £40 for general proficiency in Medicine and Surgery, will be awarded in October 1865, and in October 1866.

FILLITER EXHIBITION.—A Prize of £30, awarded annually, 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.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

CLINICAL MEDALS FOUNDED BY DR. FELLOWES.—Dr. Fellowes’s Clinical Medals, one Gold and one Silver, and further 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 and further 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.

N.B.—The award of the above-mentioned Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Medals is subject to Special Regulations, for which application should be made at the Office of the College.

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.

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

The Museum of Anatomy and Pathology, under the direction of Professor Sharpey, assisted by Mr. A. Bruce, M.R.C.S., is open to the Students for purposes of study from 10 till 4 daily.
COURSES.

THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, under the direction of Professor Grant, is open daily from 9 till 3.

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. PHILIP BROOKES MASON, M.R.C.S., and Mr. JAMES S. CLIFF, B.A., 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 3rd of October until the end of July, with a short recess at Christmas and Easter. The Professor is aided in the direction of the Students by Assistants.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, under the superintendence of Professor Harley. 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 during the Summer Term by Mr. MARSHALL, F.R.S.

BANDAGING.—A Course of Practical Instruction in the application of Bandages and other Surgical apparatus is given by Mr. MARSHALL in the Summer Term.

VACCINATION.—See page 67.

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.
Physicians.
Dr. Jenner, F.R.S., Dr. Hare, Dr. Reynolds.
Dr. Graily Hewitt, Obstetric Physician.
Dr. Harley, F.R.S., Dr. Wilson Fox, Assistant Physicians.
Dr. Sydney Ringer.

Surgeons.
Mr. Quain, F.R.S., Mr. Ericshen, Mr. Marshall, F.R.S., Mr. Henry Thompson.
Mr. Berkeley Hill, Assistant Surgeon.
Mr. Quain, Consulting Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary.
Mr. Wharton Jones, F.R.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon.
Mr. J. Fremlyn Streetfield, Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon.
Mr. Hillier, Physician to the Skin Infirmary.
Mr. G. A. Ibbetson, Dental Surgeon.

The Physicians' and Surgeons' visits are made daily at 1 and 2 o'clock.
A Physician and an Assistant Physician, a Surgeon and an Assistant Surgeon, attend daily for the care of Out-Patients.

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.

Clinical Lectures. See p. 67.

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

Practical Pharmacy.—Under the superintendence of Mr. Rickards, M.B., 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 Pupils, being Students of the College and of unexceptionable moral character, without additional Fees. The Physicians' Assistants, Obstetric Assistant, and 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.
Prof. Jenner, M.D., F.R.S.—Daily, except Saturday, from 9 to 10 A.M.
Payment to the College for the entire Term, £6 10s.; First Half Term, £3 5s.; Second Half Term, £3 5s.; Perpetual, £8.
This Course will be divided into three parts:
1. The principal facts and doctrines of General Pathology.
2. The pathology and treatment of individual diseases.
The Course will be illustrated by drawings, wax models and preparations, and by recent specimens of morbid structures, and occasionally by microscopic demonstrations.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.
Professor Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
Daily, except Saturday, from 10 to 11.
Payment to the College for the entire Term, £8; First Half Term, £3; Second Half Term, £3; Perpetual, £9.
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 (v. p. 21).

ANATOMY.—Professor Ellis.
Lectures, Daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
Payment to the College: For Lectures and Practical Anatomy, the entire Term, £7 7s.; First Half Term, £4 4s.; Second 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 systematic examination of the osseous system, the ligaments, muscles, vessels, nerves, viscera, and the organs of the senses.

SURGICAL ANATOMY will form a separate Section at the end of the Course. It will consist of a series of demonstrations of the more important "regions" of the body, viewed in their practical relation to Operative Surgery.
EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations will be held on Saturdays. During the first half of the 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 with 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. Philip Brookes Mason, M.R.C.S., and Mr. James S. Cluff, B.A., and by the Professor.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.

Prof. Grant, M.D., F.R.S.—Daily, except Saturday, from 3 to 4 (p. 20).

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.

By George Harley, M.D., F.R.S.

Demonstrations, Monday and Wednesday, from 5 to 6, commencing on the 12th October. Fee, £3; Perpetual, £4 4s.

The main object of this Course is to make the Student acquainted by practical study with the microscopical structure and properties of the textures and organs, and the character of the fluids of the body, in health and disease; as well as to instruct and exercise him in the use of the microscope, and other methods practically followed in anatomical and physiological investigation.

The following are the subjects of the Course:—
1. The structure of the healthy tissues and organs of the body.
2. The changes which the textures undergo in the diseased states more frequently met with.
3. The examination of the animal fluids in health and disease.
4. Demonstrations in Experimental Physiology, illustrating the more important functions of the animal economy.

Microscopes, as well as other requisite apparatus, are provided for the use of the Class.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Prof. Erichsen.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 5 to 6 P.M.

Payment to the College for the Term, £4 10s.; Perpetual, £6.

This Course will be divided as follows:—

1. Those common to all parts of the body, as Wounds of the Soft parts, Injuries of Blood-vessels, Nerves, Bones, Joints, &c.
COURSES.

2. Those of special regions, as of the Head, Throat, Chest, Abdomen, and Pelvic organs.

The Symptoms, Pathology, and Treatment of Surgical Diseases.
1. Those common to all parts of the body, as Inflammation, Suppurations, Mortifications &c.
2. Those of the different Structures, as of Bones, Blood-vessels, Nerves, &c.
3. Those of the Special Organs and Surgical Regions of the Body.

The Operations in Surgery, including—
2. Ligature of arteries.
3. Excisions of joints and bones.
4. Amputations.
5. Special operations in the different Surgical Regions of the Body.

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 6 to 7 P.M., commencing in January.

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 tooth.

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 about ten lectures, and will be illustrated by drawings, models, microscopic and other preparations.

SUMMER TERM.

From 1st of May to 30th of July.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Professor GRAILY HEWITT, M.D.

Daily, except Saturdays, from 8 to 9 A.M.—Fee, £4; Perpetual, £6.

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.
PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.
Professor Wilson Fox, M.D.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 9 to 10 a.m.—Fee, £3; Perpetual, £4.

The subjects embraced in this Course will include—
1. A general consideration of the Morbid Processes affecting the organs, tissues, and fluids of the human body.
2. Special descriptions of the various pathological conditions met with in disease.
3. Illustrations will be given by means of drawings, models and specimens from the Museum of the College, by recent preparations, and by microscopical demonstrations.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.
Professor Harley, M.D., F.R.S.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m.—Fee, for the Term, £3; Perpetual, £4 4s.

LEGAL MEDICINE AND SANITARY SCIENCE.
The subjects embraced in this Course are:—
1. Toxicology—the physiological action and mode of detection of poisons.
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 regard to the conservation of the health of individuals and communities.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.
Professor Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S. (v. p. 23).

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

Daily, except Mondays, from 12 to 1 a.m.—Fee, £4; Perpetual, £6.

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 Saturdays, from 3 to 4. From early in May.

This Course embraces an outline of the Structure, Characters, Classi-
COURSES.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
Professor Wharton Jones, F.R.S.
Tuesday and Thursday*.—Fee, £2.

* 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 hours of lecture may be determined on.

This Course will comprise:
1. The method of exploring the eyes in order to establish a diagnosis; and the various forms and modes of application of Ophthalmic remedies.
2. Inflammation in general; Inflammation as it occurs in the different tissues of the eyes; the various forms of Ophthalmia; the morbid states of the eye left by the Ophthalmia.
3. Tumours, &c. of the Eye-ball.
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.
7. Anamnestic 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.

A Silver Medal and Certificates of Honour are given in this Class.


PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN OPERATIVE SURGERY.
By Mr. Marshall, F.R.S.

Daily, according to the facilities obtainable, from 7.30 to 9 A.M., and from 6 to 7.30 P.M., beginning in April or May.

Fee, including expenses, for Matriculated Students of the Class of Anatomy, £5 5s.,—for others, £7 7s.

The object of this Course is to give practical instruction in the various operations of Surgery. In it, each Student will perform, under the superintendence of the Teacher, the Smaller as well as the Greater Operations.

For convenience, the instruction will be given to Classes, each consisting of Four Students, taken 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.
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* Also from 6 to 7.30.
† Other Meetings will be announced when the Class has assembled.

### COLLEGE MATRICULATION.

A College Fee of 10s. for one Class, and £1 for two or more Classes, is paid by each Student every Session: where, however, the Course is of short duration, this fee is diminished. The Matriculation Fee of £2 relieves the Student, during the whole course of his study, from the College Fee.
Clinical Instruction is given by the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital in their daily visits, and also by means of Lectures and Examinations upon the cases.

CLINICAL MEDICINE,
Professor Jenner, M.D., F.R.S.
Professor Hare, M.D.
Professor Reynolds, M.D.
Lectures by Professor Jenner and Professor Hare. Each once a fortnight, or oftener.

Dr. Reynolds, the Special 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.

CLINICAL SURGERY,
Professor Quain, F.R.S.
Professor Erichsen.

Lectures twice a week by Mr. Quain, the Special Professor of Clinical Surgery; once a week by Professor Erichsen.

CLINICAL MIDWIFERY,
Professor Grailly Hewitt, M.D.

Clinical Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women will be delivered periodically.

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

OPHTHALMIC DEMONSTRATIONS.
Mr. Streatfeild will give a series of Demonstrations of the healthy and diseased states of the eye as they are 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 PRACTICE AND CLINICAL LECTURES.

To Students who have already entered, in the Medical Faculty of the College, 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);

To 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, £26 5s.; one year, £21; six months, £15 15s.

Physicians' and Surgeons' Practice separately, one year, £15 15s.; six months, £10 10s.

Instruction in Bandaging, £1 1s.

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 prescribed Course of Attendance in College and Hospital.

For the Licence of the College of Physicians, Diploma of the College of Surgeons, and Licence of the Society of Apothecaries, £92 13s.

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

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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 those 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, and of Practical Operative Surgery, as will be seen by referring to the body of the Prospectus.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY (v. p. 23).

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND AND LOGIC (v. p. 27).
FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

Gentlemen desiring instruction in French or German are recommended to consult the respective Professors of those Languages.—See Prospectus of the Faculty of Arts.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—PHYSICS (v. p. 19, 20).

GEOLGY AND MINERALOGY (v. p. 25).

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 Professor. The Office, where further information may be obtained, is open from 9 o’clock till 4, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 2.

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.B., in March;—For the Preliminary Scientific Examination, in July;—For M.B., the First in July and August, the Second in November;—For M.D., in November.

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

THE DEANS.

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

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.

N.B. According to the Regulations of the Medical Council referred to in page 57, every Medical Student should be registered at the commencement of his professional study; and not until he has passed the Preliminary Examination. Testimonials of proficiency at such Preliminary Examination will be accepted as follows:—

A Degree 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, Oxford Examinations or Moderations, Cambridge Examinations, Maturification Examination of the University of London, Oxford Middle-Class Examinations, Senior, Cambridge Middle-Class Examinations, Senior, Durham Middle-Class Examinations, Senior, Durham Examinations for Students in Arts, in their second and first years, Durham Registration Examination for Medical Students, Dublin University Entrance Examination, Queen’s University, Ireland; two years’ Arts Course for the Diplomas of Licentiate in Arts; Preliminary Examinations at the end of A.B. Course; Middle-Class Examinations; Matriculation Examinations, First-Class Certificate of the College of Preceptors. "Testamur" granted by Coddington College, Barbadoes, 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 such Examinations in Arts are held by bodies in London, named in Schedule (A), viz. March and September (1865, Tuesday and Wednesday 26th and 27th) by the Royal College of Physicians; January, July, October, and December by the Royal College of Surgeons; and January, April, and September (1865, 26th and 27th) by the Society of Apothecaries.

The Certificates of Examination of either of these three bodies are recognized by the other two.
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 on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th 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, before 2 o’clock, on or before Wednesday, 27th September, at the Office of the College, where the Regulations may be obtained.

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

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.

The subjects of Examination will be as follows:

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

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

**ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.**
- The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.
- Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
- Extraction of the Square Root.
- Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraic 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 mode whereby the specific gravity of bodies may be ascertained. The Barometer, the Siphon, the Common Pump and Forcing-Pump, and the Air-Pump.

Acoustics.—The nature of Sound.

Optics.—Laws of Refraction and Refraction. Formation of Images by Simple Lenses.

REGULATIONS FOR PRIZE FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

A Prize of £40, called the “Longridge Prize for General Proficiency,” in October 1865 and October 1866 will be awarded for the greatest proficiency evinced in the Sessional Examinations for Honours in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine during the three years immediately preceding: creditable performance of duties of offices in the Hospital is also taken into account.

The Prize cannot be awarded to any Student who, at the end of the Term, has been longer than four years and three months in attendance on Medical Classes in the College, or elsewhere.

FELLOWES CLINICAL MEDALS.

Two Gold and Two Silver Clinical Medals, founded by the late Rev. Robert Fellowes, LL.D., with further Certificates of Honour, will be annually awarded by the three Physicians who visit the In-Patients of the Hospital, to Students who shall most distinguish themselves by Reports and Observations on the Medical Cases in the Hospital.

REGULATIONS.

Periods of Competition.—One Gold Medal and One Silver Medal and Certificates will be awarded at the end of each of the two College Terms, Winter and Summer; the Periods of Competition being, for the former, the months of November, December and January; for the latter, May, June and July.

Conditions of Competition.—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.

Mode of Competition.—I. During the period of Competition each Physician assigns two Patients whose cases are to be reported and commented on in writing, so that the Competitors are required to report on six cases altogether. Accuracy of report is indispensable, but unnecessary diffuseness will tell against the Candidate. The report of each case is to be followed by a Commentary, which must be strictly limited to the case in question.

II. At the commencement of each Period of Competition, a question in Practical Medicine is proposed by the special Professor of Clinical Medicine; the answers to this question may be supplied by the Competitors from observations of the Cases of all the Physicians.
III. Towards the end of each Period of Competition, a Patient, not previously seen by the Pupils, is selected by each of the Physicians, and examined by the Competitors in succession in the presence of the Physician, or some one appointed by him; thirty minutes being allowed to each Competitor for the examination and making notes of the results. Each Competitor after this examination retires into a room, and, in the presence of the Physician or his substitute, writes down all that he has made out of the case, its symptoms, and causes, and the opinions which he has formed of the diagnosis and prognosis, and mode of treatment which should be pursued, and the grounds of these opinions; an equal time being allowed for that purpose to each Candidate.

The papers produced for these three tests are to be transmitted sealed, with a distinctive number or motto, to the respective Physicians to whose Patients they refer, within three weeks after the termination of each Period of Competition.

Mode of Adjudication.—Each Physician examines the papers referring to his own Cases, and arranges the Competitors in the order of their merit.

The Physicians then meet in Committee, and by comparing their returns, determine the position of the Competitors for the Prizes. The result is to be stated in a report signed by the three Physicians, which report is to be read by the special Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Public Distribution of Prizes.

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 amount 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 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 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 Special 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.

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 urgently 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.**

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

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

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 Session in July.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

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

REGULATIONS.

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

2. That each Candidate shall have attended the Class of Pathological Anatomy, and have obtained a Certificate of Honour in that Class. That in a previous term he shall have attended the course of Practical Physiology and Histology, and have obtained a Certificate of Honour in the Class of Anatomy and Physiology.

3. The Examination shall take place in the last week of the month of October, and be conducted by the Professor of Pathological Anatomy associated with the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and with another Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of the College, to be appointed annually by the Council.

4. The Examination shall consist of—
   
   (a) An Examination by means of written papers.
   
   (b) The Practical Examination and description by the Candidate of healthy and diseased tissues and products.
   
   (c) A vivæ voce Examination, when deemed desirable by the Examiners.

5. That the Council of the College shall have power to modify these Regulations from time to time as occasion may require, on condition that whatever the alterations may be, or whatever be the purpose to which the fund is applied, it shall be kept entire, and be called the Filliter Fund, and that the name of Filliter shall be connected for ever with the purpose to which the Dividends may be appropriated.
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

WITH CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

SESSION 1864-65.

[For the Method of awarding the Prizes and Certificates of Honour; see page 45.]

On Monday, 8th May, the Prizes and Certificates of Honour for the Winter and Summer Terms were publicly distributed, at the request of the Council, by

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B.

GEORGE HARLEY, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, on the part of his colleagues and himself, read the following Report.

Sir,—In the name of the Faculty of Medicine, I have the honour to communicate to you a brief outline of our proceedings during the past Academical year.

The number of Students attending the Medical Classes has been 161, of whom 48 are new Students of the College, being an increase of six over the previous Session.

The Medical Faculty feels pleasure in recording that the general progress and conduct of the gentlemen attending the Medical Classes of the College and Hospital has been, as usual, such as to merit the approbation of their teachers.

The Atkinson-Morley Surgical Scholarship of £45 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to Mr. Alexander Bruce of London.

The Filliter Exhibition of £30 to Mr. Philip Brook Mason of Burton-on-Trent, to whom has also been adjudged the Langridge Prize of £40 for General Proficiency in the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Since our last Annual Meeting, the Council and Medical Faculty have instituted three Entrance-Exhibitions of the respective value of £30, £20, and £10 per annum, tenable for two years. As the object in instituting these Exhibitions was not only to assist if possible the deserving in the prosecution of their studies, but at the same time to raise still further the standard of Liberal Education, they are awarded, after competitive examination in Classics, Elementary Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and in either French or German, at the option of the Candidates, to gentlemen who are about to commence their first Winter's attendance in a Medical School. The first competition for these Exhibitions took place at the commencement of the past Term, and proved most successful, not only as regards the number of competitors, but also as regards the attainments they displayed.

The first was awarded to Mr. Tempest Anderson.

The second to Mr. Temple Augustus Orme.

The third to Mr. Henry Cass.

I have now to mention the names of those among our Students who have distinguished themselves in the competition with Students from other Medical Schools, for Honours at the University of London.

At the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the Degrees in Medicine,

Mr. William Richard Gowers obtained the first place and the Exhibition for his examination in Biology.
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine, Mr. Palemon Best obtained the first place, the Gold Medal, and the University Scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for two years.

At the Honours Examination for Anatomy, Mr. James Pearson Irvine obtained the first place in the First Class, the Gold Medal, and the Scholarship of £40 per annum, tenable for two years.

At the Examination in Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy, the same gentleman, Mr. James Pearson Irvine, was placed in the "First Class," and also obtained a Gold Medal.

At the Examination in Forensic Medicine, Mr. Edward Lloyd Harries Fox obtained the Gold Medal and University Scholarship.

At the Examination in Midwifery, the same gentleman, Mr. Edward Lloyd Harries Fox, obtained the first place in the "First Class," the Gold Medal, and the University Scholarship.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that no one here will hesitate to concede to our Alumni of the present year the meed of praise which they have so justly earned in thus maintaining the reputation their Alma Mater has acquired from the united labours of their predecessors. As the object of all study, and the ultimate aim of all teaching, is the well-being of our fellow men, I must not omit to mention that the Council, with its usual desire to keep pace with the time, has gladly accepted the obliging offer of Dr. W. H. O. Sankey, to deliver during the present Session a Course of Lectures on Mental Diseases. Although this is the first special class of the kind that has ever been established in any medical school in England, and the present Course cannot be said to be any more than tentative, yet when we consider the importance of this subject, in connexion with our social institutions, as well as the earnest desire always manifested by the Council in maintaining the character of the School as one in which every department of Medical Education is represented, we can scarcely doubt that it will ultimately be recognized as a part of the general Educational Arrangements of the College.

In conclusion, I have to mention that the new method of Clinical teaching introduced last year by our special Professor of Clinical Medicine, Dr. Reynolds, has been again repeated during the Winter Term which has just expired, and been found so beneficial to the pupils that it may now be said to form an important feature in our system of Hospital Instruction.

The Professors announced the result of the Examinations in their respective Classes; and the successful Competitors, on the names being declared, received from the Chairman the Prizes and Certificates of Honour, according to the lists which will be found in the sequel.

After the distribution of Prizes, the Chairman addressed the Meeting, and said,—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I understand that it is the custom for the Chairman upon these occasions to offer a few observations upon the proceedings of the day and upon the labours of the Council during the past year; and I very gladly avail myself of this privilege, though I cannot but feel that, after the long list of distinguished orators and
statesmen whom you have had in this chair, any comparison must be to my disadvantage. However, I am sure you will all agree with me in offering congratulations to the gentlemen who have received so many marks of distinction and success. It must have been highly gratifying to the Professors to see that their teaching has resulted in so much anxiety on the part of the Students to achieve distinction in the subjects of study to which they have devoted themselves. I may mention that I have one claim to be here, but for which I should feel that I had intruded,—I myself have been a medical student. No one, therefore, can enter more heartily into the hopes, the wishes, and the feelings of medical students than one who remembers that, long years ago, he had the same battle to fight, and to engage in the same struggle for success. Of those who have now succeeded there is very little to be said, beyond offering them our hearty congratulations. The French have a proverb, which is a very true one, that nothing succeeds like success. And if I might venture to offer some little word of friendly warning, derived from my own experience, I would say,—Don't make your present success an end; regard it rather as a means, and as a proof that you can succeed if you use the means. An anecdote is told of Mr. Fox, well worth remembering. Amongst his associates he was known to be an excellent tennis-player; and on one occasion a friend said to him, "I cannot conceive how you manage to play tennis so well as you do." His answer was,—"I don't know either, except that I have always taken a great deal of pains." I believe that with ordinary faculties and abilities any one, if he takes pains, may achieve a certain amount of success. I would urge upon those gentlemen, therefore, who have already given such fair promise of distinction hereafter, to remember that the same means which have acquired success here must be employed to secure it in the world. Wherever there is competition, prizes can only be gained by the few, and many must be distanced in the race. But I hope that those who are among the latter on this occasion will feel no discouragement. Life is made up of failures and successes; and, for my part, I conceive no man has had his education completed, or gone through that training which will ensure ultimate success, who has not had many failures;—failures, to teach him his own deficiencies;—failures, to show where he has fallen short of the necessary vigour;—failures, to chasten his character, and make him feel that it is necessary in all things to labour earnestly and with a humble heart. Those who have not succeeded now, therefore, may have reason for congratulation, should their present failure lead to greater efforts with corresponding success on another occasion.

I observe from the Report of the Dean of Faculty, with reference to the labours of the Council during the past year, that they have been making great progress in endeavouring to keep pace with the times. I note with particular satisfaction the institution of those preliminary examinations, by which encouragement is held out to Students who are entering the profession, and that the Exhibitions are not limited to this School alone, but are open to all,—a degree of liberality which I am sure will be appreciated by the profession. I am gratified also to see that in those examinations the modern languages are included. I do not suppose that any Student can be at all aware how immense is the importance and value of the acquirement of one or two modern languages. In my own experience I can trace very
distinctly my first steps towards success in life to the circumstance that I took the necessary trouble and labour to acquire two or three modern languages. It is very true that to those who purpose practising their profession at home, and never care to go abroad, it may seem to be a great deal of labour for a very inadequate object. In these days of steam communication, however, everybody travels; and I conceive no one can travel with either pleasure or profit who does not speak the language of the country he travels in. And apart from this, the stores of literature and science that lie in the French and German languages will, I believe, amply repay any amount of trouble in acquiring them,—even should this go no further than to give the ability to read works issued from the press of either language. In thousands of instances I have seen the value of those attainments; and I beg of you, therefore, to accept willingly the sacrifice which may be necessary to acquire at least one modern language.

In another direction I observe that the Council have carefully sought where there was room for improvement, and considered whether, by affording the opportunity of attending lectures on mental disease, some good might not be effected. It so happens that long years ago I gave some attention to this subject. I know not how far the theory may or may not be true, that in our advancing civilization new forms of disease are developed, and that there are now apparently forms of mental disease which were unknown to our predecessors, and therefore requiring careful study. But it is impossible to take up a newspaper without seeing that new questions have arisen of vital importance to the welfare of ourselves and those connected with us. It used to be said that a man was only insane when he had lost all power of distinguishing between right and wrong. I venture to say that there is now a general recognition of the fact, that a man may utterly lose the power to do what is right,—to resist impulses and proclivities which, if indulged, will bring himself and his family to utter ruin,—and yet may have a perfect consciousness of what is right and wrong. Of course, in such cases, there is always the danger of too readily allowing an excuse for wrong-doing. But what such a man wants often, is the power to will. There is such a thing, I believe, as paralysis of the will. It is sometimes lost by a man giving himself over to a particular vice, such as drinking. And a time may come in the career of such a man, when he loses the power to will aright so utterly that, for the interest of himself and those whose fortunes are in his hands, I believe he ought to be held insane, and deprived of that liberty which enables him thus to sacrifice the interests, and it may be the lives, of others. These, gentlemen, are very grave questions,—and questions that may involve the necessity for future legislation. They demand deep study, and open up a wide field of inquiry. They should be met in a philosophical as well as a philanthropic spirit, without any maudlin sympathy for those who do wrong, and yet with a desire to protect all over whom such irresponsible agents have control. I am heartily glad that University College has set the example of encouraging such study as a means of advancing our knowledge of pathological science, and in the result influencing the destiny of thousands every year.

It has been a source of peculiar gratification to me to be allowed the high privilege of assisting at this Distribution of Prizes and Rewards for diligence and success to those who have earned them. It carries
me back more than a quarter of a century; and I can say from my heart that I felicitate those gentlemen on their entrance into a profession which I consider to be one of the noblest and most useful to which men can devote their time and their talents. I have spent half my life in a very different career, and under very different circumstances to those which must surround them in future years; but it may be some satisfaction for them to hear from me, that I have never regretted the years I spent in training and studying for that profession. I have never been ashamed of it, and I am sure, gentlemen, that you need never be so, if you give it no cause to be ashamed of you. I have always felt it an honour to be allowed to claim a place amongst my old colleagues. It has been a source of great utility to me in far Eastern regions, where there was no medical advice to be had. The medical profession differs from other professions in this—it is one that is always available, always useful. Your lot can be cast in no country so distant or widely different from your own in language or civilization but you may apply it to good purpose. Its whole practice is one continued effort to relieve suffering, to prolong human life, and to do good to mankind at large. (The delivery of this Address was marked by frequent bursts of applause.)

On the motion of Professor Sharpey, the thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

SESSION 1864–65.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY PRIZE.—LONGRIDGE PRIZE (£40).—Philip Brooke Mason, Burton-on-Trent.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY (£30).—Philip Brooke Mason.

ATKINSON MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP (£45 per annum for Three Years).—Philip Brooke Mason.


WINTER TERM.


ANATOMY, Professor Ellis.—Senior Class. Gold Medal and 1st Certificate. Gysbert H. Maasdorp of the Cape of Good Hope. 1st Sil-
PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.


SUMMER TERM.


UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE.

SESSION 1865–66.

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

VICE-MASTER.
W. A. Case, M.A., University of London.

MASTERS.

Latin, Greek, English, Geography, History

Joseph Watson, M.A., late of Caius College, Cambridge.

Mr. Bower.

The Rev. Henry Iersson, M.A.

William Scarnell Lean, M.A. Lond.

Talfourd Ely, M.A. Univ. of Lond.

Mathematics


J. Anthony Spencer, B.A. Univ. of Lond.

J. Lambert White, B.A. Univ. of Lond.

Mr. Davis.

Mr. Cartmell.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy

Mr. Charles Haughton Gill.

Mr. Shields.

Charles Cassal, LL.D., Prof. Univ. Coll.

M. Tapson.

M. Cerexhe.

German

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

Adolph Straka, Ph.D.

Writing

Mr. King.

Mr. Fisk.

Mr. Stephens.

Drawing

Mr. Richard S. James.

Mr. Walter.

Mr. Thomas Ballard.

Gymnastics, Fencing, &c.

Mr. Antonio Chiosso.

Drilling

Serjeant Thomas How.

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 the 20th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, from Easter to
the 2nd 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 26th September 1865, Tuesday the 16th January 1866, and Tuesday the 10th April 1866, for the sole purpose of receiving and classifying the New Boys; and it is earnestly requested that the Parents and Friends of Pupils will assist in this arrangement by presenting them on that day, so that there may be no interruption to the ordinary business of the School afterwards.

All the Boys must appear in their places on the mornings of Wednesday the 27th September 1865, Wednesday the 17th January 1866, and Wednesday the 11th April 1866; any delay in this respect will be regarded as a serious offence.

The Hours of attendance, except for the Junior Department, are, before Christmas, from 9.30 to 3.45, with One Hour for Recreation; after Christmas, from 9.30 to 4, with One Hour and a Quarter for recreation.

For the Junior Department the hours of attendance are from 9.35 to 3.40; in which time Two Hours altogether are allowed for Recreation and Dinner. (See below.)

The yearly payment for each Pupil of the Junior Department is £18, of which £6 are paid in advance in each Term on the first day on which the Pupil begins to attend the School after the Vacation.

A fixed charge of Three Shillings and Sixpence a Term is made for Stationery.

For other Boys the payments for the Term ending at Christmas next will also be £6, and Three Shillings and Sixpence for Stationery.

Afterwards the payment for all boys, except those of the Junior Department, will be £7 per Term, including the cost of stationery.

Books, and Drawing and Chemical Materials, are provided for the Pupils as required, and a charge is made accordingly.

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, to be 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, he will not be allowed to remain in the School beyond the end of the current Session, as the Classes of the College will then be better suited to his age and attainments, 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; the Elements of Mathematics; theoretical and practical Chemistry; Natural Philosophy; Social Science; Drawing.

Classes for beginning a language are formed only in the First Term after the Summer Holidays.

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.
NOTICE TO PARENTS.

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. None, however, can learn Drawing who have not already learnt to write fairly. There is also a Writing Class on the Wednesday afternoon for some of the boys.

A Hebrew Class meets once a week in the School. 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 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.

Drilling.—A separate Class or Classes will be formed at times and on terms to be announced hereafter.

Dancing, every Monday at three o’clock, except in the Summer Term. Fee £1 11s. 6d. 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 year.

A “Cook Prize,” founded as a Memorial to the Rev. William Cook, late Mathematical Master—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 will be short examinations, which will be taken into account in the general examination at the end of the Session. No absence by 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 a separate access in Upper Gower Street has been made for the former. The Playground is open for them until Six o’clock in the Evening during Summer.

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 concurrence with the wishes 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 education of the Pupil, and the circumstances of his parents or friends.
NOTICE TO PARENTS.

The Council and the Head Master earnestly request the attention of Parents to the regulations which have been adopted for the purpose of securing a more regular attendance of the boys both at the beginning and end of each Term, and giving greater efficiency to the instruction.

In the first place, a day before the commencement of every Term is set apart for the reception and classification of new boys (p. page 84).

Secondly, all the boys without exception must appear in their places without fail on the morning when the regular school work recommences, as above stated (page 84).

Thirdly, to enable the Head Master to complete the arrangements of the new classes before the re-opening of the School, it is essential that Parents should communicate any suggestions that they may wish to make as soon as possible after the commencement of the Holidays. These suggestions should especially include a statement of the Parents' views with regard to such subjects as Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Book-keeping, German, when the time for commencing those studies may be thought to be drawing near. The attention of Parents to this notice is urgently requested.

Lastly, the attention of Parents is requested to the arrangement by which, at the end of the first and second Terms, there are to be short Examinations, which will be taken into account in awarding the Prizes and other distinctions in connexion with the General Examination at the end of the Session.

Absence from any of the Examinations will be regarded as a serious violation of duty, subjecting the Offender to punishment, and, it may be, to a forfeiture of all distinction on the day when the Prizes are distributed. But, for preventing such cases, the chief reliance must be upon the Parents, who are earnestly invited to insist, except under extraordinary circumstances, on their sons' attending every Examination of their respective Classes.

Parents are urgently recommended to communicate freely with the Head Master and 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 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.

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

August 1865.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary to the Council.

Boarders are received in their houses by the Head Master, T. Hewitt Key, Esq., 21 Westbourne Square, W.; by the Vice-Master, W. A. Case, Esq., 117 Adelaide Road, N.W.; and also by the following Masters:—A. M. Bower, Esq., 8 Rochester Road, Camden Road, Camden Town, N.W.; J. Anthony Spencer, Esq., 6 Junction Villas, Upper Holloway, N.; Joseph Watson, Esq., 9 St James's Terrace, Upper Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; Alfred Davis, Esq., 67 Huntingdon Street, Barnsbury, N.; M. Tapson, 96 Adelaide Road, N.W.; Dr. Straka, 73 Offord Road, Barnsbury; M. Victor Cerexhe, St. James's Parsonage, Hampstead Road, N.W.
NOTICE TO PARENTS.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

SESSION 1865–66.

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 wholly 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 10.20, lesson.
10.20 to 11, lesson.
11 to 12, play under proper supervision, with drilling twice a week; refreshment if desired.
12 to 12.30, lesson.
12.30 to 1, lesson.
An interval of a quarter of an hour.
1.15 to 1.45, lesson.
An interval of nearly an hour for refreshment and play.
2.40 to 3.10, lesson.
3.10 to 3.40, lesson.

There are half-holidays on the afternoon of Wednesday and Saturday; on these days all the boys go home at 12.45.

Luncheon or dinner, if required, will be provided by the Steward of the College for those boys whose friends may wish them to remain at the School during the hour of recreation.

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. Case, 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, for the average of boys, is 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 first week in August. The Vacations are Three Weeks at Christmas, Ten Days at Easter, and Seven Weeks in the Summer.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is £18, of which £6 are paid in advance in each Term on the first day after the Vacation on which the Pupil begins to attend the School. The payments are made at the Office of the College. For boys in this department there is no charge for Drilling. For each Dinner the charge is not more than Fourteen Pence.
A fixed charge of Three Shillings and Sixpence a Term is made for Stationery. Books are provided for the Pupils as required, and a charge is made accordingly.

See the General Prospectus for other particulars.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON,
Secretary to the Council.

August 1865.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

AUGUST 3RD, 1865.

The Rev. Dr. WOOLLEY, Principal of the University of Sydney, in the Chair.

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

N.B. The names of Pupils of the lower Classes, distinguished in a similar manner, are published in the Junior School Report circulated among parents, of which copies may be obtained on application at the Office of the College.


HEBREW.—Pr. Charles Emanuel Barrow. Ment. Frederick C. Abraham.


MATHEMATICS (Cook Memorial).—Pr. for Pure and Applied Mathematics. Alexander Muirhead.


ARITHMETIC.—6th Class. Eq. Pr. William Holbrook Robson and Alexander Muirhead. Ment. Eq. David Quixano Henriques and
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.


...
at least, one of the earliest pupils in the noble Institution to which it is attached. That time was my mental quickening. Then I first knew what learning and thinking meant. To those lectures I owe whatever of useful knowledge or clear judgment I have since been able to attain. Thirty-five years have only deepened my sense of the obligation; and to this sense, indeed, I partly owe it that I am here to-day. My visit to England was greatly influenced by a wish to seek advice and assistance upon matters relating to education in my distant home. And, no doubt, as England is the centre of social progress to the whole civilized world, so this place has been the true source and mother of that wonderful educational reform now so happily diffused through England. You young people can form no conception of schools and colleges as they were fifty years ago, nor what patient and skilful pioneering was needed to prepare the way for better things. In your days, all is progress. Conservatism itself shambles in a lateral direction, and is content to move sideways, if it still refuses to move on. But the spirit of life has penetrated very far. Cambridge, and Oxford too,—though she made a sad slip the other day,—have taken their proper place, and are growing reconciled to the age. The public schools are following their example, and the axe is already sharpening that is to hew down the classic shades which bar out the light from Eton. Then it was quite different: the slightest innovation provoked bitter and unceasing hostility, and exposed the reformer at once to the thunder of the "Times" and to the snuff of the "Record." The originators of this happy change must be consoled by its success for the partial obscuration of their own praise. The fire which they drew down from heaven now blazes on a thousand hearths, and none cares to inquire for or to thank the Promethens. History will do tardy justice to the resolute and far-seeing man who drew the first scheme of the London University, and to the eminent scholars who, in the lecture-rooms of this building, first made that scheme a reality.

A few of these teachers still adorn their chairs. One of them, Professor Key, you boys are lucky enough to have for your Head-Master. I only hope you are half as sensible of your privilege as we used to be. If you are, you will indulge me in expressing the delight which it gives me to find him in unabated and unabatable force fulfilling his arduous duties, with knowledge enlarged and judgment matured, but with all that youthful spring and genial cheeriness of manner that we admired in the last generation. He seems to me to be an admirable illustration and embodiment of that which is the true secret of England's social preeminence—the continuity of her history. To her, Wordsworth's line is strictly applicable. Her

"Days are linked each to each with mutual pity."

There is no Chinese obstruction, no red heat of revolution: the old does not exclude the new; the new does not banish the old. The past melts gently into the present; and the present already looks to the future. Philologists tell us that languages are ever changing their vocabularies, whilst their fundamental structure continues the same. So do our English forms and customs pass away, whilst the successive hearts and hands that mould them work in the same free, earnest spirit. There is little outward likeness between De Montfort's steel-clad mob and the orderly gentlemen who bow before Mr. Speaker's mace; yet the Reformed Commons of the 19th century lineally represent as well
as inherit the Parliament of the 13th, and the uncouth forms and grotesque ceremonies which still adhere to our legislation, like the historical monuments which rear their venerable heads amidst the modern squares and palaces of London, only impress us with the profound truth of Tennyson's noble words, that this "new world," however different in outward seeming, is in heart and essence identical with "the old." So it is with our own School. Framed upon the latest and most advanced model, it is administered by a scholar of distinguished fame in the old learning. Your curriculum has been modified, and may be still further modified under his sway; it will be altered again by each of his successors; but the changes made three hundred years hence will be precisely those which he himself would sanction and promote, just as Erasmus or Ascham, were they now living, would approve our own. There were many customs in England, good in their turn, as best suited to the nurture of man's free spirit in that time, each in turn, growing useless, has withered and dropped away like a last year's leaf pushed off by the new spring's growth. But the succession of English minds and hearts is unbroken. Whatever happened to be their special pursuit, the schoolmen with their tortuous logic, the revivers of classical learning, the mathematician, naturalist, and mental philosopher, all were possessed by the same dauntless and unwearied love of truth with ourselves, for whom is reserved the task of uniting the scattered rays of knowledge, inherited from past ages, in "one glorious body of brightness."

Every good thing has its bad side; and there is danger even in modern education. One of my little girls lamented to me that she was not born three hundred years ago, when there were no sciences, and not half so much history and geography. I confess that I have sometimes thanked my stars that I was a school-boy before the days of the ologies. When I look at you boys, and count up the array of subjects with which you are supposed to be familiar, I almost wonder, with the poet, "that one small head can carry all you know." And in too great a variety of studies there is, no doubt, a double fear. We may grow superficial smatterers; and we may lose our originality. The cultivation of the acquisitive powers may unduly check reason and imagination. In this School you have an exceptional advantage—to you no enforced curriculum—no Procrustean bed to which all forms and qualities of intellect must be pitilessly adjusted. And so I may venture on giving you a piece of advice—not to attempt too many branches of learning at one time. It is good to know all that is to be known; but to know all things even tolerably at last, we must begin by knowing a few things thoroughly. What you come to school for is not so much to learn, as gain the power of learning. The learning itself will be the business of your whole life. Here you plant your tree; the fruit you can only hope to gather after many years. You know the sciences are compared to ladies: we call them Muses. Now if, at a ball or a picnic, you see a young fellow dancing or flirting with "fifty fair maids" one after the other, you are pretty sure that his sleep will be undisturbed by love-dreams. It is the boy who keeps to the same partner, who sits out with her in dark corners, unattracted by the charms of the "Waltz in Faust" or the "Jolly Dogs' Chorus," that is in the way to do his duty as a man and a citizen. And we know, too, who ends by having most friends and widest sympathies—the married man whose experience of one heart unlocks to him
the secrets of all, or the male coquette who trifles with all hearts, but knows no more than the outside of any. It must be the same with your studies. No matter which muse you choose for your mistress—History, or Mathematics, or Language, or Chemistry—you must be as constant to her as the knights of old were to their ladies—honouring all others for her sake, but seriously believing, and acting upon the belief, that she alone is the wonder and paragon of her sex—that one glance of her eye is worth the best favours of all other beauties. You will cure the extravagance of your devotion soon enough after marriage. Our second danger lies in the loss of originality; and this you can counteract by composition. In old times, when subjects were few, and good books hard to come at, we depended more upon our own labour and research. You have books at hand which will give you a ready answer to questions over which we might puzzle half a year. And the puzzling did us good. The greatest scholar that ever lived gave his pupils for a motto, "Puzzle yourself." We really know nothing until we have mentally gone through the whole process by which it was first made. To know even God's works is to create them over again. Owen can reconstruct an animal from one bone; and Faraday can separate and recombine the elements of every substance. But that can only be done by long, patient, varied experiments; by toilsome days and sleepless nights; by taking nothing upon trust, even from the highest authority, but proving each pretended truth freshly for yourself. This is the value and purpose of school-exercises. They are attempts at reconstructing out of your own head the knowledge you have received from books or tutors. To go back to our old illustration, Shakespeare says that every true lover "writes sonnets to his lady's eyebrow." How, indeed, is he to know her from her sisters, if he does not meditate upon her charms in absence, and fix them upon his heart by a painting or a description? To omit the social uses of writing, there is no means so sovereign for ascertaining the quality of our knowledge, and for combining its confused and tangled threads into a rich and harmonized pattern.

It is really too impertinent for me, an exile upon the very outskirts of civilization, a "dweller in that lonely sea, amongst a people nobby free from breeches and philosophy," to read lectures to you who are inmates of the very sanctuary of knowledge. Excuse me, if knowing what it is to live in a land without a history, with no competition to stimulate exertion and enforce exactness, no traditions which tend, by enforcing caution in change, to make our progress secure, I have seemed rather to exhort you when I meant to congratulate you upon your advantages.

And now, Good-bye. I take the liberty of one who is a scholar of the same master, to offer you my best wishes for your health and enjoyment during the holidays. I hope you will be very merry whilst they last, and, when they end, come back to work with a will—the successful nerved to greater efforts, and those who are now unsuccessful determined to challenge the victors' laurels. To those who are entering upon the world I earnestly wish all success in their vocations; and I am sure there can be no better foundation for or guarantee of prosperity than the knowledge acquired, and habits formed, in this noble Institution.
EXHIBITIONERS, SCHOLARS, ETC.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOLARS,
EXHIBITIONERS, &c.

LONGRIDGE GENERAL PROFICIENCY EXHIBITION.

MDEICINE AND SURGERY.

Vide page 71.
£40.

PRIZE MEN.

1846. Wm. Henry Ransome, Cromer, Norfolk.
1847. Thomas Park, Lincoln.
1848. William Bayldon, Royston, Cambridgeshire.
1850. Thomas George Fitz-Gerald, London.
1853. Frederick William Sayer, Newport, Isle of Wight.
1854. Dr. Frederick Clarkson, Tivitby, Yorkshire.

1855. John D. Scurrah, Padstow, Cornwall.
1856. James Gibbs Blake, Taunton.
1859. Thomas Charles Kirby, Bodicote, Oxfordshire.
1860. W. John Smith, Davingstock.
1861. Henry Charlton Bastian, Falmouth.
1862. William Henry Griffin, Banbury.
1863. Alexander Bruce, London.
1864. Philip Brook Mason, Burton-on-Trent.

DR. FELLOWES MEDICO-CLINICAL MEDALS.

Vide page 71.

CLINICAL MEDALISTS, ETC.

Wm. Carey Coles, Burton on the Water, Gloucestershire, Gold.
Matthew Thomas, London, Gold.
J. Deakin Heaton, Leeds, Gold.
1842. Charles J. Hare, Leeds, Gold.
Thos. S. Lee, Cambridge, Silver.
Howell Morgan, Devynock, Brecon, Certificate.
Henry Fearnside, Otley, near Leeds, Gold.
John T. Pearce, St. Austell, Cornwall, Certificate.
George Stansfield Deane, Liverpool, Silver.
Robt. Dawson Harling, Chester, Gold.
Chas. H. F. Routh, London, Gold.
1847. Sherard Freeman Statham, Torquay, Gold.
1850. Edward Jackson, Sheffield, Gold.
Thomas George Fitz-Gerald, London, Gold.
1854. Thomas Hillier, Newmarket, Silver.
EXHIBITIONERS, SCHOLARS, ETC.

1853. Wilson Fox, Wellington, Somersetshire, Gold.
Robert Bath Smart, Balslaw, Cambridgeshire, Silver.
George Buchanan, London, Gold.
1854. Frederick W. Sayer, Newport, Isle of Wight, Gold.
John Footman, Ipswich, Gold.
Henry Edwards, Bangor, N. Wales, Silver.
Stephen Nesfield, Whitby, Yorkshire, Gold.
Frederick G. Clarkson, Whitby, Yorkshire, Silver.
1855. Thomas Turner, Langport, Gold.
John D. Scurrah, Padstow, Cornwall, Silver.
Edwyn Andrew, St. Austell, Cornwall, Silver.
John C. Thorowgood, Totteridge, Silver.
Rajendra Chandra Chandra, Calcutta, Gold.
1858. William George Groves, Devonshire, Gold.
Thomas Charles Kirby, Bodicote, Oxfordshire.
Augustus Mawley, London, Gold.
1860. Edmund Holland, Rugeley, Staffordshire, Gold.
1861. Talfourd, Jones, Brecon, Gold.
Frederick Thomas Roberts, Carmarthen, Extra Gold.
Richard Dawson, Brighton, Silver.
Alexander Bruce, London, Silver.
1864. George Jackson, Twisteck, Gold.
1865. William V. Snow, Barnstaple, Gold.
Wm. Andrew Stuart, Barbadoes, Silver.

ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Vide page 72.
£45 per annum for three years.
1861. Henry Charlton Bastian, Falmouth.
1862. William John Smith, Basingstoke.
1863. Thomas D. Griffiths, Drysley-Faur, Carmarthenshire.
1864. Alexander Bruce, London.
1865. Philip Brook Mason, Burton-on-Trent.

LISTON CLINICAL MEDALS.

Vide page 73.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

Vide page 75.
£30.
1861. John Talfourd Jones, Brecon.
1862. Thomas D. Griffiths, Drysley-Faur, Carmarthenshire, mentioned with Honour at the Examination 1861.
1863. Alexander Bruce, London.
1864. Philip Brook Mason, Burton-on-Trent.
## FLAHERTY SCHOLARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City, County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Jacob Waley</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Chas. James Hargrave</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>George Jessel</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Richard Holt Hutton</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Geo. Valentine Yool</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>Edward J. Routh</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ANDREWS' SCHOLARS

### LATIN, GREEK, MATHEMATICS, AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City, County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1850</td>
<td>John Power Hicks</td>
<td>London, £100.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### CLASSICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City, County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1862</td>
<td>Augustus Samuel Wilkins</td>
<td>Brixton, £85.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City, County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Kisch, London, Second or Extraordinary Scholarship, £60.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Flaherty Scholarships were discontinued on the establishment of the Andrews' Scholarship, and the employment of the Flaherty Fund towards the erection of the New Library and the Lecture Rooms beneath it.
EXHIBITIONERS, SCHOLARS, ETC.

TO STUDENTS OF TWO YEARS' STANDING UPON THE RESULT OF COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, v. page 32.

CLASSICS.

MATHEMATICS.

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.
£30 per annum for three years, v. page 32.

CLASSICS.—James Francis Bradbury.
MATHEMATICS, PURE AND APPLIED.—Thomas Adams.

JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.
Vide page 34.
£20 a year for three years.


RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.
Vide page 34.
£20 a year for three years.


JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIPS IN JURISPRUDENCE.
Vide page 34.
£20 a year for three years.


JEWS' COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIP.
Vide page 33.
June 1861. Augustus S. Wilkins, Brixton.
June 1863. William Coxeter, Abingdon.
FELLOWS OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

ARTS.
1843. Jacob Waley, M.A.
1844. J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
1845. Wm. Arthur Cases, M.A.
1846. George Jensen, M.A.
1847. Bunnell Lewis, M.A.
1848. Leonard Field, B.A.
1849. Walter Bagchol, M.A.
1853. Rev. Nicholas Fowler, M.A.
1856. J. C. Addyse Scroth, M.A.
1861. H. Mason Romps, M.A.
1864. Theophilus Dwight Hall, M.A.

LAWS.
1843. John R. Quain, LL.B.
1844. G. J. Hargreave, LL.B.
1845. Chas. J. Foster, LL.D.
1846. Wm. Shae, A.M.
1848. Henry Matthews, LL.B.
1849. Alfred Wills, LL.B.
1851. J. Philip Green, LL.B.
1854. Samuel Hesse Behrend, M.A.
1856. Pulling, John Lenton.

MEDICINE.
1844. F. W. Mackenzie, M.D.
1845. Richard Quain, M.D.
1846. Thos. Ik, Parkes, M.D.
1848. C. B. Sewell, M.D.
1851. H. C. Bucknill, M.D.
1854. M. A. B. Garrod, M.D.
1859. J. Doakins Heaton, M.D.
1859. W. Edward Ballard, M.D.
1859. J. T. Hobson, M.D.
1856. Wm. Hy. Ransom, M.D.
1861. J. K. Reynolds, M.D.
1861. F. J. Brown, M.D.
1858. Joseph Lister, M.B.
1864. Henry Thompson, M.B.
1864. Thomas Hillier, M.D.
1859. Edward Ballard, M.D.
1861. Wm. Hy. Ransom, M.D.
1864. W. Edward Ballard, M.D.
1861. J. K. Reynolds, M.D.
1861. W. H. Mason, B.A.
1865. Wm. Stanley Jevons, M.A.
1862. Wm. Stanley Jevons, M.A.
1865. Wm. Bignall, M.A.

GRADUATES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
FROM
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

DOCTORS OF LAWS.
1849. Foster, Charles James, M.A.
1843. Freeth, Rev. Thomas Jacob.
1852. Spicer, Thomas T., M.A.

a Professor of Political Economy, U. C. L.
b Principal of Owens College, Manchester.
c Vice-Master University College School.
d Member of Senate of Univ. of London.
e Prof. of Mathematics, New College, London.
f Professor of Latin, Queen's College, Cork.
g President of Chezahunt College.
h Mathematical Master, Harrow School.
i Professor of Political Economy, Owens College, Manchester.
j Judge in Chancery Court, Ireland.
k Professor of Hygiene, Army Medical School, Netley.

a Medical Officer of Health, Oldham.
b Physician to General Hospital, Manchester.
c Special Professor of Clinical Medicine, U. C. L.
d Professor of Surgery, University of Glasgow.
e Surgeon to Univ. Coll. Hospital, Surgeon to the King of the Belgians.
f Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury.
g Physician to the Skin Department, Univ. Coll. Hospital, and Medical Officer of Health, St. Pancras.
h Physicin Manchester Royal Infirmary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Degree</th>
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GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

1861. Alfred, Henry James.
1863. Bastian, Henry Charlton, M.A.
1864. Best, Palemon.
1861. Buchanan, Albert.
1861. Chard, Octavius Edw. P.
1863. Cooke, John.
1863. Dacosta, James Cato.
1863. De Negri, Athenodoro.
1851. Flint, Edward.
1847. Brady, Patrick.
1850. Boothby, Wm. Robinson.
1839. Blakiston, Matthew.
1864. Beevor, Thomas.
1851. Beddoe, John.
1844. Ashton, Eccles Shorrock.
1854. Baines, Thomas Blackburn.
1867. Baines, Josiah.
1863. Baines, Thomas Blackburn.
1856. Bakewell, Percy.
1855. Bankart, Benjamin.
1863. Barker, William N.
1862. Barnes, Alfred.
1850. Barnett, John Richardson.
1851. Beddoes, John.
1844. Beynon, Thomas.
1843. Benecke, Ernest Charles.
1850. Bidlake, John Pudtie.
1854. Black, John Bankine.
1843. Blackmore, Samuel H.
1850. Blaskton, Matthew.
1863. Blaxtor, Samuel.
1850. Boothby, Wm. Robinson.
1844. Brady, Francis W.
1847. Brady, Mastero John.
1864. Brodrick, Francis Henry.
1851. Brodrick, Uriah P.

1863. Griffiths, Thomas.
1848. Heath, George Yeoman.
1860. Hickman, William.
1839. Hebson, Benjamin.
1861. Holland, Edmund.
1851. Jackson, Edward.
1848. Jones, Thomas Lloyd.
1867. Laurence, John Zachariah.
1852. Lister, Joseph.
1859. Littleton, Thomas.
1844. Marshall, Frederick Wm.
1861. Miller, John Nicholas.
1854. Miller, Richard May, B.A.
1848. Pabion, John.
1845. Palmer, Edward.
1861. Leach, John Comyns.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

1862. Hackney, William.
1884. Irvine, J. Pearson, B.A.
1860. Jackson, Jas. Cole, LL.B.
1862. Kisch, Benjamin, M.A.
1861. Leach, John Comyns.
1861. Lecch, John Comyns.
1884. Magnus, Philip, B.A.
1862. Roberts, Frederick, Thomas, 1st M.B.
1861. Upton, Charles Barnes, B.A.
1862. Winterbotham, Hayter, LL.B.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

1856. Abrahams, Barnett.
1843. Agnis, John C.
1864. Answoor, John Stirling.
1850. Atchison, George.
1889. Allin, Edward Lucas.
1850. Ancie, John.
1852. Asbury, Samuel Ralph.
1840. Ashby, John Eyre.
1835. Ashton, Edward Lucas.
1864. Ashton, Eccles Shorrock.
1848. Ashton, Ralph Shorrock.
1863. Baines, Thomas Blackburn.
1856. Bakewell, Percy.
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1847. Brady, Mastero John.
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1851. Brodrick, Uriah P.

1860. Pile, William.
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1849. Sewell, Robert Russell.
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1855. Smith, James Edward.
1862. Squire, Alex. John B.
1853. Smith, Thomas.
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1855. Thomas, Edward Wynne.
1850. Watkin, Robert.
1849. Miller, Richard May, B.A.
1845. Wiles, Joseph.
1854. Wistlesworth, John.
1860. Winterbotham, Washington L.

1841. Donohoe, Thomas.
1860. Dowson, Henry Enfield.
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1849. Durant, B. C.
1853. Eccles, Alexander.
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1855. Emanuel, George Joseph.
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1850. Evans, Lewis.
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1845. Forde, Joseph.
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1855. Foster, George Edward.
1864. Foster, Michael.
1853. Fox, Francis Edward.
1850. Fox, Samuel Lindoe.
1850. Fox, Wilson Lane.
1850. Fry, Edward.
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1853. Gibson, Robert Henry.
### UNDERGRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

**BACHELOR OF ARTS (Continued).**

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### UNDERGRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**

**UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.**

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### BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

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GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

UNDERGRADUATES (Continued).

1859. Rogers, William Moon.
1848. Roscoe, Henry.
1858. Rosenberg, Henry.
1858. Ryland, Joseph.
1856. Sanders, Francis.
1858. Sanders, Francis.
1859. Schottmann, Gustaf.
1881. Schwabe, Frederick (S).
1852. Schwann, Charles Ernest.
1858. Schroeder, E.
1865. Schneider, Edward.
1858. Schurmann, Gustaf.
1861. Schwabe, Frederick (S).
1862. Schwann, Charles.
1853. Scott, Arthur.
1862. Secombe, Edward H.
1855. Scott, Arthur.
1860. Selous, E.
1859. Seymour, Edward.
1853. Sharrod, Edward Julian.
1888. Shepperd, Francis Edw.
1880. Sheldon, Anthony George.
1884. Shuttleworth, Robert.
1885. Silver, Henry.
1884. Simon, Charles M.
1886. Smith, Emanuel.
1886. Smith, Alfred Richards.
1891. Sinclair, Duncan Francis.
1846. Skirrow, William Thomas.
1886. Smith, Alfred Richards.
1851. Smith, Charles (S).
1841. Smith, Gustavus Webb.
1880. Smith, Lamley.
1839. Smith, Thomas Hirst.
1881. Smith, William.
1848. Smith, William Henry.
1848. Smith, Wm. Josiah (S).
1865. Solomon, Lewis.
1856. Southey, George Locke.
1861. Southey, Henry Willis.
1846. Special, William.
1856. Squier, John.
1890. Stains, Robert.
1853. Stallybrass, H. Martyn (S).
1858. Steel, Robert.
1846. Sterling, E. Conningham.
1854. Sterling, Hausterville H. J.
1864. Stewart, Robert.
1860. Stines, Jacob Cohen.
1850. Stocker, Henry Medland.
1857. Strachan, Josiah.
1854. Swift, James.
1894. Symes, Edmund West.
1855. Symes, J. Elliotson (S).
1849. Taplin, John Douglas.
1848. Thomas, John.
1848. Thomas, Henry William.
1837. Thomson, Maxwell (S).
1851. Thorowgood, John Chas.
1890. Thurlow, Edward Alex.
1842. Titman, Arthur.
1852. Tippett, Alfred Malpas.
1858. Trend, Henry Grimstock.
1845. Truman, Joseph.
1861. Tuppy, Gerald John (S).
1848. Tuxford, James Edward.
1887. Tyler, Thomas.
1856. Vartia, Horatio Gabriel.
1859. Varia, Lionel Emanuel.
1856. Vavil, Thomas Stirk.
1859. Venning, Edward (S).
1889. Walker, Edward.
1859. Walker, Charles Beamont.
1858. Ware, Richard (S).
1852. Warmington, Cornelius M.
1884. Watkins, James.
1880. Watson, Henry Charles.
1855. Whistlaw, John Charles.
1886. White, Leedham (S).
1885. Whitesworth, John.
1883. Wike, Walter.
1886. Whissell, Richard.
1850. Williams, F. Smeaton.
1886. Williams, Humphrey.
1834. Lloyd (S).
1848. Williams, Isaac Mennell.
1885. Williams, James Watkin.
1845. Winter, William.
1886. Woods, James.
1850. Woolf, Sidney (S).
1851. Worsley, Richard (S).
1856. Wotton, Henry.
1840. Wyile, John Robert.
1842. Young, J. A. Girdlestone.

GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

[Conferred on Students of the College on taking Degrees at the University of London.]

LL.D.

GOLD MEDAL OF THE VALUE OF £20.

1850. Steere, Edward.
1861. Thomson, Andrew.

M.D.

GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £5 EACH.

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

1842. Quain, Richard.
1843. Healton, John D.
1844. Ballard, E.

TO THE FIRST IN MEDICINE.

1841. Mackenzie, F. W., Medal.
1842. Quain, Richard, Medal.
1845. Garrod, A. B., Medal.
1843. Healton, John D.
1854. Ballard, E., Medal.
1844. Raper, W. A.

CERTIFICATES OF SPECIAL PROFICIENCY IN MEDICINE.

1841. Mackenzie, F. W.
1842. Quain, Richard.
1843. Garrod, A. B.
1844. Healton, John D.
1844. Ballard, E.
108

GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

M.A.

GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £20.

TO THE FIRST IN CLASSICS.

TO THE FIRST IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
1850. Todhunter, W. Bower. | 1863. De Morgan, George Campbell.
1853. Routh, Edward J.

TO THE FIRST IN LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND, POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL ECONOMY.
1855. Hurndall, William Flavel.

LL.B.

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

JURISPRUDENCE.
1839. Quain, John Richard, Scholarship.
1840. Wood, Fredreo John, Scholarship.
1842. Foster, Charles James, Scholarship.
1843. Hargreave, Charles James, Scholarship.
1848. Osler, Timothy S., Scholarship.
1849. Matthews, Henry, Scholarship.
1850. Fowler, William, Scholarship.

PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION.
1851. Wills, Alfred, Scholarship.
1852. Bruce, Samuel, Scholarship.
1853. Hepburn, John Gotch, Scholarship.
1854. Palmer Hamilton C., equal.
1855. Guthrie, Francis, Scholarship.
1856. Taylor, John Hutton, equal, Scholarship.
1858. Green, John Philip, Scholarship.
1859. Waugh, George, Scholarship.
1860. Winterbotham, Henry Selfe Page, Scholarship.
1861. Charles, Ebenezer, Scholarship.
1862. Hammond, Joseph, Scholarship.
1864. Bompas, Henry Mason, A.M.
1865. Cozens-Hardy, Herbert H., Scholarship.
1866. Winterbotham, Rayner, Scholarship.
1868. Waterhouse, Theodore, Scholarship.
1869. Godefroi, Henry, Scholarship.
1870. Aspland, Lindsey Middleton, Scholarship.
1871. Jarvis, Thomas Charles, Scholarship.
1872. Ainsworth, John Stirling.

CONVEYANCING.
1856. Fowler, William.
1859. Charles, Ebenezer.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF EQUITY.
1856. Fowler, William.
1859. Charles, Ebenezer.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF COMMON LAW.
1856. Fowler, William.
1859. Charles, Ebenezer.
1860. Field, Allan.
1862. Bompas, Henry Mason, A.M.
1864. Aspland, Lindsey Middleton.
1865. Jarvis, Thomas Charles.

ROMAN LAW.
1863. Bompas, Henry Mason, A.M.
1865. Jarvis, Thomas Charles.
HONOURS.

M.B.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF £50 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £5, IN I. II. III.—HONOURS.

I. PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1840. Quain, R., Scholarship and Medal.
      1842. Williams, William Henry.
      1843. Ballard, E., Scholarship and Medal.
      1844. Harington, R.
      1845. Bucknill, J. C.
      1846. Topham, J.
      1847. Timms, G. W.
      1848. Brown, F. J.
      1849. Shearman, Charles James.
      1850. Morris, James.
      1851. Timms, G. W.
      1854. Brown, F. J.
      1855. Statham, S. F.
      1856. Palmer, Edward.
      1857. Goodridge, H. F. A.
      1858. Walsh, C. H.
      1859. Rigbey, H. F.
      1860. Strang, John D.
      1861. Sewell, Charles B.
      1862. Carliil, John B.
      1863. Heath, George W.
      1865. Heaton, John D.
      1866. Wear, William.
      1867. Harvey, E.
      1868. Brown, F. J.
      1869. Goodridge, H. F. A.
      1870. Timms, G. W.
      1871. Wear, William.
      1872. Brown, F. J.
      1873. Timms, G. W.

II. SURGERY.

1850. Hewitt, William M. G.
      1851. Thompson, Henry Medal.
      1852. Lister, Joseph, Scholarship and Medal.
      1853. Reynolds, John Russell.
      1854. Littleden, Thomas.
      1856. Ekin, James.
      1857. Buchanan, George, Scholarship and Medal.
      1858. Hillier, Thomas, Medal.
      1859. Bunyan, Robert.
      1861. Manley, Henry, Scholarship and Medal.

III. MEDICINE.

1850. Shearman, Charles James.
      1851. Timms, G. W.
      1852. Lister, Joseph, Scholarship and Medal.
      1853. Reynolds, John Russell.
      1854. Littleden, Thomas.
      1856. Buchanan, George, Scholarship and Medal.
      1857. Hillier, Thomas, Medal.
      1858. Muschet, William Boyd.
      1859. Manley, Henry, Scholarship and Medal.

IV. MIDWIFERY, FOR GOLD MEDAL.

1850. Hewitt, William M. G.
      1851. Thompson, Henry.
      1852. Lister, Joseph, Scholarship and Medal.
      1853. Reynolds, John Russell.
      1854. Littleden, Thomas.
      1856. Buchanan, George, Scholarship and Medal.
      1857. Hillier, Thomas, Medal.
      1858. Muschet, William Boyd.
      1859. Manley, Henry, Scholarship and Medal.

V. FORENSIC MEDICINE.

1850. Ekin, James.
      1851. Warren, Henry.
      1852. Lister, Joseph, Scholarship and Medal.
      1853. Reynolds, John Russell.
      1854. Littleden, Thomas.
      1856. Buchanan, George, Scholarship and Medal.
      1857. Hillier, Thomas, Medal.
      1858. Muschet, William Boyd.
      1859. Manley, Henry, Scholarship and Medal.

      1861. Smith, Thomas Starkey.
      1862. Squire, Alexander J. B.
      1864. Fox, Edward L. Harriss, Scholarship and Gold Medal.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

[Candidates of the same year are arranged in the order of proficiency.]

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

IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1839. Waley, Jacob, Scholarship.
1840. Hargreave, Charles James.
1841. North, Samuel.
1842. Todhunter, Isaac, Scholarship.
1843. Jessel, George, Scholarship.
1845. Hutton, R. Holf, Scholarship.
1846. Bagshot, Walter, Scholarship.
1847. Hayward, Robert B., Scholarship.
1849. Savage, James, Scholarship.

1839. Waley, Jacob.
1840. Hargreave, Charles James.
1841. North, Samuel.
1842. Todhunter, Isaac, Scholarship.
1843. Jessel, George, Scholarship.
1845. Hutton, R. Holf, Scholarship.
1846. Bagshot, Walter, Scholarship.
1847. Hayward, Robert B., Scholarship.
1847. Waley, Jacob.
1848. Waley, Robert.

1845. Waley, Jacob.
1846. Waley, Jacob.
1847. Waley, Jacob.
1848. Waley, Jacob.
1849. Waley, Jacob.
1850. Waley, Jacob.
1851. Waley, Jacob.
1852. Waley, Jacob.
1853. Waley, Jacob.
1854. Waley, Jacob.
1855. Waley, Jacob.
1856. Waley, Jacob.

IN CLASSICS.

1850. Giles, William.
1851. Scott, John C. A., Scholarship.
1853. Butler, Wells, Scholarship.
1854. Foster, Michael, Scholarship.
1855. Thorp, Fielden.
1856. Greg, Percy.
1857. Behrend, Samuel Hesse.

IN LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1860. Kemp Welch, Stanley.
1861. Winterbotham, Rayner.
1862. Carpenter, Joseph Estlin, Scholarship.
1863. Hunter, Robert.
1864. Hannen, Nicholas John.
HONOURS.

B.A. (continued).

IN CHEMISTRY.

1839. Ridley, William.
1840. Bredt, Francis Henry.
1844. Field, Leonard, Prize.
1848. Hepburn, J. G., Prize.
1850. Hunt, Edward, Prize.
1851. Roberts, William, Prize.

EXAMINATION IN ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Book Prize.—Honours.

1843. Agris, John C., Prize.
1849. Hillier, Thomas.
1852. Toevan, William F.
1853. Boscoa, Alexander.
1855. Gieselgd, Adam J., Prize.
1856. Emanuel, Leonard, Prize.
1857. Buchanan, George.
1858. Payne, John Horne.
1859. Solomon, Joseph.
1860. Maurice.

EXAMINATION IN VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL BOTANY.

Book Prize.—Honours.

1843. Jessel, George, Prize.
1844. Lea, Richard.
1851. Buchanam, George.
1856. Buchanam, George.
1858. Buchanam, George.

EXAMINATION IN THE HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, IN THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW, AND IN SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

Prizes of Books of the Value of £5 to each of the First Class.—Honours.

1840. Gibson, Robert, Prize.
1841. Davison, S. C.
1842. Mullens, Joseph.
1843. Champion, Wm. James, Prize.
1844. Eldhna, Joseph.
1845. Kimber, Thomas.
1851. Spalding, Samuel, Prize.
1852. Syne, Alfred Daniel.
1853. Bennett, Alfred William, Prize.
1856. Bompas, Henry Mason.
1855. Foster, George Edward, Prize.
1859. Bompas, Henry Mason, Prize.

B.Sc.

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

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1862. Kisch, Benjamin, B.A.

CHEMISTRY.

1863. Knox, George Walter, Scholarship.

BIOLOGY.

1863. Bruce, Alexander.
1864. George Solomons.

John L., LL.D.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

B.Sc. (continued).

GEOLOGY AND PALAEONTOLOGY.

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<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Leach, John Comyns</td>
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CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY.

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LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

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<td>1862</td>
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M.B. FIRST EXAMINATION.

EXHIBITIONS OF £20 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND GOLD MEDALS.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY *.

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<td>1840</td>
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<td>1841</td>
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<td>Hakes, J. A.</td>
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<td>1845</td>
<td>Danson, Wm. H.</td>
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<td>1846</td>
<td>Littleton, Thomas</td>
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<td>1847</td>
<td>Morris, James</td>
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<td>1848</td>
<td>Thompson, John</td>
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<td>Lister, Joseph</td>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Hillier, Thomas</td>
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<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Hackney, William</td>
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<td>1852</td>
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CHEMISTRY *.

<table>
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<td>1840</td>
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MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY *.

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<th>Degree, Accomplishment</th>
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<td>Ballard, E.</td>
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<td>Danson, Wm. H.</td>
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STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY, FOR GOLD MEDAL *.

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

ANATOMY.

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<td>1851</td>
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<td>1856</td>
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PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

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<td>1855</td>
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<td>Medal</td>
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MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY, AND ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

<table>
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<td>Lister, John Z.</td>
<td>Medal</td>
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<td>1854</td>
<td>Jones, William Price</td>
<td>Medal</td>
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<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Thorowgood, John C.</td>
<td>Medal</td>
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* Exhibitions discontinued after 1860.
† Equal with another; the Exhibition divided.
HONOURS.

B.Sc. FIRST EXAMINATION.

EXHIBITIONS OF £40 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1861. Hackney, William.

BILOGY.

1861. Hackney, William.

M.B. PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

EXHIBITION OF £40 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1861. Bruce, Alexander.
1862. Mason, Philip Brooke.

BILOGY.

1862. Mason, Philip Brooke.
1866. Hurlstone, Adam P.

B.A. FIRST EXAMINATION.

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

LATIN.

1865. Hartog, Numa E., Exhibition.
1865. Orme, Temple A.
1865. Maxwell, Theodore.

ENGLISH.

1865. Hunter, Robert, Exhibition.
1865. West, Alfred Slater.

1865. Mortimer, James.

GERMAN.

1859. Adler, Hermann Nathan, Prize.
1862. Harvey, Alexander Smith, Prize.
1864. Phillips, Claude, Prize.

FRENCH.


1864. Hurlstone, Ethelred.


1865. Orme, Temple Augustus, Prize of £5.

1865. Harding, Percy John, Exhibition of £15 for two years.

Hartog, Numa E., Prize.

1865. England, Edwin B.

M.B. Exhibition of £15 for two years.

Harvey, William, Prize of £10.

Moses, David Lionel.

Lee, Thomas Grosvenor.

EXHIBITIONS ON MATRICULATION.

£30 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS.

IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1838. Hargreave, C. J.*
1839. Todhunter, Isaac.
1840. Davison, William.
1841. Spencer, Joseph A.
1845. Batty, Robert Braithwaite.
1850. Savage, James.
1852. Savage, Thomas.
1856. Solomon, Joseph Maurice*.

IN CLASSICS.

1838. Mason, Charles Peter*.
1839. * Ellis, Barrow H.
1846. Oster, T. S.
1841. Lewis, Bunnell.
1845. Bowring, Charles Algernon.

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.

1864. Orme, Temple Augustus, Prize of £5.

1865. Harding, Percy John, Exhibition of £15 for two years.

Fitzgerald, John D., Exhibition of £15 for two years. Harvey, William, Prize of £10.

* Equal with another; the Exhibition divided.
† Three equal; the Exhibition divided.
CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Students of the College, successful Competitors at the Examinations.

1855. 
Butler, Wells.  
Jones, William Brittain, B.A.  
Young, William, B.A.

1856. 
Booth, Swinton H., M.A.  
Menington, Charles Edward.  
Tapp, Alfred Cotterell.

1857. 
Carstairs, Joseph.  
Kelsall, John.  
Mosley, Herbert.

1858. 
Jones, William, B.A.  
Young, William, B.A.

1859. 
Avery, George.  
Manson, Alexander.  
Venning, Frederick.

FURTHER EXAMINATION, 1865.

Priestley, Henry.  
Tagg, Arundel.  
Tucker, Henry St. George.

SELECTION EXAMINATION, 1865.

Crowe, William Henry†.

* Attended the Classes of Sanscrit and Persian only.  
† Attended the Class of Sanscrit only.

EAST INDIA COMPANY’S MEDICAL SERVICE.

Students of the College, successful Competitors at the Examinations.

Jan. 1855. 
Soorjo Coomar Goodere Chuckerbutty, M.D.

July 1855. 
Boon Hayes, M.D.

Jan. 1857. 
Byramji Rastenjee.  
Mott, Albert A.

Jan. 1858. 
Dr. Rajendra Chandra Chandra.  
Whishaw, John C.

Jan. 1859. 
Allen, William E.  
Fawcus, James, M.D.  
Waters, John Mangin.

Jan. 1860. 
Emanuel, Leonard.  
Scott, Frederick B.

1861. 
Power, Wilmot H. T.

Jan. 1862. 
Scott, Frederick B.

1863. 
Peterson, Frederick William.  
Bird, Charles Augustus.  
Turner, Edward.

1864. 
Austin, Ware Pluntre.  
Avery, George.  
Manson, Alexander.  
Turner, Edward.  
Venning, Frederick.
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<td>1863-64</td>
<td>Alford, Samuel</td>
<td>Taunton</td>
<td>1861-62</td>
<td>Clothier, Henry</td>
<td>Haslemere, Surrey</td>
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<td>London</td>
<td>1863-64</td>
<td>Cornish, Edgcumbe</td>
<td>Tavistock</td>
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<td>1864-65</td>
<td>Anderson, Tempest</td>
<td>York</td>
<td>1861-62</td>
<td>Cuff, Alfred</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
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<td>Ayers, Philip B. C.</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>1862-63</td>
<td>Cuff, Alfred</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
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<td>Bailey, Henry H.</td>
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<td>1863-64</td>
<td>Deane, John</td>
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<td>Dubois, Lewis Victor</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
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<td>1867-68</td>
<td>Barton, Frederick</td>
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<td>Evans, Julian A. M.</td>
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<td>1868-69</td>
<td>Beck, Marcus</td>
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<td>1869-70</td>
<td>Bennett, Fredk. Charles</td>
<td>Salisbury</td>
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<td>1870-71</td>
<td>Bevan, John</td>
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<td>Bingham, John Joseph</td>
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<td>1874-75</td>
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<td>1875-76</td>
<td>Calantantianes, Johannes</td>
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<td>1877-78</td>
<td>Cass, Henry</td>
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<td>1864-64</td>
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<td>Coggeshall, Essex</td>
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<td>Cass, Wm. Cunningham</td>
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<td>Leale, Josiah, Guernsey.</td>
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STUDENTS.

Date of entry.

1864-65. Williams, John, Llangadock.
1861-62. Waller, John, Ipswich.

STUDENTS NOT MATRICULATED.

1863-64. Barclay, Wm. L., Essex.
1864-65. O’Ferrall, A. M.
1864-65. Robertson, James.
1864-65. Saville, Alfred Thomas, Highgate.
1864-65. Wilcox, George, London.

Faculty of Arts and Laws.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

1864-65. Adams, Thomas, Wigan.
1863-64. Aspland, Lindsey M., Hackney.
1863-64. Blake, William F., South Petherton, Somerset.
1864-65. Bradbury, Jas. F., Clapham.
1863-64. Brodribb, Uriah B., Hackney.
1863-64. Cama, Jensetjee C., Bombay.
1863-64. Cama, Pochejee B., Bombay.
1864-65. Clark, Andrew, Sudbury.
1862-63. Coates, Fred. T., Islington.
1863-64. Dass, Framjee Rustamjee, Bombay.
1862-63. Fish, W. Henry, Blackburn.
1864-65. Fitzgerald, David, Dublin.
1864-65. Fleet, John F., Penzance.
1862-63. Goldsack, Redmayne, Adelaide, Australia.
1864-65. Goodridge, John, Barbadoes.
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### Number of Students

**In the college during the session 1864–65.**

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<td>Pupils in the Junior School</td>
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Total: **828**
FORMER PROFESSORS OF THE COLLEGE.

RETIRED PROFESSORS WHO HOLD THE TITLE OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR.

Creasy, Sir Edward S. Emeritus Professor of History, April 1860.
Graham, Thomas, F.R.S. Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Aug. 1860.
Lindley, John, Ph.D., F.R.S. Emeritus Professor of Botany, August 1860.
Merlet, P. F. Emeritus Professor of French, January 1861.
Parkes, Edmund A., M.D. Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine, June 1863.

Walshe, Walter Hayle, M.D. Emeritus Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, February 1863.

Donaldson, Thomas L., Ph.D. Emeritus Professor of Architecture, July 1865.

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<td>1830-31 - 1832-33</td>
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<td>Arnott, James M.</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>1848-49 - 1849-50</td>
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<td>1858-59 - 1860-61</td>
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<td>Physiology and Surgery</td>
<td>1828-29 - 1830-31</td>
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<td>1830-31 - 1838-39</td>
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<td>1849-50 - 1857-58</td>
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<td>1849-50 - 1861-62</td>
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<td>1836-37 - 1854-55</td>
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<td>Natural Philosophy and Astronomy</td>
<td>1828-29 - 1830-31</td>
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<td>Latham, R. Gordon, A.M.</td>
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<td>Lewis, Harman II., A.M.</td>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
<td>1845-46 - 1855-59</td>
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<td>Botany</td>
<td>1828-29 - 1830-60</td>
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<td>Lioton, Robert</td>
<td>Clinical Surgery</td>
<td>1833-36 - 1846-47</td>
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DEANS.

Professor of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Years</th>
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<tr>
<td>Long, George A.M.</td>
<td>Greek Language and Literature</td>
<td>1829-39 - 1830-31</td>
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<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>1842-43 - 1845-46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lamley, William G.</td>
<td>English Law</td>
<td>1834-35 - 1836-37</td>
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<td>McColloch, J. R.</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>1835-36 - 1836-37</td>
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<td>Macconochie, Capt., R.A.</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>1835-36 - 1836-37</td>
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<td>Marshman, Joshua Ryland, A.M.</td>
<td>English Law</td>
<td>1841-45 - 1848-49</td>
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<td>Merlet, P. F.</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>1828-29 - 1830-31</td>
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<td>Murphy, Edward W., M.D.</td>
<td>Midwifery</td>
<td>1841-42 - 1846-55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newman, Francis W.</td>
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<td>1846-47 - 1852-63</td>
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<td>Paniel, Antonio, LL.D.</td>
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<td>1853-35 - 1837-38</td>
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<td>Clinical Medicine</td>
<td>184S-49 - 1859-60</td>
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<td>Pattison, G. S.</td>
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<td>1828-29 - 1830-31</td>
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<td>Pegoli, Count Carlo</td>
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<td>1837-38 - 1840-47</td>
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<td>Potter, Richard, M.A.</td>
<td>Natural Philosophy and Astronomy</td>
<td>1844-45 - 1865</td>
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<td>Quain, Jones, M.D.</td>
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<td>Anatomy</td>
<td>1832-33 - 1849-50</td>
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<td>Ramsay, Andrew C., F.G.S.</td>
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<td>1831-32 - 1836-37</td>
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<td>1836-37 - 1838-39</td>
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<td>Sanscrit</td>
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<td>1847-48 - 1850-51</td>
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<td>1830-31 - 1831-32</td>
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<td>1837-38 - 1840-41</td>
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<td>Taylor, John, M.D.</td>
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<td>1844-45 - 1846-49</td>
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<td>Thomson, Anthony Todd, M.D.</td>
<td>Materia Medica</td>
<td>1828-29 - 1848-49</td>
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<td>Turner, Edward, M.D.</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>1828-29 - 1835-36</td>
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<td>Vaughan, Rev. Robert, A.M.</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>1834-35 - 1837-38</td>
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<td>Vignoles, Charles.</td>
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<td>1840-41 - 1842-43</td>
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<td>Von Streng, Baron.</td>
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<td>1828-29 - 1830-31</td>
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<td>Walte, Walter Hayle, M.D.</td>
<td>Pathological Anatomy</td>
<td>1841-42 - 1847-48</td>
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<td>Principles and Practice of Medicine</td>
<td>1888-39 - 1847-48</td>
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<td>Woodcroft, Bennet</td>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>1846-47 - 1851-52</td>
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<td>Wright, William, Ph.D.</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>1855-56 - 1856-57</td>
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</table>

DEANS OF FACULTIES.

In alphabetical order.

P. Stafford Carey, A.M. .................................. (Arts) 1843-4.
Arthur Hugh Clough, A.M. .................................. (Arts) 1852-3.
Samuel Cooper, Esq. .................................. (Medicine) 1838-9, 1839-40.
Augustus De Morgan, Esq.................................. (Arts) 1835-7, 1845-6, 1854-5.
John Elliotson, M.D. .................................. (Medicine) 1833-4, 1834-5.
George Viner Ellis, Esq. .................................. (Medicine) 1854-5, 1855-6.
Robert Edmond Grant, M.D. .................................. (Medicine) 1847-8, 1848-9.
George Harley, M.D. .................................. (Medicine) 1864-5, 1865-6.
Thomas Hewitt Key, A.M. .................................. (Arts) 1833-4, 1839-40, 1848-9, 1862-3.
DEANS.

Robert Liston, Esq .......................... (Medicine) 1846-7.
George Long, A.M ................................. (Arts) 1842-3.
David Mason, A.B ................................. (Arts) 1856-7.
P. F. Merlet, Esq ................................. (Arts) 1840-1.
Francis W. Newman, Esq .......................... (Arts) 1857-8, 1859-60.
Richard Quain, Esq ............................... (Medicine) 1836-7, 1837-8.
John Robert Seeley, M.A ........................ (Arts) 1864-5.

Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D ........................ (Medicine) 1832-3.
Walter Hayle Walshe, M.D .......................... (Medicine) 1849-50.
George James Pelly White, A.M ........................ (Arts) 1834-5.
C. J. B. Williams, M.D ............................ (Medicine) 1844-5, 1845-6.
Alex. W. Williamson, Esq, F.R.S ........................ (Arts) 1855-6 (Med.), 1858-9, 1859-60.

Italics denote decease.

DEANS OF FACULTIES.
Arranged in the order of Dates.

ARTS.

Professor
1832-33......H. Malden.
1833-34......T. H. Key.
1834-35......G. J. P. White.
1835-36......H. Malden.
1836-37......A. De Morgan.
1837-38......J. Hoppus.
1839-40......T. H. Key.
1840-41......P. F. Merlet.
1842-43......G. Long.
1843-44......P. S. Carey.
1844-45......R. Potter.
1845-46......A. De Morgan.
1846-47......H. Malden.
1847-48......W. F. Newman.
1848-49......T. H. Key.

Professor
1832-33......A. T. Thomson.
1833-34......J. Eliotson.
1834-35......J. Eliotson.
1835-36......E. Turner.
1836-37......R. Quain.
1837-38......R. Quain.
1838-39......S. Cooper.
1839-40......S. Cooper.
1840-41......W. Sharpey.
1841-42......W. Sharpey.
1842-43......F. Graham.
1843-44......F. Graham.
1844-45......C. J. B. Williams.
1845-46......C. J. B. Williams.
1846-47......R. Liston.
1847-48......R. E. Grant.
1848-49......R. E. Grant.

1849-50......A. J. Scott.
1850-51......H. Malden.
1851-52......A. H. Clough.
1852-53......J. Hoppus.
1853-54......R. Potter.
1854-55......A. De Morgan.
1855-56......A. W. Williamson.
1856-57......D. Mason.
1857-58......E. S. Creasy.
1858-59......T. L. Donaldson.
1859-60......F. W. Newman.
1860-61......R. Potter.
1861-62......E. S. Beesly.
1862-63......T. H. Key.
1863-64......H. Malden.
1864-65......J. R. Seeley.
1865-66......A. De Morgan.

MEDICINE.

1832-33......W. H. Walshe.
1833-34......T. Graham.
1834-35......T. Graham.
1835-36......W. Sharpey.
1836-37......W. Sharpey.
1837-38......G. V. Ellis.
1838-39......G. V. Ellis.
1839-40......W. Jenner.
1840-41......W. Jenner.
1841-42......W. Jenner.
1842-43......G. W. Sharpey.
1843-44......G. W. Sharpey.
1844-45......J. E. Erichsen.
1845-46......J. E. Erichsen.
1846-47......W. Sharpey.
1847-48......W. Sharpey.
1848-49......G. Harley.
### PROFESSORS OF THE COLLEGE, WITH DATE OF APPOINTMENT.

**Faculty of Arts and Laws.**

<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dean.</strong> — Augustus De Morgan</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
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<td><strong>Vice-Dean.</strong> — John Robert Seeley, M.A.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
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<td>Syed Abdoolah</td>
<td>Hindustani</td>
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<td>Edward Spencer Beasley, M.A.</td>
<td>Ancient and Modern History</td>
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<td>Charles Cassel, L.L.D.</td>
<td>French Language and Literature</td>
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<td>C. De Tivoli</td>
<td>Italian Language and Literature</td>
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<td>Dvidbhau Narogi</td>
<td>Gujarati</td>
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<td>George Carey Foster, B.A.</td>
<td>Experimental Physics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theodor Goldstuck, Ph.D.</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
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<td>Robert Edm. Grant, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
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<td>Adolph Heimann, Ph.D.</td>
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<td>Th. Archer Hirst, Ph.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Mathematical Physics</td>
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<td>The Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Philosophy of the Mind and Logic</td>
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<td>Thomas Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S. (a)</td>
<td>Comparative Grammar</td>
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<td>Rev. D. W. Marks</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
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<td>William Pole, M.C.E., F.R.S.</td>
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<td>Jurisprudence.</td>
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<td>Wm. Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (b)</td>
<td>Physiology</td>
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<td>Gannende Mohun Tagore</td>
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<td>Jacob Waley, M.A.</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
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**Faculty of Medicine.**

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<td>Medical Jurisprudence</td>
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<td><strong>Vice-Dean.</strong> — Wm. Sharpey, M.D., L.L.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Anatomy and Physiology</td>
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<td>George Viner Ellis, Esq.</td>
<td>Anatomy</td>
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<td>John E. Erichsen, Esq.</td>
<td>Surgery and Clinical Surgery</td>
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<td>Wilson Fox, M.D.</td>
<td>Pathological Anatomy</td>
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<td>Robert Edm. Grant, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Comparative Anatomy</td>
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<td>Charles John Hare, M.D.</td>
<td>Clinical Medicine</td>
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<td>Wm. Jenner Jones, M.D., F.R.S. (c)</td>
<td>Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery</td>
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<td>Richard Quain, F.R.S. (d)</td>
<td>(Special) Clinical Surgery</td>
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<td>J. Russell Reynolds, M.D.</td>
<td>(Special) Clinical Medicine</td>
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<td>Sydney Ringer, M.D.</td>
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<td>Chemistry</td>
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**Junior School.**

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<td><strong>Dean.</strong> — T. Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S., 1832</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-Master.</strong> — W. A. Case, Esq., M.A., 1863 (e)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Secretary to the Council.</strong> — Charles C. Atkinson, 1850</td>
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(a) Latin, 1829, p. 121.  
(b) Faculty of Medicine, 1836.  
(c) Pathological Anatomy, v. p. 121.  
(e) Assistant Master, 1860.
THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

REPORT

to the

General Meeting of Members of the College in February 1865, by
the Council.

Extracts

of Matters affecting the Academic Interests of the College.

[A few of these matters are noticed in appropriate places in other parts
of the Calendar,—generally less in detail than in the Report; other
matters contained in the Report, of which some appear elsewhere in the
Calendar, are omitted here.]

Session 1863-64.

Students.

"The number of Pupils in the College during the Session 1863-64 was
773: viz. 387 Students, including 13 attending the Evening Classes of
Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy; and 386 Boys in
the Junior School. The Students of the Faculty of Medicine were 161,
of whom 48 were new Students: the Students of the Faculty of Arts and
Laws were 213, including the 13 attending the Evening Classes. The
new Students in the General Classes were 196. The Students of Analytical
Chemistry in the Birkbeck Laboratory were 15. The highest
number of Boys in the Junior School in any one Term was 333.

"The receipt for the Session 1863-64 from Students and Pupils for
Fees, omitting fees for Hospital Practice, was £10,836 10s. 4d., besides
£26 received in the previous Session. Of those sums, £2542 10s.
was received for attendance on Medical Classes, £2797 6s. 4d.
for attendance on the Classes of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, and £5577
on account of the Junior School. The share of Professors and Masters,
exclusive of the annual augmentations to the Professors of Natural
Philosophy and Comparative Anatomy, and of the interest of the
Patriot Fund paid to the Professors of the Evening Classes, for attend­
ance at reduced fees by Schoolmasters and Ushers, was £8026 10s. 10d.
The College portion was £2278 19s. 6d. The sum of £966 10s., received
for Clinical Instruction at the Hospital, was paid to the Hospital
Committee towards the support of the Charity.

"The entries for the current Session up to this period are—Medical
Students 150, of whom 47 are new Students; new entries to the Hos­
pital 38, Students of the Faculty of Arts and Laws 202 (of whom new
Students, 119), Analytical Chemistry 20. The number of Boys in the
Junior School this Term is 337, a number unequaled in the second
Term of the Session. At the corresponding period of last year, the
number was 318. There is an improvement in every department of the
College this year, compared with the last.

"The Classes of the Faculty of Arts, in which there is an increase of
Students this Session, are Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philo­
sophy, English, Architecture, Civil Engineering, Analytical Chemistry,
and Chemistry. The number in the Class of Chemistry this year is

* 341 before the close of the Term.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

"The Council have received from their Committee on the Junior School a satisfactory account of the result of their yearly inquiries, and of their attentive consideration of the condition and prospects of that Department of the College. They report that its general condition appears to them good and satisfactory, that the testimony borne by all the Masters to the orderly conduct and discipline of the Scholars is favourable and unanimous, and is confirmed by the gratifying circumstance of the diminution in the number of punishments; that the information furnished respecting the diligence and intellectual progress of the various classes is satisfactory and creditable to the reputation of the School. They also state that the further experience of the effect of the changes announced in the last Report—the new arrangements with the Masters, the appointment of Mr. Case as Vice-Master, and the formation of a Preparatory School for very little boys—confirms the favourable anticipations then expressed, and shows that the new functions entrusted to Mr. Case have proved useful in many ways, and have been exercised by him in full harmony with the other Masters. The Preparatory School for beginners, it appears, has constantly worked well, and it is looked to for highly beneficial results both in multiplying the number of Pupils and in improving the groundwork of early education. The Council have recently expended nearly £500 in improving the accommodation in the Class-rooms and appurtenances to the Junior School."

DEGREES.

The Degrees of the University of London taken by Students of the College in the year 1864 appear at pp. 107-114.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIP AND EXHIBITIONS.

"An important change has lately been made by the Council in the application of the Andrews Fund Income, the employment of which was placed by the donor at the discretion of the Council. "The Council by the advice of a Committee charged with the consideration of the general condition of the College and the means of improving it, with a view to extend the benefits of the Andrews Endowments, and to render them attractive and stimulating to a greater number and variety of Students, determined on employing them in establishing, with the aid of contributions by the Professors from the receipt of their Classes, Entrance Exhibitions and Prizes and Scholarships for proficiency in Classics and Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, as follows:—Three Entrance Exhibitions of £30 a year each, tenable for three years, for new Students, two Andrews Prizes of £25 a year each for Students of one year’s standing, and two Scholarships of £50 each for Students in their second year. The Entrance Exhibitions and Scholarships are composed partly of free attendance on Classes and partly of money payments, and can only be enjoyed by Students who attend Classes in the succeeding year. "The Regulations in detail for the Exhibitions, Prizes, and Scholarships will be given in an Appendix to this Report. "The offer of the Entrance Exhibitions, for which there were eight
Candidates, is the only part of the scheme of the success of which any opinion can yet be formed. The objects proposed were to attract to the College a Class of well-prepared Students who might do it credit, and promising Students from Schools that had not hitherto supplied any; and it was expected that not only the successful Candidates, but also some of the unsuccessful Candidates might join the College.

"The Council are informed by the Professors that their anticipations have been realized. The Competitive Examination was highly satisfactory. The successful Students have taken very creditable positions in the respective Classes. The five unsuccessful Candidates have all joined the College, and the one most distinguished of those who were successful comes from a School which has not hitherto sent Students to the College. The Council, at the instance of the Professors, have announced that similar Andrews Exhibitions and Scholarships will be offered for competition until further notice."

MEDICAL ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

"For the Medical Faculty also Entrance Exhibitions have been proposed as an experiment for three years. These are three of the value respectively of £30, £20, and £10 each, tenable for two years, awarded after competitive Examination in subjects of preliminary education, to gentlemen commencing their first Winter's attendance in a Medical School. The Examination is in Classics, Elementary Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, and either French or German.

"These Exhibitions are provided for by Gifts of £100 each, bestowed expressly for the purpose by Sir Francis Goldsmid and Mr. Frederick Goldsmid, and by Contributions by the Professors of the Medical Faculty of the College of a portion of their receipts from Class Fees.

"A Competitive Examination was accordingly held at the opening of the present Session; there were twelve Candidates, of whom four, besides the three who gained the Exhibitions, were pronounced worthy of Certificates of Honour. Two of them had gained prizes at the recent Matriculation Examination of the University of London, and all have entered to the Medical Classes of the College."

PROFESSORSHIPS.

"The Professorships have remained without change since the last Report; but, at the instance of Students, steps have been taken to procure for them instruction in Public Reading and Public Speaking, and, on the recommendation of the Senate, Mr. Charles Furtado was invited to give a Course in the College during the present Session. He accepted the invitation, and is now engaged in giving practical instruction to two Classes in one Lesson of an hour's duration to each Class on Mondays of every week, at a charge of £2 for fifteen Lessons.

"Mr. Furtado gives a satisfactory report of the attention of the Students, and the profit which they appear to derive from his instruction.

"In the Medical Faculty, an offer by Dr. Sankey, late Medical Superintendent of the Medical Department in the Hanwell Asylum, to give in the College a Course of Lectures on Mental Diseases, has been thankfully accepted. The Lectures will be delivered twice a week
during the Summer Term. They will be free to Students of the College, present and past. For others a Fee of £2 will be charged.

"The Council has received notice from Dr. Donaldson of his intention to resign the Professorship of Architecture at the close of the current Session. The Council have accepted the resignation with regret at prospect of the loss which the College will sustain by the retirement of a Professor who, for upwards of twenty years, has devoted himself with great ability and success to the instruction of the Class. As he resigns the Chair by reason of his age, he has the right, if he think proper, to assume the title of Emeritus Professor.

"The usual measures for procuring a successor are in progress."

FELLOWSHIPS.

"In the course of the last Session, the Council, in exercise of the power vested in them by the Bye-Laws, conferred Shares in the College, with the Title of Fellow, on Students who graduated with Honours at the University of London, as follows:—Fellows in Arts, Theophilus Dwight Hall, M.A., Robert Baldwin Hayward, B.A. Lond., M.A. Camb., Julian Goldsmid, M.A., Thomas Hodgkin, B.A., William Stanley Jeffons, M.A., Fielden Thorpe, B.A. Fellows in Law, Samuel Hesse Behrend, M.A., Ebenezer Charles, LL.B., Edward Fry, B.A., Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, LL.B. Fellows in Medicine, George Buchanan, M.D., Thomas Hillier, M.D., James Morris, M.D., William Roberts, M.D., Charles Henry Felix Routh, M.D."

THE RACQUET AND FIVES COURTS.

"Since the last General Meeting, a Racquet Court and two covered Fives Courts have been erected on the College Ground,—the Racquet Court and one of the Fives Courts for the use of Students paying a moderate Subscription, and the other Fives Court for the use of the Pupils of the School.

"This valuable addition to the property of the College, and desirable appendage for the promotion of healthful recreation for Students, has been obtained without any encroachment on the capital of the College.

"The sum required for defraying the expense of the building was provided partly by friends of University Hall adjoining, and partly by a friend to both College and Hall, those friends being represented by Mr. Edwin W. Field. The Site was furnished by the College. The Building is the property of the College, subject to the conditions that the Students of University Hall are to share in the enjoyment of it equally with the Students of the College, and that the custody and management of the Courts and their affairs are to be vested, under Regulations approved by the Council of the College, in the Principal for the time being of University Hall, subject to a power reserved to the Council of the College, if they shall see fit, to associate in the management of the Courts one of the Professors of the College with such Principal, when it shall happen that he is not one of the Professors. The present Principal is Mr. Beesly, Professor of History.

"Provision has been made that the College, if for any reason it shall desire to put an end to the arrangements, may in its discretion resume the sole custody and use of the Building on paying the cost of the buildings, estimated at £1000, subject to deductions calculated according to the length of time that shall elapse before such resumption."
"The Building was erected in the course of the Long Vacation, and the Racquet and Fives Courts have been in use since October. They are constantly resorted to by Students, and occasionally by Professors."

**DONATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY.**

"Besides the Books enumerated in the lists contained in the Appendix of presentations to the College during the past Session, the Council have to notice specially Gifts of a very acceptable collection of Oriental Works made by Mr. Henry Tytler, formerly a Medical Student of the College, and now deceased, and his widow. The Gifts comprise the Divan of Hafiz, the Persian poet, presented by Mr. Tytler; and, besides seventeen volumes of Sanscrit and other Oriental Grammars and Dictionaries, four volumes of the Alif Laila (the Arabian Nights in Arabic) edited by W. H. Macnaghten, and Henry Martin's translation of the New Testament into Persian. These were presented by Mrs. Tytler after the decease of her husband, in pursuance of his desire."

**THE LIBRARIES.**

The Library contains about 50,000 Volumes, and 10,000 Pamphlets. It is preserved in two divisions, General and 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 principal additions 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 Bulletins des Lois during and since the French Revolution, promised by Mr. Bentham for codification, and bequeathed by him to Edwin Chadwick, Esq. (C.B.), who was then engaged, in connexion with Mr. Bickersteth, afterwards Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, in a Jurisprudential work. These works have been lately presented by Mr. Chadwick 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 works of science, and of miscellaneous literature, English and foreign, ancient and modern.

**THE BLACKBURN E LAW BOOKS.**—The Law Library of the late William Blackburne, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, after his decease presented to the College 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 of Natural History and Medicine, Antiquities and Fine Arts, and comprises many valuable ancient and modern classics.
LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

THE MORRISON CHINESE LIBRARY.—A collection of Chinese works formed during several years' residence in China by the late Rev. John Morrison, D.D. The subjects are as follows:—1. Religious, Mystical, &c. 2. Rites and Ceremonies. 3. Jurisprudence. 4. Topography, Geography, &c. 5. Poetry, the Drama, &c. 6. History, Chronology, &c. 7. Philology, Antiquities, &c. 8. Classics (Chinese). 9. Astronomy, Music, &c. 10. Education and Mathematics. 11. Biography. 12. Bibliography. 13. Natural History. 14. Novels and works of Fiction. 15. Miscellaneous. The collection of miscellaneous works is large. Many are upon general literary subjects; some relate more particularly to science. No. 21, in 150 volumes, is a kind of Illustrated Encyclopaedia. Among the works are a complete copy of the Holy Scriptures in Chinese, and a separate edition of the New Testament, of which there are numerous copies: also Dr. Morrison's MSS. relating chiefly to the compilation of his Dictionary. These Books were presented to the College after the decease of Dr. Morrison by the Trustees of his Library, Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., W. Alers Hankey, Esq., and Samuel Mills, Esq., on condition that the College should institute a Professorship of Chinese, with an endowment of £60 per annum for five years out of the funds of the College, as a stipend to a Professor. The Rev. Samuel Kidd, recommended by the Trustees, was appointed Professor, and received the stipend. A more precise 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.”

THE PENNE COLLECTION is in progress of formation. The dividends of £1730 three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by Dr. Penne, of Maidstone, are, according to directions in his Will, annually expended in the purchase of works, “principally of Foreign Literature and Science,” useful for instructors as well as students. See p. 134 et seq.

THE RICARDO COLLECTION.—A Library of 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 OLIVER COLLECTION.—The Library of the late Major Samuel Oliver, presented to the College in compliance with his request, by his Mother, in 1836; a miscellaneous collection of volumes of works of general literature.

THE DAULBY-ROScoe COLLECTION of Icelandic Literature: p. Calendar 1862-63, p. 277. 107 Volumes collected by Mr. John Daulby and presented to the College by desire of his cousin Mr. Wm. Caldwell Roscoe, a former student deceased.

THE CARSWELL COLLECTION of Pathological Drawings and MSS.: presented to the College by Lady Carswell after the decease of her husband, Sir Robert Carswell, the first Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the College.

The College is also indebted for valuable and interesting presents of books from various donors. Of those more particularly requiring mention are —

The Maps of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland.
LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

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.
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 publications of the Smithsonian Institution of the United States of America.
Publications of the Royal University of Christiania, Norway.
A valuable and comprehensive collection of Works on Oriental Languages and Literature from the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company.
A Collection of Books, chiefly relating to Oriental Literature, including several Grammars and Eastern vocabularies, has been deposited in the College by William Adam, Esq., a native of Dunfermline, formerly a Missionary in India, and now of Chicago, U.S.
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 Silicetum 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 Earl Fortescue.
Hansard's Parliamentary History and Parliamentary Debates, by the Viscount Ebrington, M.P., now 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, and likely to be useful to future historians.
The Volumes of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society from 1825 to 1862, the date of his decease, by John Taylor, Esq., formerly Treasurer to the College; and by the same donor, a copy, 2 volumes folio, of the Hebrew Concordance of the Bible, the work of his great-grandfather, John Taylor, D.D., of Norwich, 1754.
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.

The Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, 8vo, Lond., 5th edition, by P. M. Roget, 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, Mânava-Kalpa-Sûtra, together with the Commentary of Kûmarîna-Swamin. A Preface by the Editor, of 268 pages, treats of "Panini, his place in Sanskrit Literature." The *Fac-simile* is that of a MS. (No. 17) in the Library of Her Majesty's Home Government for India.

A contribution to the College Collection of Oriental Works, by Mr. Henry W. Tytler, formerly a Medical Student of the College, of a Volume containing the Divan, of Haïfiz the Persian Poet; and by his widow after his decease, in pursuance of his desire, of 4 Volumes of the Alif Laila (the Arabian Nights in Arabic), edited by W. H. Macnaghter; Henry Martin's translation of the New Testament into Persian; and seventeen other Volumes of Sanskrit and other Oriental Dictionaries, Grammars, &c.

Five hundred and thirteen volumes of Theological Works, presented by the Trustees of "The Theological Institution."

A choice selection of foreign Chemical Works, for the commencement of a special library for the Birkbeck Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, presented to the College after the decease of the late Professor Fowmes, in accordance with his desire, by his Father.

The Journal de Physique from 1773–1820, in 94 volumes; the Mémoires du Musæum d'Histoire Naturelle, vol. i. to vol. vi. 1820; Annales du Musæum d'Histoire Naturelle, with Plates, 24 vols. 1802-1813; Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France, 1st and 2nd series, 23 vols. 1830-1852; Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles, par Louis Agassiz, with Plates, 8 vols.; and other works, chiefly foreign; the whole amounting to 420 volumes and 222 pamphlets or Numbers, presented by the Geological Society.


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

The Architectural Antiquities of the Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster (the late House of Commons), by Frederick Mackenzie, presented by Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Public Works. (1856.)


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, by Samuel Pratt, Esq., with the promise of the future numbers of that work as he shall become entitled to them.


The Copper Plate engraved by George Hawkins, Esq., from the original Drawings of William Wilkins, Esq., R.A., the architect, showing the geometrical Elevations of the East and West Fronts of the College, and the plan of the Principal Floor; presented by Mr. Hawkins. Impressions from this plate may be procured on application at the Office of the College.

Present of useful books, exceeding in every case fifty in number, have been made by the following friends of the College:—Dr. Boots; 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.

A Portrait of William Harvey, M.D., the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, by Mirevelt, bequeathed to the College by the late George Field, Esq.

DR. HOBSON’S CONTRIBUTION.

An interesting addition to the Chinese Library has been made by a former pupil of the College, Dr. Hobson, for several years in charge of a Hospital at Hong Kong, established expressly for the benefit of natives, who come to it in great numbers from distant parts, to avail themselves of European treatment.

Dr. Hobson presented to the College 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. Benjamin Hobson, who was a pupil of the College from 1835 to 1839. The Chinese work is got up by Yeh-Suyung, the father of the actual Governor-General of the Two-Kwang Provinces. Its composer acknowledges his obligations to the “Western writer Hobson,” and concludes his preface by saying, “It is the first time we have beheld such productions. Our science indeed cannot compete with that of the philanthropic author.” The ‘Chinese Mail,’ a newspaper printed at Hong Kong, says, “This work of Dr. Hobson’s has probably excited a deeper interest among the Chinese literati than anything that has ever issued from foreigners. When first published in 1851, it was so eagerly sought after, that a reprint of it was made for sale by Pwan-tze-shing, a wealthy and influential Chinese of Canton.”

PEENE BOOK FUND.

WORKS PURCHASED WITH DIVIDENDS.

Arbogast. Du Calcul des Dérivations. 4to. Strasbourg. 1800.
Barlow, H. C., M.D. Critical, Historical, and Philosophical Contributions to the Study of the Divina Commedia. 8vo. Lond. 1864.
LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

Bosworth’s Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. 8vo. London. 1860.
Cambridge Philosophical Society’s Transactions.
Cobbold (F. S.), M.D. Entozoa. An Introduction to the Study of Helminthology, with reference more particularly to the Internal Parasites of Man. 4to. London. 1864.
Corpus Juris Civilis. (3 vols.) 8vo. Leipsiae. 1861.
De la Rue, l’Abbé. Essais Historiques sur les Bardes. (3 vols.) Caen. 1834.
Ettrich (Ludovic.). Lexicon Anglo-Saxonicum. 8vo. Quedlinburg. 1851.
Fischer (Kuno) on the Baconian Philosophy. (English translation.) 8vo. London. 1857.
---. Gedachtniss-Schriften. 12mo. Leipzig. 1702.
---. Der Deutschen Sprache Unterschiedene alter. 12mo. Breslau. 1708.


——. Ed. Lakshami Naryan Nyâlankâr. Calcutta. 1830.


——. Cours de Physique. 8vo. Bruxelles. 1837.


—. Ditto. Second copy for Hospital.
Lindeman. Plautus. 8vo. Lipsiae. 1844.
—. The Origin and History of the English Language. 8vo. London. 1862.
Max Müller. German Classics from 4th to 19th Cent. (1 vol.) 12mo. London. 1858.
LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.


Nash (W.). Talusin, or the Bards and Druids of Brittain. 8vo. London. 1858.


Nelburgenge Noth und die Klage, Der. Lachmann. 8vo. Berlin. 1851.


Platonis Opera Omnia G. Stallbaum. 10 vols. Gotthae. 1858.

Plato’s Republic. Translated into English by Davies and Vaughan. 8vo. Camb. 1858.


Poggendorff’s Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch. (Parts 1-5.) Leipzig. 1858-63.


Do. (2 vols.) 8vo. Lemgo and Detmold. 1851, 1861.


Rheinisches Museum, v. Welcker (below).

Rickhoven. Altfriesisches Wörterbuch. 4to. Göttingen. 1840.

Rudinger. Nerves of the Body: in Photography. Munich (parts 1 to 8); Plates 1–38.
Strehlke (Dr. F.) De Oliveto Andreae Gryphii. (pp. 12.) 4to. Gedani. 1858.
## Donations to the Libraries and Museums

**FEBRUARY 1864 TO SEPTEMBER 1865**

### Libraries

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<th>Name of Institution</th>
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MUSEUMS.

Museum of Philosophical Apparatus.—This consists of a collection more than usually complete, of instruments and models illustrative of Mechanics, Acoustics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Astronomy. The original collection has been increased by many purchased additions, and by numerous gifts; among which is a considerable number of models of inventions, machines, and contrivances 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, of Port Louis, France, 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 on the death of Ferguson, and repaired it with his own hands.

Museum of Geology and Mineralogy.—This is in progress of formation. A useful collection of specimens of rocks purchased by the College soon after its foundation formed the nucleus of this Museum. It has recently received very valuable additions by presents;—from Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, of a cabinet of rocks and fossils from various countries;—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., 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 Mont Blanc group of mountains;—from the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, of a valuable set of Rocks and Metallic Ores;—from Sir Andrew Smith, M.D., K.C.B., about 400 specimens of Rocks from the interior of 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 consists of an extensive collection of preparations and models illustrative of Natural Structure and Diseases of the Human Body.

The Museum 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 in June 1861: 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 the bones of the human body at different ages; a large collection of Diagrams to illustrate Lectures on Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; these three collections were presented to the College by Professor Quain when he retired from the
Professorship of Anatomy on accepting the appointment of Special Professor of Clinical Surgery; a collection of preparations of Morbid Anatomy, presented by John Colley Taunton, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.; a valuable series of Calculi, the gift of John Crichton, Esq. of Dundee; and a comprehensive series of well-executed Wax Models made at the expense of the College, principally by the late Mr. William Tuson.

The Museums of Materia Medica and Chemistry contain an abundant store of choice specimens in each of those branches of science, recently collected.

Museum of Comparative Anatomy.—The collection of specimens of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, besides the specimens belonging to the College, 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 Museum now comprises, moreover, the collection presented to the College by Mr. Christie; also the collection given by Sir Andrew Smith, M.D., K.C.B., consisting of more than 100 Chelonian, Saurian, Ophidian, and Batrachian Animals, and a few Invertebrata (Scorpions and Spiders) collected by the donor in South Africa and various other parts of the world,—specimens of a character and in a condition well suited to improve the means of Zoological instruction in the College; and the following articles from Java (a gift by Dr. N. H. Johnston), viz. two fine stuffed Leopards, and a large case of well-preserved dried Insects, amounting to more than 2000 specimens, the Insects belonging to every order of that Class. Dr. Johnston's collection is richest in large diurnal Lepidoptera, and also contains a few Scorpions and other Arachnida; all the specimens are useful additions to the means possessed by the College of instruction in Zoology.

The College collection comprises specimens formerly presented by the Zoological Society, Lord Brougham, William Dougal Christie, Esq., and other Donors.

FINE ARTS COLLECTIONS.

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 the contents of his Studio at the time of his decease, and then became the property of his Executrix, Sister-in-law, 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 where they deserved to be. Such a situation she at length found in University College, London, and to the College she presented them as a free gift.

The expense of cleaning, repairing and affixing these Sculptures was defrayed out of a fund subscribed by friends of the College and admirers of the genius of Flaxman, with his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort at their head.

The Cast of the Shield of Achilles was added to the Collection by C. R. Cockerell, Esq., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy,
who, with the permission of A. Bridge, Esq., presented it to the College. The impression, a very fine one, Messrs. Rundell and Bridge had caused to be made for themselves from the original model, and had given it to Professor Cockerell for a purpose which failed.

The collection comprises several busts by the great sculptor of very eminent men of his day; among them are the 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 an anonymous friend associated with that Society, and represented by Mr. Edwin W. Field. The contributions for the purpose amounted to two hundred and forty-six pounds fifteen shillings from the Graphic Society, and to one hundred and two pounds four shillings from the anonymous friend.

**Flaxman's Drawings.**

A collection of Drawings by Flaxman, selected by Mr. J. A. Foley, R.A., from the contents of the great sculptor’s cabinet sold by auction on the decease of Miss Maria Denman, has been lately added to the Gallery. The collection was purchased for the Gallery by means of a Fund subscribed for the purpose by admirers of Flaxman and friends of the College. The late Prince Consort, the Royal Academy, and the Graphic Society were among the chief contributors. The collection consists of from four to five hundred works—Drawings, Sketches, Scraps, of Sacred, Classical, and Domestic subjects, of great diversity of finish, from the slightest delineation of first thought to elaborate drawings, all more or less characteristic of the genius of Flaxman, and displaying in their grace and tenderness, nature and truth, in their spirit, life, and action, the prolific and happy faculty of ideal conception, and the marvellous power of drawing and expression, with which he was endowed. These, mounted and fixed on screens, are open for public inspection in the Sield Room of the Gallery. For an account of the proceedings in raising the fund, and a further account of the Collection, v. p. 283 of the Calendar for 1863-64, and the Calendar of 1862-63, pp. 297-302, which comprise a List of the Subscribers to the Fund for procuring the Drawings for the College.

**The Statue of Flaxman.**

For the Marble Statue, in sitting posture, of Flaxman, by a late eminent Sculptor, Muirgrave L. Watson, placed at the foot of the inner steps leading to the Hall, the College is indebted to a body of Subscribers, admirers of the works of Flaxman, who had contributed to a fund for defraying the cost of its execution; and to the Executors of Watson, who, in his zeal, had completed the work, although a sum sufficient for his due remuneration had not been raised. Its destination was still undecided, when the principal original casts of Flaxman found a permanent place in the Hall of the College. The parties interested in the Statue were then of opinion that a position for it amidst the works of the great artist whom it represented would be the most appropriate that could be desired, and they made a Gift of it to the College. It was deposited where it now rests 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. It was bequeathed to the College by Miss M. Denman.
The promised decoration of the South Cloister of the College at the Faculty of Arts end of the building, with representations of Homeric Scenes by the Baron de Triqueti, at the expense of Mr. Grote, the Treasurer of the College, has been recently effected. The work consists of eleven pieces arranged as a central composition, borders, and angles. The central and principal composition exhibits the poet in his twofold character of composer and singer*. The blind man of rocky Chios, the favourite bard of the Maidens of Delos, their sweetest of poets†, on a raised seat, recites to them the Iliad. The attitudes and expression of five damsels surrounding the minstrel, their evident sympathy with a tale of woe, and a few words from the 22nd book inscribed on a pedestal, tell clearly that the subject of the touching narration is the grief of Andromache. Four male listeners, types of various age and classes, warrior, herdsman, citizen, youthful athlete, truly Greek in character, are grouped in front.

Four other Homeric subjects are illustrated in the borders above and below the principal composition. These are—1. The quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles; Minerva restrains the rage of Achilles; Nestor, Menelaus, Ulysses, Patroclus, and Calchas present.—II. i. p. 197. 2. Priam embracing the knees of Achilles, supplicates the surrender of the body of Hector.—Il. xxiv. 447, 514. 3. Preparations for the departure of Ulysses from Calypso; nymphs bring wine and fruits, &c. for the voyage.—Odys. V. 112, 265. 4. Ulysses with his bow attacks the suitors; Antinous falls pierced in the throat by the first discharged arrow.—Odys. xxii. 1, 42. The border on the left side is occupied by a Symbolic Figure of the Iliad suspending the shield of Minerva at the feet of a Victory. That on the right contains a Symbolic Figure of the Odyssey at the moment of shipwreck clinging to a column surmounted by a statue of Neptune with attributes. At each of the four angles is a medallion in white marble: above, on the left, the head of Venus, on the right, the head of Minerva: below, on the left, Helen, with the veil in which she is working the combats of the Greeks and Trojans.—II. iii. 125. On the right, Penelope at her web destroying by night the work of the day.

The dimensions of the principal composition are nearly 9 feet in length by 6 in height. The figures are somewhat less than life-size. The whole forms an expressive and delicate picture, the pictorial effect being produced by the inlaying, engraving, and tinting of marbles of various colours, and the incrustation of cements. The process is a revival, with modifications and improvements, of a method of decoration employed by Italian artists, especially in the embellishment of the pavement of the Cathedral of Siena in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

The four pictures in the borders above and below are of oblong form, each 1 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 7 in. These are drawings in outline: the lines black and red, engraved and filled in on white marble, inlaid on very dark grey marble, with black engraved lines, as a background. These are accurate, free, and spirited delineations, telling, with most happy and lucid effect, their respective stories.

The medallions at the four angles, 1 ft. 7 in. in diameter, are works

† The Hymn to Apollo.
of pure sculpture in beautiful Carrara marble, excellent in design and execution.

The figures in the principal or central Composition are classical in character, graceful, yet highly expressive; the colouring throughout is very delicate. The whole work exhibits Art-Lore, ancient and modern, powers of conception and invention, and the merits of taste and of skill in drawing for which the French School of Art is so famed. Visitors have been numerous; the general opinion has been repeatedly manifested by the exclamation, "What a beautiful work!" and most competent judges of either sex, including artists of the highest eminence, and in some cases of rival pursuits, have expressed warm admiration of the novel specimen of mural decoration.

THE DRAWING SCHOOL contains a choice collection of Models and Casts, well adapted for the purposes of instruction. Among them are, from the Studio of the late Mr. Flaxman, presented by Miss Maria Denman, the Apollo Belvidere, and other excellent casts in plaster from celebrated antique works; a fine cast of the Laocoon, presented by Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.; and several copies in marble and lead of ancient statues, presented by the late Dr. Fellowes.

Also three marble statues of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. These were dug up from the ruins of a city in India, fifty miles east of Baroda, by the late Dr. R. H. Kennedy; they were presented to the College in the year 1835 by his brother, J. Kennedy, Esq., Judge of the Mixed Court of Havannah.

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.

Also in the Library is a well-executed model, in plaster, by Mr. Thomas D. Dighton, of the Royal Exchange, presented by Mr. William Tite, M.P., the architect of the work.

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 competition for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament. This Cartoon represents Philosophy, Geometry, and Astronomy; the abashment of Superstition, and the subjection of Error to human power. It was one of the six works in the Exhibition which were most approved by Her Majesty's Commissioners, and which obtained for their authors orders for designs at premiums for each of four hundred pounds. 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.


MEMORIALS.

THE STATUE OF LOCKE.

About the year 1806 a subscription was set on foot by several admirers of John Locke, for the purpose of erecting a permanent memorial to his genius and virtues in some public edifice. 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 Mr. Richard Westmacott, R.A., afterwards Sir Richard Westmacott, Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy, now deceased. In 1836, pursuant to a Resolution passed in 1833 by a General Meeting of Subscribers, at which
the late Lord King presided, the Statue was presented to University College by a Committee appointed to carry into effect the vote of the Subscribers. It was fixed in the conspicuous place which it now occupies at the East end of the Library, on the completion of that room in 1849. The Bust of Locke in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and some pictures, supplied the Artist with materials for his design of the Head of the Statue.

This memorial to Locke had its origin from the late Mr. Harvey Mortimer, who proposed to the late Mr. William Frend to aid him in obtaining Subscriptions for it.

The Committee, by whom the Statue was presented to the College, were the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Spencer, Lord King, Lord Holland, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart., E. F. Stratton, Esq., R. Hibbert, Jun., Esq., D. Sykes, Esq., Harvey Mortimer, Esq., Wm. Frend, Esq., the Rev. R. Aspland, Richard Taylor, Esq., and Dr. Thomas Rees who acted as Honorary Secretary. The Members of this Committee whose names are in Italics are now deceased. The proposal to place the Statue in the University of London (the name of the College in 1833) was first suggested by Mrs. Frend.

THE BIRKBECK LABORATORY.

In the year 1841, the Mechanics' Institution, and similar bodies in London and the country, determined to open a subscription for the purpose of commemorating the services rendered by 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 of subscription received for the Testimonial was, with the consent of the subscribers, paid over to the Council of the College. It was also agreed that the Committee of Subscribers should cooperate with the Council in an appeal to the Public for further contributions towards the twofold object of an acknowledgement of the services of Dr. Birkbeck, and promoting a most useful Scientific Institution. The cost of the Laboratory exceeded £2500.

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, with an Inscription as follows:
EDWARD TURNER, M.D.,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY
IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
DIED A.D. 1837.
PRESENTED BY HIS PUPILS.
The Bust was executed by Mr. Timothy Butler.

4. ROBERT LISTON, Esq., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College, and Surgeon to the Hospital. Decesed 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 page 73.

5. JOHN PHILIPS POTTER, Esq., M.B. Lond., F.R.C.S., Fellow of the College. Deceased 1847. With an Inscription as follows:—
DISTINGUISHED AS A STUDENT OF THIS COLLEGE,
HE BECAME DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY,
AND ASSISTANT SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL;
BUT WHILE HE WAS THUS ENGAGED IN IMPARTING KNOWLEDGE AND RELIEVING SUFFERING,
HIS USEFUL AND HONOURABLE CAREER WAS PREMATURELY TERMINATED IN CONSEQUENCE OF HIS WOUNDING HIMSELF IN ANATOMICAL RESEARCH.
THIS BUST IS A TESTIMONY OF THE ESTEEM AND REGARD OF THE PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS, AND OTHER FRIENDS.
The Bust was executed by Mr. Thomas Campbell.

6. EDMUND ALEXANDER PARKES, M.D., Fellow of the College, with an Inscription as follows:—
EDMUND A. PARKES, M.D., F.R.S.,
SPECIAL PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE,
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, 1848-1860.
The Bust was executed by Mr. Edward Davis.

BUSTS IN PLASTER.

LORD BROUOHAM, by Mr. Wm. Behnes, Sculptor. Presented by Mr. Behnes.


SIR EDWARD CREASY, by Mr. Edgar George Papworth, Junior. Presented to the College after Sir Edward’s departure for Ceylon.

MONUMENT TO GEORGE RICHARDSON PORTER, ESQ.
The Monument to the late Mr. Porter on the south side of the
MEMORIALS.

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ground in front of the College was erected in the summer of 1854, by
permission of the Council. It bears the following Inscription:—

ERECTED IN HONOUR OF
GEORGE RICHARDSON PORTER,
JOINT SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
BY A LARGE NUMBER OF HIS FRIENDS AND OTHERS,
TO TESTIFY THEIR RESPECT FOR
HIS LABORIOUS AND VALUABLE SERVICES,
LITERARY AND OFFICIAL,
IN THE CAUSE OF FREE TRADE AND
GENERAL SECULAR EDUCATION.
BORN 1790. DIED 1852.
BY PERMISSION FROM THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
1854.

E. W. Wyon, Sculptor.

JOSEPH HUME MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Subscribers to a Fund collected for the purpose of commemo­
rating 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 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 a Scholarship to advance the Sciences of Jurispru­
dence and Political Economy, and that such Scholarship should bear
the name of the "JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP."

The sum of £1330* was accordingly paid over to the College on
the 7th of August 1857, and forthwith invested in the purchase of
£1471 12s. lid. Consols.

The Trustees of the Fund were, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. (Lord
Ebury), Sir James Duke, M.P., J. A. Nicholay, Esq., Colonel Sykes,
M.P., and William Williams, Esq., M.P.

The late Earl Fortescue, K.G., was Chairman of the Committee
and of the Meetings of Subscribers.

The Council determined that the dividends should be applied in the
institution of Scholarships as follow:—

1st. A JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP in Jurisprudence of £20 a
year, tenable for three years, to be awarded in December of 1858, and
in December of every third year afterwards.

2nd. A JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP in Political Economy of £20
a year, tenable for three years, to be awarded in December of 1859,
and in December of every third year afterwards: Regulations, p. 33-34.

MEMORIAL PORTRAIT OF THE LATE JOSEPH HUME, ESQ.

On the north wall of the landing between the Flaxman Hall and
the General Library is a full-length Portrait of Mr. Hume, life-size,
by Lucas. This Portrait was painted at the expense of a number
of friends and admirers of Mr. Hume, and presented to Mrs. Hume in
testimony of their respect for his political character and conduct and

* Strictly, the amount of the principal fund should be stated at £1280. A
sum of £50, reclaimed as having been paid in excess through a mistake of
the bankers by whom subscriptions were received, has been paid back by the
College from the Dividends' Account.
long public career, by a deputation of the Subscribers, headed by Lord John Russell, on the 5th August, 1854.

Mrs. Hume, with the approbation of her husband, selected University College as the most desirable place where the Portrait might be deposited and preserved, and it was accordingly given to the College.

A full account of the proceedings on occasion of the presentation of the Portrait to Mrs. Hume is contained in the Calendar of 1855-56.

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 a fund belonging to the College and called the Ricardo Fund; being the accumulated income of the surplus remaining after the purchase of the Ricardo Library, of a fund collected by the Political Economy Club, who presented that Library and the surplus fund to the College.

The Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy so founded is £20 a year, tenable for three years, awarded in December of every third year, commencing with December 1860.

For the Regulations, see p. 33-34.

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 Goldsmid and Mr. Goldsmid had caused to be made by Mrs. Goodman expressly for the College, from a portrait of their father by the late Mr. Faulkner.

COOK MEMORIAL PRIZE.

After the decease (in May 1860) of the Rev. William Cook, A.M., who for twenty-one years had been chief Mathematical Master of the Junior School, the Pupils of the School, both former and present, joined in testifying their regard for his memory, by raising by subscription a fund of £166 13s. 4d. Consols for the purpose of founding a Prize, to be called the Cook Prize, and to be awarded annually to a Pupil of the School for the highest proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, if a standard of sufficient merit be reached: the Prize to consist of Books of the value of £5, with a suitable inscription. The Council, at the request of the Subscribers, have consented to hold and undertake the management of the Fund.

MR. JEREMY BENTHAM.

The figure of the late Mr. Jeremy Bentham in a sitting posture, in a suit of his clothes. The face a portrait in Wax, by Dr. Talley.

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.

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 undertook that the College shall be Trustee of the Fund, amounting to £1745, 3 per cent. 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," and with a proviso that "whether the Council shall act on such regulations or not, they shall once at least in every quarter of a century revise and thoroughly reconsider the regulations, and thereupon adopt and act on an entirely new scheme (but strictly keeping in view the original purpose and intention of the subscribers), or continue the then existing regulations with or without any alterations, as they, profiting by experience and under the then existing circumstances, shall think best for most effectually carrying the said trusts into execution." Amongst the regulations suggested as above mentioned 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.

2nd. That each of the said books shall have impressed on the cover thereof the following words—"WORKING MEN'S MEMORIAL OF GRATITUDE TO SIR ROBERT PEEL;" and inside each of such books shall be affixed the following printed inscription:

PEEL MEMORIAL:
Presented to the by the Trustee for the Distribution of the PEEL Memorial: a Fund raised by the Penny Subscriptions of upwards of 400,000 Working Men of the United Kingdom, as a record of their gratitude to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, who, as Prime-Minister in the year 1846, proposed and carried The Abolition of the Tax on Bread.

The last words of the Speech of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons on the 29th of June, 1846, announcing the resignation of his Ministry:—

"IT MAY BE THAT I SHALL LEAVE A NAME SOMETIMES REMEMBERED WITH EXPRESSIONS OF GOOD-WILL, IN THE ABDGES OF THOSE WHOSE LOT IT IS TO LABOUR AND EARN THEIR DAILY BREAD BY THE SWEAT OF THEIR BROW, WHEN THEY SHALL RECRUIT THEIR EXHAUSTED STRENGTH BY ABUNDANT AND UNTAXED FOOD, THE SWEETER BECAUSE IT IS NO LONGER LEAVENED BY A SENSE OF INJUSTICE."

'Trustee, University College, London.'

4th. That the said Books, Pamphlets, Treatises, Essays, Maps, and other aids to knowledge may be given to any Public Library, Mecha-
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SOCIETIES.

Instituted Institutions, 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 forty Institutions. Of these the Potteries Me­
chanics' Institution, Hanley; the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and
Literary Society; and the Middlesborough Mechanics' Institution, have
this year received gifts.

The Committee of the Council charged with the details of the ad-
mistration of this trust are, Lord Belper, Mr. Booth, The Hon. George
Denman, M.P., 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:—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE 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.

SUBSCRIPTION.—£1 : 1s.

OFFICERS.—Two Presidents, Treasurer, General Committee, Library
Committee, Osteological Committee, Microscopical Committee, Two
Honorary Secretaries.

Presidents* for the year 1864-65.—Mr. Philip Brook Mason,
M.R.C.S., Mr. Bryan Holme Allen.

Honorary Secretaries*.—Mr. Henry Green, M.R.C.S., Mr. William
Gowers.

Printed Copies of the Regulations of the Society may be had on
application to the Beadle of the Medical Library.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE 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.

* Elections at the beginning of the Session.
SOCIETIES.

For the Session 1864-65.

President.—William Scarnell Lean, M.A.
Vice-President*.—Nicholas John Hannen, B.A.
Secretary*.—Joshua Fayle, B.A.

Printed Copies of the Rules of the Society may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE READING-ROOM SOCIETY.
Instituted 1859.

Subscription, 7s. per Term (£1 1s. a Session); Composition, £4 for life.
Open during the Session from 8¾ A.M. to 8¾ P.M.; on Saturdays it closes at 2.

President.—Nicholas John Hannen, B.A.
Treasurer*.—Joshua Fayle, B.A.
Secretary*.—Joseph Estlyn Carpenter, B.A.

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, Two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, forming the Managing Committee.

For the Session 1864-65.

President.—Benjamin Kisch, M.A., B.Sc.
Vice-Presidents*.—Philip Magnus, B.A., B.Sc. James Edwin Odgers, B.A.
Honorary Secretary*.—Edward William Beal.
Honorary Treasurer.—Robert Hunter, B.A.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

Chairman.—Professor De Morgan.
Vice-Chairman.—Professor Hirst, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Treasurer.—William Jardine, M.A.

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.

* Elections annual, at the beginning of the Session.
CHARTER AND BYE-LAWS.

SUBSTANCE OF THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

Date 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 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 the other 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; and also 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.
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 the other Members of the Council, and the period of their continuance in office.
5. For fixing and determining the manner of 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, encumbrance, or other disposition of the Real Estate is to be made, except with the approbation of a General Meeting.
BYE-LAWS.

Passed 1842; Amended as to Sections XI., XIII. and XIV., 1851.

SECTIONS I.—X.

CONCERN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLLEGE AS A CORPORATE BODY.

EXTRACTS.

FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE.

Extract from Section I. §§ 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

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 (vide p. 153, Members of the College; and p. 156, The Council).

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.
SECTIONS X.—XIV.

CONCERNING THE ACADEMIC BUSINESS OF THE COLLEGE.

X.—THE SENATE.

1. For the better regulation of the Academic business of the College, there shall be a Senate, which shall consist of a President, or, in his absence, of a Vice-President, and of all the Professors of the College.

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 a Vice-President, together with six Professors, shall be a quorum; except in the case of the Senate agreeing to a Report to the Council or Committee of Management respecting unbecoming conduct within the precincts of the College, or neglect of duty on the part of a Professor; and in that case the attendance of not less than half the Members of the Senate, exclusive of the President or Vice-President, shall be requisite to constitute a quorum.

7. In all questions which shall come before the Senate, the votes of the majority of the Professors present shall decide. The Chairman shall have a vote in case only 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
THE FACULTIES.

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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 if a temporary substitute for any Professor whose Course has been suddenly interrupted.

11. The Council shall have power to institute any new Professorship, 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.

12. The Council may, if they think fit, appoint a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, for a limited period.

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.

14. At the commencement of the Session, in every year, tables of the Meetings of the Senate during the preceding year, and of the attendance of each Professor at those Meetings, shall be entered on the Minutes of the Senate.

15. The Minutes of the Senate shall be open to the inspection of every Member of the Council.

XI.—THE FACULTIES.

1. There shall be two Faculties:

I. That of Arts and Law;

II. That of Medicine.

The following Professors, together with the Head Master or Head Masters of the Junior School, belong to the Faculty of Arts and Law:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Professor of</th>
<th>Professor of</th>
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<tr>
<td>Latin;</td>
<td>Political Economy;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greek;</td>
<td>Philosophy of the Mind and Logic;</td>
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<tr>
<td>English;</td>
<td>Jurisprudence;</td>
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<tr>
<td>German;</td>
<td>English Law;</td>
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<tr>
<td>French;</td>
<td>Mathematics;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italian;</td>
<td>Natural Philosophy and Astronomy;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hebrew;</td>
<td>Architecture;</td>
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<td>Arabic; Persian;</td>
<td>Civil Engineering;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gujarati;</td>
<td>Chemistry;</td>
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<td>Hindustani;</td>
<td>Practical Chemistry;</td>
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<td>Hindu Law;</td>
<td>Physiology;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanskrit;</td>
<td>Zoology;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese (office vacant);</td>
<td>Botany;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative Grammar;</td>
<td>Geology;</td>
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<tr>
<td>History;</td>
<td>Mineralogy.</td>
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</table>
The following Professors 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 (Special Professorship);
- Professor of Surgery;
- Clinical Surgery (Special Professorship);
- Midwifery;
- Materia Medica;
- Chemistry;
- Practical Chemistry;
- Botany;
- 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 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 either 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, except in the case provided for in Section XIII., Clause 4.

7. If in either Faculty, 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, but assigning their reasons in writing, require that the consideration of any new matter proposed 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.

8. All communications from the Council or Committee of Management to the Faculties shall be made to their respective Deans.
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.

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.

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 attendance of each Professor at those Meetings; and he shall transmit a copy of such table to the Senate.

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 case, the Senate recommend that the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher be reappointed, the Council shall consider of 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 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. If any complaint of unbecoming conduct within the walls of the College, or of neglect of duty, on the part of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, be preferred to the Dean of the Faculty to which the Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership held by the party complained of is attached, the Dean shall give immediate notice of the complaint to the party complained of, and at the first Meeting of his Faculty after he shall have received the complaint, shall lay the complaint before them; who, as they shall see cause, shall either at once dismiss the complaint, or investigate the case, or refer it at once to the Senate for investigation. If, on the investigation of the case by the Faculty, they consider the conduct of the party complained of to have been improper, they shall, as they shall see cause, either admonish him, or report the case to the Senate for further investigation. On all such occasions, the presence of one-third of the Professors belonging to the Faculty, including the Dean, or the Vice-Dean, shall be necessary to form a quorum. The party complained of may be present to hear the complaint stated; and the Faculty, before coming to any decision thereon, shall hear his explanation or defence, if any; and if they investigate his case, shall allow him to call witnesses, and permit him to be present during the investigation. During deliberation on his case he shall not be present. The proceedings, on all such occasions, shall be entered on the Minutes of the Faculty. Any failure to form a quorum, in such a case, shall be reported by the Dean, or the Vice-Dean, to the Secretary, and by him to the Committee of Management and to the Council.

5. If a Faculty refer or report any such case as aforesaid to the Senate, the Senate shall investigate it; and if, on such investigation, they consider the conduct of the party complained of to have been improper, they shall, as they shall see cause, either admonish him, or report the case, with their opinion thereon, to the Committee of Management, or to the Council. On agreeing to any such report, the attendance of not less than half the Members of the Senate, exclusive of their President or Vice-President, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. The conduct to be observed by the Senate towards a party complained of, shall, on all such occasions, be the same, as nearly as may
be, as was hereinbefore directed to be observed by a Faculty towards a like party when complained of. The proceedings, on all such occasions, shall be entered on the Minutes of the Senate. Any failure to form a quorum, in such a case, shall be reported by the Secretary to the Committee of Management, and to the Council.

6. If any complaint of unbecoming conduct within the walls of the College, or of neglect of duty, on the part of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, be preferred to the Council or to the Committee of Management, the Council or the Committee of Management, as the case may be, shall give immediate notice of the complaint to the party complained of, and may, if they see cause, at once dismiss the complaint uninvestigated; or, if they do not so dismiss the complaint, shall, in case the party complained of require it, refer the complaint to the Senate for investigation; and in case such party do not require such reference to be made to the Senate, shall, as they may see cause, either refer the complaint to the Senate for investigation, or otherwise deal with the complaint. Whenever such a complaint is so referred to the Senate by the Council or the Committee of Management, the Senate shall investigate the case, and shall report the evidence, together with their opinion thereon, to the Council, or the Committee of Management, as the case may be. The quorum of the Senate, and the conduct to be observed by the Senate towards the party complained of, shall, on all such occasions, be the same as was hereinbefore directed, on the investigation of any like complaint when referred or reported to the Senate by one of the Faculties.

The Council, or the Committee of Management, may, on any such occasion, if they think proper, require the Senate to report to them, within a limited time, not less than fourteen days; and upon no case so referred shall the Council, or the Committee of Management, proceed to determine, until either the report of the Senate shall have been made, or the time so limited shall have expired.

The Council, or the Committee of Management, may, if they think proper, investigate any such complaint preferred to them, which shall not have been dismissed by them uninvestigated, or shall not have been referred by them to the Senate for investigation. In all such cases, the conduct to be observed by the Council, or the Committee of Management, towards the party complained of, shall be the same as was hereinbefore directed to be observed on the investigation of any like complaint by the Senate or one of the Faculties.

7. Except in the cases hereinbefore provided for, no Professor shall be removed from his Professorship before the expiration of the term of his appointment, unless in the following manner. Either the Senate must previously have investigated the complaint, and reported the facts and their opinion thereon to the Committee of Management; or the Committee of Management must previously have investigated the complaint; and in either of those cases, the Committee of Management must have reported the facts to the Council, and their opinion that the Professor ought to be removed. A Meeting of the Council must have been convened to consider of such report, by a notice of not less than seven 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 Professor's removal, must have voted that he be removed.
REGULATIONS BY THE COUNCIL AND SENATE OR BY THE COUNCIL, AFFECTING PROFESSORS.

1. Every Professor and Teacher is required to deliver the three first 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 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 signature. The books are laid on the table of the Council at every Session.

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 Academic 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 £100 in a Session, the Professor takes the whole amount; when the Fees exceed the sum of £100, 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 the two latter cases is retained by the College.

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 a Class-room is dis-
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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 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 some 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 mentioned 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 a 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 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 Pro-
fessor, 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 furthe:
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 judg-
ment 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:—

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 Instruc-
tion in the College, for any such time as will not, of itself,
disqualify the Student from receiving a Certificate or Certifi-
cates 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 Academical 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 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. 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.

The Committee of Discipline.

24. 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.

25. 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, 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.

26. 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.

27. The Committee of Discipline may, if they think fit, remit any case to the Court of Discipline.

28. 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 23, and shall produce these Minutes and Documents when called for by the Council, or the Committee of Management, or the Court of Discipline.

The Court of Discipline.

29. 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.

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.

30. The Secretary of the College shall act as Secretary to the Committee of Discipline and to the Court of Discipline.

31. 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.

32. 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 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.

33. The Court of Discipline shall take Minutes of their proceedings, and shall file and preserve the documents relating to such Minutes and proceedings.

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. Nothing contained in this Section of the Bye-Laws shall be held to take away from the Council, or the Power to which the matter has been referred shall report thereon to the Council. 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.

REGULATIONS BY THE COUNCIL AFFECTING STUDENTS.

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

1. Perfect silence must be maintained.
2. Students are to sit at the tables, and not to stand together in any other part of the Library.
3. A Student wishing for a book is required to write the name of the book, with the Library mark, his own name, and the date, on a piece of paper, and hand it to the Library Beadle.
4. Students must not displace the books on the shelves; the books are to be taken down and placed by the Library Beadle only.
5. A Student writing must not place his paper on a book, nor lean on it with his arm, nor make any mark in any book; nor do anything else which, in the opinion of the Library Beadle, may damage the books.
6. The Library Beadle is directed to preserve order, and to report to the Dean any continued breach of these regulations, and any attempt to disturb the order of the Library.

Loan of Books.

7. Students who wish to have the privilege of taking books out of the Library, must deposit £2 in the Office; and an account shall be kept of these deposits, and a receipt given to the Student.
8. Any Student who has paid this deposit shall be entitled (under the restrictions hereinafter mentioned) to receive any books from the Library, upon giving a written order to the Library Beadle, and to keep them for one week; but he must not have more than three volumes at a time.
9. Any Student detaining a book more than a week will be fined a shilling, and a shilling for every additional week; these fines to be paid in the Office for the benefit of the Beadle's Library.
10. If a Student lose any volume and do not replace it, he must pay the full value of the set to which it belongs, the value to be estimated by the Library Committee of the Senate; and if he damage any volume and do not replace it, he shall be liable to pay the full value of the set, or any sum less than the full value, at the discretion of the Library Committee.
11. Any payment thus ordered, or any arrear of fines not otherwise
HOSPITAL.

paid, will be payable out of the deposit; and when any deposit is thus diminished, the depositor shall lose his privilege of taking out books until the sum of £2 is made good.

12. The Library Beadle shall not suffer to be taken out of the Library by a Student, any dictionary or any work of reference arranged in alphabetical order, or any work of which the chief value consists in plates and embellishments.

13. Any Professor may prohibit a book being issued from the Library during a limited time, and the Library Committee may make a permanent list of books not to be issued.

14. The Library Beadle shall have a discretionary power of refusing the issue of any book; but on so doing he shall be bound to report the fact and his reason to the Chairman of the Library Committee.

Whitmonday is observed as a Holiday by the Faculty of Arts.

Smoking in any part of the College or its precincts is forbidden.

SECTION XV.

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL.

1. The Junior 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 Junior 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.

SECTION 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.

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.
The plea of supporting the station to which Providence has called us is not
unmeaning, though it be often much abused; and when it is not abused, the
common sense of the people will generally recognize it sufficiently to make
matters of show inoffensive. But in order to give validity to the plea, the
shows should be such as have attached themselves to the station very gra-
dually, so as to form part of the transmitted usages of society and be harmonized
in men's imaginations. New inventions in the way of show or new exten-
sions of old expenditures in this way are obnoxious, and should tend to dero-
gate from the respect in which a man is held by his equals, as well as to
impair his popularity, because they are evidence that he is not merely sliding
into the track which is prepared for him, but deliberately turning his thoughts
to ostentation. A man's expenditure for show should therefore belong either
to the station to which he is born, or to that into which he has gradually past
by the natural influence of increasing riches, superior abilities, or other circumstances which make the shows incidental to the life rather than expressly devised and prepared. Even if the show be no more than proportioned to the wealth, it will not avoid to be obnoxious if the wealth have been suddenly acquired and the transition from obscurity be abrupt.

J. R. SEELEY, Professor.

Tuesday, October 11, 10¾ A.M. to 12.

QUESTIONS ON ROMAN HISTORY, LITERATURE, AND GRAMMAR.

N.B. In all historical questions the principal dates are required.

1. Give an account of the constitution of the Roman army at different periods; and compare the Roman tactics with those of the Greeks and Macedonians.

2. Write a constitutional history of the Roman Senate.

3. Enumerate and describe the new offices which were created both at Rome and in the provinces by the Government of the Emperors.

4. Give an account of the origin and progress of Roman literature to the end of the Third Punic War.

5. Discuss the words nimium, videlicet, demum, adeo, utique, and the affix cunque; explaining the composition of each, and giving English equivalents and examples illustrative of their usage.

6. Distinguish the different kinds of conditional proposition; state what moods and tenses are required in each, both in oratio recta and oratio obliqua, and give examples.

7. Explain the words primipilari, mancipium, tributum, pomarium, haruspex, augur, meddix, grammaticus, vicarius.

PHILIP SMITH, B.A., Examiner.

JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A., Professor.

Tuesday, October 11, from 1 to 2½ P.M.

SUBJECT FOR A LATIN DECLAMATION.

Appius Claudius Cæcus, extrema senectute in Senatum vectus, quam de pace cum Pyrrho ageretur, Patres Conscripitos obsecrat, ne imperium italire a majoribus nuper partum divelli patiantur, atque ut regem bello persequantur, donec ex Italia fugatus sit.

PHILIP SMITH, B.A., Examiner.

Tuesday, October 11, from 2½ to 4 P.M.

Translate, with explanatory notes:

Graia ingenium, Graia dedit ore rotundo
Musa loqui; prater laudem nullius avaris.
Romani pueri longis rationibus assem
Discent in partes centum diducere. Dicat
Filius Albini, 1 Si de quinquence remota est
ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Uncia, quid superat? Poteras dixisse, 'Triens,' 'Eu!'
Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit?
 • Semis.' At hae animos aegro et cura peculi
Quum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi
Posse linenda cedro et levi servanda cupresso?
Aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poetae,
Aut simul et facunda et idonea dicere vitæ.
Quidquid praecipies, esto brevis, ut cito dicta
Percepiant animi dociles teneantque fideles:
Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.
Ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris,
Ne quodcunque voleat, poscat sibi fabula eredit,
Neu praesente Lamiae vivum prærum extrahat alvo.

Aderat iam annus, quo praefonsulatum Asiae et Africae sortiretur: et oceiso
Civica nuper nec Agricole consilium dearet nec Domitianum exemplum. Ac-
cessere quidam cogitationum principis periti, qui, iturusne esset in provinciam,
ulter Agricolam interrogarent; ac primo occultius quietem et otium laudare,
not operam suam in adpropanda excusatione offerre; postremo non iam ob-
scuri suadares simul terrentque persuadere ad Domitianum. Qui paratus
simulatione, in arrogantiam compositus, et andicit precum excusament et, cum
adnusset, agi sibi gratias passus est nec erubuit beneficii invidia; salario
mum praefonsulari solitum offerri et quibusdam in poenas divinitatis non
etiam petebat, sive offensus non petebat, sive ex conscientia, ne quod vetuerat, vide-
retur emisset. Proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem læseris: Domitianus
vero natura præcess in hac, et quo obscurior, eo inrevocabili, moderatione
mum præternque Agricole lenebatur, quia non contumacia neque inani
actatione libertatis famam fatumque provocaret. Sciant, quibus moris est
inlicita mirari, posse etiam sub malis principibus magnos viros esse, obsequi-
que ac modestiam, si industria ac vigore adsint, eo laudis excedere, quo
plerique per abrupte, sed in nullum rei publicae usum, ambitiosa morte incla-
nerunt.

Finis vitae eis nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignoquisque non
sine cura fuit; vulgus quoque et hic aliud agens populus et ventitavere ad
domum et per fora et circulos locuti sunt; nec quisquam audita morte Agricole
aut letatus est aut statim oblivis [est]. Angebat miserationem constans
rumor veneno interceptum nobis nihil comperti; nec affirmare ausim. Cete-
rum vero omnem valitudinem eis crebris quam ex more principatus, per mundos
visentis, et libertorum primi et medicorum intimi venere, sive cura illud sive
inquisito erat: supremo quidem die momenta ipsa deficientis per dispositos
cursores nuntiata constabat, nullo credente sic accelerari quæ tristis audiret.

a 2
Referebatur de libertis Afranii Dextri consulis, incertum sua an suorum manu, scelece an obsesquio, peremt. Hos alius (Quis? Ego; sed nihil refert) post quæstionem supplicio liberandos, alius in insulam relegandos, alius morte puneendos arbitrabatur. Quam sententiarum tanta diversitas erat, ut non posset esse, nisi singulè. Quid enim commune hubet, occidere et relegare? Non hercule magis, quam relegare et absolvere: quamquam propior aliquanto est sententiae relegantis, quam absolverit, quam qui occiderit; utraque enim ex illis vitam reliquit, hanc admitt: quum intestim et qui morte puniebant, et qui relegabant, una sedebant, et temporaria simulazione concordiae discordant, ego postulabam, ut tribus sententiis constaret multis, nec se brevibus inducis lurere iungerent. Exigebam ergo, ut, qui capitalli supplicio afflicendi putabant, discaderent a relegante, nec interim contra absolventes feci dissentien congrugarentur, qua parvulum referret, an idem disputaret, quibus non idem placuerit. — Pliny.

J. R. SEELEY, Professor.

Translate into English:—

I. ÆSCHYLUS: AGAM. vv. 1214–1247.

KA. lød lød, ò ò kaká.

"in quod \\n\textit{Φησίς}: ὁμολογεῖται πάνω
\textit{στροφῆς}, ταχάσσων φωνῆσι. "* * *

ὅποτε τοὐτὸ τοῦ δόμου ἐφημένου

νέοις, ἰνειρον προσφέρεις μορφώμαις;

πάθες ἀπαντῆσιν ὑπωρεῖ πρὸς τῶν φίλων,

χαῖρας κρεών πληθοῦστα οἰκείας ἑαυτάς,

θὰν ἐντέρω τε σπλάγχνι, ἑποίκισαν τόνομον,

πρέπον ἔχονται, ὡν πατήρ ἔγεισατο.

ἐκ τῶν δὲ ποινᾶς φημι βουλευειν τινά,

λέοντ' ἀναλίκην ἐν λέγει στροφάμενον

οἰκονόμον, οἷμο, τῷ μολόντι ἐσπάστῃ

ἐμεῖν' φόροις γὰρ χρὸν τὸ δῶδεν ξυγόν.

νεὼν τ' ἐπαρχεῖ 'Ιλίου τ' ἀναστάτησι

όυν οἶδω σία γλῶσσα μετηγή κανῦν

λέξασα, κάκεινασα φαίνεσθων, δικήν

ἄτην λαθραίον, τεσσεται καθ' τύχης.

τοιαύτα τολμὸ όρθον' ἀνέστης φωνῆς

ἐστιν, τί νῦν καλοῦσα ὑσταλὲσ δόκοι

τέχνη ἀν' ἀρφίαζων, ἤ Σέβλλας τινά
1. What was the peculiar condition of the Chians in their relation to Athens before the revolt?

2. What was the position of Alcibiades at this time?

HENRY MALDEN, Professor of Greek.

Wednesday, October 12, from 10½ to 12 A.M.

Translate into Greek:

The influence of Pericles was founded, partly indeed upon the measures by which he courted popular favour (which would have been equally agreeable if they had been proposed by any other man), but still more on the rare qualities of his genius and character; on his eloquence, his military talents, and his political experience; his prudence, his integrity, his serenity, and greatness of soul. It was thus that he was enabled permanently to control the assembly, and sometimes successfully to resist its declared wishes. No man ever appeared after him at the head of affairs, who combined so many claims to general confidence and respect. But with regard to the demagogues who succeeded him at the period we are now reviewing, it is clear that, with one exception, none of them possessed any personal influence, or was indebted for the degree of favour he enjoyed to any other instruments than the arts with which he flattered the passions of the people.

HENRY MALDEN, Professor of Greek.

Wednesday, October 12, from 1½ to 2½ P.M.

GREEK TRANSLATION.

A. Translate into English:

HMIX. ἤγε νῦν ἔτεραν θυμοὺς ἔθεαν, τὴν καρποφόρον βασιλείαν, Δῆμητρα θεάν, ἐπικοσμοῦντες, ζαθεῖας μολπαῖας κελάδειτε.

HMIX. Δήμητρα ἅγιων ἔργων ἄνασα, συμπαροστάτες, καὶ σὺς τὸν σαυτὰν χόρον, καὶ μὴ ἀσφαλῶς πανήμερον παίσαι τε καὶ χορεύσαι,
ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.

HMIX.

Δ' ἐλευθερίας, καὶ τόν ἰδίου ἱερόν ἅγιον ἅγιον παντοκράτορα καὶ ἡμᾶς ἱεροὺς καὶ ἱεράς ἱερείας τοιαύτα ταῖνιονθίαμε.

*Ιάκχος πολυτιμηθεὶς, μελος ἑορτῆς βείστου εἰρήν, δεύτερο διακολούθηνε. 
πῶς τὴν θεόν, καὶ δειξών ὡς ἅγιον τόν τούτον πολλὰ ἅδον περινείας.

*Ιάκχος φιλοχορευτά, συμπρότειμε με. 
οὕ γὰρ κατεσχόντως μὲν ἐπὶ γέλωτι κἀ’ ἐντελεῖ τόν τοῦ συναξίου καὶ τὸ βάκοι,
κάζειν τῇ ἀζήμων παῖζειν τε καὶ χορεύειν.

Give some account of the Attic worship alluded to in the extract. Explain the allusions in the words ~wTdpav and εὐπρεπεῖ,
B. Translate into English:—

PLATO, Gorgias, §§ 86, 87.

Διὰ ταῦτα δὴ νόμοι μὲν τοῦτο ἄδικον καὶ κοινοὶ λέγεται, τὸ πλέον ἔπειτ’ ἢ τῶν πολλῶν, καὶ ἀδικεῖν αὐτὸ καλοῦσιν ἢ δὲ γε, οἷοι, φῶς αὐτὴ ἀποφαινοῖ οὐ, δι’ ἐκεῖνον ἐστὶ τῶν ἁμαίνων τοῦ χείρονος πλέον ἢ τῶν καὶ τὸν ἐναντίωτέρον. 

*Επεὶ τοῖς ἑκαίριοι ἁμαίνεσεν Ξερέης ἐπὶ τὴν 'Εκλάδα ἱσταρέσθη, ἢ ἀποτελείν ἢ τόν Ἐκλάδα; ἢ ἄλλα μυρία ἢ τα ἐξ ἓνοι τοιαύτα λέγειν. ἈΛΛ’, οἷοι, οὐτοὶ κατὰ φύσιν τὴν τοῦ ἑκαίριον ταῦτα πράττουσιν, καὶ, καὶ μὰ Δία, κατὰ νόμον γε τὸν τὴν ἀπόλυσιν οὐ μένοι ἢ φύσιν κατὰ τοῦτον, ἢν ἡμεῖς τιθεμέθα, πλάττομεν τοῦτο βελτίσσων καὶ ἐφ’ ἐκαίριοι μενοτάτοις ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐκ νόμων λαρβάνοντες ἑπερ λέγοντο, καὶ κατεύθυντε το τε καὶ γνησεύοντε καταδιαλομέθα, λέγοντες, ως τὸ ἴσον χρῆ ἢ τὸν Ἰδίαν τοῦτο ἠτοῦ ἑκαίριον. 'Εκεῖ δὲ γε, οἷοι, φῶς ἱκανήν γέννηται ἢ καὶ ἢ ἐκαίρια, πάντα ταύτα ἀποσεισμένους καὶ εἰσαρθίσας καὶ εἰσαρθίσας καὶ καταπάτησάς τα ἠμέτερα γράμματα καὶ μαγγανέματα καὶ ἐπιφάς καὶ νόμους τοῦ παρὰ φώς ἅγιας, ἐκατάστασαν ἀνεπάρκης ἑπιτηρή

'Εκεῖ δὲ μοι καὶ Πανδάρειος ἢν ἡμῶν λέγοντας ἐκ τῆς ὑμετέρας εἰς τῷ ἢ κατὰ, ἢ ἐν τῷ ἢ κατὰ, ἢν τοῦτο δὲ τοῦτο βασιλεῖς θρατῶν τε καὶ ἀθανάτων' οὕτως ἔδη, φοσίν,
FACULTY OF ARTS.

ISOCRATES, Panathenaicus, cc. 182-184.

Translate into English:

When, and at what age, did Isocrates compose the Panathenaic Oration? What was the occasion of his death? How is it alluded to by Milton?

PHILIP SMITH, B.A., Examiner.

Wednesday, October 12, from 2 1/2 to 4 P.M.

1. Give an account of the Greek Colonies west of Italy and Sicily.

2. Give an account of the political constitution of Lacedemon, explaining the terms ἐπαρχεῖα, περικοι, οἱ δημοι, οἱ ὑπομεινοι, εἴλωτες, νεοδαμέιες, ἀλία, γεροντία, ὑφροι.

3. What was the process for the enactment of a new law at Athens?

4. How and when did Olynthus become a Greek town? Give an account of its subsequent history till its destruction.

5. Write a compendious life, with dates, of Philip V. (the last Philip) of Macedon.

6. Describe the positions, and give the modern names, of the following places; and mention one notable event connected with each of them: Dyrrachium, Spina, Melos, Athos, Maracanda.

7. Mention the dates and countries of the following artists; and define their respective positions in the history of art: Polygnotus, Phidias, Parrhasius, Apelles.
8. Mention the principal Grecian standards of length, capacity, weight, and money, with their English values. Whence were they probably derived?

9. What is observable with regard to the classes of verbs from which First and Second Aorists are formed? and with regard to the co-existence of First and Second Aorists in the same or different Voices?

10. Mention any important instances in which the construction of the Greek Language differs from that of the Latin; and give examples.

PHILIP SMITH, B.A., Examiner.
HENRY MALDEN, Professor of Greek.

Thursday, October 13, from 9 to 11 A.M.

SUBJECTS FOR AN ENGLISH ESSAY,

1. The Influence of Slavery on the character and duration of the political constitutions of Greece and Rome.

2. Compare the education of boys and youths in Greece and England.

3. Discuss this proposition: "In an enlightened age there will be much intelligence but little poetry." — Macaulay.

Thursday, October 13, from 11 to 12.

LATIN TRANSLATION.

A. Translate into English:—

PLAUTUS. MENÆCHMI, Act I. Scene 1.

Juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi,
Ideo qnia mensam, quando edo, detergeo.
Hominem capteivos qui catenis vincunt,
Et qui fugitivis servis induunt compedes,
Nimis stulte faciunt, mea quidem sententia.
Namque hominimisero si ad malum accidit malum,
Major lubido est fugere et facere nequiter.
Nam se ex catenis eximunt aliquo modo.
Tum compediti anum lima præterunt,
Aut lapide excutient clavum: nugae sunt eae.
Quem tu adservare recte, ne aufugiat, voles,
Esca atque potione vinciri decet.
Apud mensam plenum homini rostrum deliges.
Dum tu illi, quod edat et quod potet, praebes,
Suo arbitratu et ad fatim cotidie,
Numquam eispol fugiet, tametsi capital fecerit.
Facile adservabis, dum eo vinclo vincies.
Ita istæc nimis lenta vincula sunt escaria;
Quam magis extendas, tanto adstringunt arctius.
Nam ego ad Menæchmus nunc, eo quo jam diut.
Sum judicatus, ultra eo, ut me vinciat.
FACULTY OF ARTS

Nam illic homo homines non alt, verum educat.
Recreaturque: nullus melius medicinam facit.
Ita est adolescens ipsus esce maxumae:
Cerealis conas dat, ita mensas extruit:
Tantas struices condit patinarias:
Standum est in lecto, si quid de summo petas.

1. What was Plautus's full name? For what period did he flourish? Give a list of his extant plays.

B. Translate into English:—

LUCRETIUS. Lib. II. vv. 599—610.
Quare magna deum mater, materque ferarum,
Et nostri genetrix hae dicta est corporis una.
Ilanc veteres Graium dactei ceniber poetae:
Sedibus in curru bijugos agitare leones;
Aeris in spatio magnam pendere docenteis
Tellurem, neque posse in terra sistere terram,
Adjunxere feras, quod, quamvis effera, proles
Officis debet molliri victa parentum;
Muralique caput summum citiere corona,
Eximieis munita locris quod sustinet urbes:
Quo nunc insigni per magnas praeda terras
Horriifice furtur divinae Matris imago.

2. When did Lucretius flourish? What are the philosophical views inculcated in his poem?

C. Translate into English:—

CICERO, C. RULLUM, Orat. II. c. xxiv.
Cognoscite nunc alios immensos atque intolerables quassus, ut intelligatis
ad certorum hominum importunam avaritiam hoc populare legis agrariae nomen
esse quiesimum. Hae pecunia jubet agros emi quo dedicassimum. Non consuevi
hominres appellare asperius, Quirites, nisi lacesits. Vellem fiero posset ut a
me sine contumelia nominarentur ii qui se decemviro sperat futuros: jam
videretis quibus hominres omnium rerum et vendendarum et emendarum
potestatem permetteretis. Sed quod ego nondum statuo mihi esse dicendum,
vos tamen id potestis cum animis vestris cogitare. Unum hoc certe videor
mihi verissime posse dicere: tum, quam habueret haec res publica Luscinos, Cal-
latinios, Acidinos, hominres non solum honoribus populi rebusque gestis, verum
etiam patientia paupertatis oratios; et tum, quam erant Catones, Philli,
Laeli, quorum sapientiam temporantamque in publicis privatisque, forensibus
domesticisque rebus perspexerat: tamen hujuscedemodi res commissa nemini
est, ut idem judicaret et venderet, et hoc faceret per quinquennium toti in
orbe terrarum, idemque agros vectigales populi Romani abalienaret, et quantum
summam tantae pecuniae nullum teste sihi ipse ex sua voluntate fecisset, tum
denique emeret a quibus vellet quod videretur. Committite vos nunc, Qui-
rites, his hominibus habem omnia; quos odorari: hunc decemviratum suspicamini; reperietis, partem esse eorum quibus ad habendum, partem quibus ad consumerendum, nihil sat is esse videatur.

3. Name the great men alluded to in the words "Luscinos, Calatinos, Acidinos."

D. Translate into English:—


4. Give a brief account of the views of Plato and Cicero concerning a future state.

PHILIP SMITH, B.A., Examiner.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Thursday, October 6.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Investigate the six necessary and sufficient equations, that a system of forces acting at any points and in any directions upon a rigid body may be in equilibrium.

2. In the above system of forces, show that if the resultant force is perpendicular to the plane of the resultant couple, we have the expression

\[ \Sigma(X) - \Sigma(Y) - \Sigma(Z) \]

\[ \frac{L}{M} = \frac{M}{N} \]

3. Apply the integral calculus to find the centre of gravity of a portion of a sphere intercepted between two parallel planes.

4. When a particle is constrained to move on a given smooth plane curve under the action of given forces in the plane of the curve, investigate expressions for the motion of the particle and the pressure on the curve.

5. Investigate expressions for the moments of inertia of an ellipsoid about its principal diameters.

6. When a body moves about a fixed horizontal axis under the action of gravity, show that the centres of oscillation and suspension are convertible.

7. Investigate the differential equation for the pressure at any point within a fluid in equilibrium.
8. Find the position of the centre of pressure of a quadrant of a circle immersed in a homogeneous fluid with one of its bounding radii in the surface.

9. Investigate an expression for the pressure at any point within a mass of fluid in a state of steady motion; and apply the result to find the velocity with which a fluid issues through a small orifice in the containing vessel.

10. Investigate expressions for the form of a pencil of light reflected obliquely by a small spherical mirror.

11. Find the form of the emergent pencil to a second approximation when a small direct pencil has traversed a refracting plate of a medium.

12. Investigate the condition that two lenses of the same kind of glass may form an achromatic eyepiece.

13. Show how to find the latitude of a place from two equal altitudes of the sun, observed before and after noon.

14. Find an expression for the alteration in the time of a star's rising produced by refraction.

15. Investigate the aberration of a given star in right ascension and declination.

16. Explain how the colours of the rainbow arise from the interference of light; and show the objections to the undulatory theory of light which they exhibit.

17. When a beam of polarized light is reflected at a transparent surface, prove the expression \( \tan \beta = -\tan \alpha \frac{\cos (i + \gamma)}{\cos (i - \gamma)} \) on the corpuscular theory of light.

18. Describe the appearances seen when a plate of a biaxal crystal cut perpendicularly to the line bisecting the optic axes, is placed between the polarizer and analyzer of the polariscope.

RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Professor.

MATHEMATICS.

Friday, October 7.

1. If three conic sections 1, 2, 3 have a common chord A, and if 1 and 2 have the common chord B, joining two points not in A; 2 and 3, 3 and 1, the common chords C, D; then B, C, D meet in a point.

2. Apply Pascal's theorem to determine points of an hyperbola of which are given one asymptote and three points.

3. There are \( k \) numbers 1, 2, 3 ... of which A is to draw one and retain it, and then B is to draw. Or else A is to draw one and return it, and then B is to draw. In both cases one would be inclined to say that B has an even chance of drawing higher than A. Examine these questions, and see if it be so.

4. Determine, from the first notions of curvature, the formula for the radius of curvature in the normal section of a surface passing through two given points infinitely near.

5. Give the indication of a proof that Maclaurin's development always begins convergently.
6. A plane has a triangle of given area cut off by the coordinate axes: determine the differential equation of all the developable surfaces formed by the motion of the plane, and the non-developable surface which all the planes touch.

7. Integrate some of the following:—
   
   (a) \( \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} \) 
   (b) \( \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} \)
   (c) \( \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x+x^2)} \)
   (d) \( \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \)

8. Determine a function which shall represent \( x \) from \( x=0 \) to \( x=1 \), and 0 for all other values.

9. Integrate some of the following differential equations:
   
   (a) \( y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} y = 1 \)
   (b) \( y'' + 2y' + y = x^2 \)
   (c) \( \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dy} = 1 \)
   so that \( z = x \), when \( x = y \).
   (d) \( \frac{dz}{dx} \cdot \frac{dz}{dy} = x+y \).

10. Give a short view of the theory of a differential equation of the first order, including the connexion of the singular and general solutions.

11. Determine \( \int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx \), \( a \) being positive, and remark on the case of \( a=0 \).

12. Write a short essay on the notion of \textit{infinity}, and the difficulties of its use.

A. DE MORGAN, Professor.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Friday, October 7.

1. A circle is circumscribed about a triangle. Prove, geometrically and analytically, that the intersections of the sides of the triangle with the tangents to the circle at the opposite vertices lie in one straight line.

2. Find the conditions that the general equation of the second degree in two dimensions shall represent—1. An hyperbola. 2. An ellipse. 3. A parabola. 4. A circle. 5. Two intersecting straight lines. 6. Two parallel straight lines. 7. One straight line; and 8. A point. Explain how these several loci are obtained by the intersection of a cone and a plane.

3. Define the terms "determinant" and "eliminant." Prove the theorem for the multiplication of determinants.

4. What is a conjugate point of a curve? Find the conjugate point or points of the curve 
   
   \( x^3 - 4x^2 - y^2 + 5x - 2y - 3 = 0 \).
5. What are the complete primitive, general primitive, and singular solution of a partial differential equation of the first order? Show how to find the complete primitive of such an equation, and to deduce from the complete primitive, the general primitive and singular solution.

Ex. \( z = p^2 + q^2 \).

6. Solve, by symbolical methods, the equations

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} - \frac{d^2 y}{d x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = x + \sin x, \\
2x^3 \frac{d^2 u}{dx^3} + 2xy \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + y^2 \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} - 3x \frac{du}{dx} - 8y \frac{du}{dy} - 5u = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\frac{d^3 u}{dx^3} = a^2 \frac{d^3 u}{dy^3}
\]

7. Prove that \( B_{2r-1} = (-1)^{r+1} \sum_{k=0}^{r} \frac{\Delta^k 2^r}{k!} \).

8. A uniform heavy inextensible string is stretched over a plane rough curve; find the tension at any point, and the pressure on the curve in the limiting position of equilibrium.

A string of length \( a \) and mass \( M \) passes over a rough circular fixed pulley (rad \( r \)), and supports a weight \( W \) at each end. Find the distance along the string between the limiting positions of equilibrium.

9. Prove the equation \( \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2 \omega^2} \), where a particle is acted on by a central force.

A particle describes an ellipse about a centre of force situated at the extremity of the major axis; determine the force in terms of the radius vector.

10. Prove (1) that the motion of the centre of gravity of a rigid body is the same as if all the mass were collected at that point, and were acted on by all the forces applied at that point parallel to their original directions.

(2) That the motion of rotation round the centre of gravity is the same as if that point were fixed.

Do these theorems hold of impulsive forces?

A uniform solid hemisphere (mass \( M \), rad \( r \)) resting on a smooth horizontal plane receives at the rim an impulse \( (F) \) at right angles to the spherical surface; determine the motion by reference to the preceding theorems.

11. Two volumes, \( V, V' \), of different gases at pressures \( P, P' \) respectively, are mixed together, so that the volume of the mixture is \( U \); find the pressure of the mixture.

12. Find the general equation of sound along a cylindrical tube; and explain the nature of the propagation of sound by the result.

13. Explain the aberration of light; and find the aberration of a fixed star.

14. Describe the phenomena of polarization of light. How are these explained on the undulatory theory?

JOSEPH M. SOLOMON, A.M., Examiner.
Friday, October 4, 9-12 A.M.

Translate into English:

1. What are the Attic forms of icaraicavfovaiv, ovµEvai, carEtc1J€, e<rai, Ohr;3?,

2. Name the tense and mood, and present tense, of ovµEvat, /;1rfo7rr;3, ic€.

1. HERODOTUS, Book III. c. 25.

'O Кαμβάσεως, δρόγν ποιημένου, έστρατεύειν ὑπ' ιδίθετας, ὑστερασκεύην σίγον οὐδέμιην παραγεγέτασαι, ὑστερά Λόγων έ巽τη ἑδον ὑπάρ έσχατα τῆς γῆς ἐμελλε στρατεύεται. Πρ'D δ' τῆς ὀδοῦ τὸ πέρπτον μέρος διαλυθεθῶν τῆν στρατήν, οὕτωσι πάντα αὐτὸς τὰ εἶχον σιών ἐχθένα ἐπελεοίτες μετά δὲ τὰ στὰ, καὶ τὰ ἐποίησα ἐπέλεξε κατεσθώμην, εἰ μὲν νῦν μαθῶν ταῦτα ὁ Кαμβάσεως ἐγνωσμάκης, καὶ ἄπηγα ὅπως τὸν στρατοῦ, ὑπ' τῆς ὀργῆς γενομένη ἀμαρτῶθ' ἦν ὅ ὁνοί ἀνήρ' νῦν δ' οὐδένα λόγων ποιήμενον, ὡς αἰ. ἐς τὸ πρῶτον. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται, ἔσκε μὲν τι
XVI FACULTY OF ARTS.

3. Name the tense of ὠπάξιόν, ἑπελευθέρωσα, ἐπίπληπτες, and ἔτει. Give the present tense of ἔτει, ὠπάξιόν, ἑργάζομαι, and ἔτει. Give the Attic forms of ἔτει, ἑργάζομαι, and ἔτει.
4. Translate into Latin the sentence, Ἡ ἠλληλοφαγία, ἀπεί τὸν Ἐπιστεφᾶνον, δύσι ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ ἀπεικονίζετο ἡ ὦματα, πολλοὶ ἀπολέσαν τοὺς στρατηγοὺς.

What is the principle, according to which tenses of the indicative mood are used in Greek in this sentence?


7. What parts of the verb are ἐψήφισεν and ἀποσχομένων?
8. What is the etymology of ὕποθηματικόν?
9. What is the story alluded to in the last section?
10. What is the general rule for the use of the subjunctive and optative moods in the dependent clauses of sentences (as after final particles, such as ἢτα, ὅτα, &c., and after relative words)? and what is the reason of it?

HENRY MALDEN, Professor.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Tuesday, October 4, 2–5 P.M.

1. Give the definitions of matter and force as used in the mechanical sciences.
2. Explain how pressures are measured in the science of statics; and show how they are represented by straight lines. What must be known in order that a statical force may be fully known?
3. Show that if two forces acting at a point are in equilibrium, they must be equal in magnitude and opposite in direction.

4. Give the definition of a resultant force; and enunciate a proposition for finding the resultant of two forces acting at the same point in different directions.

5. Give the definition of the centre of gravity of a body; and show how its position may be found experimentally in flat bodies. Show how to find the centre of gravity of a plate of uniform thickness and density in the form of a parallelogram.

6. Enunciate Sir Isaac Newton's three laws of motion; and give the reasons for believing them true.

7. Explain what is meant by an accelerating force in the science of dynamics, show how such forces are measured, and apply the result to the case of gravity at the earth's surface.

8. If two imperfectly elastic balls of given elasticities impinge directly, find expressions for their respective velocities after the impact. Show what the expressions become when the elasticity is perfect.

9. Give the definition of centrifugal force when a body tied at the end of a cord is whirled round in a circle; and show how it arises.

10. Give the definition of a fluid body as used in the science of hydrostatics; and the distinctions of elastic and non-elastic fluids, and of vapours and gases.

11. Give the definitions of the densities and specific gravities of bodies; and show how the masses and weights of bodies are expressed in hydrostatics.

12. When a body floats in equilibrium at the surface of a fluid, show the conditions which are required to be fulfilled.

13. Explain the formation of the scales of the thermometers of Fahrenheit, Reaumur, and Celsius; and show how the degrees of any two can be found which correspond to given degrees on the ether.

14. Enunciate the law of the reflection of light at polished surfaces; and show how images of objects are formed by a common looking-glass.

15. Explain how a refracting prism separates the colours in forming the solar spectrum.

16. Show how the phenomena presented by the heavenly bodies are explained on the system of Copernicus.

RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Professor.
XVIII

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Explain how it may be known without trial that \(142857\) gives the same figures in different orders when multiplied by \(2, 3, 4, 5, \) or \(6\).

3. Extract the square root of \(0.7629589\) to twelve places of decimals, commencing the contraction at the earliest place which will make the result quite safe.

Show distinctly how the efficacy of the divisor, by which the new figure is found, is accounted for.

4. The square on the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the sides.

Show how to construct on one side of a triangle a parallelogram equal to the sum of two given parallelograms on the other sides. Indicate, if you can, a dissection of the square on the hypothenuse into the squares on the sides.

5. The base of a triangle inscribed in a given circle is given, and the ratio of the sides. Construct the triangle.

6. Parallelograms having a common angle are to one another in the ratio compounded of the ratios of their sides. Prove this; state distinctly the meaning of composition of ratio; from it prove that similar parallelograms are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their sides.

If you do not do this, prove in Euclid's manner that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their sides.

7. Show how to inscribe in a given triangle either a square, or, generally, a rectangle having sides in a given ratio.

8. Divide the fourth power of \(x^2-2x-1\) by the square of \(x^2+x-2\). Verify the result on \(x=2\).

9. Solve some or all of the following equations, with verification:

(a) \(\frac{2x-13}{9} = \frac{x-1}{11} = \frac{x}{8} = \frac{x}{7} = 9\).

(b) \(\frac{ax - a - x}{b} = bx + \frac{x+b}{a}\).

(c) \(11x + 13y = 129\), \(12x - 5y = 64\).

(d) \(2x^2 - 33929 = 3x\).

Give both roots of (d). Show how one is most easily found when the other is known.

10. Give what notion you have of the meaning of a negative quantity; and generally, of the distinction between arithmetic and algebra.

11. Prove the trigonometrical formula

\[\sin (\theta + \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \sin \phi.\]

12. Explain the arcal or circular mode of measuring angles. Show that when \(\theta\) is small, the angle being arcallly measured,

\[\cos \theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2}\]

nearly.

Dwell particularly on the part of the proof in which it appears that the arcal measurement, and no other, will make this equation nearly true.

A. DE MORGAN, Professor.
I Translate:—

Livy, Book XXIII. § 12. 6.

Secundum hæc dicta Magnonis laetis omnibus, Himilco, vir factionis Barcinæ, locum Hannonis increpandi esse ratum, "Quid est, Hanno?" inquit; "etiam nunc ponitet belli suscipient adversus Romanos? Jube dedi Hannibalem; veta in tam prosperis rebus grates deis immortalibus agi; audiamus Romanum senatum in Carthaginemium curia." Tum Hanno: "Tacuissem hodie, patres conscripti, ne quid in communi omnium gaudio, minus laetum quod esset vobis, loquere; nunc interroganti senatores, poniteat adhuc suscepi adversus Romanos belli, si reticeam, aut superbus aut obnoxius videar, quorum alterum est hominis alienis libertatis oblití, alterum suae. Respondam" inquit "Himilconi, non desisse ponitère me belli, neque desitutum ante invictum vestrum imperatorem incusare, quam finitem aliquas tolerabili conditione bellum videre; nee mihi pacis antecessae desiderium uta aula res quam Pax nova finiet. Itaque ista, quo modo Mago inactavit, Himilconi ceterisque Hannibalis satellitis iam laeta sunt; mihi possunt laeta esse, quia res bello bene gesta, si volumus forum ueri, pacem nobis aequorem dabunt; nam si pretentiimmimus hoc tempus, quo magis dare quam accipere posse videri pacem, vercor, ne haec quoque laetitia luxuriet nobis ac vana evadat. Quæ tamen nunc quoque quales est? Occidi exercitus hostium; mittite milités tibi. Quid aliud rogares, si esses victus? Hostium cepi bina castra, prædæ multae plena et commensatum; frumentum et pecuniam date. Quid aliud, si spoliatus, si exsitus castris esses, pœteres? Et ne omnia ipse mirae (mihi quoque enim, quoniam respondi Himilconi, interrogare ius fasque est), velit seu Himilco seu Mago respondat, quam ad intercessionem Romani imperii pagnum ad Cannas sit, constetque in defensione totam Italiam esse, primum, ecquis Latini nominis populus defecerit ad nos, deinde, ecquis homo ex quinque et triginta tribus ab Hannibale transfigerit?"  

II. Translate:—

Felícem dicere non hoc  
Me possim, casu quod te sortitus amicum;  
Nulla etenim mihi te fors obtulit, optimus olim  
Virgilius, post hunc Varius, dixere quid essem.  
Ut veni coram, singultim panae locatus,  
Infans namque pudor prohibebat picta profari,  
Nen ego me claro natum patre, non ego circum  
Me Satureiano vectari rura caballo,  
Sed, quod eram, narro. Respondes, ut tuis est mos,  
Pauca: abeo; et revocas non post mense jubesque  
Esse in amicorum numero. Magnum hoc ego duco,  
Quod placui tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum,  
Non patre proclaro, sed vita et pectore puro.  
Atqui si vititis mediocribus ac mea paucis
State what you know of the life of the author of these lines.

III. Render into Latin prose:

But upon no one did this unadvised action of the queen make such impression as upon this young prince, who loved and venerated the memory of his dead father almost to idolatry, and, being of a nice sense of honour and a most exquisite practiser of propriety himself, did sorely take to heart this unworthy conduct of his mother; insomuch that between grief for his father's death and shame for his mother's marriage, this young prince was overclouded with a deep melancholy and lost all his mirth and all his good looks; all his customary pleasure in books forsook him, his princely exercises and sports proper to his youth were no longer acceptable; he grew weary of the world, which seemed to him an unweeded garden, where all the wholesome flowers were choked up and nothing but weeds could thrive.

J. R. SEELEY, Professor.
JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP.

Saturday, November 26, 1864.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Morning, 10 to 1.

JURISPRUDENCE AND ROMAN LAW.

1. What two special advantages, according to Austin, are gained by annexing solemnities to contracts? Which of these two advantages is produced in the English contract of sale by the requirements of the Statute of Frauds? Of what value as a solemnity is "Arrha" or "Earnest," "Stipulatio," and "a Bond" respectively?

2. Trace the steps of the process by which the ancient conveyance of property (nexum) in the Roman Law was converted into the Executory contract of sale.

3. What is the true position of consensus as the foundation of a certain class of Roman contracts? and what special reason may be assigned for placing the two contracts of Empitio venditio and Locatio conductio in this category?

4. Explain the following warranties in the Roman contract of sale: "Habere licere," and "Nihil evictionis nomine praestatum iri."

5. What was Emphyteusis? Is it strictly correct to class it among contracts? if not, state why. If it be so, state to which of the two contracts now under consideration it belongs.

6. "Nunquam nuda traditio transfert dominium, sed ita, si venditio aut aliqua justa causa prrecesserit, propter quam traditio sequeretur." Explain this principle fully, showing inter alia what is meant by describing venditio as a justa causa, and what is the necessary connexion between such causa and traditio.

7. Scius having surveyed a ground belonging to Mævius, it happened that before he bought it some of the trees were blown down by the wind—1st, would the contract for the sale of the ground pass the trees so blown down? 2ndly, assuming it would not, what would be the precise effect of a concealment of the damage by Mævius?

8. Discuss the relative merits of the two opposite maxims, "caveat venditor" and "caveat emptor."

ENGLISH LAW.

9. A steals a horse or a cow belonging to B; C purchases one or the other of A, at a duly constituted fair or market; can C retain possession of either, first, in the case of the thief escaping; and secondly, in the event of his being caught by B and convicted?

10. What is the liability of a bailee under the English Law in each of the following class of cases?—

   (1) Where work is to be performed upon the thing bailed, for a pecuniary reward.

   (2) Where goods are lent for hire.

   (3) Where passengers are to be carried for hire.

Illustrate each case by an example.
11. What is the effect of the 17th Section of the Statute of Frauds (29 Car. II. c. 3) upon the contract of sale? Give, if you can, the words of the section. By what modern statute, and in what manner, has this section been extended?

FRENCH LAW.

12. In what important respect does the French Law differ from the Roman Law of sale in the effect of consent upon the transfer of property in the thing?

13. What are the general obligations of the vendor towards the vendee under the French contract of sale? and what the two special obligations by which he is bound?

14. What implied warranty in the French contract of Letting and Hiring is there on the part of the lessor to the lessee? and to what extent does it go?

J. T. ABDY, Examiner.

Afternoon, 2 to 5.

1. Give a brief sketch of the Law of Rome with respect to family, at and shortly after the Twelve Tables.

2. The same with respect to the Law of Contract, at the same period.

3. Mention the principal points in which, after the Twelve Tables, the Patricians retained an undue preference over the Plebeians.

4. State the mode in which the Pretors added to and amended the law, and the theory upon which they based their authority.

5. What was the effect of fraud upon a Contract in the earlier and later Jurisprudence of Rome?

6. State briefly the influence of Christianity upon the Roman Law, and the evidence which some writers have adduced to show such influence.

7. Show the effect of the opinions of eminent Jurisconsults in amending the law by illustrations taken from Roman and English Jurisprudence.

8. Enumerate the principal Jurists whose works have been incorporated into the Digest of Justinian, and the extent to which their respective writings have been so incorporated.

9. Shortly describe the works of consolidation and codification of the Roman Law which existed anterior to Justinian.

10. Describe the theory of Bluhme as to the construction of the Digest of Justinian.

11. Give a short sketch of the history of the Roman Law as to the succession of a mother to the property of her children.

12. The same as to the right of a father to the property of his son anterior to Justinian.

13. Give the law of Justinian upon the right of a father to his son's property.

14. State shortly the works of consolidation and codification of the French Law prior to the Code Civil.

JOSEPH SHARPE, LL.D., Professor.
I. Render into Latin:—

When the Princess Anne succeeded, the wearied nation was glad enough to cry a truce from all these wars, controversies, and conspiracies, and to accept in the person of a Princess of the Blood Royal a compromise between the parties into which the country was divided. The Tories could serve under her with easy consciences; though a Tory herself, she represented the triumph of the Whig opinion. The people of England, always liking that their princes should be attached to their own families, were pleased to think the Princess was faithful to hers; and up to the very last day and hour of her reign, and but for that fatality which he inherited from his fathers along with their claims to the English crown, King James the Third might have worn it. But he neither knew how to wait for an opportunity, nor how to use it when he had it; he was venturesome when he ought to have been cautious, and cautious when he ought to have dared everything. 'Tis with a sort of rage at his inaptitude that one reads his melancholy story. Do the fates deal more specially with kings than with common men? One is apt to imagine so, in considering the history of that royal race, in whose behalf so much fidelity, so much valour, so much blood were desperately and bootlessly expended.

II. Write in Latin a discussion of the question whether the substitution of imperial for republican institutions at Rome advanced or retarded the happiness of the Roman world.

Translate with explanatory notes where necessary:—

TACITUS: Hist. I. 54, 55.

Miserat civitas Lingonum vetere instituto dona legionibus dextris, hospitii insigne; legati eorum in squalorem maestitiamque compositi, per principia, per contubernia modo suas in iurias, modo vicinarum citationem praemia, et ubi pronis militum auribus accipiebantur, ipsius exercitus pericula et contumeliae conquerentes accendebant animos. Nec procul seditione aberant, cum Hor- deonius Flaccus abire legatos, utque occultior digressus esset, nocte castris excedere iubet: inde atrox rumor, adefractibus plerisque interfectos, ac nisi ipsi consulerent, fore ut acerimi militum et praesentia conquesti per tenebras.
et inscitiam ceterorum occiderentur; obstringuntur inter se tacito foedere legiones; asciscitur auxiliorum miles, primo suspectus tanquam circumspectabilibus alisque impetus in legiones pararetur, mox eadem acerius volvendi, faciliore inter malos consensu ad bellum quam in pace ad concordiam. Inferioris tamen Germaniae legiones sollemni kalendario in Sunnariarum sacramento pro Gaiba adactae multa cunctatione et raris primorum ordinum vocibus, ceteri silentio proximi ciusque audaciam expectantes, insita mortalibus natura, propere sequi quae piget inaevo.

Sed ipsis legionibus inerat diversitas animorum: primani quintanique turbidi adeo, ut quidam saxa in Gaiba imaginibus iecerint; quinta ac sexta decuma legiones nihil ultra fremendum et minus ausae initium erumpendi circumspectabant. At in superiore exercitu quarta ac duoevicensima legiones, idem hibernis tendentes, ipso kalendario luniarum die dirumpunt imagines Galbae, quarta legio promptius, duoevicensima cunctanter, mox eadem acrius volvens, faciliore inter malos consensu ad bellum quam in pace ad concordiam. Inferioris tamen Germaniae legiones sollemni kalendariarum Sunnariarum sacramento pro Gaiba timente, quibusdam, ut in tumultu, notiabilis turbantibus; non tamen quisquam in modum contionis aut suggesto locutus; neque enim erat adhuc cui inquitatur.

III. 84–86.

Vitellius capta urbe per aversam palatii partem Aventinum et domum uxoris sellula defectur, ut si diem latebra vitavisset. Tarracinam ad cohortes fraterna que perfugeret; dein mobiliitate ingenii et, quae natura parentis est, omnia metuenti praesentia maxime displicerent, in palatium regreditur vastum desertumque, dilapsis etiam infima servitiorum ant occursum eius decimانتibus. Terret solitudo et tacentes loci, temptat clausa, inhorrescit vacuis; fessusque misero errore, et pudenda latebra semet occultans, ab Iulio Placido tribuno cohors prostratur. Vincat pone tergum manus; laniata veste foedum spectaculum clucebat, multis increpitans, nullo in Interesse crimine: deformitas exitus misericordiam abstulerat. Obvius e Germanici militibus Vitellium infesto ictu, per iravisse vulnus Judubrio exiceret, an tribunum adpetierit, in incerto fuit: aurem tribuni amputavit ac statim confossus est. Vitellium infestis muciöibus coactum modo erigit, et tributum propriis, nunc cadentes statuas suas, plerumque rostra aut Galbae occisi locum contineri, postremo ad Gemonias, ubi corpus Flavii Sabini iacuerat, propulserat. Una vox non degerit animi excepta, cum tribuno insultante se tamen imperatorem eius suisse respondit. Ac deinde indegesti volneribus concidit; et volgus eadem pravitate insectatus interfecit, quae foverat viventem. Patria illi Lusoria: septimum et quinquagesimum annum annum expletbat; consulatum, sacerdotia, nomen locumque inter primores nulla sua industria, sed cuncta patria claritudine aedepus. Principatus ei detulerit qui ipsum non novaret; studia exercitus raro cuiquam bonis actibus quaesita perinde adfuerit quam huic per ignaviam. Inerat tamen simplicitas ac liberalitas, quae, si adset modus, in exitium vertantur; amicitias dum magnitudine munerum, non constantia morum contineri putat, meruit magis quam habuit. Rei publicae hand dubie intererat Vitellium vincit: sed imputare perfidiam non possunt qui Vitellium Vespasiano prodidero, cum a Gaiba descississet.
CICERO: ACAD. PR. II. 91-94.

Sed quoniam tantum in ea arte ponitis, videte ne contra vos tota nata sit: quae primo progressu festive cradit elementa loquendi et ambiguum intelle-gentiam concluendique rationem, tum paucis additis venit ad soritas, lubri-cum sane et periculosum locum, quod tu modo dicebas esse vitiis interrogandi genus. Quid ergo? istius vitii num nostra culpa est? Rerum natura nullam nobis dedit cognitionem finium, ut uilla in re statuere possimus, quatenus; nec hoc in acerbo tritici somum, unde nomen est, sed nulla omnino in re minutatim interrogati 'dives pauper, clarus obscurus sit, multa paucia, magna parva, longa brevia, lata angusta,' quanto aut addito aut dempto certum respondeamus [non] habemus. 'At vitiis sunt soritae.' Frangite igitur eos, si potestis, ne molesti sint; erunt enim, nisi cavit. 'Cautum est' inquit. 'Placeat enim Chrysippo, cum gradatim interrogetur, verbi causa 'tria paucia sint anna multa,' ali quo prius quam ad multa perveniat quiescere, id est, quod ab his dicitur, quae ad placitum etiam: 'Per me vel sternas licet,' inquit Carneades 'non modo quiescas.' Sed quid prosect? Sequitur enim, qui te ex sano excitet et eodem modo interroget: quo in numero con-ticuiisti, si ad cum numerum unum addidero, multane erunt? Progrediere rursus, quod videbitur. Quid plura? Hoc enim fateris, neque ultimum te paucorum neque primum multorum respondere posse. Cuius generis error ita nuxat, ut non videam quo non possit accedere. 'Nihil me laedit.' inquit; 'ego enim, ut agitator callidus, prius quam a finem veniam, equos sustinebo, eoque magis, si locus est, quo ferentur equi, praecipit.' Sic me inquit 'ante sustineo nec diutius captiose interrogans respondes.' Si habes quod liquet neque respondes, superba; si non habes, ne tu quidem percipis: si, quia obscura, concedo; sed negas te usque ad obscura progreedi: in in-justribus igitur rebus insistas.

LOWER DIVISION.

1. Translate, explaining all allusions:


Quinti progenies Arri, par nobile fratum, Nequitia et nugis, pravorum et amore gemellum, Luscinias soliti impasse prandere coëntas, Quorsum abeant? Sanin' creta, an carbone notandi? Aedificare casas, piostelllo adungere mures, Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longa, Si quern delectet barbatum, amienia verset. Si puerilus his ratio esse evincet amare, Nec quidquam difficile, utrumme in pulvere, trimus Quale prius, ludas opus, an meretricis amore Sollicitus plores: quaero, faciasue, quod olim Mutatus Polemon? ponas insignia morbi Fasciolas, cubital, focalia, posu us ut ille Dicitur ex collo furtim carpsisse coronas,
Postquae est impransi correptus voce magistri
Porrigis irato puero cum pomis, recusat:
Sume, Caelule! negat: si non des, optat
Exclusis qui distat, agit ubi secum, est, an non,
Quo reditus erat non arcessitus, et haeret
Invisis foribus? Nec nunc, cum me vocat ultero,
Accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores?
Exclusit, revocat: redeam? Non, si obscurae. Ecce
Servus, non paulo sapientior: O here, quae res
Nec modum habet, neque consilium, ratione modoque
Tractari non vult: in amore haec sunt mala, bellum,
Pax rursum: haec si quis tempestatis proprie ritu
Mobilia, et caeca fluitantia sorte, laboris
Reddere certa sibi, nihil plus explicit, ac si
Insanire paret certa ratione modoque.

2. Translate:—

CICERO: PHIL. II. c. 27.

In eus igitur viri copias cum se subito ingurgitasset, exsultatbat gaudio
persona de mimo modo egens repente dives.' Sed, ut est apud poëtam
necieo quem, 'male parta male dilabuntur.' Incredibile ac simile portenti
est, quonam modo illa tam multa quam paucis non dico mensibus, sed diebus
effuderit. Maximus vini numerus fuit, permagnum optimi pondus argentii,
pretiosa vestis, multa et lauta supplex et magnifica multis locis, non illa
quidem luxuriosis hominis, sed tamen abundantis: horum paucis diebus nihil
erat. Quae Charybdis tam vorax? Charybdim dico? quae si fuit, animal
unum fuit: Oceanus, me dius fidius, vix videtur: tot res, tam dissipatas, tam
distantibus in locis postisas tam cito absorbere potuisse. Nihil erat clausum,
nihil obsignatum, nihil scriptum. Apothecae totae nequissimus hominibus
condonabantur. Alia mimi rapiebant, alia mimae: domus erat aleatoribus
refta, plena eboriorum; totos dies potabatur atque id locis pluribus: sug­
gerebantur etiam saepe—non enim semper iste felix—damna alentoria.
ConchylatiCs Cn. Pompei peristromatis servorum in cellis lectos stratos videres.
Quam ob rem desicte mirari haec tam celeriter esse consumpta: non modo
unius patrimonium quamvis amplius, ut illud fuit, sed urbes et regna celeriter
tanta nequitia devorare potuisse. At idem aedes etiam et hortos. O audaciam
immanem! tu etiam ingredi illam domum ausus es? tu illud sanctissimum
limen intrare? tu ilium aedium dis penatibus os inpurissimum ostendere?
Quam domum aliquidam nemo adspicere poterat, nemo sine
lacrimis praeterire, haec te in domo tam diu deversari non pudet? in qua,
quavnis nihil sapias, tamen nihil tibi poterst esse iucundum.

Explain fully the words persona, mimo, quonam, medius, fides, penatibus.
What words adopted from the Greek occur in this passage? What other
words of the same kind occur in this oration? Give the etymology of
nequissimus. Distinguish the meaning of nequitia from that of other words
expressing moral evil.
3. Translate and explain:—

CICERO: PHILO. II. § 81.

Quid enim? istud, quod te sacerdotii jure facere posse dixisti, si augur non esses et consul esses, minus facere potuisses? Vide ne etiam facilius. Nos enim nuntiationem solem habemus, consules et reliqui magistratus etiam spectacionem. Esto: hoc inperite; nec enim est ab homine numquam sobrio postulanda prudentia: sed videte inpudentiam. Multis ante mensibus in senatu dixit se Dolabella comitia aut prohibiturum auspiciis aut id facturum esse, quod fecit. Quisquam divinare potest, quid vitii in auspiciis futurum sit, nisi qui de cælo servare constituit? quod neque licet comitiis per leges, et, si qui servavit, non comitiis habitis, sed prius quam habeantur, debet nuntiare. Verum inplicata inscientia inpudentia est: nec seid quod augurem, nec facit quod prudentem decret.

Explain the expressions cui bono, praetextatus, referret acceptum, sector, rhetor, prævertor, sortes attenuatas, lectisternium, nuncupatio, templum.

Write the history of the year of Caesar’s death.

Write the history of satire at Rome up to the time of Horace.

4. Render into Latin Prose:

Even Zeluco, though of a capricious, violent, and selfish disposition, was not naturally cruel; this last grew upon him in consequence of unlimited power. His severity to the soldiers arose from a desire of gaining the favour of the commander by rendering the men under his immediate command more expert than others. In pushing this point he disregarded indeed the sufferings of the men; because his excessive selfishness engrossed all his feelings and left him quite indifferent to the feelings of others; he still was not positively cruel. Uninfluenced by passion or rage, he had no satisfaction in giving pain; he was only unconcerned whether they suffered or not. And afterwards, when he became the absolute master of a great number of unfortunate creatures, whom he considered as his property, he thought he had a right to make the most of them. And he was informed by those who have heads for such a calculation and hearts to act in consequence of it, that to force slaves to their utmost exertions, and purchase new ones as the old expire, is upon the whole more economical than to treat them with a certain degree of gentleness, and oblige them to no more labour than is proportioned to their strength, although by this means the purchases would be less frequent.

JUNIOR CLASS.

I. Write out Horace’s Ode beginning

Caelo torantem credidimus Jovem.

II. Render into Latin Prose:—

My opinion is that a first-rate general ought to have the four following things, military knowledge, valour, a commanding character, and good fortune. Now who has ever possessed or had a right to possess more know-
ledge than this man? Straight from the school where his boyhood was trained, he passed to his father's army and to the training of military service, in the course of a great war against a valiant enemy. At the end of his boyhood he was a soldier in the army of a great general, at the beginning of his youth he was himself the general of a great army; he has grappled with the enemies of the state oftener than any other man has contended with a private enemy, he has conducted more wars than others have read of, and made more provinces than others have wished for; his youth was formed to military knowledge, not by the teaching of others, but by his own experience in command, not by defects but by victories, not by the campaigns he served but by the triumphs he won. In fact, what sort of war can arise, in which the fortune of the state has not given him practice? A civil war, a war in Africa, a war beyond the Alps, a war in Spain, a war with slaves, a naval war,—every variety and diversity of war, not only conducted but brought to a conclusion by this one man, testify that there is no point in military practice which can escape his science.

2. Give the dates of the commencement and the close of the 2nd Punic War. What was the extent of the Roman Empire when the war began? and what were the principal results of the war?
3. Translate (c. 18):—
   'Si vos non tenent foedera vestra nisi ex auctoritate aut iussu vestro icta, nos quidem Hasdrubalis foedus, quod nobis incisis fecit, obligare potuit. Proinde omnitite Sagunti atque Hiberi mentionem facere, et quod diu parturit animus vester aliquando pariat.' Tum Romanus sinex ega facto 'hic' inquit 'vos belum et pacem portamus, utrum placet, sumite.' Sub hanc vocem haut minus feroxiter, daret utrum vellet, subclamatum est. Et cum is iterum sinu effuso bellum dare dixisset, accipere se omnes responderunt et quibus acciperent animis, isdem se gesturos.

   Explain the phrase foedus ict.
   Explain from their etymology the words auctoritate and sumite.
   Explain the construction of daret, dixisset, acciperent.
   Describe the Roman dress, and compare it with the Greek.

4. Translate (c. 30):—
   Itaque Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia statit pergere ire atque Italiam petere, advocate contione varie militum versat animos castigando adhortandoque: mirari se, quinam pectera semper impavid repens terror invaserit. Per tot annos vincentis eos stipendia facere neque ante Hispania excessisse quam omnes gentesque et terrae, quas duo diversa maria amplement, Carthaginensium essent. Indignatos deinde, quod quicumque Saguntum obsedissent velut ob noxam sibi dedi postulare populus Romanus, Hiberum tris cisse ad delendum nomen Romanorum liberandumque orbem terrarum. Tum nemini visum id longum, cum ab occaso solis ad exortus intertender iter: nunc, postquam in multo maiorem partem itineris emensam cernant, Pyrenaenum saltum inter

5. Translate:—
Nescias an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes
Regium certe genus et Penates
Maeret iniquos.

6. Give an abstract in English of the Ode beginning "Angustam amice pauperiem pati."

7. Translate (II. 15):—
Iam paucia aratro iugera regiae
Moles relinquent, undique latius
Extensa visentur Lucrino
Stagna lacu platanusque cælebs
Evincet ulmos. Tum violaria et
Myrtus et omnis copia narium
Salgent olivetis odorem
Fertilibus domino priori;
Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos
Excludet iterus. Non ita Romuli
Praescriptum et intonsi Catonis
Auspiciis veterumque norma.

Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum; nulla decempedis
Metata privatis opacum
Porticus excipiebat Arcton;
Nec fortuitum spermere caespitem
Leges sinebant, oppida publico
Sumptu inhentes et deorum
Tempa novo decorare saxo.
Miserarum est neque amori dare ludum neque dulci
Mala vino lavere aut examinari metuentes
Patruae verbera linguae.
Tibi qualum Cythereae puer ales, tibi telas
Operosaque Minervae studium aufert, Neobule,
Lipasae nitor Hebri,
Simul unctos Tiberinis humeros lavit in undis,
Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno
Neque segni pede victus;
Catus idem per apertum fugientes agitato
Grece cervosiaculari et celer alto latitantem
Fruticeto excipere aprum.

8. Translate:—

I.

Damno quid non immittit dies?
Astas parentum, peior avis, tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem.

II.

Hic dies anno redeunte festus
Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit
Amphorae fumum bibere institutae
Consule Tullo.

Give instances of Greek construction used by Horace.

HORACE: SATIRES.

I. Translate and explain:—

Pœnum habet in cornu; longe fuge: dummodo risum
Excutiat sibi, non hic quicum parcet amico;
Et, quodcumque semel chartis illeverit, omnes
Gestiet a furno redeuentes scire lacuque
Et pueros et anum.

Hic est que nunc,

Olim que scripsit Lucilius, eripias si
Tempora certa modosque et, quod prius ordine verbum est,
Posterius facias, praeponen ultima primis,
Non, ut si solvas "Postquam Discordia tetra
Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit,"
Invenias etiam disiecti membra poetae.

Quattuor hinc rapimus viginti et milia rhedis,
Mansuri oppidulo, quod verum dicere non est,
Signis perfacile est: venit vilissima rerum
Hic aqua: sed panis longe pulcherminus, ultra
Callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator.

Tum Prænestinus salso multoque fluenti
Expressa arbusto regerit convicia, durus
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Vindemistor et invictus, cui sepe viator
Cessisset, magna compellans voce cuculun.
Casu venit obivus illi
Adversarius et: Quo tu turpissime magna
Inclamat voce; et: Licet antestari? Ego vero
Oppono auriculam. Rapit in ius; clamor utrique.
Sed tamen ut monitus cavaes, ne forte negoti
Incutiat tibi quid sanctarum inscitia legum:
Si mala considerit in quem quis carmina, ius est
Judiciumque. Esto, si quis mala; sed bona si quae
Indice considerit laudatus Cassare? si quis
Opprobriis dignum latraverit, integer ipse?
Solventur risu tabule, tu misus abibis.
Quinquennes oleas est et silvestria corna,
Ac nisi mutatum parcit defundere vinum et,
Cuius odorem olei nequeas perferre, licebit
Ille repotia, natales aliosque dierum.
Festos albarus celebret, cornu ipsae bilibili
Caulibus instillat, vetoris non parcus aceti.
Heredes Staberi summan incidere sepulcro:
Ni sic fecissent, gladiatorum dare centum
Damnati populo paria atque epulum arbitrio Arri,
Frumenti quantum metit Africa.
Qui testamentum tradet tibi cunque legendum,
Abnuere et tabulas a te removere memento,
Sic tamen, ut limis rapias, quid prima secundo
Cera velit versus; solus multisae colares,
Veloce percurre oculo.
Per totum hoc tempus subiektor in diem et horam
Invidiae noster. Ludos spectaverat una,
Luserat in Campo; Fortunae filius, omnes.
Frigidos a Rostris marat per compita rumor:
Quicunque obivus est, me consultit: O bone, nam te
Scire, deos quoniam propius contingis, oportet;
Numquid de Dacis audisti? Nil equidem. Ut tu
Semper eris derisor! At omnes di exagitent me,
Si quidquam. Quid? militibus promissa Trigetrea
Preedia Caesar, en est Italae tellure datum?

II. Write down the account given by Horace (1) of his introduction to
Mecenas (2) of his manner of spending the day.

III. Write in Latin prose a short life of Horace.

J. R. SEELEY, Professor.
Translate:

I. vv. 82-111.

 Translate:

I. v. 472-491.

Translate:

FACULTY OF ARTS.

GREEK.

SENIOR CLASS.

EURIPIDES: Ion.

II. vv. 82-111.

III. vv. 472-491.
Translate the extracts:

1. vv. 32-4. λαβὼν βρέφος νεογνόν ὑπὸ κοίλης πέτρας,
     αὐτῷ σὸν ἄγει σπαργάνοις θ' οἶς ἔχει,
     ἔγενες Δελφῶν τάμια πρὸς χρυσῆρια.
What is unusual in this construction?

2. vv. 44, 5, ἐθάμασε εἰ τις Δελφίδων Λαία τήρη
     λαθραίον ὅδεν ἐν θεῶ Βίας ὄδύον.
Why is the optative Λαία used?

3. vv. 67, 8, Λέξιας δὲ τὴν τούχην
     ἐς τούτο ἐδιάνει, κοῦ λέξθειν ὥς ἔκκαι.
What would be the usual expression? Give another example of
     Λέξια used in this sense.

4. v. 339. Φοίβῳ γυνῆ γεγοῦσα;
When are feminine perfect participles made in this form?

5. v. 547. εἰ δ' οὐκέτ' ἐστι, τίνι τρόπῳ διερθάρη;
Why is οὐ used after εἰ?

6. vv. 964, 5. οὐ ἄλλ' ὅποι τῷ θεῷ ωσόντα τῷ γ' αὐτοῦ γόνον.
Explain the force of the absolute case with ὥς prefixed.

7. v. 1131. δάκτης ἐστώσαν φίλοις.
What are the older forms of this third person plural? By what false
     analogy do ἐστώσαν and similar forms seem to be made?

8. v. 1146. ἐνῷ δ' ἐφανταί γράμμασίν τοιαίθ' ὄφαι.
What account is to be given of ἐνῷ in this construction?

9. v. 1187. κοίνεις τάδ' ἄτειν; ἐν χρυσῷ κ' τ. ἔ.
Explain the form ἄτειν.

10. v. 1199. καίν αὐτῷ χείλη τόμασι κεχρημέναι καθήσαν.
With what limitation is this verb κεχρημέναι, thus used? What words
     of the same root convey a like meaning?

11. vv. 1500, 1. ΚΡ. ἐκτείνα τ' ἄκουσ'.
     ΙΩ. οὗ ἔρων τ' ράχ' ὅσιν' ἄνησος.
Why does Creusa use the aorist (she is speaking of the exposure of her
     infant), and Ion the imperfect?

12. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood of the following verbs, and the
     Present Tense of each:
13. Name the Voice and Tense of the following participles, and the Present Tense of each:

πράξεις, ἔκπαρφων, ἔκπεθεις, γέρωνα, παμένα.

14. How does the metrical construction of v. 1 differ from the usual rhythm of Tragic Iambic Verse?

The rhythm of the following lines has been found fault with:

v. 633. ἢ ἔνθεόν ἔλγον ἄγαθ' ἄκουσόν μοι, πάτερ.

v. 808. δἐσποινα, προδεδομέονα, σὺν γάρ σοι νυσῶ.

Is there anything faulty in them? If not, why not?

15. What is observable in the rhythm of v. 226?

16. v. 522. πάντα, μὴ φαίνασα τά τοῦ θεοῦ στέρματα ῥήξει χείρ.

Scan, and explain any peculiarity.

17. In v. 63, Nuthus is described as Ἀιδών τοῦ Δίως γεγένος.

What generation did Euripides elsewhere interpose between Ἐολοῦς and Zeus? What was the genealogy usually accepted? In the prophecy of Athena at the end of the play, what departure is there from the ordinary genealogical traditions?

18. vv. 201-4. καὶ μὲν τοιν' ἄθροισιν

πετρόντος ἐφεδρόν ἱππων

τὰν πόρον πνεύσαν ἐν αἷς

τρόσματον ἄλκαν.

Who and what are described?

19. Of what kind were the works of Art which the women of the Chorus describe in these lines, and the preceding and following lines? Can any conclusion be drawn from these descriptions respecting the visible appearance of such works?

20. Translate and explain

vv. 235, 6. ............Παλλάδος ἐνοικα

τρόφημα μελαθρὰ τῶν ἴμων τυράννων.

What was the name usually given to the temple of Ἀθηνᾶ Πολιάς? Cite the lines in which Homer mentions the birth and nurture of Erechtheus, and show how his story differs from the story of the later poets and genealogists.

21. v. 306. σηκοῦν δ' ἐνατρέφει Τροφωνίου.

How is this construction to be justified? Where was the oracle of Trophonius?

22. vv. 881, 2. ὃ τάς ἐπιστρόφηγου μελπων

κιθάρας ἑννοεῖ.

To whom was the invention of the seven-stringed lyre ascribed? What was the principle of the sequence of notes in the Grecian lyre? Explain the terms ὑπάτη and γήγη.

23. vv. 936-8. ΚΡ. ἀκουσ τοίνυ' ὀίσθα Κεκροσίας πέτρας

πρόβουρον ἄντρου, δὲ Μακρᾶς κελάσκοιρας

ΠΑΙΔ. οἴο, ἐνθὰ Πανός ἀδύνα, καὶ βουριοὶ πόλεις.
Show the anachronism. When, and why was this cave dedicated to Pan?


25. v. 1163–5. κατ’ εἰσόδου δὲ Κέρασα θυγατέρων πέλας σπειράσεσιν εἰλίσσουση; Ἄθηναιον τινὸς ἀνάθημα.

What is the fable alluded to?


Mention other passages in which Athene is called by this title. How was Ἀθηναίος Ἀθήναις παρασκευασάνθη ἀρμάσθην ποτε ἤκουσαν τινὶς Ἀθηναίων τινὶς ἀνάθημα?

27. What were the names of the Four Ionian Tribes? When was this division superseded at Athens? What evidence have we of its continued existence in other Ionian communities? Is there any indication of an established order of the Four Tribes? How does this affect the hypothesis that the names of the tribes were descriptive of employments? What are the ancient authorities for this hypothesis? What institutions connected with the tribes survived the political abolition of the Four Ionian Tribes at Athens?

HERODOTUS, Book IX. cc. 1–61.

Translate:

I. c. 16.

To ἄλλα τὰ ἐπίλασα ἰδιών θεοσάντων, ἀνεβός μὲν Ὄρχομενίῳ, λογίσας δὲ ἐκ τὰ πρῶτα ἐν Ὅρχομενίῳ ἐφι δὲ ὁ Θεοπαλάρης κληθῆται καὶ αὐτὸς ὡς Ἄτταγινος ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον τοῦτον κληθῆται δὲ καὶ Θηβαῖοι ἄνδρες πεντήκοντα καὶ φέρες ἃ χώρις ἑκατέρου κλήσαν, ἀλλὰ Πέρσης τε καὶ Θηβαῖον ἐν κλίνῃ ἐκατέστρ. ὡς δὲ ἀπὸ δεῖπνον ἦσαν, διαπνὸντες, τὸν Πέρση ὁ Ἰεράλην, ὢν ὁλὸς γέγονεν ἐθνῆ, ἑπεδρᾶν αὐτὸς ὑπόθεσεν ἄνθρωπος τοῖς ἀντικρισίσθαι ἡμῖν ἐν Ὅρχομενίῳ τοῖς ἀπείρως. Ἐξ ὁνόματος τοῦ Τίτα καὶ ὄμοσπονδος ἐγένετο, ἐξωθησότα τοῦ γνώμης τῆς ἐκείνης καταλαβέονθαί τε θέλων ἔνας καὶ προείκει τοῖς καὶ συνεκαθισθαί ἐκείνος τα υποφέροντα. Ὁρίζει τοῦτον τοῖς εἰκοσίμεθην Πέρσῃς, καὶ τοῦ στρατοῦ, τοῦ ἐλπισμοῦ ἐπὶ τῷ πολεμῷ στρατοπεδευόμενον τοῦτον πάντων ἥδεας, ὅλης τε ὧν χρόνων ἐιλεθήνετο, ὅλης τε γὰρ τοῦ περεγενέσθωξαν. Ταύτα τὸ ἀμα τοῦ Πέρσης λέγειν, καὶ μετένδοι τολλά τῶν δακρων. αὐτὸς δὲ θωμάσας τὸν λόγον ἔσηεν τρός αὐτῶν ὁ Μαρτινίων τα ἡσυχαὶ ἔστι λέγειν, καὶ τοῖς μετ’ ἐκείνων ἐν αἴη ἠσθι Περσῇς. Τὸν δὲ μετὰ ταύτα ἐπείνει. «Ζεῖν, δὲ τι δεῖ γενέσθαι ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἀμήχανον ἀποτρέπαται ἀνθρώπων οὖ ἔστι γὰρ πιστὰ λέγουσι τιθεῖσθαι ὀδεῖς. ταύτα δὲ Περσῶν συνοιχὶ ἐπιστάμενον ἐκάλεσθαι ἀναγκαίς ἐνδεδειγμένοι. ἔγγυτον δὲ δέον ἢ ἔστι τῶν ἐν παρέχομαι αὐτῷ, ταύτα φρονίσαντα μηδένον κρατείνει». Ταύτα μὲν τῷ Ὅρχομενίῳ Θεσσάνδρου.
I. Give the Attic form of ὃνει.
II. cc. 41, 42.

1. Give the Attic form of ὃνει.
2. What expeditions had been directed by the Persians against Greece before this of Xerxes?
3. What story is mentioned by Demosthenes resembling the story told by Herodotus of Lycedas (cc. 5)? How do the circumstances differ?
4. Where particularly was Zeus worshipped under this title?
5. What circumstances put Pausanias in the position of commander-in-chief of the Lacedaemonian army?
6. c. 7. Διὰ Ἑλλήνου αἰδεσθέντα.
7. Who was Doriens?
8. c. 10. προσαρέστει δὴ ὠντὶ δι' Ἑρμανάκτα τὸν Δωριέως, ἄνερα οἰκίσει ἑαυτὴς τῆς αὐτῆς.
9. Explain the distinction between Σπαρτῆιαται and οἱ περίοικοι Δακεδα-

HERODOTUS, Book IX. cc. 1-61.

I. When, and how far, was the Persian Empire extended into Europe?
2. What was the cause of the anger of the Persian kings against Athens?
3. What story is mentioned by Pausanias resembling the story told by Herodotus of Lycedas (cc. 5)? How do the circumstances differ?
4. Where were the Hyacinthia celebrated? To what population is it probable that the festival originally belonged? What was the character of it?
5. c. 7. Διὰ Ἑλλήνου αἰδεσθέντα.
6. Where particularly was Zeus worshipped under this title?
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9. Explain the distinction between Σπαρτῆιαται and οἱ περίοικοι Δακεδα-

Who was Doriens?
10. What was the condition and policy of the Argives during the invasion of Xerxes?

11. c. 15. οἱ Βουλαδοὶ.
   What do we know of the number of these magistrates at different times?

12. In speaking of the battle of Marathon, in c. 27, the Athenians are made to say, ἐγκήσασαν ἦθενε ἦ ἐκ καὶ τεσσαράκοντα. Why is this number stated?

13. Among the Greeks at Platææ are enumerated Μυκηναῖοι καὶ Τιτυν-θιῶν τετρακόσιοι. When did these communities cease to exist?

14. How did it happen that there were Egyptian soldiers in the army of Mardonius, when there were none in the army of Xerxes?

15. c. 45. Alexander the Macedonian says, c. 45, αὐτὸς Ἔλλην γένος εἰμὶ τῶρχαίον. What was the ground of this claim? How was it solemnly acknowledged?

16. Ἀμομφάρειοι δὲ ὁ Πολιτέας, λοχήγων τοῦ Πιτυνθέων λόγου, οὐκ ἔφη τόδε ξεῖνοι φιλέσθαι.
   How is this statement noticed by Thucydides? What evidence have we of a belief that such a company existed? When did such a division, to what part of the population of Lacotia did it relate? How does this appear?

17. Describe the general characteristics of the Ionic dialect of Herodotus? Decline τάξις in this dialect.

18. Give the Attic forms of the following words:—
   ἐπεκέκι, ἀγωνισταί, τέωι (εἰ τέωι καὶ ἄλλως Ἑλλήνως), τολιγκία, ἐδεδείκνυσθα, καταλαμφότατα, κατόφρα, ἰδίαν, καταλείβθηκε, ἑσοῦντα, ἔζωθε, μεγάθεα (gen.).

19. Name the Voice and Tense of the following verbs, and the Present Tense of each:—
   ἐνόστακτο, ἀναπεπτέταται, κατακομμία, ἐστασε, παραίνεα, ἐνεδίκες, ἐπεφώνατο, ἐξελεύστα, ἐνεδίκυβατο, εὐφθερώταται.

20. c. 12. ὅ δυνατοὶ αὐτὴν ἴσχυν εἰς Ἀργείων μή ὁκ ἐξέχων. Explain the introduction of the apparently redundant negatives μή ὁκε.

21. What is the etymology of ἀνακκοκέω?

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. Distinguish the Tenses of the English Verb as Indefinite, Imperfect, and Perfect; and show what are the corresponding Greek forms.

2. What is the difference between the Greek and English idioms in the use of the Imperfect and Indefinite forms?

3. Translate Herod. vii. c. 221: τὸν μάντιν . . . . φανερὸν ἐκτις Λεωφίδης ἀποπέμπω, ἵνα μή συναπλοῦστοι σοφεῖ δέ, ἀποσεπάθομεν, αὐτὸν μὲν οὖν ἀπελίποιο, τὸν δὲ παῖδα συστατεύομεν, οὖν οἱ μοναγογενεῖ, ἀπεπεκρίνοι.

4. In what verbs is the use of the Imperfect Tenses, to describe actions which remain incomplete, most frequent?

5. Herod. vii. c. 2. ήσαν γάρ Δαρείοι καὶ πρότερον ἡ δασελεύασα γέγονα- τες τρισὶ παῖσι. What is the force of the aorist δασελεύασα?

Translate. What account can be given of this idiomatic use of the aorist ἐπίσησα?

7. Translate Herod. ix. c. 48: τι δὴ οὗ πρὸ μὲν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὁμοίως ἡμεῖς, ἐπείπτα δὲ δοξάσατε εἰμί ἀριστοί, πρὸ δὲ τῶν βαρβάρων ἡμεῖς, οὐκ ἤρθατε σοφοί ἀλλὰ ἡμῶν ἐμπερίσσεϊτε; and explain the idiom.

8. Translate Arist. Lys. vv. 510-518:
καὶ πολλακις ὅδοις ἂν ὠσι.

7ούσαμεν ἂν τι κακόν ὑμᾶς βουλεύσαμεν μέγα πράγμα·

τι βεβολέω τοὺς περί τῶν σπουδῶν;... τι δὲ οὐκ τοῦτ'; ἡ δ' ἂν ἀνήρ.

έτερον τε πονηρότερον δήπορον βούλευτ' ἐπενόησεν ἂν ὑμῶν

ηρόμεθ' ἂν πὼς τοῦτ', ὅπως, διαπράττεσθ' ἂν ἀνήρ;

What is the exact force of the aorist thus used with ἂν? Why is the ἂν necessary?

9. Prove that an Aorist is not necessarily a past tense.

10. In what kind of sentences can the Indicative Aorist be used as a present tense?

11. What are the usual constructions in Greek for prohibitions? And what is the difference in meaning between them?

12. When a prohibition is made by an aorist, is there ever any difference in construction between a prohibition in the Second Person and a prohibition in the Third Person?

13. In Xen, Mem. I. c. 2, § 53, ἐγὼ δὲ αἰτῶν σιδὰ καὶ περὶ πατέρων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συγγένων καὶ περὶ ἄλλων ταῦτα λέγοντα, what is the time of λέγοντα?

14. In what kind of sentences is the use both of the Imperfect Infinitive and of the Aorist Infinitive as a past tense most frequent? Give an example in illustration.

15. What is the difference between the Greek and Latin syntax with regard to the tense of a verb in the Infinitive Mood after verbs of promising, threatening, &c.?

16. In old Greek, what is the strict meaning of the Perfect Tenses? Point out some consequences which have resulted from this in the old language.


Explain and illustrate the force of the perfect ἀποδέησων.

18. In what kind of verbs is an Active Imperative Perfect found in use? Give examples.

19. What are the Tenses of the verb, which may be used to express either a Passive or a Middle meaning? Give examples, both of forms commonly called Passive being used as Middle, and of forms commonly called Middle being used as Passive.

20. Show, by considerations both of etymology and syntax, what is the real nature of the Optative Mood: and explain the use of the Future Optative.
Translate into Greek:

1. When this took place, and they were giving up the dead under truce,
   many approached each other and conversed.
2. There is nothing that they did not offer, that they might not be
   compelled to do what was just.
3. If any one of those appointed to this work seemed to him to be lazy, he
   would pick out the right man and strike him.
4. He promised them, if he should successfully accomplish the objects of
   his expedition, not to desist before he had restored them to their home.
5. For when, after having gained the mastery in the sea-fight, they sailed
   to the land, Diomedon on the one hand recommended that they should all
   put out to sea, and pick up the wrecks and the shipwrecked men; but Erasi-
   nides, that they should all sail with all speed against the enemy who were
   blockading Mytilene: but Thrasyllus said that both objects would be effected,
   if they should leave some ships behind at the place, and sail with the others
   against the enemy. And when this was resolved upon, they left forty-seven
   ships, four for each of the foundered vessels, which were twelve in
   number; and both Thrasybulus, and Theramenes who spoke against the admiral-
   rats at the former meeting of the assembly, were among the officers left behind;
   but with the rest of the fleet they sailed against the enemy. In all this what
   was there which they did not do adequately and well? Is it not just then that
   for whatsoever was ill done with respect to the enemy those who were ap-
   pointed to act against them should be held responsible; but that those who
   were assigned for the duty of picking up the wrecked men, if they did not do
   what the admirals ordered, should be called upon to answer, why they did not
   pick them up? But I have thus much to say on behalf of both parties, that the
   storm prevented the execution of any of the orders and wishes of the admirals.

Translate:

HOMER: ODYSSEY, Book I.

Translate:

I. vv. 155–177.
'Αλλ' ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπέ, καὶ ἀτρεκίως κατάλεξον, 
Τε, πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν; πόθεν τι πόθεν, ἥδε τική; 
'Οπιοῦν δ' ἐπὶ νῆδο ἄρκειον; πῶς δ' σε ναίτα 
Ἡγαν εἰς Ἰθάκην; τίνες ἔμμεναι εὐχέτωνται; 
Οὐ μὲν γάρ τι σε πέξιν οἴομαι ἐνθάδε ἵκεσθαι. 
Καὶ μοι τοῦτ' ἀγρίφυλον ἐγίγνυμι, ὥρ' ε' εὖ εἰδώ, 
'Ην νέον πεθέτει, ἡ καὶ πατρώοις ἐσ σ 
ἐχεῖς; εἶπεν τολλαί ἵων ἀνέρες ἠμέτερον δῶ 
"Ἀλλοι, εἴτε καὶ καινοὶ ἐπίστατος ἤν ἀνθρώπων."

1. From what noun is φορμιζω derived? Mention similar formations.

2. What is the prose form of περθαίνω?

3. ν. 164, 5. πάντες κ' ἁρσαίατ' ἐλαφρότεροι πόδες εἶναι, ἡ ἀφρενότεροι χρυσοῦ τε ἐσθήτος τε.

Point out the difference between this idiom and the English idiom in similar expressions. Give an example of the same idiom from the Medea.

4. What is the later form of ἀφιέμι?

5. What is the difference between ἄντος and ἄντων?

II. ν. 325-352.

Τοίοι δ' αἰώνοις ἀδιέ σπεύσως, οί δ' ἱερός
Εἰσ' ἄκοινος' δ' Ἂχαιον νόστοις ἀδιέ
Ἀγρόν, ὡν ἐκ Τροίης ὑπενεῖσσα Παιλλας Ἀδῆς,
Τοῦ δ' ὑπερώθεν φρεάτι σύνθετο θέτειν αἰώνες,
Κοινή Ἰκαρίον περίφρον Πεντελώντεια,
Κλίμακα δ' ἄθηλήν κατείθησιν οὐκ ἐδόμοι,
Οὐκ οὖν, ἔμε τῇ γε καὶ ἄμφιτοι δὴ ἐποντο.
'Ἡ δ' ὑπὲρ ὧν μενιστάδια ἁπάκειν ὑπὲρ γνωκόν,
Στὶ παρὰ παρὰ σταθμὸν τέχνος πάκα ποιήσατο,
"Ἀντα παρείσθην χρονόν ἵππορά κρηνέμαν.
Αρβύτολος δ' ἀρα οἱ κερεί ἑκάστερο παρῶντα,
Δακρύεσα ἐπετα προσηβεία θείον οἰωνόν.'

Φήμε, πολλά γὰρ ἄλλα βρασάνεθα δοξήρια οίδας,
"Ἐργ' ἀνέρων τε θείον τε, τὰ τε κελεύον ἁριὸν.
Τῶν ἐν γέ φρον ἀδιέ παράξονον' οί δ' ἱερός

ὁνομάζων, εἰς ταύτας μεταγενεσθαίσα φίλον κύρ.
Τείταρ εἶπεν με μάλλα καθικετο πέρως ἀλλοτρος.
Ταῦτα γὰρ κεφάλης ποθέου, μεμηρμένωι αἰει

"Ἀνδρός, τοῦ κλεους εὐρό καθ' Ἐλλάδα καὶ μέσον." Αργος.
Τώντων ἐν τοι κοινωνεῖ ἄντιον ἢδ' ἤδ' ἄντιον
Μητέρα ἐρῆ τι τ' ἄρ' αὖ φθονείς, ἄτριπον ἂνοιχ.
Τέσσερει, ἥπιον οἵ νόσος δρομαί; αὖ νῦ τ' ἂνοιχ.
ΑἈγος, ἄλλα ραθεί Ζεῦς αἰτίος, ἄτε ἀδιόησιν
ἀνδρόμεθα δεομέρτησιν, ὅπως ἐξέλισσί εἰς τέσσερα.
Των γὰρ ἄδιον μᾶλλον εὐκλείον ἀνθρωπος,
μή τί ποιήσαι, ἀνθρώπον ἄδιον ἀκούσα τίποτα,
"Ἡμεῖς ἀκούντες νεωτάτῃ ἀρματίζησαν."
6. What would be said in Attic Greek in place of 'Etaire?' 
7. What part of the verb is 'r.1116vnuv'? What would be the form used in late Greek?
8. What was the region originally called 'Eas?' What is probably the meaning of the expression used here, r.1116uiv 'Apyus?
9. What is the more usual form for oioas?
10. What would be the usual form for a1cov6vEO"it?
Make ancient forms with the termination eO"cH of the dative plural kρονει, τοσι, γίγασι, λιμέσι.
11. What is the present tense of πλάγχθη, v. 2? What was the verb from the same root used in later Greek?
12. What are the Attic forms of θείο (ἀρρα.........οι μένοι ἐν φθείο θείο, v. 89), of ἀπευπείμεν, ἐπεστάμεν, παρεθεί, γνώριμοι, ἐπιθύμομοι, ἔσαν? What would be said for ἐσσί (Ἀλκινίος ἐσσί, ἱμα τίς σε &c., v. 302)? for μάρτυροι (θεό δ' ἐπὶ μάρτυροι ἔστων, v. 273)? What is the late form of the third person plural, ἐστών?
13. Of what tense, and from what present tense, are τέρραθε (ἐδώ τὴν πέφρα' Ἀθῆνη, v. 444), δέδεμεν (Βαθείμος δέδημην), τετέχθαι, λήσομαι, ἀνωθη?
14. v. 41. ὀπτό' ἀν ὑβης τρε κατ ἐμείρετα αἰγι.
v. 85. Ἐρωτει.........τοσο εὐ Ωμηφύτη δέρμηνει,
What mood are ἐμείρεται and ἐστέρνων?
15. Give the etymology of ἀτέστα, ἀπεστάτο, ἡμεθείσα, πινοῦσα.
16. v. 225. τίπτε δέ σε χρείω;
What part of speech is χρείω? How is it governed?
17. v. 17. τῷ οἱ ἐπεκλόσαντο θεοί οἰκόνες νεόθα.
What is the primitive meaning of ἐπεκλόσαντο? How is this idea put in a mythological shape by Homer, and by the later poets?
18. Where was the country of the Táρμοι? Where was Τήμησι?

Translate:

XENOPHON: ANABASIS, Book I.

Translate: I. c. iii. §§ 16-19.

Μετὰ τοῦτον ἄλλοι ἀνέστη, ἐπίλεικτα μὲν τῷν εὐθείαν τοῦ τὸ πλαύσιν κλείσαντο, ὕστερ παλίν τὸν στόχον Κύρων μὴ ποιομόνον παρεδίκηκεν δὲ ὡς εὐθεῖη κίνητο, ἡγημόνα αἰτεύεσαν παρὰ τοῦτον ὃς λοιμαῖσε ἐμὲ τὸ πράξειν. Eί δέ τι καὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνι πηγεύσαν μὴ ἄν Κύρων δή, τί καλεῖται καὶ τὰ ἄκρα ἡμῖν κελεύειν Κύρων προκαταληματιζόμεθα; 'Εγὼ μὲν γὰρ ἐκνοική τῷ εἰς τὸ πλοῖον ἐμβαίνων δ' ἡμίν· δη, μὴ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ταῖς τριπλησιών καταδύσῃ· φοβοίμην δ' ὃν τῷ ἡγεμόνι φι δοιή ἐπεθανεῖ, μὴ ἡμῖν αγάγη  ὅθεν όρχι πῶς τὲ ὡς ἐξελθεῖν βοήθησόμεθα; δ' ἄντι αὐτοῦτον ἄπελθον ὁ οὗ δυνατὸν ἥστιν. 'Αλλὰ ἐγὼν ὁμιλὶ τοῖς μὲν φιλουργίας εἰσάς οὔτε δὲ μὲν ἄν τρέχων ἠλθόμεν πρὸς Ἐρώνας ἀντιγέμφοι, σὺν Κλαδίρχῳ ἔρωταν ἐκεῖνον τί βοήθομαι· ἡμῖν ἤρθεςκα καὶ ἔδώ τὴν πραξία ὑποκρίνει καὶ πρὸς ἡμῖν ἐξηνόθεν, ἐπεθανεῖ καὶ ἡμῖν, καὶ μη κακοὺς εἰς τῶν πρόσθεν τοῦτον συνισκίζοντας· ἓν δὲ
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

I. c. v. §§ 11-14.

1. Αμφιλεξίων δε τι ἐνταθεῖν τὸν τε τοῦ Μένωνος στρατηγοῦν καὶ τῶν τοῦ Κλαρέχου, ὁ Κλαρέχος κρίνει ἀλίκειν τὸν τοῦ Μένωνος, πληγήν ἐνέβαλεν ὁ δ' ἐθύμ πρὸς τὸ ἐκατοντασμα εὐλογεῖν ἀκόανηστε γ' οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐξαλείποντο καὶ ὁργίζοντο ὑγίας τῆς Κλαρέχου. Τῇ δὲ αὐτῷ ἀμφίβολον ἐθύμον ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ ποιηματος, καὶ ἐκεί κατακεφαλίσαντος τὴν ἀγοράν, ἀπεπέμψε ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ ζεύγν τια ἡ τοῦ Μένωνος στρατηγικὸς σὺν ὀλίγων τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν· ὁ Κύρων δ' ὅπως ἦκεν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ προῆλανεν· τῶν τοῦ Μένωνος στρατηγωτῶν ἐξαίτα σύκοις τὶς, ὅσ' εἰδεν τὸν Κλάρεχον διελάθαιται, ἤσι τῇ αἵρει· καὶ αὐτός μὲν αὐτοῦ ἢμαρτεν ἄλλοι δὲ λίθω καὶ ἄλλος, εἰτα πολλοί, κραυγὴν γενομένην. "Ὁ δὲ καταφέρσει εἰκὸ τὸ ἐκατοντασμα· καὶ εἰδεν παραγγέλλει εἰκὸ τῇ ὑπέλει· καὶ τούτω μὲν ὡπλίσας αὐτοῦ ἐκελεύσας μεῖναι τὰς ἀπειδὰς πρὸς τὰ γόνατα θέναις· αὐτὸς δὲ δελαμβάνοις πᾶσιν θρήκεις καὶ τοῦ ἱππῶν οἱ ἦσαν αὐτῷ εἰκὸ τῷ στρατηγικῷ πλείους ἀτεσταράντας, τοὺς οἱ πλεῖστοι θρήκες, ἡλικίας ἐπὶ τοὺς Μένωνοι, ὅτι' ἐκείνου ἐκπλησθῆρα, καὶ αὐτῶν Μένωνα, καὶ τρέχοις ἐπὶ τῷ ὑπέλει. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀποίησαν ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι. "Ὁ δὲ Πράσεων ἐγνεή γὰρ ἑτεροῖς προφείτοι καὶ τάξιν αὐτῷ ἐλομένην τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, εἰδεν αὖν εἰκὸ τῷ μέσῳ ἄμβροτῶν ἄγων ἔθει τῇ ὑπέλει, καὶ ἔδει τοῦ Κλαρέχου μή σεϊν ταῦτα. "Ὁ δ' ἐχαλέπαινεν, ὅτι, αὐτοῦ ὄλγων δέχαντος καταλευθήσαν· θρήνος λέγοι τῷ αὐτοῦ πάθων· ἐκελεύω τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐκ τοῦ μέσου διδασκαλίας.

II. c. ix. §§ 18-21.

Ἀλλ' μήν εἰ τὰ γά τι αὐτῷ προστάξασθαι καλὰς ὑποτήτας, οὐδὲν πόστερος ἀχάριστον ἐσαεί τὴν προθυμίαν. Τοιχαριον κράτος τοῦκράτος διδυμίτηται παντὸς ἑγγονος Κύρων ἐλεχθῆσας γενέσθαι. Ἐξ δὲ τοῦ θρήνει ἂν ὑπεράνως δυνά μομομένως, εἰκὸ τοῦ δικαίου κατακεφαλίσατο τε ὅ ἁρχον χώρας καὶ προσέβαζεν πενυοντα, ἦναν ἀντὶ πότερος ἀφελέω, ἀλλ' ἂν πλεῖον προσεβείην ὡς καὶ ἱδών ἐπάνως, καὶ θαρράλεις ἐκτύνη, καὶ ἐπέπαυσα ἀν τῷ ἱερατα Κύρων ἐκρυπτείνειν· οὐ γὰρ ὄρθων τοῖς φανερῶς πλατυτοικοὶ ἐφαινοντο, ἀλλ' πλαγώμενοι χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἄποκοπωντοι χρῆσαν οἰκόνομοι. Φίλοις γε μηρ' ὅσον πόσητο, καὶ ἀνυσίτος νοοῦ δυνασθαι, καὶ ικανοὶ κρίνεσυν συνεργοὶ εἶναι δ' τι συγχάλοις βουλόμενος καταγείσατο, ὁμολογείτα τῷ πάντων κράτιστος ἐκεῖνος τῇ γενέσθαι θεραπεῖας. Кαὶ γὰρ αὐτοῦ τοῦτο, οὐπερ αὐτὸν ἐνεκέφαλος εἴη, ὃς συνεργῷ ἔχοι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπειράτο συνεργεῖ τῷ φίλοις κράτιστος εἶναι τοῦτον ὅπου ἐκατέστη αἰσθάνειτο ἐπιθύμοντα.

1. In the First Extract, point out the transition from the reported form of speech to the direct form.

2. What is the etymology of καταλευθήσαν;?

3. In the Third Extract, what is the force of ἂν in the clause οὖν ἐκατέστη αἰσθάνειτο ἐπιθυμοῦντα;
4. To what dialect does the verb ἐπέπαρε belong? What would be the Attic equivalent for it? What words of the same root are found in the poets or elsewhere?

XENOPHON: ἈΝΑΒΑΣΙΣ, Book I.

1. Decline ῥαἰς.
2. c. 2. § 22. ἔπτεθεν δὲ κατέβαινεν εἰς πεδίον μέγα, καλὸν καὶ ἐπιρρυτον, καὶ δέντρων παντοδαπῶν ἐμπλεόν καὶ ἀμπέλων. Translate. With what does ἐμπλεόν agree? Decline the word. From what is ἐπιρρυτος derived?

3. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood of the following verbs, and the Present Tense of each:

4. Name the Voice and Tense of the following participles, and the Present Tense of each:

5. What is the rule for the use of the subjunctive or optative mood with the words ἢνα, ὦς, ἵπτω, &c., denoting a purpose or object?

6. What is the rule in Greek with respect to the use of moods in a reported speech?

a. When the reported speech is introduced by a verb in the present tense?

b. When it is introduced by a verb in a past tense?

7. c. 1. § 10. Ἀρίστερος δὲ Θησαυρός ἔφεραι πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον, καὶ αἴτε αὐτὸν εἰς σακχλίον ξένων καὶ τριῶν μηνῶν μυσθόν, ὡς αὐτῷ περιγενήμονος ἄν τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν. ὃ δὲ Κῦρος δίδωσιν αὐτῷ εἰς τρεις μηνῶν καὶ εἴτε αὐτῶν μηνῶν μυσθόν, καὶ εἴτε αὐτῶν μηνῶν πρόθεσιν πρὸς τοὺς ἀντιστασιώτα τριῶν ἀν ἀυτῶ συμβούλευσαι. Translate. Explain the force of ἐπίτηδε. If the same notion were expressed by a personal form of the verb, in what mood would it be? When is ἐπίτηδε constructed with a subjunctive mood?

8. c. 3. §§ 1, 2. Πρῶτος δὲ Κλάρχος τοις αὐτῶν στρατιῶτα ἐξῆκετο ἔναν ὅς ἀὐτῶν τε ἐξάλλοι καὶ τὰ ὑποτεύχα τα ἐκεῖνα, ὅπει ἤπατο προκεῖναι. Κλάρχος δὲ τότε μὲν μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε τοῦ μῆ καταστρωθῆναι ὑπερον δὲ, ἐπεὶ ἦγαν ὅτι οὐ δυνήσεται βιάσσεσθαι, συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν αὐτῶν στρατιῶτων. Translate. Explain the force of the different tenses, ἐξηκέθος and βιάσσεσθαι. On what principle is μὴ inserted in ἐξέφυγε τοῦ μῆ καταστρωθῆναι?

9. c. 3. § 4. λαβὼν ὑμᾶς ἐπονομάζον, ἤνα, εἴ τι έδωκα, ὄφελοις αὐτῶν. Translate into Greek:—"I will march with the purpose of assisting him, if he be in any need."

10. c. 3. § 10. σύνοδα ἐμαυτῷ πάντα ἐφευρέμενος αὐτῶν. Translate. How does this syntax differ from the Latin Syntax? With what kind of verbs is it found?

11. c. 3. § 12. ὃ δὲ ἀνήρ πολλῶν μὲν ἄξιος φίλος, ὃ ἀν φίλος ὃ χαλεπώτατος ἐξ ἐχθρῶν, ὃ ἀν τολέμαος ὃ. Translate into Greek:—"Cyrus was a very valuable friend to whomsoever..."
he was a friend, and an enemy very difficult to deal with to any one with whom he was at war."

12. c. 4. § 7. ἔπει δ' ὁν ἦσαν ἄφανες, διήλθε λόγος, οὗτοι διώκοι αὐτόν Ἰφίσος μὴ κρίμεναι καὶ οἱ μὲν εἰδοχωρεῖν ὕπὶ διόλους δυνατεὶς αὐτὸν ἱνθῆσεν, οἱ δ' ἐφκείρουν εἰ ἀλώσουντο.

Translate. Why is διώκοι in the optative mood? What part of the verb is ἀλώσουντο?

13. c. 4. § 8. ἄλλα ἰδείς, εἰδότες ὅτι κακως εἶσοι περὶ ἡμᾶς ἡ ἡμῖν περὶ ἐκεῖνουν.

Translate. What part of the verb is ἰδείς? What was the form used for it in later Greek?

14. c. 4. § 16. ἀκόψωντες ταῦτα ἐπέιθευτο, καὶ διεβήσαν πρὶν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀποκρίνασθαι.

Translate into Greek:—"We will not cross before the others answer."

15. c. 5. § 3. τὰς ἡτὶς, ἀν τις ταχὺ ἀναστῇ, ὅτι λαμβάνειν πέτον ταῖς γὰρ βραχίωσι, ὡσπερ σφίδαις, καὶ ταχυ ἀπαγορεύσιν.

Translate. If the description had been given with a past tense, ἤν λαμβάνειν, how would the clause, ἀν τις ταχὺ ἀναστῇ, have been expressed? What verbs are used in other tenses to express the same meaning as ἀπαγορεύσιν?

16. c. 5. § 7. ἤν δὲ τοῖς τῶν σταθμῶν οὔς πάντων μακροῖς ἡλαυνεῖν, ὅποτε ἢ πρὸς ἑωρ βοῦλωσι διατελέσαι ἢ πρὸς χιλόν.

Translate. What is observable in the use of ἤν here?

Translate into Greek:—"He makes very long marches whenever he wishes to reach water."

17. Give the succession of the Persian Kings from the foundation of the Empire to Darius, the father of Artaxerxes and Cyrus. How did Darius become king?

18. What provinces were included in the Satrapy of Cyrus? What was the occasion of enmity between Cyrus and Tissaphernes?

19. In what year did the expedition of Cyrus take place? By what name is the final battle known?

20. What is known of Clearchus before his joining Cyrus?

21. What was the value of a Persian Daric in Attic drachmas, and as compared with English gold money?

22. Where was the country of the Pisidians?

23. What was the position of Iconium?

24. Why did Syennesis give up his purpose of opposing the entrance of Cyrus into Cilicia?

25. Describe the pass between Cilicia and Syria. What were the cities nearest to it in Cilicia and Syria?

26. In what way did the Lacedemonians assist Cyrus in his expedition? What cause had they to be friendly to him?

27. At what point did Cyrus cross the Euphrates? By what names does Xenophon describe the successive regions on the left bank of the Euphrates?
FACULTY OF ARTS.

EURIPIDES, Medea, vv. 1-565 (ed. Elmsl.).

Translate:

I. vv. 20-37.

II. vv. 380-400.

III. vv. 420-433.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

1. State and explain the classification of Literature into kinds, as adopted in the Course.

2. Define, and exemplify (either by made examples, or by quotations from English poets) the figures, Simile, Hyperbole, Irony, Personification, Antithesis, Climax.

3. Enumerate the chief exercises of the art of description, in respect of the differences of the objects of which description may be attempted. Show how the enumeration may be transferred to Poetry.

4. Name six eminent British Historians of the last two centuries, giving dates, and some indication of the nature of their writings.

5. Name the more eminent British philosophical writers, beginning with Locke, giving dates, and indicating which of them may be regarded as adherents to Locke, and which not.

6. Expand and illustrate the following passage from Bacon's Essays:—"A good continued speech, without a good speech of interlocution, shews slowness; and a good reply, or second speech, without a good settled speech, sheweth shallowness and weakness. As we see in beasts, that those that are weakest in the course are yet nimblest in the turn."

7. Write a few sentences on this theme—"On Rhyme as affecting thought."
8. Write a short Essay on this theme—"A morning alone in an old Library."

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. What do Ethnologists mean by the Aryan family of nations? Give its main subdivisions.

2. Sketch the history of the Latin element in the English language.

3. Note any peculiarities of the language or versification of the following passages—one from Chaucer, the other from Spenser:

(1)
But for to tellen you of his araie:
His hors was good, but he ne was not gaie;
Of fustian he wered a gipon
Alle besmotred with his habergeon,
For he was late ycome fro his viage
And wente for to don his pilgrimage.

(2)
That darksome cave they enter, where they find
That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,
Musing full sadly in his sullen mind;
His griesie locks, long growen and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round,
And hid his face; through which his hollow eyne
Lookt deadly dull, and stared as astound;
His raw-bone cheeks, through penury and pine,
Were shrunk into his jaws, as he did never dine.

4. What are the parts of grammar, and what is the business of each? What is meant by "parts of speech"?

5. Give the etymologies of the words romance, chivalry, tribulation, knight, squire, knave, churl, villain, poetry, prose, music, porter (in its two senses), beer, burk, academy; also of the words italicised in the following passages:

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a Heaven of Hell, a Hell of Heaven.
Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestic train.

6. Describe the following kinds of English verse:—Blank Verse, Heroic Rhyme, Octosyllables, Saxon Alliterative Verse, and Ballad Metre. Give an example of each, and mention some poems written in each.

7. Rewrite the following passage, inserting points, and correcting mistakes of whatever kind:

"The man is yet unborne who duly ways an hour. I've lost a day the prince
who nobly cried had been an Emperor without his crown of Rome say rather lord of human race he spoke as if deputed by mankind so should all speak so reason speaks in all from the soft whispers of that god in man why fly to folly why to phrensy fly for reskew from the blessing we possess: time the supreme time is eternity pregnant with all eternity can give who murders Time he crushes in the birth a power ethereal only not adored, ah how unjust to nature and himself is thoughtless thankless inconsistent man how different to his promise."

II. LITERATURE.

1. What literatures existed in the British Islands prior to English Literature proper? Mention leading names.

2. Divide English Literature into periods, as in the course, giving the names and dates of the English sovereigns for all the periods after the first.

3. Give the names and dates of six eminent historical writers, six eminent philosophical writers, six eminent poets, and six important political writers, of the British Islands, between 1500 and 1800.

4. Write some remarks on this theme—"The Pastoral Poetry of the Elizabethans."

5. Classify the works of Chaucer, Spenser, Bacon, Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden.

6. Interpret, literally and biographically, the following passage in Shakespeare’s sonnets:—

   O, for my sake do you with Fortune chide,
   The guilty goddess of my harmful deeds,
   That did not better for my life provide
   Than public means which public manners breeds,
   Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
   And almost thence my nature is subdued
   To what it works in, like the dyer’s hand.

7. How was English Literature affected by the Restoration?

DAVID MASSON, Professor.

FRENCH.

SENIOR CLASS.

I. Traduissez en Anglais:

   LE VIEUX VAGABOND.

   Dans ce fossé cessons de vivre!
   Je suis vieux, infirme et las.
   Les passants vont dire : il est ivre.
   Tant mieux! Ils ne me plaindront pas.
   J’en vois qui détournent la tête;
   D’autres me jettent quelques sous.
   Courrez vite; allez à la fête.
   Vieux vagabond, je puis Mourir sans vous!

   d
Oui, je meurs ici de vieillesse.
Parce qu'on ne meurt pas de faim.
J'espérais voir de ma détresse
L'hôpital adoucir la fin.
Mais tout est plein dans chaque hospice,
Tant le peuple est infortuné!
La rue, hélas ! fut ma nourrice.
Vieux vagabond, mourons où je suis né !

J'aurais pu voler, moi, pauvre homme ;
Mais non : mieux vaut tendre la main.
Au plus, j'ai dérobé la pomme
Qui mûrit au bord du chemin.
Vingt fois pourtant on me verrouille
Dans les cachots, de par le roi.
De mon seul bien on me dépouille ;
Vieux vagabond, le soleil est à moi !

Comme un insecte fait pour nuire,
Hommes, que ne m'écrasiez-vous ?
Ah ! plutôt vous deviez m'instruire
À travailler au bien de tous.
Mis à l'abri du vent contraire,
Le ver fut devenu fourmi ;
Je vous aurais chéri en frère :
Vieux vagabond, je meurs votre ennemi !

Béranger.

II. Questions de Grammaire.

1. Expliquez l'irrégularité des formes " vont, plairont, vois, jettent, meurs, vaut."

2. " Je vous aurais chéri ": Expliquez et justifiez la règle d'après laquelle " cheris " doit s'accorder avec " vous."

3. " Le ver fut devenu fourmi ": Pourquoi le passé du subjonctif dans cette phrase ?

4. Quelles sont les règles qui gouvernent le genre de " fosse, fête, vieillesse, faim, fin, hospice, pomme, bien, abri."

5. Expliquez les différences principales qui existent entre l'imparfait ( je parlais ), le parfait ( je parlai ), et le présent composé ( j'ai parlé ).

III. Traduisez en français :

Dining Out in the Country.

Did you ever dine out in the country? What a misery human beings inflict upon each other under the name of pleasure! We went to dine last Thursday with Mr. ——, a neighbouring clergyman, a haunch of venison being the stimulus to the invitation. We set out at three o'clock; drove in a broiling sun, on dusty roads, three miles, in our best gowns; found squire and parsons assembled, in a small hot room, the whole house redolent with frying ;
talked, as is our wont, of roads, weather, and turnips; that done, began to grow hungry, then serious, then impatient. At last, a stripling, evidently caught up for the occasion, opened the door and beckoned our host out of the room. After some moments of awful suspense, he returned to us with a face of much distress, saying "the woman assisting in the kitchen had mistaken the soup for dirty water, and had thrown it away; so we must do without it."

We all agreed it was perhaps as well we should, under the circumstances. At last, to our joy, dinner was announced; but oh, ye gods! as we entered the dining-room, what a gale met our nose! the venison was high, the venison was unescalable, and was obliged to follow the soup with all speed.

Dinner proceeded, but our spirits flagged under these accumulated misfortunes. There was an ominous pause between the first and second course; we looked at each other in the face—what new disaster awaited us? The pause became fearful..........We obtained the second course with difficulty, bored each other the usual time; ordered our carriages, expecting our post-boys to be drunk, and were grateful to Providence for not permitting them to deposit us in a wet ditch. So much for dinners in the country.—SYDNEY SMITH.

IV. Histoire.—Composition.

1. Exposez, en français, les principaux événements de l'époque de l'Assemblée Constituante (1789-1791).

2. Qu'est-ce que la loi salique? À quelle époque a-t-elle été appliquée pour la première fois?

3. Qu'entend-on par les "Mérovingiens," les "Carolingiens" ou "Carolvingiens," et la "Capétiens"?

Comment divise-t-on l'histoire générale de la France?

V. Littérature.

(The questions may be answered in French or in English.)

1. Choisissez un des grands écrivains du siècle de Louis XIV, et dites ce que vous savez de sa vie et de ses écrits.

2. Nommmez les écrivains les plus remarquables du siècle de la Renaissance.

3. À quelle époque remontent les plus anciens monuments de la langue française?

Qu'entend-on par "Langue d'oc" et "Langue d'oil"?

JUNIOR CLASS.

I. Translate into English:

UN TOUR DE ZOUAVE.—Dans une petite ville de l'Algérie, un zouave est attaché en qualité de secrétaire à un bureau arabe important. Notre héros est d'autant plus fier des fonctions qu'il remplit, qu'au moment où se passe le fait que nous allons rapporter, les deux officiers adjoints au chef du bureau arabe sont en mission.

Aussi ne parle-t-il que de son khodja, et de son interprète; et sa calotte, qu'il possédait d'habitude sur l'oreille, ne tient plus sur sa tête que par un miracle d'équilibre.

Un jour, l'un des principaux négociants de la petite ville dont il est question,
reçoit d'un spahis en grande tenue le billet suivant: "Vous êtes invité à passer au bureau arabe pour affaire urgente."

Quand une autorité quelconque mande un particulier, celui-ci passe aussitôt en revue ses faits et gestes de la journée afin de bien s'assurer qu'il n'a rien à craindre. C'est ce que fait notre négociant, tout en endossant son paletot des dimanches; puis, rassuré par son examen de conscience, il sort d'un pas ferme le spahis, qui le conduit devant M. le... zouave-secrétaire.

— Vous ne savez pas, lui dit ce dernier, après l'avoir engagé du geste à s'asseoir et en prenant une pose magistrale—vous ne savez pas pourquoi je vous ai demandé ?

— Non, répond le négociant; mais quand vous me l'aurez dit...

— Eh bien ! répond le zouave, c'est pour vous prier de me prêter cinq francs.

II. Questions on Grammar.

1. "Après l'avoir engagé," "je vous ai demandé," "quand vous me l'aurez dit ;" with what parts of the sentence do the participles "engagé," "demandé," "dit," agree? State the general rules of agreement of the participle when it is conjugated with "avoir." Give instances.

2. "Aussi ne parle-t-il ;" why is the subject placed after the verb? Give other instances of the same inversion.

3. "Le fait que vous allons rapporter," "c'est pour vous prier de me prêter cinq francs ;" why are the verbs "rapporter," "prier," "prêter," in the infinitive mood?

4. State the principal rules of the government of the subjunctive mood. Give instances.

5. Of what gender are "qualité, Algérie, fonctions, mission, oreille, revue, geste, conscience" ? Why are "fait, équilibre, miracle" masculine, and "ville, tenue, affaire, autorité" feminine?

6. Give the participle present and participle past of each of the following verbs: — "remplit, allons, tient, reçoit, craindre, suit, conduit, savez, dit, engagé, s'asseoir, répond, prier ;" and the conditional, 2nd pers. sing. and plur., of "tient, reçoit, suit, savez, s'asseoir."

III. Translate into French:

ALGÉRIES.

I am certain there is not a healthier, cheerfuller place between Gibraltar and the Dardanelles; but the number of English tourists here is woefully limited. The colony of our countrymen does not—consul-general, merchants, and all included—exceed forty, if it reaches that number; and the floating English population, even at this exceptional time, does not number five-and-twenty persons. There are handsome hotels, new, cheap, and scrupulously clean, waiting for English patronage; there is, or there was lately, and there will be again, an excellent English medical man; there is a fund of amusement for idlers, of sketching ground for artists, of materials for study and research, for linguists and archæologists. The country is crammed with Roman relics. There is the East again, the sunshiny, mysterious,
dreamy East, as glowing and picturesque as you could wish to have it, but swept and garnished and kept in order by an efficient police and a large European garrison, and all within four and a half days' journey from Charing-cross. Nothing can be more comfortable than the railway from Paris to Marseilles—you can break the journey if you please at Lyons, and take a run to Geneva; the steamers of the Messageries Impériales are swift and serviceable, English built and English-engined; the arrangements on board are admirable; the Custom House officers at Algiers, when you produce the keys of your trunk, make you a low bow, and, hinting that you must be fatigued with your journey, dispense with the ceremony of examining your luggage; there is nobody to worry you about passports. The city is well drained, and lighted with gas. The dogs, though innumerable and noisy, are placable and funny, not savage and mangy as they are in Constantinople. There are no mosquito nets to the bed; so that you can imagine how innocuous are those elsewhere intolerable little pests here. The sirocco does not blow oftener than twice a week, and the locusts and grasshoppers don't ravage the country more than once in two years. It is never too hot, and never cold. If it rains, the ground dries up within twenty minutes after a shower. Cigars are a halfpenny each, and less. Oranges are four sous for as many as you like to take. What more would you have?—DAILY TELEGRAPH.

CH. CASSAL, Professor.

GERMAN.

SENIOR CLASS.

I. Überfeiten Sie ins Deutjde:—

Under the reign of Dionysius Sicily abounded in learned men. This tyrant, born with great and extraordinary talents, and constantly praised and flattered by the literary characters whom he had attached to his court, had the vanity to fancy himself the first poet of the day: one alone, Philoxenus, had the courage not to follow this example, and dared to avow the truth in the plainest and most decisive manner. This Philoxenus, (according to Diodorus,) one of the most excellent poets of the time, being invited to the table of the tyrant, was requested to give his opinion upon some verses recited during the repast. The poet, not finding them agreeable to true taste, criticised them severely. This unexpected circumstance so enraged Dionysius, that he immediately ordered the critic to be conveyed to one of the Latomiae, or prisons of Syracuse.

However, in the course of time, the friends of Philoxenus obtained his release, and Dionysius invited him to his table a second time, naturally supposing that the recollection of the Latomiae would have the effect of making him more complaisant. During this entertainment, some new verses, which were considered by the courtiers of the tyrant as the very acme of perfection, being recited, all eyes anxiously regarded Philoxenus, expecting to hear his opinion, when, to their great surprise, turning himself round to the guards who were in attendance, he simply said, "Reconduct me to the Latomiae." The apparent sang-froid with which this pointed satire was delivered so pleased Diony-
sian, that he was the first to smile, and from that period conceived the greatest friendship for the poet.—George Russell's Tour through Sicily.

II. Uebersetzung Sie ins Englishe:—

A.

Die Macht Oesreichs war eine der Schrecken von Europa. Der Stich der Fürsten dieses Hauses erreichte ihnen Hasser und Feinde; aber die noch gehässigern Anmaßungen Ludwigs des Vierzehnten, und seine Siege, errungen noch ungleich größere Beförderung. Eine lange Erfahrung zwischen Frankreich und Oesreich bewahrten den übrigen Europäischen Mächten alle Freude; das Gleichgewicht ward durch die Erhöhung beider so sehr gefichert, daß ihre staatliche Ausführung und enge Verbindung selbst es nicht wieder vorne hatte.


Er wollte seinen Staat die Fügigkeit geben, die ihm füngst unanzettbar machte, und konnte hierzu das bewährteste Mittel, Ruhm vielmehr als Entfernung seiner Grenzen. Er fab die Reichswichtigkeit, dem Handel, dem Künstler, und der Beteiligung seiner Bürger überhaupt einen neuen feinsten Sporn zu geben; dem er wußte, daß im Reichthum des Einwohners die wahre Stärke des Staates liegt. Diese Wirkungen wirften auf ihn, als er den Krieg um die Bayerische Erbfolge unternehmen, als er den durch das Bündnis mit Frankreich ihm unnütz gewordenen Barrierenvertrag aufsuchte, als er gegen Holland die Rache der Menschheit
und der Nationen behaupten und seinen Antwortern die Schilde öffnen wollte, als er den Klabberschiff mit Balern betrieb, und noch zuletzt, als er mit seiner nordischen Freundschaft sich zur Berührung der Türken von der Donau oder vielleicht aus Europa verband.

Z. F. H. Forsler.

B.

Und zornend tritt in seinem Bahn betrogen
Der Fürst zurück mit halb erstessstem Blick.
Da naht der Wohr von Laprobans Bogen,
Dem jezt das Herz von rührender Hoffnung sing,
Und mit ihm kam der Dienner Schaar gezogen,
Die in der Hand tröstliche Muscheln trug,
Von deren Rand mit zart verwechselten Schlingen
Zur Fed' hinab goldhelte Reise singen.

Und als er jezt die Hülsen weggenommen,
Da wäscht man faß bei jenem lichten Schein,
Der Meeresgott sei selbsts emporgelassen,
Mit reicher Gab' um seine Braut zu seyn.
So herrlich sit der Perlen Glanz entlassen,
Die groß und bieder sich in den Muscheln reihen.
Nacht naßen eings die Männer und die Frauen,
Da spricht er so mit füßerem Vertrauen:

Die Sonn' erquickt, doch kann sie auch verzehren;
Doch friedlich schafft der nächstlich stillen Thron.
Ihn geübt es nicht zu täufchen und zu nähren,
Er breitet fried den Himnus auf die Luft;
Die Rose muß zur Sonne sich verleihen,
Das Weischen sich zum lostgen Sternenblau,
Doch nur zu bald versinn sein garter Schimmer,
Und nur sein Bild, die Perle, leuchtet immer.

So spricht der Wohr und freut mit floßen Blicken
Die reiche Saat unserer treib' weiche Grün,
Daß tief vom Wurf die schlanke Blumen nicken
Und hell im Reich die lichten Tropfen glänzen,
Schon wäscht er jezt den holden Lohn zu pfüfchen,
Und steht getätscht die Rose schon entblößen:
Doch tief verkleidet in ihrem weichen Mose
Steht unbewegt und unentschütt die Rose.

Ernst Schulze.
III. Beantworten Sie folgende Fragen:

1. Was versteht man unter "Feudalismus"? Erklären Sie das Wort, und die damit bezeichnete politische Einrichtung.
2. Wie kam es, daß Deutschland in so viele kleine Staaten zerfiel?
3. Nennen Sie drei besonders ausgezeichnete deutsche Kaisers.
4. Was bedeutet das Wort "Feuergewalt"? Wann entstand dieses Tribunal, und wann wurde es aufgehoben?
5. Was heißt eine "Evangelischen-Harmonie"? und nennen Sie die zwei bedeutendsten.
7. In wie fern sind Christian Thomasius und Christian Wolff für die Geschichte der deutschen Prosa merkwürdig?
8. Welches sind die großen deutschen Dramatiker des 16ten und 17ten Jahrhunderts?
10. Welche Schiffsflag hatte die deutsche Sprache außerhalb Deutschlands?
11. In welchem Verhältniss steht die englische zur deutschen Sprache?
12. Welches waren schon in frühen Zeiten die Hauptbischöfe der deutschen Sprache, und in welchen wurden die besten Werke in der alten, mittleren, und neueren Zeit geschrieben?

JUNIOR CLASS.

I. Translate into German:

Agesilaus, king of Sparta, being asked what things boys ought to learn, answered, Those things which they ought to practise when they are men.

When Aristotle was asked what a man could gain by telling a falsehood, he replied, That no one will believe him, when he speaks the truth.

Titus the Roman emperor, recollecting at supper that he had not done any act of public utility during the day, said to those who were with him, My friends, I have lost a day.

Antoninus Pius, the Roman emperor, was an amiable man and one of the good princes of the empire. When some of his courtiers tried to fill him with a passion for military glory, he answered, that he more desired the preservation of the life of one subject than the destruction of a thousand enemies.—

David Blair.

II. Translate into English:

Since the Nachricht von Napoleon's Landung erschien Bihüer, der nach bewundert dem Hebeug einen schönen Bürgerrock liebte, unter dem Menschen des Volkes in Berlin wieder öffentlich in der Feldmarschallsuniform, und
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.


Th. Wecker.

B.

Rätsel.
Es steht ein groß, geräumig Haus
Auf unsichtbaren Säulen:
 Es misst's und geht's kein Wander aus,
Und seiner darf kein weissen.
Nach einem unbegriffnen Plan
Ist es mit Kunst gezimmert;
Es steht sich selbst die Lampe an,
Die es mit Bracht durchsimmert.
Es hat ein Dach kristallrein,
Von einem eignen Steine;
Doch noch kein Auge schaute
Den Meister, der es baute.

Kennst du das Bild aus zartem Grunde?
Es gibt sich selber Licht und Glanz,
Ein andres ist's zu jeder Stunde,
Und immer ist es feisch und ganz.
Im engsten Raum ist's ausgespäht,
Der kleinste Rahmen faßt es ein;
Doch alle Größen, die dich rühren,
Kennt du durch dieses Bild allein.
Und kannst du den Krystall mir nennen?
Es gleicht an Werth kein Edelstein;
Er leuchtet, ohne je zu brennen,
Das ganze Weltall faßt er ein.
Der Himmel selbst ist abgemalet
In seinem wundervollem Ring,
Und doch ist, was er weich straffet,
Reich schöner als was er empfing.

— Schiller.

III. Answer the following questions:—
2. When can a Substantive have the radical vowel modified in Plural?
3. Decline: finished campaign; a simple (ficht) civil coat; the vigorous preparation; our good prince (fährt).
5. Mention the strongly conjugated forms of the verbs: erröhmen, treiben, rufen, stehen, verpflichten, versagen, geben, bringen, nehmen, bleiben, fummeln, greifen, halten, treffen, geben, füllen, rütteln, brennen, fangen.
6. Mention the rules about the conjugation of: verfehen, anfühlen, vorausschaffen, willfahren, überlaufen, bemitleiden.
7. When may you, and when must you use the Subjunctives of the Imperfect and Pluperfect for the Conditionals? and give examples.
8. Mention all the Prepositions you remember, with their cases.
9. Give eight verbs, with the object in the Dative case (instead of the Accusative), and examples.
10. Explain the meaning of the Conjunctions: als, da, ob, wenn, wie, weil, indem, während, seit; etc.
11. How many subordinate sentences are in every language?
12. What are their peculiarities in the German language?
13. When the chief sentence is preceded by its subordinate, what have you to observe about its construction? and give an example.
14. Analyze the passage „Ein französischer . . . bringen,“ and say how many, and what kind of sentences it contains; explain the use of the Subjunctives, why they are at one time in the Perfect, and at another in the Imperfect; and remark the peculiar way in which the participles, like „angegriffen,“ are managed in German.

ADOLPH HEIMANN, Ph.D., Professor.
1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to

पितृ-चीस माता+पितृ-चीस जर्मस प्र+या-चनात र्ति वाजः
द्रष्ट-तस ननु जर्मस पिटु: च मातु: च र्ति उप+कम-व विदित:
एव गृह-नी-यात् धनम् पिट-यम् (तद्ध.) चशियतः तथा र्ति
उच-ला क्रवथम् दद्रा-उस विंशः: उद्र+हारः चिक्खा ततः अर्थम्
यथीयत-क्रम िति सिध-त+सनि अर्थ-सन+नियम-स प्रष्पु+ िर्य
हल्ट सात् तद्र+साति+कमे-न द्रष्टे-न क्रतु+सिधः िति-स
भी-साति प्र+मा-वर्णानाम न चतुर-लम् प्र+मा-चन-लम् न
उच-त+चतुर-क+सन्यतम्+ििा+ापः-लम् ॥

2. When does final च of a word become छ? 
3. When does final घ of a dhaatu become छ? 
4. What are the regular and what are the exceptional changes of final radical छ?
5. When does हू become ह्य? 
6. When does elision of a sound cause prolongation of a vowel? 
7. When is radical आ elided? 
8. State the changes of final radical ि ल and छ? 
10. When is Guṇa prohibited?
11. Name irregular cases of Samprasarāṇa.

12. In what respect does the reduplication of the desiderative base differ from that of the intensive base?

13. When is final चू of a derivative श्युते elided?

14. To what classes of affixes do the following belong: तू, चक (with Vyadhī influence), मन, चन, देवस्य, द्रव, तम, उ, क (in its various applications), मय.

15. Name the rules for deriving a nominal base by means of the affixes द्रवस्य and द्रव, and state the import of these affixes.

16. By what affixes is the base affected in the same manner as by the affixes द्रवस्य and द्रव?

17. Define and analyse the compounds पूर्वकाय, तंदुपरि, चहोराच, महाराज, पारिपण, यातायाय, चुलबाणि.

18. Form the nom. and acc. sing. du. pl. of राजन, पुंस, चरिन्द्र, तदी, रूपवस्, व्योतिस्, हस्त, द्रधत, द्रधि.

19. Form the loc. du. gen. and dat. plur. of भी, कर्मन, ओळस, ओळप, भावुक, ओळव, चतुर्व, तीव्रव, भाव, भाववन, भारवाह.

20. Form the nom. acc. dat. sing., loc. du., and acc. instr., and loc. plur. m.f.n. of चुपाह, बदस, द्रास, तद, चन्द्र, एकातर.

21. Form the 3d sing. du. plur. pres., imperfect, pot., and 2d sing. imperative of द्रा, तन, क्र, य, आम, यथ, अस.

22. Form the 2d sing. du. plur. perf., aor., fut., condit., prec. of the preceding abhūtas.

23. Form the participles, infinitive, and gerund of द्रा, द्रा, द्रा, द्रा, द्रा, द्रा, द्रा, द्रा.

24. Form the 3d sing. and plur. pres., aor. and perf. of the passive, causal, desider., and intens. of भी, चन, चन, चन, चन, चन, चन.
25. Translate and analyse:

_words

脱落

出生

消灭

花

（Panchatantra.）

（Mahábhadra.）

（Yeśnavalkya.）
FACULTY OF ARTS.

प्रारम्भ न खलु विद्वंभयेन नीचे:
प्रारंभ विद्वंबिष्टा विरमणित मध्या:।
विद्वे: पुन: पुनराय प्रतिहयवमाना:
प्रारंभणुमुचितममना न परिभण्डति॥

(Bhartiyahari.)

आ ऋमशानामवर्त्तति चातय: सह बान्धव:।
लघैऽनैव गन्तव्य तत्कर्ष सुखते कुर्ष॥

(Sarngadhara.)

सूत्: आयुमान। उम्बातिनी भूमिौरिति मया राज्यशस्यसयमग्राहः
वध सद्नैंरतो वागः। तेन सुग एष विप्राक्षात्मना: संज्ञैः।
संपर्यति हि समदेशवर्तिन्वेष न दुरावदो भविष्यति।
राजा। तेन हि सृष्ट्यांमधोऽयगः।
सूत्: बुधासापक्षायुमान। (रथवेंद्र नित्य)। आयुमान। पश्च
पश्च।

शृष्ठितु रघुसघु निरायतपूर्वकाया
ित्यायाचाररघुश्चित्तौत्तथवार्यः।
आश्रोतेिरपि रघुभिंत्रलुक्तीवा
धातन्यमी मूगवचाचभवेव रथ्या॥

(Abhijñāna-Sākuntala.)

TH. GOLDSTÜCKER, Professor.
Translate and analyse:

1. अश्यन्धाराराने निर्धारितमध्यविवाह । तत्ति सर्वः । पिताः हरिद्विखः रिक्ष्यं बाता एव चेति । अज्ञरावियेन बनः । तात्यशाश्वसन्वकः । संयोगकारण दृश्यितः । श्रीपालजीविनी सत्त्वा धनिः स वेदने द्रानाः यहीस्वर्णविहितद्धुनोच्चते । अश्यार्यः । सुभक्षिण्यपुरविहिनी सत्त्वा मृतस्य धनस्यद्वाराय तमरमवानिं क्षायां पिनादिना हरिविहितद्धुना पिनादिक्षेत्रं वक्षिण्यस्वर्णविहितद्धुनो चाराकारास्त्रणाभावे समृद्धच्यते दृश्यि । चरत एव पिनादिष्मी शी- श्यन्धाराराने निर्धारितमध्यविवाहमर्तलं चाला संयोगकारण दृश्यि पिताः हरिदुविखः- श्रीपालजीविनी सत्त्वा तात्यशाश्वसन्वकः । तद्रववमेव । किं तु यथा गृहप- चाराणां हृदाङ्गिकाराकलिन पिनादिक्षेत्रं मयिले मर्तलात्तद्रववविवाहस्म- तरलं तथा पत्नी अथि हृदाङ्गिकाराकलिने शुद्धमहाद्विधिः- जीवनया पिनादिप्रेमचारास्त्रणतरलस्मािः ।

(Srptichandras. On the right of a widow to inherit the estate of her husband if he dies leaving no male issue.)

2. अष्टेपितं भूष्णपञ्चरीखो द्विविद्धा गणेचतुर्विद्धायकृकृतमामम । विद्यन्न्यथालकुकुलभ संति: सुधिष्ठा द्रीधेन्तबः दृष्टिः । अमिति । अथ गर्भधाराय निर्देशिष्ठा । उपायितोद्विच्चाय ग्यास- कालं भूष्णद्वीपः । द्विपितं मनोरथम् । भावः ॥ । सखीनन्द्वोऽद्वीणां हृदीणां कौमुदीसृणं चक्षुक्रोत्तरामपद्मः । वदा । कौ- मुद्री नाम दीपोपस्वतिषि: । तदुलं भविष्यचारे । कौ मोदिते जना दशः तेनासि कौमुदी मन्निति । तथा मुखः प्रारंभम् । चरत
پنجم: گوستوکر، استاد.

TH. GOLDSTÜCKER, Professor.
HEBREW.

1. Give a concise account of the Mischna, and state its origin and its object. Mention also by whom it was compiled and at what date.

2. Define the following terms:

3. What signification is to be attached to the terms פְּקָחַת שבת and הָלוֹדוּת, as they occur in פְּקָחַת שבת?

4. Translate:

5. Supply the vowel points, where required, in the foregoing passage.

6. Translate:

7. Supply the vowel points, where required, in the foregoing passage.
7. Give the meaning of the terms—

חטיםшение, פולוקס, ביצייל, קספירה, לזרת, מערית, קרן, ירחון, חקירה, דבקים, פיסא, המים.

8. Translate:

שואל אדם מהבניר עלי, ועידי, שמעי, מבילבוש לא
יאמר על קלנית, ובקה השאלה מהברהבר, ואחר
אינו ממנה מין סליחה אולם, טיפלה עיני זומן
בשכבות, ובקה פסח בורשליים משלו, בלעדית
כאמור השבכה, ובקה בברך ונשלט את פקחה ויצתה
כאמור השבכה לאזא וממר:

9. Translate:

ללא וקף פריטים ובשכבות ולא אמר אמן לוחבדה
לשם될 ונעוליים,آن בוחשיין על החוזהו לשביה
ופוכיים לכתיב פריט, אנל מה ayrין או לא
מכא פריטonds, לקהל אמב אמה שואול, אך שמעי
מקי אמייריה קריאה ואבי לוחשידי תחי; מהפכין
על החוזהו להקה כל ושם לפקח נשמה.
לוחבון ולא אורוור והברית, ומי שבחיהו תלילים בשכבה
לא אמר בך ישראלי אלא אם זכי ממקום קורב,
שמוarlo הואור והברית ולא נבר לךคอ וביגישל ואם
כשפכם ישראה לא קיים ובけば:

D. W. MARKS, Professor.
1. On what physical law does the difference between one vowel sound and another chiefly depend? What is the chief seat of morbid action, when the voice is lost from a catarrh? It is found necessary in adapting words to the high notes of the female voice to avoid the vowel u, and even the vowel o.—Why is this?

2. The Latin words usūnam and bene have a different root-vowel from what is seen in uolo and bonus.—On what has this change depended?

3. When two consonants occur together in a word, we may generally assume that a vowel has been lost from between them, and we have a tolerably safe clue for fixing upon the right vowel.—Apply this to some of the following words—viz.: to the initial consonants of βɔrɔs, θρας, break, bring, and the final consonants of the initial syllable in serp-ere, arx (are-), unguis, umbra, opɔros.

4. In giving names to the consonants in the English alphabet, we for the most part select a syllable made up of the consonant and a following e; but in the cases of k, q, l, m, n, r, we pursue a different course.—Why is this?

5. The so-called grammatical figures for the most part fall into two classes, those which speak of letters suppressed, and those which speak of letters added.—Which class has the better claim on our attention, and why? Show that too much latitude is given to the doctrine of Metathesis.

6. The Latin genero-, ‘son-in-law,’ has standing beside it the Greek γαμβρό and the French gendre.—Account for the appearance of the β and d in these words.

7. The Latin lingua takes both in Sard and in Wallachian the form limba.—Show that this variety enables us to establish the connexion between two Latin verbs that denote a familiar operation of that organ.

8. It is well established that words beginning with a liquid have often lost one or more preceding letters.—Prove this in the case of some of the following words: navel, nail, name of English, liber-, lato- (part.), lubet of Latin.

9. It has been suggested that the words daughter (Eng.) and fille (French) are really related words.—Show that, so far as the initial consonants are concerned, an English d may well be represented by a French f.

10. Show, by examples, that on the Mimetic theory of language it is possible to start from words which in their origin were intended to represent the sounds that accompany action, and from them to deduce words applicable to notions of the other senses, and even to abstract notions.

11. In the languages addressed to the eye, as for example alphabetical characters and the Chinese symbols, it is the ordinary practice to start from representations of natural objects, that is from substantives.—Is this an available argument to oppose to the doctrine that in the language of sound we start always from verbs?

12. The Sanskrit seems to be distinguished from the two classical languages by the possession of a far larger stock of palatal sounds, under which term are included the sounds heard in j and ch Fr., j and ch Eng.—Is this fact, so far as it goes, for or against the antiquity of that language?
13. Show that Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit have each of them points in which they have preserved older forms of language than either of their sisters.

14. That verbs which denote action preceded in origin those which denote a feeling or generally a state, seems to be proved by the fact that the verbs of these two classes are longer in form and more complicated in construction. Show this by examples.

15. Show that in the Latin datives *tibi* and *sibi* the root-syllable has as good a claim to the *b* as the suffix has. In Greek the full form of the datival suffix seems to have been *φινυ*. Do any Latin forms tend to support the doctrine that a final nasal once belonged to the suffix in that language also? What is the real power of the datival suffix?

16. Give reasons for believing that the three demonstrative pronouns of the Latin language, *hic, iste, ille*, had once an initial guttural. Further show that the crude form of the pronoun *is* was *in* rather than *i*.

17. The *s* and *u* which precede the syllable *it* of *scripsit* and *coeluit* perform the same office in contributing to the meaning of the tense. Deal with this assertion.

18. Tenses called present tenses have in fact no suffix to denote time, and so-called present tenses are at times used as futures. Account for the first proposition, and establish the second by examples.

19. The pronominal adverbs which denote 'from a place' have a suffix of genitival form in Greek, Latin, English, and German. Show this for any two of these languages.

20. Examine the suffixes of the numeral adverbs *once, twice, thrice, bis, ter*, τρις, πολλακις.

21. Explain the formation of the Latin *sesqui-*, and give parallel instances from the Latin, Greek, or German language.

22. Grimm in his Deutsche Grammatik (vol. iii. p. 8) says: In middle German there occurs not unfrequently *wan* for *man* (he is speaking of such phrases as *man sagt*). Show that this change tends to prove a possible connexion between the Greek *απε* and the Latin *lacion-*, as also between the first words in our *one says* and the French *on dit*.

23. Show that the suffixes which add the notion of 'comparative' in the Greek words *συνεπρο-* and *αυξιων-* are one in origin. Whence the τ of *συνεπρο-, ποτερο-,* and *βελτιον-?*

24. Bopp (V. G. II. p. 28, 29) divides the old German words *widar, hindar* (Mod. Germ. *wider, hinter*), as also *aftar*, so as to give the dental to the suffix. He further contends that the *wi* of *widar* is one with *vi*, the inseparable preposition of Sanskrit denoting 'dispersion' as in *vissap* 'go apart.' Examine these assertions.

25. The same writer (ibid. II. p. 128, § 341) says: The connexion of (the Latin) *sic* with *nui sibi* no one can dispute—and further he says that *non* the negative particle is probably doubled, *ni-ne.* Are these etymologies trustworthy?

26. In Vol. II. p. 23 of § 295 he treats as of one origin *ultus, ille, alius,* and *ultra.* What is to be said upon this doctrine?
27. What is the original power of the Latin preposition in? Among the derivatives from the same root or its equivalent in the other languages I would include the following Greek, Latin, and English words—ἐνεργεῖν, ἐνεώς, ἐνε-εῖν, immo, de, subinde (when signifying 'now and then'), neither, under, and night.—Deal with some three of these words.

28. The Greek ὀβρός is commonly admitted to be a reduplicated word.—Show that the same is true of our this and the Latin hie.

29. In the Latin segrandi, 'dwarfish,' the prefix seems to have a negative power; and in sequalino, 'very pale,' an intensive power.—Reconcile the two meanings by establishing the true power of the prefix; and support the argument by parallel cases.

30. The word girl is applied in some old English authors to boys.—Explain this fact; and quote parallel cases.

31. Why are the forms amnoneo, agnosco preferable to admonio, adgnosco? Account for the meaning of the Latin verbs interiungo, 'I unyoke,' interdico, 'I forbid,' intellego, 'I perceive,' and interficio, 'I kill.'

T. HEWITT KEY, Professor.

MATHEMATICS.

HIGHER AND LOWER JUNIOR CLASSES.

1. Define parallel lines. State the essentials of a good definition. Divide the definitions of Euclid into two classes, state their distinction, and give an example of each.

3. If two things agree in one particular with a third, they agree in that particular with one another. State and prove the proposition of Euclid which turns wholly on this principle. Was proof necessary? If so, why?

5. The angles of the base of an isosceles triangle are equal, and the converse.

7. Show how to construct a square equal to the sum of two given rectangles.

9. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference. Prove this, and from it show that on one base, and on one side of it, all points at which equal angles are subtended by the base lie on one circle.

11. Show that Euclid's definitions of greater and of less ratio do not contradict one another.

13. If A, B, C, D be four magnitudes of the same kind, A : D and C : D, compounded, give the same as A : D and 13 : C.

15. Show how to find D, when A, B, C are given in a straight line, so that AC : CB :: AD : DB.

17. If of two parallel lines one be perpendicular to a plane, so also is the other; and the converse.

19. If three lines meet in a point, and if two triangles have each a vertex on each of the lines, the three points of meeting of corresponding pairs of sides, one from each triangle, lie in one straight line.

21. The base of a triangle (20) is in a plane, and the vertex is not; the other sides are 10, 17. The perpendicular distance from the vertex to the
plane is 3; required the perpendicular distance from the foot of this perpendicular to the base of the triangle.

23. Prove the rule of arithmetical multiplication on $123 \times 487$. What is the shortest way of multiplying $901283$ by $168568$?

25. Divide £116 11s. 2d. fairly between two persons who have contributed £98 16s. 3d. and £36 0s. 10d. towards gaining it.

27. Determine the rate of compound interest at which £26 10s. 5d. will in 30 years amount to £497 6s. 9d.

29. The rate of interest being five per cent., calculate the value of a perpetual annuity of which the successive payments are 1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, &c.

31. Determine a root of the equation $2x^3 + 11x^2 - x - 1000116 = 0$ to seven decimal places.

33. Calculate the number of combinations of four letters out of 20, taking in all which have some repetition of letters, and no others.

35. Show that $a, b, c$, being the separate chances of arrival of three events, the chance of one or more happening is $a + b + c - bc - ca - ab + abc$. What is the chance that one and one only shall happen?

37. There are three rates of interest, which make the present value of £1 at the end of a year severally $v, v', v''$. What is the value of a perpetual annuity of £1 on the supposition that money is improved in three successive years at these several rates, and the same over again in the next three years, and so on?

39. Having given the value of a life annuity, deduce the single value of an assurance of £1, and the yearly premium. Apply the result when the life annuity is worth 17:116 years' purchase, at 3 per cent.

41. Explain how we say that $-4 \times -3 = +12$. What is our right to use $+$ and $-$ for any and every kind of opposition? When do $+$ and $-$ distinguish multiplication and division? Make any remarks on the distinction between arithmetical and algebra.

43. Find $(x^2 - ax + b) \times (x^2 - 4ax - b^2)$, and divide the product of $2x - 7 + x^2 + x - 1$ and $x^2 - 3 + 2x - x^2 + 1$. Verify when $x = 2$.

45. Divide $x^7 - 2x^5 + 1$ by $x^2 - x^3 + 1$.

47. A clock which shows 12 o'clock while another shows 8½ minutes past 12 gains 10 minutes in the 24 hours, while the second loses 3 minutes in the 24 hours. At what o'clock by the faster will the faster be five minutes on its dial in advance of the slower?

49. Solve and verify some of the following equations:

\[(a) \quad \frac{x + x - 2}{3} - \frac{x - 3}{4} = \frac{x}{12} + 1.\]

\[(b) \quad 2x + \frac{y - x}{3} = 27 - \frac{y}{12}, \quad 3x - 2y = 7.\]

\[(c) \quad ax^2 - (a + b)x + a + b + c = 0.\]

\[(d) \quad 2\sqrt{x - 1} - \sqrt{x + 4} = 1.\]

\[(e) \quad 1 + x^2 + \sqrt{(1 + x^2 + \sqrt{(1 + x^2 + \sqrt{\ldots})})} = 4.\]
51. Determine the equation of a straight line, generally, and show how to make it pass through two given points, say \( x = 3, y = -2 \), and \( x = 4, y = 7 \).

53. Determine the equation of a parabola from the definition by focus and directrix.

55. If two series have terms which tend in ratio towards any finite limit, either both are convergent or both divergent. Prove this, and apply it to find whether

\[
\frac{1}{2^2 - 2} + \frac{1}{3^2 - 3} + \frac{1}{4^2 - 4} + \ldots
\]

be convergent or divergent.

57. Prove the binomial theorem, assuming the case in which the exponent is integer, and the solution of \( \phi(x + y) = \phi x \cdot \phi y \).

59. Develope, and verify by multiplication as far as terms in \( x^4 \), \( \sqrt{1 + x} \).

61. Define the six trigonometrical terms. Explain the two signs of the square root in

\[
\sin \theta = \sqrt{(1 + \tan \theta)^2}
\]

63. Prove some of the following formulae:

(a) \( \cos (\phi + \theta) = \cos \phi \cos \theta - \sin \phi \sin \theta \).

(b) \( \sin (\phi + \theta) \sin (\phi - \theta) = \sin^2 \phi - \sin^2 \theta \).

(c) \( \cos^2 \phi - \sin^2 2\phi = \cos \phi - \frac{1}{2} \sin \phi \sin 2\phi \).

(d) Solve \( 2 \cos \theta - \sin \theta = 1 \frac{1}{2} \).

65. Determine one of the following series:

(a) \( 1 + x \cos \theta + x^2 \cos 2\theta + \ldots \)

(b) \( x \sin \theta - \frac{x^2 \sin 2\theta}{2} + \frac{x^3 \sin 3\theta}{2 \cdot 3} - \ldots \)

67. Determine all the twelfth roots of 1, and explain their meanings.

69. Show that the only negative quantities which can have real logarithms to the base \( e \), are the negative values of \( x \), when \( x \) is of odd numerator and even denominator.

**HIGHER AND LOWER SENIOR CLASSES.**

2. \( e^a = \pm \alpha \), where \( \alpha \) is found by arithmetical rule. Then \( \pm \alpha \), a negative quantity, has the real logarithm \( \lambda \), which contradicts the assertion of books on algebra, that no negative quantity has any real logarithm. How is this explained?

4. Find the function which produces one of the following series (the second would be preferred):

\[
1 + x \cos \theta + x^2 \cos 2\theta + x^3 \cos 3\theta + \ldots \quad a + bx \cos \theta + ax^2 \cos 2\theta + bx^3 \cos 3\theta + \ldots
\]

6. What do we mean by primary \( n \)th roots of unity? Show that if \( n \) is such a root, so is \( x^n \), if \( m \) be prime to \( n \).

8. Prove the formula

\[
\cos e = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \cdot \cos C,
\]

and from it deduce formulae for \( \sin \frac{C}{2} \), \( \frac{C}{2} \), \( \tan \frac{C}{2} \).
10. Determine the angle made by two planes which meet in the edge of a regular icosahedron.
12. Spherical triangles of equal sides are equal in area.
14. Prove Sturm’s theorem, it being assumed that the equation has no equal roots.
16. The equation being $x^4 + x^3 - 2x - 2 = 0$, determine the sums of the powers of its roots up to the seventh powers, and the symmetrical function of its roots of which one term is $a^4b^2$.
18. Find a superior limit to the positive roots of the equation whose coefficients are $4, 3, 2, 1, -20, -3, 1, 1, -50, -80, 12, -40$.
20. Determine the relations which exist between the roots of an equation and its coefficients. Show that when, in $ax^n + bx^{n-1} + cx^{n-2} + \ldots + 0$, $b^2 - 2ac$ is negative, some of the roots must be imaginary.
22. Find the length of the perpendicular from the intersection of the straight lines $y = 2x + 1$, $3y - 4x + 1 = 0$, upon the straight line drawn through the points $(-1, 4)$ and $(6, -5)$.
24. Trace the curve whose equation is $3y^2 + xy + x^2 - 4y - 2x - 1 = 0$.
26. Trace the curve whose equation is $y = \sqrt{x(1 - x^2)}$.
28. The equation being $x^4 + x^3 - 2x - 2 = 0$, determine the sums of the powers of its roots up to the seventh powers, and the symmetrical function of its roots of which one term is $a^4b^2$.
30. Given five points of a conic section, show how to draw the tangent at any one point.
46. Solve some of the following differential equations:

(e) \( y = x^2 - xy' \)

(g) \( y'y'' + y'^2 = 1 \)

(f) \( y^2 + y'^2 = x \)

(h) \( y'' + x^2 y = x + \cos x \)

48. Determine the curves which cut all the curves in \( y = 1 + e(x^2 - 1) \) at right angles.

50. The solidity traced out by the revolution of the sectorial area (of which the value is \( \frac{1}{3} \int r^2 d\theta \)) is \( \frac{2\pi}{3} \int r^3 \sin \theta \ d\theta \). Prove this, and from it deduce the solidity of a sphere.

52. Show that Arbogast's rule, applied to any term in \( (b + c + d + \ldots)^n \), produces other terms. Find the development of \( (a + bx + cx^2 + \ldots) e^{a + bx + cx^2 + \ldots} \), as far as the term in \( x^4 \).

54. Find some of the integrals in (44), or some of the following, or both, but not more than four:

(n) \( \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \cos bx \ dx \)

(o) \( \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + x} - \sqrt{1 - x}} \)

(p) \( \int e^{\cos^2 \theta} \ d\theta \)

(q) \( \int x \sqrt{1 + x + x^2} \ dx \)

56. The same as to (46), or the following:

(n) \( (x + y - 1) y' = x + y + 1 \)

(o) \( (xy' - y) y'' = x \)

(p) \( \sqrt{(u + x)} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{du}{dy} = 0 \)

(q) \( \frac{du}{dx} \frac{du}{dy} + \frac{(du)^2}{(dy)^2} = x \)

58. From the equation \( ax + bxy = 1 \) deduce a method of transformation for the solution of differential equations; and state two examples which are easily managed by that transformation.

60. A differential equation between two variables cannot have more than the ordinal number of arbitrary constants in its complete solution.

62. Determine the equation of a plane; from it the equations of a straight line in the symmetrical form; and the conditions of perpendicularity between a plane and straight line.

64. A curve is described in the same manner as a screw, except that the revolving radius, instead of being constant, is \( b \sin \theta \), \( \theta \) being the angle which has been described by the radius. Find the equations of the curve, and what it is.

66. Determine the equations of the tangent of a curve; define the polar surface, and shew how it is obtained.

68. Determine the solidity of the surface \( z = xy \), cut off by the plane of \( xy \) and the cylinder \( x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \).

70. In the shortest line which can be drawn on a surface, the osculating plane is at every point perpendicular to the tangent plane of the surface.

72. Determine \( \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \sin bx \ dx \), and thence \( \int_0^\infty \sin ax \ dx \).
74. Prove the equation
\[ \int_0^e e^x - 1 \left( 1 - e^y \right) dy = \frac{1}{\ln(x+y)} \]

76. Having given testimony and argument for and against a conclusion, show how to determine the resulting probability for the conclusion.

78. The chance of an error lying between \( x \) and \( x + dx \) being \( \frac{e^{-cx^2} dx}{\pi} \), determine the probable error; and show how to make the best approximation to it which a given set of observations afford.

A. DE MORGAN, Professor.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL CLASS.

MECHANICS.

1. Enunciate the proposition of the triangle of forces; and deduce it from the parallelogram of forces. Find an expression for the resultant of two given forces inclined to each other at a given angle and acting at the same point.

2. Find expressions for the magnitude and direction of the resultant of a number of forces acting at the same point in various directions not in one plane.

3. Investigate the six necessary and sufficient equations for the equilibrium of a rigid body acted on by a number of forces acting in various directions at different points.

4. When the forces of the last question have been reduced to a resultant couple and a resultant force in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the couple, show that the moment of the couple is then a minimum.

5. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a number of forces acting on a rigid body which has one point fixed; and find the pressure on that point.

6. Apply the integral calculus to find the centre of gravity of a plate of uniform thickness and density in the form of a semi-parabola.

7. Find the centre of gravity of a plate in the form of a circular sector.

8. Find the centre of gravity of a semi-elliptical spheroid.

9. Find the centre of gravity of the semi-catenary curve.

10. Apply Guldinus's properties of the centre of gravity to find the surface of a cone, and the surface of an anchor ring.

11. Find the relation of the power to the weight in a pair of toothed wheels by the principle of virtual velocities.

12. Find the equations bordering on motion for the screw when friction acts up or down the thread.

13. Investigate the equation of the catenary curve, for a chain of uniform thickness and density.

14. When a cord is stretched over a smooth curved surface, find an expression for the pressure at any point, and for the whole pressure on the surface.

15. Find the attraction of a uniform straight rod on an external particle, in the directions parallel and perpendicular to the rod.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

16. Investigate the attractions of a spherical shell on an external and an internal particle.

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

1. When a particle moves in a plane curve, find expressions for its velocities at any instant along and perpendicular to the radius vector drawn from a fixed point in the plane of the curve.

2. Determine the motion of a particle moving in a straight line under the action of a force varying directly as the distance of the particle from a fixed point in the line.

3. Investigate the differential equation of the orbit described by a body about a fixed centre of force.

4. When a particle is constrained to move on a given smooth curve, under the action of given forces, show how to determine the motion, and the pressure on the curve.

5. When a body falls from a great height above the earth's surface under the action of gravity, determine the motion, taking into account the resistance of the air.

6. Find the moment of inertia of a circular disk about an axis through its centre perpendicular to its plane, and of a sphere about a diameter.

7. Enunciate D'Alembert's principle, and from it deduce the principles of the conservation of the motions of translation and rotation of a rigid body.

8. Investigate the length of the equivalent simple pendulum to a given compound pendulum.

9. Investigate the length of the equivalent simple pendulum to a sphere oscillating about a tangent line.

10. When two bodies are connected together by the first system of pulleys, and do not balance, show how to determine the motion which ensues.

11. When a fluid is in equilibrium under the action of given forces, investigate the differential equation for the pressure at a given point.

12. Give the differential equation for surfaces of equal pressure; and show that the direction of the resultant force is normal to such surfaces at each point.

13. Find the centre of pressure of a quadrant of a circle immersed in a fluid, with one of the bounding radii in the surface of the fluid.

14. Investigate a formula for determining the heights of mountains by means of the barometer; and show the corrections which are needed.

15. When a sphere filled with fluid empties itself through a small orifice at the lowest point, compare times of emptying the upper and lower hemispheres.

16. When a stream flows obliquely against a plane, find an expression for the impelling force on the plane.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

1. If a luminous point is placed in the middle of the axis of a cylindrical lantern, compare the quantity of light falling on the two ends and on the concave surface of the cylinder.
2. Investigate the form of a small direct diverging pencil of rays after reflection at a concave spherical mirror, to a second approximation.

3. If the pencil of the last question had been incident obliquely instead of directly, show how the figures of oblique aberration would have arisen.

4. Find the primary and secondary foci of a small pencil of rays refracted obliquely at the plane surface of a medium.

5. Investigate the form of the lens such that a system of excentrical pencils shall have the angles of incidence on the first surface equal to the angles of emergence from the second surface.

6. Investigate the conditions for the achromatism of a double object-glass of a telescope; and show fully how the lens can be made achromatic and aplanatic at the same time.

7. Show the positions of the successive images formed by the lenses of the triple achromatic power of a microscope.

8. Show that when the aberration of a reflected or refracted pencil varies as the semi-aperture squared, then the caustic curve is ultimately a semicubical parabola.

9. Explain what is meant by the corrected latitude of a place on the earth's surface; and show how it is to be determined from the latitude obtained by observation.

10. Show how to find the azimuthal deviation from the meridian, of a transit instrument, from the observed superior and inferior transits of the same circumpolar star.

11. Investigate a method of finding the right ascension of the sun, and the obliquity of the ecliptic.

12. Investigate an expression for the time at any given place, when the sun's altitude has been observed, and his polar distance is known.

13. When a star is near the zenith, show that the refraction varies nearly as the tangent of the apparent zenith distance.

14. Investigate the effects of the aberration of light on the longitude of a given star.

15. Show how to compare the sun's motions in longitude and right ascension.

16. Show how to find the inclination of a planet's orbit, from observations made on the planet when the earth is in the line of nodes.

JUNIOR MATHEMATICAL CLASS.

MECHANICS.

1. Explain what is meant by force in the science of mechanics; and show how it is measured both in statics and dynamics.

2. If three forces are in equilibrium acting at the same point, show that they are proportional each to the sine of the angle between the other two, and are all in the same plane.

3. Find the magnitude and position of the resultant of two parallel forces acting at given points of a rigid body; and show what the system becomes when the forces are equal and act in opposite directions.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

4. When the moment of a statical couple remains the same, show that the force and the arm may be changed without altering its mechanical effect.

5. Investigate the conditions for equilibrium when a number of forces in one plane act at the same point; and when there is not equilibrium, find expressions for the magnitude and direction of their resultant.

6. Give the definition of the centre of gravity of a body; and find its position in a triangular pyramid.

7. From the result of the last question deduce the position of the centre of gravity of a cone; and find the position of the centre of gravity of a frustum of a cone, cut off by a plane parallel to the base.

8. Investigate the mechanical advantage of the first system of pulleys; and the relation of the power to the weight, taking into account the weights of the pulleys when all are equal.

9. State the desirable properties of a good balance; and investigate the conditions that they may be fulfilled.

10. Find the relation of the power to the weight in a pair of toothed wheels by the principle of virtual velocities.

11. A heavy beam rests with its lower end in a smooth hemispherical bowl, and its upper end against a smooth vertical plane; find the position of equilibrium.

12. Enunciate the three laws of motion; and give the reasons for believing them true.

13. Give the definition of the dynamical elasticity of bodies which impinge; and show that it is represented by the velocity of separation divided by the velocity of approach.

14. When two imperfectly elastic bodies impinge directly with given velocities, investigate their respective velocities after impact.

15. When a body has been projected up or down a given inclined plane under the action of gravity, find its velocity after it has passed through a given space.

16. Investigate the time of a body performing oscillations as a cycloidal pendulum.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

1. Explain in what sense fluids are divided into elastic and non-elastic fluids. Give Canton's law for the compressibility of liquids.

2. Show that the resultant pressure of a fluid upon a body wholly or partly immersed in it, equals the weight of the fluid displaced, and acts vertically upwards through the centre of gravity of the fluid displaced.

3. Investigate the conditions that the equilibrium of a floating body may be stable, unstable, or neutral.

4. A common hydrometer with a cylindrical stem of which the volume is one-fifth the volume of the whole instrument, is placed in a liquid of the specific gravity '9, when it floats in equilibrium, find how much of the stem will be above the surface of the liquid, if the whole stem is above the surface when it floats in water.
5. Investigate Amontons's law for the relation of the pressure, density, and temperature of gases.

6. When the barometer stands at 30 inches, find how high the earth's atmosphere would be, if of the same density and temperature at all altitudes.

7. Give the definition of the specific heat of a body, and find a formula for calculating its value. A portion of metal at 212° is immersed in an equal weight of water at 65°, and they are soon found to have a common temperature of 72°; what is the specific heat of the metal?

8. Investigate the law of the ascent of a liquid in tubes of small but different radii, by capillary attraction.

9. Show how it arises that objects appear equally bright at different distances from the eye.

10. A star whose altitude is $a$, is to be observed by means of its image seen in a small vessel of mercury placed on the ground, by a person whose eye is $b$ feet above the level of the mercury; find the distance from the vessel at which he must stand.

11. Prove that in the reflection of a pencil of light at a spherical mirror, the focal length is a mean proportional between the distances of the conjugate foci from the principal focus.

12. Explain the construction of the Gregorian telescope; and apply the result of the last question to trace a visual pencil through it.

13. Find the form of the emergent pencil when a small direct pencil of rays passes through a plate of a refracting medium, with parallel plane surfaces.

14. A small diverging pencil of rays being incident directly upon a convex spherical refracting surface of a medium, find the form of the refracted pencil. Apply the result to find the principal focal length of a thin double convex lens.

15. Investigate expressions for the longitudinal dispersion and the least circle of chromatic dispersion of a given lens.

16. Trace a visual pencil through the astronomical telescope; and find expressions for the magnifying power and field of view.

NEWTON AND ASTRONOMY.

1. Enunciate and prove Newton's fourth lemma; and find by means of it the area of a segment of a parabola.

2. Enunciate and prove Newton's ninth lemma.

3. Show how the curvature of curves at given points is determined; and find an expression for the chord of curvature at a given point of a curve when drawn in a given direction.

4. If a body describes an orbit about a centre of force, show that the orbit lies in one plane, and that the velocities at different points are inversely proportional to the perpendiculars upon the tangents at those points drawn from the centre of force.

5. When a body describes an orbit about a centre of force, prove the expression, \[ \text{force} = \frac{2a^2}{SP} \cdot \text{limit} \frac{QR}{QT}. \]
6. Apply the result of the last question, to find the law of force tending to one of the foci, by which a body may describe an elliptic orbit.

7. Give the definition of the meridian of a given place, and of the altitude and azimuth of a heavenly body. Show how the meridian of a given place can be determined by an altitude and azimuth instrument.

8. Show that the difference of the meridian zenith distances of the same star taken at two places is equal to the difference of the latitudes of the places. How is the figure of the earth found to be spheroidal by such observations?

9. Give the definition of the longitudes of places on the earth's surface; and show how they can be determined by observations. What methods of finding the longitude can be used at sea?

10. Describe the gnomonic projection of the sphere; and show the nature of the distortion to which maps made upon this projection are subject.

11. Explain what is meant by the nutation of the earth's axis; show how it affects the right ascensions and declinations of the heavenly bodies.

12. Describe the observations by which it is found that the earth is in perihelion about the 1st of January, and in aphelion about the 1st of July. How is the eccentricity of the earth's orbit about the sun found from such observations?

13. Give the definition of the equation of the centre as used in astronomy; and show how by means of tables the true anomaly of a planet is found from the mean anomaly.

14. Explain how the circumstances of a lunar eclipse are determined; and show why lunar eclipses are oftener seen than solar eclipses although they occur less frequently.

15. Show how the sidereal period of a planet can be found when its synodic period is known.

16. State what is meant by secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion; and state the cause from which it arises.

EXPERIMENTAL CLASS.

MECHANICS.

1. Give the definition of force as used in the mechanical sciences. How are forces measured in statics and dynamics?

2. If a number of forces act at the same point and in the same straight line, show what is the magnitude of the resultant force, and what is the condition that the forces may balance.

3. If three forces acting at the same point but in different directions are in equilibrium, show how they are related to each other; and describe the experimental proof of the rule.

4. When a body has a fixed axis about which it may turn freely, find the conditions for equilibrium when a number of forces act upon it at different points and in different directions. Describe an experimental proof.

5. Give the definition of the centre of gravity of a body; and show how to find its position experimentally. Where is the centre of gravity of a parallelogram, a triangle, and a cone?
6. When a body rests in equilibrium on a smooth inclined plane, under the action of a force acting up the plane, find the relation between them; and the pressure on the plane.

7. Explain what is meant by the mechanical advantage of a machine; and show how to find the mechanical advantage of a compound machine, when those of the simple machines of which it is compounded are known.

8. Describe the ways in which the elasticities of bodies occur in statical problems, and give the laws of their action. Show how these laws are verified experimentally.

9. Give the definition of an accelerating force in dynamics, and show how it is measured. Give the law of universal gravitation, and the measure of the force of gravity at the earth's surface.

10. State the three laws of motion, and give the reasons for believing them true. When the moving force acting on a given body is known, show how to find the accelerating force by means of the third law of motion.

11. When a body describes an orbit which is a circle, show how the centrifugal force arises, and show how it is measured. How are forces related to each other in the conical pendulum?

12. State the principle of the conservation of the motions of translation and rotation of a free body acted on by given forces. State some problem in which it would be applied.

13. When a free body is struck at a given point, explain what is meant by the centre of spontaneous rotation, and show how the result arises.

14. Show how the recoil of a gun when fired, arises from the principle that action and reaction are always equal and opposite; and show how the velocity communicated to the shot may be calculated from the recoil.

15. Give the definition of the centre of oscillation of a compound pendulum. Describe the construction and uses of the metronome.

16. Describe the construction of the barrel of a rifle-gun. Show how the bullet from such a barrel flies more truly than one shot from a smooth-bore gun.

HYDROSTATICS, ACoustics, AND ELECTRICITY.

1. Explain what is meant by the attraction of aggregation in liquids. In what sense are the gases called elastic fluids and the liquids non-elastic fluids?

2. Give the definition of the unit of pressure in hydrostatics. What is the weight of a cubic foot of water? Explain how hydrostatical pressures are calculated in pounds weight.

3. Give the definition of the centre of pressure of a plane area immersed in a fluid; and describe the way in which its position is found.

4. Describe the common siphon, and explain its mode of action. What are the limits of height for which it could be used for mercury?

5. Show how the specific gravity of solid bodies which are lighter than water can be found. What is the specific gravity of cork?

6. Explain the construction of the hydraulic ram; and explain the principle on which it acts.

7. Describe the construction and graduation of the common mercarial
thermometer. Show how the different scales which are in use, can be compared.

8. Show how the elastic force of vapours can be determined, both when it is less and when it is greater than atmospheric pressure.

9. Explain the construction and mode of action of the condensing syringe. Describe the principle of the air-gun.

10. Show how the velocity of transmission of sound through the air can be found. What is this velocity? and how is it affected by changes of the barometer and thermometer?

11. Explain how concords and discords arise in music from the properties of sound waves; and show the mode of formation of the diatonic scale of notes.

12. Describe the common electrical machine; and show how negative electricity may be obtained from it.

13. Describe the construction of the Leyden jar. Show how it receives the charge, and where the charge resides.

14. State the construction and the charge of a cell of the single fluid cast-iron galvanic battery. Show the direction of the positive current within the cell.

15. Show the circumstances when attractions and repulsions take place between the circuits in which galvanic currents are passing.

16. Describe the construction of the primary and secondary coils, and a method of breaking and making the current so that shocks and sparks are obtained from the instrument.

GEOMETRICAL AND PHYSICAL OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

1. Show how the intensity of light at various distances from a luminous origin, varies inversely as the square of the distance. Explain how this law is used in photometry. If two lights give equal illuminations upon a screen when one is at twice the distance of the other, what is the proportion of their illuminating powers?

2. Explain the experiment called the endless gallery; and show how the places of the series of images are determined.

3. Find the magnitude and position of the image of a given object placed before a convex spherical mirror; and show how the image is always virtual, erect and diminished.

4. Show how a real image of a distant object is formed by a convex spherical refracting surface of a medium; and apply the result to show the way in which images are formed upon the retina of the eye.

5. Explain the construction of the compound refracting microscope; and state the advantages obtained by using achromatic object-glasses.

6. Explain the construction of Huygens's eyepiece for telescopes and microscopes; and show the advantages which it possesses.

7. Give the definition of a double refracting crystal as used in physical optics; show how such crystals are subdivided into two classes; and give the names of some of each class.

8. Explain what is meant by circularly polarized light, describe the methods of producing it, and show how to test it.
9. State what is meant by the diffraction of light; and describe experiments which exhibit it, giving also the explanation of the phenomena.
10. When a thin plate of a biaxal crystal cut perpendicularly to the line bisecting the angle between the optic axes, is placed between the polarizer and analyzer of the polariscope, describe the phenomena which are seen, and the changes which occur on changing the planes of polarization and analysis with respect to the plate of crystal.
11. Describe the construction of the vernier; and show its uses when applied to astronomical instruments.
12. Give the reasons for believing the earth's figure to be an oblate spheroid. How does such a figure affect the determination of the latitudes of places by observations?
13. Show how the correct clock time differs from solar time; and show how the two coincide only on four days in the year.
14. Explain the cause of the changes of the seasons and of the lengths of the days and nights throughout the year.
15. Explain the method of finding the longitudes of places by observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites; and describe the uncertainty to which such observations are subject.
16. State the names of the different astronomical corrections, and explain fully the effect of parallax.

RICHARD POTTER, Professor.

GEOLoGY.

1. By what agencies at present in operation would you explain the formation of Stratified and Unstratified rocks?
2. How are rocks classed according to their origin? give examples in each division; and state the characters by which they can readily be distinguished.
3. Give examples of some of the principal Igneous rocks, separating those rocks which are rich in silica from those that contain less silica or are basic.
4. Mention some of the principal genera of fossils that occur in the rocks below the coal, and place them under their respective classes.
5. Give the subdivisions of the Secondary rocks; state their chief mineral characters; and mention the more important economical substances obtained from them.
6. How are the Stratified rocks classified? state the principle upon which the division is based; and mention the more important genera, families, or classes of fossils that are found in them.
7. Explain the geological conditions most favourable for obtaining a supply of water, either by means of ordinary or so-called Artesian wells.
8. What is Metamorphism? explain the probable origin; and give examples of Metamorphic rocks.
9. Why is it that, in districts (as our coal-fields) which are known to be very much faulted or disturbed, there is no prominent appearance of such disturbance on the surface?
10. By what agencies are rocks weathered or disintegrated? Give examples.
11. Name the rocks and fossils placed before you.

MINERALOGY.

1. What is the general character of the rocks in which metallic minerals are found in England?
2. Mention the chief elements, or their combinations, which are usually found in the earthy and metallic minerals.
3. Explain the different crystalline systems; and give examples of one or more minerals belonging to each system.
4. What is the law of symmetry? and explain the number of modifications that may take place in prisms belonging to the Dimetric or Trimetric systems.
5. Give examples of minerals that readily cleave; and state the forms produced by the cleavage.
6. What re-agents are generally used with the blowpipe? State their action; and give examples of the effects produced when some metallic oxides are fused with them.
7. Name the minerals which have sometimes been mistaken for Gold; and state the characters by which they can be distinguished.
8. What are the chief metallic ores from which Copper, Lead, and Zinc are obtained?
9. Give examples of certain substances which crystallize in two distinct forms.
10. Describe some of the chief species of Felspar; and mention the rocks in which they occur.
11. What are Zeolites?
12. Name the specimens and models on the table.

JOHN MORRIS, Professor.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Solutions for qualitative analysis:—
1. Antimonic, mercuric, cupric, ferric, and zinc oxides; baryta, lime, magnesia, potash; nitric, and hydrochloric acids.
2. Hydrochloric, hydriodic, prussic, phosphoric, silicic, and carbonic acids (trace); potash and soda, ammonia, sulphuric acid (trace).
3. Phosphoric acid, hydrochloric acid, zinc oxide, alumina, nitric acid, lime, soda.
For quantitative analysis:—
A solution containing sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, mercury, copper, iron, potassium, ammonium.

ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, Professor.

ZOOLOGY.

1. What are the chief differences observed between the three conditions of matter, termed the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms?
On what principles are anima's divided into classes, orders, genera, and species? And what are the distinctive characters of the vertebrated, the molluscosous, the entomoid, the helminthoid, the radiated, and the sarco-dous subkingdoms?  30

2. What characters are expressed, and what further conditions of the economy are implied, by the terms unguiculata, ungulata, bipinnata, and dimetroa, assigned to certain orders of mammalia? Arrange zoologically the several orders belonging to these subclasses respectively; and mention the meaning of the names applied to these orders  20

3. In the bimana, what characters belong to the order, what characters to the genus homo, and what to the species homo sapiens? On what principles are the types or races or subspecies of man established among naturalists? What are the distinctive characters and the known habitats of the great typical races of men now living? Where does this genus appear to have begun in time? And what other orders of mammalia are composed, like bimana, of a single genus?  20

4. What characters distinguish the class of birds? what principles are employed in subdividing the class? what parts of the body are chiefly available for the establishment of orders? and what are the chief distinctive characters of the orders rapaces, omnivora, insectivora, granivora, yzygodactylia, anisodactylia, alyciones, chelidones, gallinae, alectorides, cursores, grallae, pinnatipedes, and palmipedes?  25

5. Mention one or more of the distinctive characters of the caretidi-an, testudini-an and emydian suborders of chelonian reptiles, and of the crocodilian, lacertian, pteropodian, nexipodian and mastodontian saurians. Describe the general characters of the class of reptiles, and contrast them with those of the amphibians or batrachians  20

6. Describe the distinctive characters of the nematopterus, chondropterygious, acentopterygious, malacopterygious, lophobranchiate, plecognatholls, and cyclostome order of fishes. Contrast the characters of the nematopterus lepidosiren with those of perennialbranchole amphibians. And compare the characters of cyclostome fishes with those cephalopodous mollusks  25

7. What characters are common to the cephalophorous classes of mollusks, cephalopoda, pteropoda, gastropoda? and what distinctive characters separate these classes from each other? On what principles are they severally subdivided into orders? What are the names and characters of the accephalous classes of mollusks, and on what principles are their primary divisions established?  25

8. On what parts of crustacea are the orders of that entomoid class chiefly founded, and what are the orders generally received? What modifications of the wings of insects have served for the establishment of the subclasses elytroptera, gymnoptera, aptera, and of the orders of winged species? And what are the zoological characters of the wingless entomoid classes, arachnida and myriapoda?  20

9. Define the helminthoid classes, annulata, suctoria, and turbellaria.
Enumerate, without defining, the orders of the radiated classes echinodermata and acalepha. And state the zoological characters of the three subclasses of polypliferous animals, bryozoa, anthozoa, and hydroidea ... 25

10. Define the sarcodous or protozoic classes epitrichic, porifera, foraminifera, rhizopoda, and cystodia. Without enumerating the several orders of each class, state the general principles on which they are severally divided into primary divisions. And mention some of the lowest animal organisms which manifest independent vitality, nutrition, growth, development, motion, and generation .................... 30

11. In what order have the classes of vertebrate animals appeared in the past fauna of the globe? Is any animal now living of the same species as those of secondary epochs? Do the laws of origination and mutation of animal forms appear to have been different from the present, at any past epoch? How is it proved that endocysts must originate from their fluid organic elements within the body, as has been familiar to naturalists from the time of Aristotle with regard to monadins without the living body? ............................................... 25

12. To what classes and orders of the animal kingdom belong—the coxoon Cambenses of pre-silurian epoch,—the lithophytes, crinoids, trilobites, brachiopodous spirifers and terebratulae, orthocerasites and nautilites of Silurian era,—the ammonites, baculites, and hamites of newer epochs,—the ganoids and placoids of the earliest formations,—the enantiornithians of the lias,—the dinosaurusians of the Wealden, and the pterodactyls of the oolites,—the eocene palaeotherium,—the mammoths, mastodons and megatheriums of diluvial caves, and their low anthropoid contemporary of Neanderthal? ............................................................ 30

ROBERT E. GRANT, Professor.

ARCHITECTURE.
AS A FINE ART.
(Course A.) First Year.
EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE.
1. State the peculiar character of Egyptian architecture, and the circumstances that produced it.
2. Give plan and section of a sepulchral hypogee or excavated tomb.
3. Draw two species of columns of a single shaft or clustered shaft with the two sorts of capitals.

GREEK AND ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.
5. Into how many orders were Greek and Roman architecture divided?
6. Describe the estheteical characteristic differences of each order.
8. Show the differences between the Greek and Roman Ionic Bases.
9. Give the plan of a Greek Theatre.
10. State the theory of Polychromatic Art.
11. Draw a Roman Doric Column entablature to a good size; and state the differences between the Greek and Roman Doric.
12. Give the elevation of an Octastyle Eustyle Corinthian Temple raised upon a pedestal or podium.
13. Describe the Roman Therme, and the process of bathing as tradition­ally handed down to us in the Turkish Bath.
14. What other ancient works of arts are there still preserved, which assist by their illustrations our knowledge of classic architecture.
15. Draw an antique rostral column.
16. State the several proportions of the various orders.

(COURSE A.) SECOND YEAR.
1. Give a chronological statement of the history of Architecture from the earliest periods.
2. At what time did Medieval Art take its rise, under what Emperor, and in what country?
3. What position do the arch and column hold respectively in the two periods of Ancient and Medieval Architecture?
4. Which are the earliest specimens of Pre-Norman Art in England? where are examples found?
5. By what style was it succeeded?
6. Draw a Norman Lancet and Decorated capital, shaft, base, and plinth respectively, with plans of the shafts.
7. Illustrate the distinctive differences of the mouldings of the several styles.
8. Give the progressive development of the arches of the different periods.
9. State the dates.
11. Give gable ends of brick houses.
12. Illustrate elevation of a wooden house, distinctly showing the structure.
13. Describe the parts of a Cathedral.
14. State and illustrate the principles of the composition of plans in Italian Art.
15. What are the leading principles of design in the elevations of all styles? and illustrate them by reference to buildings of the different periods of Art.

AS A SCIENCE.

(COURSE B.) FIRST YEAR.

TIMBER, TREES, AND CARPENTRY.
1. Describe the structure of timber; and give the section of a log, with the names of the divisions attached.
2. Whence do we principally import timber?
3. In what scantlings are they brought to the market?
4. Specify the good and bad qualities of timber.
5. What influence have turpentine and sap in timber? and how do they contribute to its decay or preservation?
6. State the nature of rot, its prevention, and cure.
7. Draw a king and a queen truss for a roof, complete in all their parts; and give the names of the several timbers.
8. Give the section of a Gothic collar roof, and the names of the timbers; and describe the principles of its construction.
10. Describe the principles upon which buildings should be shored up for various purposes; and illustrate the same by diagrams.

Mortar and Cement.

11. What are the proper stones for producing lime? and why?
12. How are they reduced to lime? What are the phenomena of the process?
13. Draw a tunnel running kiln; and name the parts.
14. How many sorts of lime are there? Name them.
15. What constitutes the essential difference? and is it by a chemical or mechanical combination?
16. How is mortar composed? and what the influence of the component parts?
17. Describe the mixture and substances of which concrete is made.
18. What are the relative weights of a stone before and after calcination?
19. Describe the stone from which plaster of Paris is made, its manufacture, and application.
20. State the discovery of cement stones, their composition, preparation for use, and modes in which they are applied in construction.
21. Give the names of writers on cement.

(Course B.) Second Year.

Construction.

1. Describe and illustrate the geological structure of the crust of the earth; and show how the rocks are formed.
2. Give a section of the strata in their relative positions.
3. State their names.
4. Describe the composition of stones, and which are the hardest elements.
5. Specify causes of decay in stones.
6. How should they be laid in construction?
7. Name the principal building stones under their leading heads.
8. Whence are procured the stones generally used in London?
9. Which are the most subject to decay? and why and how do they evince it?
10. Give the section of a quarry.
11. Draw various forms of construction of stone arches.
12. Describe the construction of the dome of the Pantheon at Rome.
13. Whence are slates derived? describe the process, the sizes and qualities of slates, and their application to roofing purposes, and precautions as to Eaves.
14. State how Iron is produced and manufactured for practical purposes — its properties.
15. Draw forms of sections for cast and wrought beams, and the relative positions and sizes of the flanges.
16. Analyze their relative ability to resist tension, compression, and torsion.
17. Give sections of cast and wrought-iron girders and wrought-iron roofs, with parts at large.

T. L. DONALDSON, Professor.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. What is meant by the "Plant" used in the execution of Engineering works? what does it include? and by whom is it generally provided?
2. What is meant by "hydraulic" lime? what is the property which gives it special value? and what is the peculiarity of its composition?
3. Where does the fir timber come from which is most generally used for building purposes?
4. What is meant by a "ruling" or "guiding" point in laying out a Railway? Give illustrations.
5. What is meant by the "section" of a line of Railway? What does it show? and what peculiarity is there generally about the scales on which it is drawn? Give an illustrative sketch.
6. If a line of Railway is at first made single, but may be doubled afterwards, what kind of works upon it ought to be made double in the first instance? and what may most conveniently be postponed?
7. When a line is double, what space is generally allowed between the rails of the two lines?
8. Describe and give sketches of the kind of Permanent Way formed with Bridge Rails; and state on what system of Railways in England it is most used.
9. What are switches or points? and what is their object? Give an illustrative sketch.
10. Describe anything that may have particularly attracted your attention in your visit to the workshops of the South Western Railway.
11. What are the chief causes of the resistance to railway trains in motion?
12. State in what manner any of them vary with the weight and speed of the train; and give the values of any you can recollect.
13. What was the name of the engine that won the prize at the competition of Locomotives on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1829?
14. What were the two important novel features embodied in this engine? and which have contributed so much to the success of the locomotive? Explain them.
15. How many steam-cylinders are there generally in a locomotive? and what is about their usual diameter and length of stroke?

16. What is pig iron? and what are the two principal purposes it is used for?

17. What is about the ultimate tensile strength of cast and wrought iron respectively?

18. Describe briefly the ordinary process of making steel.
   *(Give sketches, wherever possible, in illustration of the answer.)*

WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S., Professor.

PHILOSOPHY OF MIND, LOGIC, AND HISTORY OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. PSYCHOLOGICAL COURSE.

1. Define psychology—metaphysics—ontology: in what sense or senses have the latter two terms been used by Aristotelian, German, French, or English writers?

2. What general characteristics have chiefly distinguished the continental, and especially the German school of writers on speculative philosophy (define this term) from those of the British school? Wherein do Berkeley's speculations form a remarkable exception to the general spirit of the English and Scottish writers? What do you suppose to have been the cause or causes of the extraordinary and changeable career of speculative philosophy in Germany, the failure of the successive German systems (however popular in their day) to retain their hold on the public mind, and the indifference to schools and systems which now so much prevails in that country?

3. Explain the following triple psychological division of Sir W. Hamilton:
   "If we take the Mental, to the exclusion of the Material phenomena, that is the phenomena manifested through the medium of self-consciousness or reflection, they naturally divide themselves into three categories or primary genera: the phenomena of feeling or of pleasure and pain—the phenomena of knowledge or cognition—the phenomena of conation or of will and desire:—Intelligence, Feeling, and Will are thus distinctly set forth."—(Vid. Advertisement to Dugald Stewart's Works, Vol. II.)

4. Dividing "Feelings" into the two orders sensations and emotions, what have you to say in favour of the fourfold division of the phenomena of human consciousness into Sense, Intelligence, Emotion, Will? Is there any objection to it? Is sensation always distinct from emotion? or are they often found blended as it were into one? If so, is this any objection to this fourfold general division?

5. Do you see any difficulty in Sir W. Hamilton's identification of "Feeling" with "Pleasure and Pain," in his threefold division? Are there not phenomena of consciousness, which if classified at all, must be regarded as coming under sense or emotion (i.e. under "feelings"), which are yet indifferent to pleasure or pain, either from their own nature, or their insignificance, or both? If so, name such cases.

6. Name any other divisions of the mental phenomena which have been proposed by continental or British writers.
7. What is meant by the "relativity" of human knowledge?
8. In our cognitions (knowledge), what is the distinction between the subjective and the objective—subjectivity and objectivity?
9. Does the term "conation" (conor) or "conative faculty" (Bestrebnungs-Vermögen of the later Germans), used by Sir W. Hamilton to include both will and desire, apply with equal propriety to both these functions of our nature? Discuss this point—Compare Cudworth’s Treatise on Free Will, Lond. 1838, p. 31.
10. "Will is appetency of good with reason, but passion and desire are appetencies apart from reason." (Βουλήσεις μετά λόγου ὑπεξ ἀγάθου, ἄλογοι δ’ ὑπόξεις ὑργῆ καὶ ἐπιθυμία.) (Aristot. Rhet. i. 10.) Does this account of will and desire contain the whole of the distinction between them?
11. Give some illustration, from facts, of the following passage: "Of the functions performed through the agency of the nervous system, some are entirely corporeal, whilst others involve phenomena of a mental or psychical nature. In the latter and higher class of such functions are first to be reckoned those purely intellectual operations, carried on through the instrumentality of the brain, which do not immediately arise from an external stimulus, and do not manifest themselves in outward acts. To the same class also belong sensation and volition. In the exercise of sensation, the mind becomes conscious, through the medium of the brain, of impressions conducted or propagated to that organ along the nerves from distant parts; and in voluntary motion a stimulus to action arises in the brain, and is carried outwards by the nerves from the central organ to the voluntary muscles. Lastly, emotion, which gives rise to gestures and movements, varying with the different mental affections which they express, is an involuntary state of the mind, connected with some part of the brain, and influencing the muscles through the medium of the nerves." (Dr. Sharpey; vid. Quain’s Anatomy, 4th edition, p. 186.)
12. What would you understand by the "inductive method" of psychological inquiry? What method, different from this, has greatly prevailed in Germany?
13. Write an essay, as briefly as possible, on the course of "Philosophy of the Mind" which you have now gone through. Mark the general divisions and subdivisions, and describe the topics which have been discussed. Accompany the whole with your own opinions and criticisms.
14. State, as briefly and clearly as you can, the fundamental principles of any or all of the following writers: Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel*.

II. LOGIC:

1. Explain or illustrate the following statements of Aristotle, as may be required:
a. A proposition (πρότασις) is a saying which affirms or denies something

* For examinations on Kaut, Fichte, and Schelling, vid. former Calendars.
about something; and this saying is either universal, or particular, or indefinite. (Analyt. Pr. i. 1.)

b. If a man knows that the angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles, he knows potentially (ευρόπετος) this equality in the isosceles triangle. But he who knows only the latter, does not know the former. The universal is an object of the intellect, but the particular terminates in the sensuous perception. (Analyt. Post. i. 24.)

c. The genera are predicated of the species; but not the converse, the species of the genera. (Categ. c. 5.)

d. Propositions opposed are, according to expression (κατὰ λέξιν) four—namely, all and none, all and not all, some and none, some and not some; but in truth three, for some is opposed to not some merely in expression. And, of these three propositions, the universals all and none are contrary, but the other two propositions are contradictory. (Analyt. Pr. ii. 15.)—Exemplify this with the letters A, E, I, O.

e. The universal negative proposition is convertible (τινοντοντείκοστος) in its terms (τοιοτά), but the affirmative proposition must be converted particularly; and of particular propositions the affirmative must be converted particularly; but as to the negative, it is not of necessity convertible. (Analyt. Pr. i. 2.)—Show the bearing of Sir W. Hamilton’s principle of the “quantification of the predicate” on the doctrine of conversion as set forth by the Aristotelians.

2. In what respect do Mill’s views of the import of the proposition, and of the syllogism, differ from the common doctrine?

3. Explain the symbols U and Y as designating propositions. (Hamilton’s Logic; Thomson’s Outline of the Laws of Thought.)

4. E I O, E U E, I U I, U E E, U I I, U U U; exemplify any of the above moods, valid in the first, second, and third figures. (Thomson.)

5. In what manner is Aristotle’s dictum expressed by Kant, Twesten, Gerlach, or any other German or English logician?

6. X ≪ Y, and Y ≪ Z; therefore à fortiori X ≪ Z; reduce this to a syllogistic form.

7. Exhibit any proposition of Euclid in syllogisms.

8. Wherein does the intensive differ from the extensive syllogism?—examples.

9. As there are 64 possible combinations out of four things A, E, I, O, taken three at a time, by what successive processes are these syllogistic forms finally reduced to 19 modal figurations?—what are they?

10. What artifices have been devised by the Aristotelians to point out the method of reducing syllogisms in the second, third, and fourth figures, to some mood in the first?

11. Write a brief account of what you know of the history of logic, down to the present time.

12. What is the fundamental principle of the late Professor Boole’s mathematical method of Logic?

13. What is the basis of the contranominal system? (Prof. De Morgan.)
14. Translate any of the following equivalents, using *words* for the subject and predicates, instead of the symbols:

\[
\begin{align*}
X &\Rightarrow Y = X, y = y)X \\
X \Rightarrow X y = y : x \\
X \Rightarrow X y = Y \Rightarrow X y = Y x \\
XY &\Rightarrow X : y = X y = y : X
\end{align*}
\]

15. Test the following examples by the rules of logic, abbreviating when possible by the use of letters:

a. There are two kinds of things which we ought not to fret about: what we can help, and what we cannot. —*(dilemma.)*

b. X is probably Y, Z is probably X; what is the probability of the conclusion, if that of one of the premises is \( \frac{7}{10} \) and of the other \( \frac{4}{5} \)?

c. If Lord Bacon is right, it is improper to stock a new colony with the refuse of jails; but this we must allow not to be improper if our method of colonizing New South Wales be a wise one: if this be wise, therefore, Lord Bacon is not right.

d. He who cannot possibly act otherwise than he does, has neither merit nor demerit in his action: a liberal and benevolent man cannot possibly act otherwise than he does, in relieving the poor: therefore such a man has neither merit nor demerit in his action.

e. It is an intensely cold climate that is sufficient to freeze quicksilver; and as the climate of Siberia does this it is intensely cold.

16. Give examples of any of the abridged forms of argument, except the argument *a fortiori.*

17. Exemplify the rules for conjunctives.

18. Reduce a destructive conjunctive to a categorical.

19. Distinguish the real dilemma from one that is only apparent.

20. Resolve a categorical sorites into its constituent syllogisms.

III. HISTORY OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. What do you understand by moral philosophy? — distinguish it from natural law, jurisprudence, and natural theology. — By what other names has moral philosophy been designated?

2. What is the relation of moral philosophy to general psychology and metaphysics? — show that it is properly a branch of psychology, and that the frequent practice of including the latter under "moral philosophy" is an illogical misnomer.

3. What various opinions have been held by writers on morals respecting the moral faculty in general — conscience in particular — on the binding principle of moral obligation?

4. What distinction can be drawn between a theory of natural ethics, and a theory of religious duties? — what is the limit? — wherein do they coincide?

5. What is the nature of the controversy between those moralists who maintain that our volitions, properly so called, are always the consequents of motives — and those who hold that we may act in opposition to all motives, whatever, by a self-determining power of will? — Wherein do the so-called
"Necessitarians" and "Libertarians" who agree, from the testimony of consciousness, that man has all conceivable freedom of choice—differ from each other? How far do the above distinguishing names fairly represent the conflicting opinions?

5. What views on the above subject are held by any of the following writers—Dr. Samuel Clarke, Jonathan Edwards, Dr. Beattie, James Mill, Jouffroy, John S. Mill, or any others?

6. What views on the above subject are held by any of the following writers—Dr. Samuel Clarke, Jonathan Edwards, Dr. Beattie, James Mill, Jouffroy, John S. Mill, or any others?

7. "It is highly probable, from the light of nature, that a passion which seeks its gratification immediately and expressly in giving pain, is disagreeable to the benevolent will and counsels of the Creator. Other passions and pleasures may, and often do produce pain to some one; but then pain is not, as it is here, the object of the passion, and the direct cause of the pleasure. This probability is converted into certainty, if we give credit to the authority which dictated the several passages of the Christian Scriptures that condemn revenge, or what is the same thing, enjoin forgiveness." Paley, Mor. Philos. III. ii. 8.—What is here signified by the "light of nature"?

8. Name any examples which you recollect in the ancient poetry, or philosophical treatises, in which the principle of "immutable morality" is recognized: (e.g. "The unwritten laws divine, Immutable, eternal, not like those of yesterday, But made ere time began."—Soph. Antig. 454–8 Vid. also Edip. Tyran. 864–73:—also the verses ascribed by some to Pythagoras.)

9. Form a critical estimate of the following passage, with your own comments on the general subject or any portion of it: "Do we obtain the laws of social and personal duty from certain principles implanted by our Creator in our nature, or must we seek for them among the experienced results of actions upon the happiness or misery of ourselves and mankind? Are we to deduce from the intuitive axiomatic principles of 'Love thy neighbour,' etc. the remoter propositions which are to determine our special obligations, or are we to induce from the largest attainable basis of experience the generalizations which we may then erect into canons of morality? On the one side—that of ethics being independent of the happiness test—we have a grand array of noble names, Plato and Zeno, Aristotle, Cicero, Seneca, Antoninus, Chrysostom, St. Bernard, Abelard, Cudworth, Jeremy Taylor, Shaftesbury, Clarke, Balguy, Hutcheson, South, Law, Fichte, Butler, Immanuel Kant.—On the other side, that of ethics being the result of experience, we have another array, yet hardly of such names as those on the former roll: Epicurus, Aristippus, Democritus, Machiavelli, Pomponatus, Gassendi, Sharrock, Cumberland, Locke, Grotius, Puffendorf, Paley, Bentham, and the one great living champion, John Stuart Mill.—Again, on the one hand, different theories have been propounded respecting the origin, nature, and limits of the intuitive or innate idea, or moral sense of right and wrong. On the other hand, the nature of the happiness test is most variously stated. It may be either the εὐθυμία, the intrinsic happiness of the mens conscienti, to be found in virtue itself, which we are, according to Democritus, Cumberland, and More, to note and follow; or it may be the ἄγορά, the mere 'pleasure' of Aristippus, or the
 Faculties of Arts.

*ēdeaihovia*, the general 'felicity', present or future, of Epicurus or Paley. And again, we may apply ourselves to the discovery of what will give us, individually, such pleasure or happiness here or hereafter; or we may merge our own interests in that of the great mass of mankind, and inquire only what will produce the 'greatest happiness of the greatest number.' This last doctrine (so different from the selfish system of Paley, and illustrated with such power by Bentham and Mill) stands at this moment as the sole surviving representation of the inductive school of morals. Its lesson is 'obtain from statistics the largest possible basis of facts, the most extensive accumulation of results of actions on the happiness of the community, and then induce therefrom the laws which, when so obtained, must be accounted to possess the sanctity of moral obligation.' *Pursuits of Women*, by Frances Power Cobbe, pp. 4-6.

John Hoppus, LL.D., Professor.

**English History.**

1702-1784.

1. Give an account of the Jacobite insurrection of 1745.
2. Describe Marlborough's campaign of 1704.
3. What is your estimate of Marlborough as a general and politician?
4. Sketch the life and character of Walpole.
5. What was the Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI.? What was the final settlement of the questions arising from it?
6. What motives influenced the different Powers who became involved in the Seven Years' War?
7. Examine the leading ideas of the elder Pitt.
8. Give the principal events of the American Rebellion, in a tabular form, with dates.
9. What constitutional and legal questions are associated with the name of John Wilkes?

**Roman History.**

133-60.

1. Give a sketch of the affairs of Asia, from the settlement of 189 to the Roman revolution.
2. Describe the growth of the Slave system under the Republic.
5. By what means did Sulla endeavour to secure the authority of the Senate?
POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Mention any leading proposition in Political Economy which is derived from observation, and any other which is the result of deductive reasoning.

2. What is the distinction between fixed and circulating capital? Why have the labouring classes a greater interest in the increase of the latter description of capital?

3. As a rise in the price of agricultural produce is generally followed by increased cost of production, it has been inferred that it is not the cost of production which regulates the value of agricultural produce, but the value which regulates the cost. Examine into the correctness of this inference.

4. On what grounds has it been considered that labour and corn respectively approximate to the character of an invariable standard of value?

5. What is meant by metayer tenancy? Who gets the rent, as defined by political economists, of a farm let to a metayer?

6. What attributes render the precious metals specially fitted to perform the offices of a standard of value and medium of exchange? What are the difficulties attending the use of a double standard (i.e. both gold and silver)?

7. Mention the leading arguments for and against the imposition of a seignorage on the coinage of money. What is the limit within which such a seignorage must practically be restricted?

8. What inference is derived from an unfavourable exchange? Explain the nature and operation of the means by which an unfavourable exchange is corrected.

9. Give an account of the principles on which the Society called the Rochdale Pioneers, and other similar cooperative stores, are carried on.

10. Show that where, as used to be the case in England, the bulk of the land is subject to tithe, but a considerable portion is tithe free, the value to the landlord of a tithe-free farm exceeds that of a farm equal in soil and situation, but subject to tithe, by more than the amount of the tithe.

11. Examine fully and comment upon the following passages:
   a. "Wealth arises from deferred consumption, and poverty from deferred privation."
   b. "The same rule which regulates the relative value of commodities in one country, does not regulate the relative value of the commodities exchanged between two or more countries."
   c. "Expenditure upon wages, and expenditure upon commodities, are different in their effect on the remuneration of the labourer."

12. Give an account of the principal sources from which the British revenue is derived.

N.B. Where the answer is matter of opinion, it should be accompanied by a statement of reasons.

JACOB WALEY, Professor.
ENGLISH LAW.

Morning.

1. By what contracts can an infant bind himself?
2. What is the rule as to the authority of a married woman, to bind her husband by contract?
3. In what cases can a married woman bind herself by contract, during her husband's lifetime?
4. What is the rule in equity, as to the power of a married woman to enter into contracts touching her separate estate?
5. In what cases is a person liable on contracts, into which he has entered while in a state of unsound mind?
6. In what cases are contracts held to be void, on the ground of duress?
7. In what case will duress of an agent, avoid a contract as against his principal?
8. What is the general rule as to the power of corporations to contract?
9. State the principal exceptions to this rule.
10. Can a corporation in any case be made liable on a contract, on which it could not sue?

Afternoon.

1. What is the difference between an express and an implied contract? give some instances of the latter.
2. What is meant by the term Escrow?
3. What is meant by estoppel? and between what parties does a deed operate as an estoppel?
4. In what circumstances does a deed operate as a merger of a simple contract?
5. What is the rule as to mutuality in the case of a simple contract?
6. What is the effect, (1) where a simple contract is made on several considerations, one of which is illegal, (2) where one is merely insufficient?
7. What will constitute fraud, so as to avoid a contract?
8. Is it competent to either party to a fraudulent contract to take advantage of that objection? and what is the rule where the contract is illegal?

JURISPRUDENCE.

1. What were the ancient forms of a Roman marriage? What were the effects of such forms upon the person and property of the wife?
2. What were the forms of marriage at the time of Justinian? What rights did marriage, at this period, confer upon the husband with respect to the property of his wife?
3. Define and enumerate the Dirimant and Prohibitive impediments to a marriage.
4. Explain the different effects produced by the want of the consent of the parents or guardians to the marriage of their child or ward.
5. Within what degrees of relationship may a lawful marriage be contracted by Roman, English, and French law?

6. By what modes might the legal relation of parent and child have been created by the Roman Law?

7. What is the Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium? In what countries is it allowed, and under what conditions?

8. Upon what principles is Adoptio allowed? State the Historical reasons, peculiar to the Roman people, for this branch of law.

9. What rights had the Roman father to the property of his child?

10. State the English and French Law applicable to the last question.

11. What conditions were requisite to exist to confer the dominium ex jure Quiritium?

12. What were the modes of transfer sufficient to confer the full Quiritarian dominium?

13. Explain the rise and progress of the jurisdiction of the Pretors in Rome and the Chancellors in England in the amendment of the law of property.

14. Give a brief sketch of the Agrarian struggle of the Roman people; and state the provisions of the principal Agrarian Laws.

JOSEPH SHARPE, LL.D., Professor.
I. Translate into English:—

(A.) Quibus rebus cognitis, quum ad has suspicione certissimae res accedere: quod per fines Sequanorum Helvetios traduxisset: quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset: quod ea omnia non modo injustu suo et civitatis, sed etiam incipientibus ipsius fecisset: quod a magistratu Eeduorum accusaretur: satis esse causae arbitrabatur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatam animadverteret jubeat. His omnibus unum repugnabat, quod Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam cognovisset. Nam, ne ejus supplicio Divitiac animam offendaret, verebatur. Itaque plus quam quidquam contentur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet; et quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium Prociillum, principem Galliae provinciae, familiae suum, cui summam rerum omnium fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur; simul commonefacit, quae ipso presente in cencilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit quae separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit: petit atque hortatur, ut sine ejus offensione animi, vel ipse de eo, causa cognita, statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat.

(B.) Muris autem omnibus Gallicis hae fere forma est: Trabes directae perpetuae in longitudinem, paribus intervallis, distantes inter se binos pedes, in solo collocantur. Hae revincuntur introrsus, et multo aggeri vestiuntur. Ea autem, quae diximus, intervalla grandibus in fronte saxis effarcuntur. Iis collocatis et coagmentatis, alius super ordine adjicitur, ut clem illud intervallum servetur neque inter se contingant trabes, sed paribus intermissis spatii, singulis singulis saaxis interjectis, arte continetur: sic deinceps opus contexitum, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur. Hoc quum in speciem variatatemque opus deformes non est, alternis trabibus aut saaxis, quae rectis lineis suoi ordines servant, tum ad utilitatem et defensionem urbium summam habet opportunitatem, quod et ab incendio lapis, et ab ariete matoria defendit, quae perpetuis trabibus pedes quadraginos, plerumque introrsus revincita, noque perrumpi neque distrahi potest.

II. Translate into Latin:—

1. This is my concern.
2. He asked Cæsar to bring no cavalry with him to the interview.
3. Neither cold nor precipices hindered Hannibal from crossing the Alps.
4. Cæsar had promised that he would consider the tenth legion as the general's band.

5. On the news of this battle, the greatest part of Aquitania surrendered to Crassus, and sent hostages spontaneouls.

6. The ships were made a little wider than those we use in our seas, for the transport of cargoes and beasts of burden.

7. A day was appointed for holding the council.

8. The battle of Canna was fought on the 2nd of August, B.C. 216 (substitute the Roman date), in the consulship of C. Terentius Varro and L. Emilius Paulus.

9. I received 2,235,417 sesterces.

10. Do you attend to what I am saying or not? Yes, Sir, I do attend to what you say.

FRENCH.

Tuesday, October 4, from 3½ to 5 P.M.

Translate into English:—

(A.) Dans le temps qu'Abraham, Isaac, et Jacob avaient habité cette terre, ils y avaient érigé partout des monumens des choses qui leur étoient arrivées. On y montrait encore les lieux où ils avaient habité : les puits qu'ils avaient creusés dans ces pays secs pour abreuver leur famille et leurs troupeaux; les montagnes où ils avaient sacrifié à Dieu, et où il leur étoit apparu; les pierres qu'ils avaient dressées ou entassées pour servir de mémorial à la postérité; les tombeaux où reposoient leurs cendres bétonées. La mémoire de ces grands hommes étoit récente, non-seulement dans tout le pays, mais encore dans tout l'Orient, où plusieurs nations célèbres n'ont jamais oublié qu'elles venaient de leur race.

Ainsi quand le peuple Hébreu entra dans la terre promise, tout y célébroit leurs ancêtres; et les villes, et les montagnes, et les pierres mêmes, y parloient de ces hommes merveilleux, et des visions étonnantes par lesquelles Dieu les avoit confirmés dans l'ancienne et véritable croyance.

Ceux qui connoissent tant soit peu les antiquités, savent combien les premiers temps étoient curieux d'ériger et de conserver de tels monumens, et combien la postérité retenoit soigneusement les occasions qui les avoient fait dresser. C'était une des manière d'écrire l'histoire : on a depuis façonné et poli les pierres; et les statues ont succédé après les colonnes aux masses grossières et solides que les premiers temps érigoient.

(B.) Les Grecs, ainsi pacifiés peu-à-peu, se crurent capables de se gouverner eux-mêmes, et la plupart des villes se formèrent en républiques. Mais de sages législateurs qui s'élevèrent en chaque pays, un Thalès, un Pythagore, un Pittacus, un Lycerque, un Solon, un Philolas, et tant d'autres que l'histoire marque, empêchèrent que la liberté ne dégénérât en licence. Des loix simplement écrites et en petit nombre, tenoient les peuples dans le devoir, et les faisoient concourir au bien commun du pays.
L'idée de liberté, qu'une telle conduite inspirait, était admirable: car la liberté que se figuraient les Grecs était une liberté soumise à la loi, c'est-à-dire, à la raison même reconnue par tout le peuple. Ils ne voulaient pas que les hommes fussent du pouvoir parmi eux. Les magistrats, redoutés durant le temps de leur ministère, redevenoient des particuliers qui ne gar- doient d'autorité qu'autant que leur en donnaient leur expérience. La loi était regardée comme la maitresse: c'était elle qui établissait les magistrats, qui en régloit le pouvoir, et qui enfin châtiait leur mauvaise administration.

Il n'est pas ici question d'examiner si ces idées sont aussi solides que spacieuses. Enfin la Grèce en était charmée, et préféroît les inconvénients de la liberté à ceux de la sujétion légitime, quoiqu'en en effet beaucoup moins. Mais, comme chaque forme de gouvernement a ses avantages, celui que la Grèce tiroit du sien étoit que les citoyens s'assoiffoient d'autant plus à leur pays, qu'ils le conduisoient en commun, et que chaque particulier pouvoit parvenir aux premiers honneurs.

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GERMAN.

Tuesday, October 4, from 3½ to 5 P.M.

Translate into English:—

A.


B.

Endlich erscheint der gefürsche Morgen; aber ein unversäumlicher Rebel, der über das ganze Schlußfett verbreitet liegt, verzögert den An- griff noch bis zur Mittagsstunde. Vor der Fronte ftielend hölt der König seine Armee; die ganze Armee, aus die Linie hingeschlüft, stimmt zu gleicher Zeit ein rührereses Lied an und die schmatz t begleitet dem Gef- sang. Dann steigt der König zu Pferde, und bis mit einem lebendent
entrance exhibitions.

Koller und einem Tuchrood belästigt (eine vormass empfangene Wunde erlangte ihm nicht mehr den Garmisch zu tragen), durchreitet er die Glieder, den Mut der Truppen zu einer erneuten Zuvorsicht zu entschärfen, die sein eigener abmahnender Rufen verlangert. „Gott mit uns!“ war das Wort der Schweber; das Kaiserlichen: „Jesus Maria.“ Gegen elf Uhr singt der Nebel an, sich zu zerhellen, und der Feind wird sichtbar. Zugleich sieht man Milizen in Flammen stehen, aus Befrei des Herzogs in Brand gestellt, damit er von dieser Seite nicht überflügelt würde. Zeigt tunt die Lösung, die Reiterei sprengt gegen den Feind und das Häus- volf ist im Anmarsch gegen die Gräben.

Von einem fürchterlichen Feuer der Musketen und des darunter gepflegten großen Geschützes empfangen, fegen diese tapferen Bataillons mit unerschrockenen Mut, ihren Angriff fort, die feindlichen Musketiere verlassen ihre Posten, die Gräben sind überbrungen, die Batterie selbst wird erobert und fogleich gegen den Feind gerichtet. Sie bringen weiter mit unaufhaltseifner Gewalt, die erste der fünf friedliebenden Brigaden wird niedergeworfen, gleich darauf die zweite, und schon wendet sich die dritte zur Flucht; aber hier stellt sich der schnell gegenstarrige Feind des Herzogs ihrem Anbrang entgegen. Mit Wohlgemutheit ist er da, der Anordnung seines Häuswolfs zu steuern, und seinem Machtwort gefüngts, die Fliehendens zum Stehen zu bewegen. Von drei Kavallerie-Regimentern unterstützt, machen die schon geschlagenen Brigaden aufs Neue Fronte gegen den Feind, und bringen mit Macht in seine zerrißenen Glieder. Ein überriebener Kampf erhebt sich, der nahe Feind gibt dem Feindge- wehr seinen Raum, die Macht des Angriffs seine Kraft mehr zur Erbacht, Mann steht gegen Mann, das unnütze Feuerrohr macht dem Schwert und der Pike Platz, und die Kunst der Erbitterung. Unverwüstet von der Menge weisen endlich die ermutigten Schweden über die Gräben zurück, und die schon eroberte Batterie geht bei diesem Rückschlag verloren. Schon bedecken tautend versumpmete Wächen das Land, und noch ist kein Haß breit Erde gewonnen.

Schiiler, „Geschichte des dreißigjährigen Krieges.“

Greek.

Tuesday, October 4, from 2 to 3½ P.M.

Translate into English:


"Αμφιθεξάντον δὲ τι ἐναέθα τῶν τε τῶν Μέγιων στρατωμάτων καὶ τοῦ Κλαρχοῦ, ὁ Κλαρχος πρὸς αὐτῶν ἀδιακιντόν τῶν τοῦ Μέγιων, πληγῆς ἐνέβαλεν ὁ ἔλθων πρὸς τὸ ἑαυτῷ στρατευμα, ἔλεγεν. ἀκολούθου ὁ στρατωτικός, ἐξαλάταινος καὶ ὁριζόντα ἐπάνω τῷ Κλαρχῳ. Τῇ δ' αἰτή ἡμέρᾳ Κλαρχος ἔλθων ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ ποταμοῦ, καὶ
Faculty of Medicine.

(2.) Xenophon: Memorabilia, Book II c. 3 § 1-4.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Wednesday, October 5, from 9 to 12 A.M.

1. Define the operations of Multiplication and Division; and explain the extended use of the words in their application to Fractions.
2. Reduce to their lowest terms 60 and 2433.

3. Simplify \(1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5}\) and find the value of \(\frac{2}{3}\) of \(£16\ 8s.\ 14d.\)

4. Reduce to decimals \(\frac{1}{128}\) and \(\frac{129}{55}\), and explain the latter result. Find the fractional value of \((12\cdot5+1\cdot25)+(12\cdot5-1\cdot25)\); and express 10 drachms as the decimal of a lb. avoirdupois.

5. What is the dividend on \(£2045\ 15s.\ 9d.\) at \(5s.\) in the pound?

6. Calculate \(\sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{18}\) to 7 places of decimals.

7. Prove \(a-(b-c)=a+b+c\) or \(a+c-b\), and explain the reason for the alternative. Simplify \(a+2x-(b+y-(a-x-(b-2y)))\); and find its value when \(a=2, b=3, x=6, y=5\).

8. Simplify \((a+b)(b+c)-(c+d)(d+a)-(a+c)(b-d)\), and \(\frac{a+x}{a-x} = \frac{a}{a+x}\).

9. Find the greatest common measure of \(x^2+x^2+x-3\) and \(x^3+3x^2+5x+3\); and the least common multiple of \(x^3-x, x^3-1,\) and \(x^3+1\).

10. Define Ratio and Proportion. Write down the subduplicate ratio of 100:144, and the ratio compounded of 3:5 and 7:9. Prove that if \(a:b::c:d\),

\[\frac{a+b}{a-b}::\frac{c+d}{c-d}\]

11. Sum the series

\[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \text{&c. to 10 terms,}\]

\[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \text{&c. to 6 terms,}\]

\[\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} + \&c. \text{to infinity.}\]

12. Solve and verify the equations:

\[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{4} = 2 - \frac{x}{6} + \frac{5x}{12};\]

\[\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a} = a^2 - b^2;\]

\[\begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{5} = 8 & \text{and} & 2y - x = 11 \end{cases};\]

\[\begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{5} = 8 & \text{and} & 2y - x = 11 \end{cases}.\]

13. What number is that, to which if 16 be added, 4 times the sum will be equal to 10 times the number increased by one?

14. A number, composed of two digits, is equal to 7 times its unit's figure; and if its digits be reversed, its value is increased by 18. Required the number.
I. GEOMETRY.

1. Define a Straight Line, a Circle, and a Square. Define geometrical equality; and show the different applications of the Definition.

2. Prove that a triangle is determined by two sides, and the angle included by them. Is it determined by two sides, and an angle opposite to one of them?

3. To a given straight line to apply a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

4. To divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square on the other part.

Prove that the segment last named is greater than half and less than two-thirds of the line, and that the line and the two segments are all incommensurable.

5. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference, upon the same base.

Show what extension of Euclid's language is necessary to include all cases; and hence deduce as a simple corollary, The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

II. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

6. Explain the composition of two motions in different (not opposite) directions; and hence infer the law of the composition of statical forces.

7. What must be the proportions of an inclined plane on which a weight of 5 lbs. shall be balanced by a force of 3 lbs.? and what will be the pressure on the plane?

8. Define and illustrate stable, unstable, and neutral equilibrium.

9. Describe Attwood's Machine; and show how the laws of the Motion of Falling Bodies are exemplified by its means.

10. Show how to find the specific gravity of a body lighter than water. Explain the principle.

11. Explain the action of the siphon, both when the two legs are dipped in vessels of water, and when the longer leg is free.

12. Describe how sound is propagated, and how the sensation is conveyed to the brain. If a clap of thunder follows a flash of lightning in 8 seconds, at what distance did the discharge take place?

13. Explain the formation of an image by a double convex lens; and explain the action of the Galilean or simple telescope.
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. How may globulin be obtained from blood-serum? and what are its physical and chemical characters? In what way does globulin (according to Schmidt) contribute to the formation of fibrin? What is its condition in the red blood-corpuscles? and in what other solids and fluids of the body has its presence been ascertained?

2. In what way does blood (diluted with water) affect the solar spectrum? and how does the effect differ according to the state of oxidation of the colouring matter?

3. Describe the mode of origin, growth, and eruption of the temporary and permanent teeth, omitting the strictly microscopic phenomena.

4. Describe the external symptoms and internal changes which occur in asphyxia, and the appearances found in the body after death. What explanations have been given of the cessation of the functions of the brain, respiratory organs, and heart in asphyxia? which do you consider to be nearest the truth, and what are the grounds of your opinion?

5. Describe the microscopic characters of the different kinds of nerve-fibres, and the special structures connected with their extremities, in certain parts of the skin and mucous membranes.

6. What inferences may be drawn from experiments on animals, and from the effects of disease and injury in man, as to the paths followed by sensory impressions and voluneto-motory influence in the spinal cord and brain?

7. On what evidence, derived from observation or experiment, can it be shown that the motions of the heart and the vital contraction of the blood-vessels are excited, regulated, or otherwise influenced through the nervous system? and in what way is such influence exerted? The answer to include a discussion of the question of the dependence of the heart's motion on nervous ganglia.

8. Give an account of the deciduous membrane, the chorion, and the amnion (with its fluid), including their structure and connexions, their mode of formation, and the changes they undergo in the progress of utero-gestation.

W. SHARPEY, M.D., Professor.
Do the movements in these articulations differ from the movements in the articulations of the corresponding bones in the hand? If there is any difference, state in what way it is advantageous or disadvantageous in the use of the lower limb.

3. In walking the pelvis and the weight of the body are supported for a time on the left lower limb, whilst the right limb is swung forwards. What is the difference in the state of the joints, and in the actions of the muscles of the two limbs?

4. Describe the topographical and structural anatomy of the prostate. In what direction is the cut made in that body in removing a stone from the bladder by the median, the lateral, and the bilateral operation? What precautions are to be taken in cutting the prostate?

5. Give an account of the pulmonary artery and its large branches, under the following heads:
   a. The anatomy, and the office of the vessels in the adult.
   b. Their condition and use in the fetus at birth.
   c. The process by which the one is changed into the other; and the time of that change.

[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. The dissection of the lower half of the thoracic duct. The cavities of the thorax and abdomen may be supposed open, but without displacement of the viscera.

7. The dissection of the anterior primary trunks of the first and second cervical nerves as far as their union in the cervical plexus.

Junior Class.

1. Name the bones numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; and state the side of the body to which the bone belongs, if it is one of a pair. Describe the connexions of the bone marked with 8; and mention the special surfaces by which it touches the surrounding bones.

2. Describe the growth of the hip-bone (os innominatum). Give any characters by which the bone of the male can be distinguished from that of the female.

3. Describe the articulations of the osseous and cartilaginous parts of the 1st, 2nd, 11th, and 12th ribs with each other, and with other bones.

4. Give the end attachments (origin and insertion) and actions of the following muscles:
   - Triangularis sterni.
   - Triceps extensor brachii.
   - Extensor secundi internodii pollicis.
   - Pyriformis.
   - Biceps flexor cruris.
   - Flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

Mention the nerves and arteries supplying each muscle.
5. What movements take place in the elbow and knee-joints? Tabulate the muscles taking part in each movement.

6. On reflecting the sartorius muscle, what would be the position from above down of the parts (muscles, vessels, and nerves) which would be laid bare?

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. Give the dissection of the subscapular artery and its branches.

GEORGE VINE R ELLIS, Professor.

CHEMISTRY.

1. A room of 120 cubic metres capacity is full of air at 760 millimetres mercurial pressure and at the temperature of 50° F. What proportion of this air will be expelled if the pressure diminish to 740 millimetres, and the temperature rise to 20° C.?

2. Reduce 130 cubic centimetres of gas, measured at 14° and 730 millimetres, to the corresponding volume at the normal temperature and pressure.

3. How much mechanical force is required to compress 100 litres of steam at 100° C. into water of the same temperature? The heat evolved by compression of the steam is removed in proportion as it is evolved, so that no rise of temperature takes place.

4. How much heat is evolved by the combustion of a kilogramme of charcoal? and how much water is this heat capable of evaporating at the atmospheric pressure? the water is supplied at 100° C.

5. Explain the principle of Bunsen's photometer. A lamp at the distance of 12 feet gives as strong a light as a taper at 1 foot distance. How much stronger is the light from the lamp than that from the candle?

6. How is it that a convex lens produces so-called magnifying effects?

7. Describe the action of a galvanic battery with platinum poles on aqueous solutions of the following salts, viz., cupric chloride, potassic chloride, cupric sulphate, sodic sulphate. What will be the action in each of these cases if the poles are made of copper?

8. What volume of oxygen at 0° C. and 0 m. 760 can be obtained by the complete decomposition of 12 kilogrammes of potassic chlorate? And what volume of carbonic oxide will be formed if this oxygen is passed over red-hot charcoal?

9. A mixture of nitrogen and oxygen measures 34.63 cubic centimetres at 15° C. and 0 m. 700 millimetres pressure; 16 cubic centimetres of hydrogen are added to it at the same temperature and pressure, and the mixture after explosion is found to measure 50.6 cubic centimetres at 15° C. and 0 m. 430 barometric pressure. What was the composition of the original mixture?
10. An air-tight chamber of 20 cubic metres capacity is filled with a mixture of 21 per cent. of oxygen and 79 per cent. of nitrogen at 0° and 0.760. Ten grammes of olefiant gas are then burned in the chamber. What is the percentage composition of the atmosphere after the combustion? What is its tension, supposing the chamber to be inextensible?

11. Describe the formation and properties of the compounds of nitrogen with oxygen and with hydrogen. Also those with oxygen and hydrogen.

12. Describe by symbols the ordinary process for preparing prussic acid. What weight of the anhydrous acid can be obtained from 500 grammes of potassium ferrocyanide? Describe the chief tests for prussic acid.

13. Describe the chief chemical and physical properties of the metals silver and mercury. Also the preparation and properties of their chief salts. Explain the constitution of the salts by typical formulæ.

14. A solution acid to test-paper gives a white precipitate by ammonia and ammonic sulphide. What may this precipitate contain? and how would you examine it?

15. 0.3 grm. of an organic compound yielded on combustion 0.44 grm. carbonic acid and 0.18 grm. water. It is not known whether the compound contained sulphur besides carbon and hydrogen, or whether it contained oxygen in combination with those elements. Calculate formulæ for the compound on each supposition, and describe compounds having such formulæ.

16. Describe the best known compounds of ethyle with monatomic elements and radicals. Also the compounds of ethyle alone with diatomic elements and radicals, and of ethyle and hydrogen, or monatomic radicals with diatomic elements or radicals.

17. Explain the constitution of lactic acid, and of its homologues. By what reactions can lactic acid be prepared synthetically? Describe its behaviour to bases and basylons.

18. Describe the preparation and distinctive characters of the chief kinds of sugar. What is their probable constitution?

19. Describe the chief properties and transformations of malic acid.

20. Classify the best known elements, and their compounds according to their atomicities. Describe the evidence upon which you chiefly rely in proof of your conclusions.

ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, Professor.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1. Describe the structure and the mode of formation of a compound Foraminiferous shell; the uses of the apertures of communication between its constituent cells; the interseptal spaces, and their relations to the living sarcode; and the relations of the superficial foramina to nutrition, motion, and generation. And contrast a foraminiferous shell with the polythalamous shell of a cephalopod.

2. What are the principal modifications of the digestive organs pre-
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.  

sent to by the three subclasses of zoophytes, the hydroid, the anthozoic, and the bryozoic polyzoa? How is the food perceived, seized, digested, and circulated in the fixed, dendritic, vaginated hydroids? What organs occupy the interseptal spaces between the stomach and skin of the polypi, in the anthozoa? And what are the connections and relations of the pharyngeal teeth, the hepatic follicles, and the hollow branchiform tentacula of the biforate polypi of bryozoa?  

3. Describe the digestive organs of the highest asteroid echinoderms, the homologies of the different tubular ramified coecal gastric appendages, the course of the circulation in arteries and veins, the distribution of the water-canals for respiration and for the movements of the pedicelli, the course of the biforate intestine of the embryo, and the relations of the anal pore of the adult; and compare the quinary divided condition of these parts in the asterida with the forms and arrangement they present in the more concentrated globular bodies of the echinoid species ................................................................. 15

4. Describe the means of locomotion observed in the different orders of acalypa, and those seen in the embryos of porifera and radiata, and in adult epitricha and turbellaria. On what membrane are the vibratile cilia developed in holoblastic ova? where are they developed for respiration in the early tadpoles of amphibia? on what parts are they chiefly developed in the higher vertebrate classes? what uses do they serve where they occur in adult mammals? and what are their mechanism of action, and the source of their motor force? .................................................. 15

5. Mention the chief characters, uses, and relations of the following regions, organs, and parts of insects:--the head, thorax, and abdomen; the antennae, eyes, mandibles, maxillae, pulpi, mentum, labium and labrum; the prothorax, mesothorax and metathorax, the tergum, scutum, prescutum, scutellum, and postscutellum; the pectus, sternum, enothorax, episterna, epimera, and paraplera; the mesoptera and metoptera; the propodes, mesopodes, and metapodes; the membranous wings, halteres, and elytra; the coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, tarsus, ungues, and cheli; the abdominal segments and their peritremata, the sting, the ovipositor, and the caudal appendages .......................................................... 25

6. Enumerate the different tissues belonging to the organs of organic life or of animal life, or to those of generation, which normally become the seats of ossification in vertebrated animals, to compose the solid skeletal segments of the body; and state whether these ossifiable tissues, forming the potential skeleton, actually ossify to the same extent, or in the same parts of the body, or in the same order of succession, or unite into the same aggregates, in all or in any of the vertebrated classes. Give examples of the more constant central elements, and of the more variable peripheral parts, of the skeletal segments of the trunk and head in fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammalians; and mention their modifications in these classes ................................................... 25

7. Compare the texture and properties of the bones of birds with those
of reptiles; and describe the chief structural adaptations of the skeleton of the turtle for swimming in the sea, and those of the eagle for flying in the air. Describe the bones of the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges of the fingers in the hand of a bird. State the form and position in which a fourth finger frequently occurs as a normal structure; and mention where even a fifth finger is found in a few birds, completing the normal pentadactylyous hand of most vertebrated classes.

8. Describe the circulation of the blood in cephalopods, and compare it with that of the inferior classes of mollusca and with that of fishes. Describe the structure of the heart in fishes, the general course of the blood through the body, the renal portal and the hepatic portal circulations in that class, and the homologies of their so-named branchial artery. Compare the sanguiferous system of the tadpoles of amphibia with that of fishes. Contrast the circulation of adult eadueibranchiathe amphibia with that of reptiles. Describe the course of the blood through the cavities of the heart and the larger trunks in chelonian reptiles, and mention the approaches to the ornithic type seen in the sanguiferous system of this order.

9. Describe the structure of the olfactory tubercles, the cerebral hemispheres, the optic lobes, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata in osseous fishes, and compare them with the embryonic condition of these parts in the higher mammalia. Describe the same parts in the highest plagiostome cartilaginous fishes, and compare them with the adult conditions of these organs in amphibia and reptiles. Which parts develope in the direct ratio of intelligence, and which in the inverse ratio? Which orders of mammalia have the cerebral hemispheres smooth as in oviparous vertebrata, and which orders most convoluted? Which of the quadrumanan have the hippocampus minor and posterior cornu of the lateral ventricles relatively larger than in the human brain? and which of the same order have the posterior lobes of the cerebrum extending further backwards than the cerebellum than in man?

10. Give examples of fissiparous, gemmiparous, oviparous, and viviparous reproduction in animals, and describe the principal structures connected with these several modes of generation. Describe the essential and the accessory parts of an ovum, the development and destination of spermatozoa, and the phenomena indicated by the terms encystation, zygosis, conception, evolution, and epigenesis. In which classes of animals are the ova entirely or chiefly holoblastic, and in which meroblastic? In which classes are the species mostly monocious (with sexes united), and in which dioecious (sexes separate)? which monogenesial (without metamorphosis), and which digenesial (with metamorphosis of the embryo)? why amnion and allantois in the abranchiated vertebrata, and none in the branchiacted?
PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

1. Make three preparations of the human muscle containing the Trichina spiralis. Sketch, and describe the entozoon in the three stages of development it there presents.

2. Prepare a longitudinal section of Elastic tissue. Sketch and describe the preparation.

3. Prepare a transverse section of the same Elastic tissue. Sketch and describe it.

4. What is the nature and probable source of the preparation marked A?

5. Sketch and describe the course and distribution of the blood-vessels in the transparent injection of the Retina marked B.

6. Prepare, sketch, and describe the microscopic structure of a portion of the specimen marked C.

GEORGE HARLEY, M.D., Professor.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

1. What are the anatomical characters of the several varieties of cancer? the parts in which those varieties are found? distinguish the order of frequency with which they are found in different parts; and what are the general symptoms and signs of each variety?

2. Enumerate the signs and symptoms of tubercular disease of the bronchial glands.

3. Describe fully the anatomical characters, the symptoms, course, and treatment of ulcer of the stomach.

4. What is the treatment of Epilepsy?

5. What are the causes, signs, and symptoms of, and what is the prognosis in, pericarditis?

6. What are the symptoms and treatment of Delirium tremens?

WILLIAM JENNER, Professor.

SURGERY.

1. Describe the Process by which a contused wound heals; and point out the chief differences between its mode of Repair and that of an Incised wound:

2. Describe the Symptoms of an Intra-capsular fracture of the Neck of the Femur; and state how you would diagnose it from an Extra-capsular fracture of the same part of that bone.

3. Describe the position of the head of the Humerus in the different dislocations to which the Shoulder-joint is liable.

4. What are the General signs that would lead you to infer that the Base of the Skull has been fractured in a person who has fallen from a height on to the top of his head? State the Special signs that would enable you to determine the particular part of the base that may have been fractured.

5. Describe the Pathology and Symptoms of "Gangrena Senilis;" and state briefly the kind of treatment you would adopt in this disease.

6. What is meant by Caries? and what by Necrosis? Describe the prin-
cibal points of difference between these two diseases as to Seat, Course, and Mode of Repair.

7. In what cases may Tracheotomy be required? Describe the operation. Mention the chief dangers attendant upon it, and how they may be avoided.

JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN, Professor.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Describe the preparation of carbonate of potash, acetate of potash, nitrate of potash, and chlorate of potash. Give an account of their reactions, and enumerate their most frequent adulterations. Give the tests for these adulterations. Give the therapeutics of these medicines.

2. Describe the method of preparation of the various salts of copper, silver, and zinc used in medicine. Give their dose and action on the body.

3. Give an account of Ipecacuanha. Enumerate the preparations of this medicine. Give its therapeutical action on the body.

4. What plants contain a large quantity of tannin? Describe the method of obtaining tannin and gallic acid. Give the doses of these various medicines, and their therapeutics.

5. Enumerate the chief preparations containing opium. State the amount of opium in each.

6. What are the preparations of digitalis? Give their doses. What is the active principle of digitalis? and what is the action of this on the organs of the body?

SYDNEY RINGER, Professor.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

1. Enumerate and illustrate the principal causes of Gangrene.

2. Describe the appearances presented in fatty Degeneration of the Heart; and mention the chief pathological conditions in which this affection occurs.

3. Describe the processes of Inflammation in (a) Cartilage; (b) Muscular tissue; (c) Serous membranes.

4. Describe the appearances presented in Tubercular Meningitis, and in Tubercle of the Brain.

5. What are the leading features of the class of Tumours termed Sarcomata? and what are the chief distinctions between these and Cancerous growths?

6. What are the chief conditions favouring the coagulation of the blood in the vessels during life? What are the mutual relations between this process and Inflammation of the vessels?

WILSON FOX, M.D., Professor.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. Describe the symptoms of poisoning by Opium; the quantity of the different preparations required to destroy life; the various modes of death; the treatment to be adopted; the post-mortem appearances; and the tests for the poison.
2. How can a case of chronic poisoning be distinguished from a case of natural disease? State how the Medical Attendant should act in a suspicious case; and illustrate by reference to Smethurst and Pritchard's cases.

3. What are the symptoms which indicate an outbreak of insanity during the puerperal state? and under what circumstances would it be justifiable to grant a certificate of lunacy?

4. What are the ante- and post-mortem signs of suffocation?

5. How does the quality of the food influence human health?

6. What is the difference between impotence and sterility? Explain the law regarding each set of cases.

GEORGE HARLEY, M.D., Professor.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. Stannic chloride, arsenious acid.
2. Potassic dichromate, magnesium nitrate.
3. Aluminic chloride, zinc nitrate.
4. Mercuric chloride, antimonious chloride.

ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, Professor.

MIDWIFERY.

1. Enumerate the signs of pregnancy in succession. Those previous to the fourth month and subsequently.

2. Is the duration of pregnancy a fixed period? If not, state the longest known period, and the shortest date at which the child born can sustain life.

3. If the arm or shoulder of the child present, the waters being discharged but the mouth of the womb not fully open; state the signs by which it is recognized, and the parts of the child with which the arm or shoulder may be confounded. Describe the mode of ascertaining the exact position of the child, and the successive steps in the operation of turning.

4. Enumerate the varieties of puerperal convulsions, and the treatment applicable to each form.

5. Mention the symptoms of ruptured uterus, and the treatment when the head of the child is in the pelvic cavity, and when it has passed into the abdomen.

EDWARD W. MURPHY, Professor.

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.

* Myrtus, Hypericum, Panicum.
† Echinops, Lysimachia, Pentstemon, Phlox, Mentha, Zizyphus, Parietaria, Cerinthe, Nigella, Eryngium.
3. What are Gymnosperms? Describe the structure of the principal Natural Order of the group, and give diagnoses of its Suborders.

4. What genera furnish (1) Oil and (2) Sugar for economic purposes? State the part of the plant producing each.

5. Give the general characters of Musci. How do they differ from Lycopods?

6. What are Vessels? What their function? In which plants are they absent?

7. Describe the origin and function of Albumen. Which of the following genera have albuminous, and which exalbuminous Seeds? state also any special peculiarity their seeds may present:—Aconitum, Centaurea, Orchis, Triticum, Castanea, Vicia, Cuscuta, Bedera, Sinapis.

DANIEL OLIVER, Professor.

ATKINSON-MORLEY SCHOLARSHIP.

QUESTIONS BY THE SPECIAL PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL SURGERY.

1. A young man who fell from a cart was able to walk after getting up, but was observed to be confused and to go in the wrong direction, though previously familiar with the place. When brought to the Hospital there was no wound or bruise to be found anywhere. On being asked, however, about pain, he pointed to one side of his head; and there was tenderness to the touch over the part, but no mark of injury. The patient became gradually insensible, and breathing was stertorous. He died in the course of the same day, without the Surgeon being sent for to see him.

A. State what was the probable nature of the injury, and the grounds of your opinion, together with the condition found in examination after death.

B. What is the line of practice probably required in such a case?

C. Mention any examples of like circumstances which have occurred under your observation in the Hospital or elsewhere.

2. A man suffered dislocation of one Shoulder, and at the same time fracture of the Humerus on the same side, above the middle of the bone. He was brought to London three weeks after the accident which caused those injuries. There was then no union of the broken bone; and the displacement at the joint was unreduced, the head of the humerus being close to the coracoid process of the scapula.

State—

A. What the signs were of the dislocation then existing;

B. What the plan of management to be pursued.

C. In reducing the dislocation under such circumstances, what expedients should be resorted to, including all the details?

D. Give an outline of any similar case or cases which you have observed.

E. Mention in detail the condition of the joint and parts about it which has been found in dissection after death in cases of the same form of dislocation—referring to any illustrative preparations you have seen.

F. Give an account of any injuries liable to occur as the result of extension
of the limb injudiciously conducted in cases of long-standing dislocation of the shoulder.

G. Mention the limits as to time beyond which it is inexpedient to attempt the reduction of the displacement, and the results to be expected if it should continue permanently.

RICHARD QUAIN, Professor.

QUESTION BY THE PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.
Describe the different forms of Spontaneous Gangrene that are met with in the extremities, the Pathological conditions that occasion them, and the treatment that you would adopt, more especially with reference to the advisability of Amputation.

JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN, Professor.

QUESTIONS BY THE PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
1. Describe the Ophthalmoscopic appearances at the fundus of the eye in posterior sclerotic staphyloma.
2. What is the state of the sight in posterior sclerotic staphyloma?
3. Explain the theory of the state of sight alluded to in posterior sclerotic staphyloma.
4. Describe the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of catarrh-o-rheumatic Ophthalmia.
5. Describe the operation for cataract by division, the peculiar dangers attending it, and how they are best guarded against.

T. WHARTON JONES, Professor.

OPERATIONS AT THE PRACTICAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF PROFESSOR ERICHSEN.
1. Chopart's Amputation.
2. Ligature of the brachial artery.
3. Ligature of the femoral artery.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.
Examiners.
WILSON FOX, M.D., Professor of Pathological Anatomy.
W. SHARPEY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
GEORGE HARLEY, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
1. Describe some of the leading varieties of Aneurisms, and the conditions of the arteries in which they originate.
2. Describe the appearances met with both to the naked eye, and on mi-
3. What are the leading opinions entertained with regard to the nature of the so-called "lardaceous," "amyloid," or "waxy" degenerations? With what pathological conditions is this change most frequently found to be associated?

4. Describe the nature of the changes of Bone observed in Rickets; and mention some of its chief effects on the skeleton of the adult.

5. What are the causes and consequences of abscess of the Liver?

6. Describe the microscopical appearances met with in fatty degeneration of the heart; with what other conditions is this liable to be confounded?